AURORA ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY SECTION	
Title Page	
Table of Contents	
FINANCIAL SECTION	
Independent Auditors' Report	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	i - iv
Basic Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position	1
Statement of Activities	2
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	3
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	4
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	5
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Fund Types	6
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Fund Types	7
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund Types	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 – 42
Required Supplementary Information	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund	43
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share	44
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share - Health Care Trust Fund	45

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	PAGE
Schedule of the School's Contributions	46
Schedule of the School's Contributions - Health Care Trust Fund	47
Individual Fund Financial Statements	
Budgetary Comparison Statement – Building Corporation	48
COMPLIANCE	
Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With	
Government Auditing Standards	49 - 50





Board of Directors Aurora Academy Charter School Aurora, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Aurora Academy Charter School (the "Academy"), a component unit of the Joint School District No. 28 of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Aurora Academy Charter School, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the budgetary comparison information, schedule of the school's proportionate share, and schedule of the school's contributions on pages 43-47 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

John Cuther & Associates, LLC

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 25, 2019 on our consideration of the Aurora Academy Charter School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Aurora Academy Charter School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

September 25, 2019

As management of Aurora Academy Charter School (the Academy), we offer readers of the Academy's basic financial statements this narrative and analysis of the financial activities of the Academy as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information provided in the basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

The year ended June 30, 2019, is the nineteenth year of operations for the Academy. As of June 30, 2019, the net position was a negative \$7,436,975 due to the implementation of GASB 68 for pensions. Fund Balance increased from \$844,458 to \$1,388,532 at June 30th which is a 64.4% increase. The increase was primarily driven by additional Mill Levy revenue. The operations of the Academy are funded primarily by tax revenue received under the State School Finance Act (the Act). State categorical revenue (PPR) for the year was \$4,302,563.

Overview of Basic Financial Statements

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

The statement of net position presents information on all the Academy's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two being reported as net position. Over time, the increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial condition of the Academy is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the Academy's net position has changed during the year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenue and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (for example, salaries and benefits earned but unpaid as of year end).

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Academy, like other local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Academy maintains one governmental fund, its General Fund, and one proprietary fund, the Building Fund.

The Academy adopts annual budgets for its funds. Budgetary comparisons have been provided for each governmental fund in the basic financial statements to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements. The notes are presented on pages 9 through 42.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Academy's financial condition. As of June 30, 2019, the Academy's liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded its assets and deferred outflows by \$7,436,975. \$178,000 of this total is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment. Accordingly, these funds are not available to satisfy general operating expenses of the Academy. The unrestricted net negative position of \$9,853,705 decreased from the prior fiscal year by \$687,474 or 6.5%, principally because the unfunded pension obligation declined due to State support.

Net position as of June 30, 2019:

	2019
Assets	
Cash and investments	\$ 1,703,530
Receivables and other current assets	16,113
Capital assets, net	6,188,453
Restricted cash and investments	697,275
Total assets	8,605,371
Deferred Outflows, Pension/OPEB	2,310,665
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and interest payable	120,581
Accrued salaries and benefits	254,245
Deposits	38,660
Current portion long-term debt	259,212
Long-term debt Due in more than one year	4,387,786
Net Pension/OPEB Liability	<u>7,769,905</u>
Total liabilities	12,830,389
Deferred Inflows, Pension/OPEB	5,522,622
Net position	
Investment in Capital Assets (net)	2,238,730
Restricted for TABOR	178,000
Unrestricted	(9,853,705)
Total net position	\$(7,436,975)

Change in net position for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	2019
Revenues	
Program revenues	
Charges for services	\$ 29,227
Operating grants and contributions	301,223
Capital grants and contributions	398,660
Total program revenues	736,216
General revenues	
State categorical revenue	4,302,563
Mill levy override	1,096,751
Earnings on investments	93,976
Other	97,185
Total general revenues	5,590,475
Total revenues	6,326,691
Expenditures/expenses	
Current	
Instruction	3,075,568
Supporting services	2,106,194
Interest on long-term debt	163,354
Total expenses	5,345,116
Increase (decrease) in net position	981,575
Net Position, beginning of year, restated	(8,418,550)
Net Position, end of year	\$ <u>(7,436,975)</u>

Financial Analysis of the Academy's Funds

The Academy has one governmental fund, the General Fund, and one proprietary fund, the Building Fund. The General Fund is considered a major fund and is used to account for the Academy's general operations. The General Fund began the year with a positive fund balance of \$844,458. The School's fund balance increased during the year by \$544,074 or 64.4% due a substantial increase in Mill Levy Override Revenue. Eighty seven percent of the General Fund balance is unassigned. The Building Corporation was created in 2004 and purchased the School facility on September 17, 2004.

The Building Fund ended the year with a net position of \$2,156,355, an increase of \$261,500. The majority of the increase is attributed to the contributed capital (playground) or building improvements paid for by the School.

General Fund and Building Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Academy budgeted General Fund expenditures of \$5,903,279 for the year ended June 30, 2019. Actual expenditures were \$5,464,846. The Building Fund had budgeted expenditures of \$750,000 with actual expenditures of \$724,444, resulting in a positive variance of \$25,556.

The School did change General Fund budgeted expenditures during the year by approximately \$556,305. The Building Fund's budgeted expenditures were not changed.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

The Academy leases its school facilities under an agreement with the Aurora Academy Building Corporation, a blended component unit of the Academy. The lease is renewable in annual installments beginning each July 1 (subject to TABOR restrictions).

The Building Corporation purchased the facility in September of 2004. Outstanding debt of the Building Corporation at June 30, 2019, was \$4,932,101 which reflects a reduction of \$250,907 from the prior year. The outstanding debt does not consider the impact of the deferred bond premium of \$285,103. The principal reduction will increase to \$259,212 in FY20.

The asset capitalization threshold is \$5,000. During the last couple years the School finished a building renovation project. The purpose of the project was to create a safer entrance to the School and make many needed classroom improvements. The School most recently renovated its playground. These improvements were not financed but paid from School cash reserves.

Economic Factors, Next Year's Budget, Student Counts

The primary factor driving the budget for the Academy is student enrollment. Funded Pupil Count (FPC) has been very consistent the last few years. The FPC was 522.2, 520.9 and 507.9 for FY17, FY18, and FY19 respectively. The FPC projected for this Fiscal Year 2019/2020 school year is 518. This factor was considered in preparing the Academy's budget for FY20. There are currently no plans to increase the number of classrooms or significantly change the student body (FPC) in the near future. Overall funding has improved for FY 19-20 with PPR (Per Pupil Revenue) increasing 4.37%.

Requests for Information

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Academy's finances for all those with an interest in the Academy. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to Aurora Academy Charter School, 10251 E. 1st Avenue, Aurora, Colorado 80010



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2019

	GOVERNMENT	TAL ACTIVITIES		
	2019	2018		
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	\$ 1,703,530	\$ 1,012,683		
Restricted Investments	697,275	656,385		
Accounts Receivable	14,938	74,097		
Prepaid Expenses	1,175	-		
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	310,000	310,000		
Capital Assets, Depreciated				
Net of Accumulated Depreciation	5,878,453	5,890,399		
TOTAL ASSETS	8,605,371	7,943,564		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Related to Pensions	2,278,558	5,260,247		
Related to OPEB	32,107	30,214		
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2,310,665	5,290,461		
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	61,211	37,288		
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	254,245	185,994		
Deposits	38,660	40,335		
Accrued Interest	59,370	62,391		
Noncurrent Liabilities	,	,		
Due Within One Year	259,212	250,907		
Due in More Than One Year	4,387,786	4,627,336		
Net Pension Liability	7,400,305	15,457,373		
Net OPEB Liability	369,600	352,975		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12,830,389	21,014,599		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Related to Pensions	5,522,059	632,071		
Related to OPEB	563	5,905		
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	5,522,622	637,976		
NET POSITION				
Investment in Capital Assets	2,238,730	1,978,541		
Restricted for Emergencies	178,000	144,088		
Unrestricted	(9,853,705)	(10,541,179)		
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (7,436,975)	\$ (8,418,550)		

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2019

NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGE IN

		DD	ROGRAM REVEN	JIJEC	NET DO	OSITION
		PR			NETPO)5111ON
		Charges for	Operating Grants and	Capital Grants and	Соттомпроп	ntal Activities
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Charges for Services	Contributions	Contributions	2019	2018
Governmental Activities	Expenses	Scrvices	Contributions	Contributions	2017	2010
Instruction	\$ 2.07E E69	\$ -	\$ 241.124	6	¢ (2.924.444)	¢ (4.602.562)
	\$ 3,075,568 2,106,194	"	, , , , ,	\$ -	\$ (2,834,444)	\$ (4,693,562)
Supporting Services	, ,	29,227	60,099	398,660	(1,618,208)	(2,194,388)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	163,354		-		(163,354)	(160,361)
Total Governmental						
Activities	\$ 5,345,116	\$ 29,227	\$ 301,223	\$ 398,660	(4,616,006)	(7,048,311)
		GENERAL	REVENUES			
		Per Pupil	Revenue		4,302,563	4,154,870
		Mill Levy	Override		1,096,751	356,630
		Special Fu	ınding - PERA		5,198	-
		Investmer	nt Earnings		93,976	32,516
		Other Rev	venues		99,093	70,816
		TOTAI	L GENERAL RE	EVENUES	5,597,581	4,614,832
		CHANG	GE IN NET PO	SITION	981,575	(2,433,479)
		NET P	OSITION, Begir	nning, Restated	(8,418,550)	(5,985,071)
		NET P	OSITION, Endi	ng	\$ (7,436,975)	\$ (8,418,550)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2019

	GENERAL FUND		
	2019	2018	
ASSETS			
Cash and Investments	\$ 1,703,530	\$ 1,012,683	
Accounts Receivable	37,943	70,637	
Prepaid Expenditures	1,175		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,742,648	\$ 1,083,320	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	\$ 61,211	\$ 12,533	
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	254,245	185,994	
Deposits	38,660	40,335	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	354,116	238,862	
FUND BALANCES			
Nonspendable	1,175	_	
Restricted for Building Reserve	· -	175,000	
Restricted for Emergencies	178,000	144,088	
Unassigned	1,209,357	525,370	
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,388,532	844,458	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Internal Service funds are used by management to charge the lease costs to governmental funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net assets.	2,156,355	1,894,855	
Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. This liability includes net pension liability of (\$7,400,305), net OPEB liability of (\$369,600), deferred outflows related to pensions of \$2,278,558, deferred outflows related to OPEB of \$32,107, deferred inflows related	(40,004,072)	(44.457.0/2)	
to pensions of (\$5,522,059), and deferred inflows related to OPEB of (\$563).	(10,981,862)	(11,157,863)	
Net position of governmental activities	\$ (7,436,975)	\$ (8,418,550)	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2019

		GENERAL FUND			
	2019			2018	
REVENUES					
Local Sources	\$	5,575,664	\$	4,669,380	
State and Federal Sources		433,256		319,450	
TOTAL REVENUES		6,008,920		4,988,830	
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
Instruction		3,208,090		2,703,262	
Supporting Services		2,256,756		2,565,173	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		5,464,846		5,268,435	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		544,074		(279,605)	
FUND BALANCES, Beginning		844,458		1,124,063	
FUND BALANCES, Ending	\$	1,388,532	\$	844,458	

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 544,074
Deferred Charges related to pensions and OPEB are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for the government-wide funds that amount is capitalized and amortized.	176,001
The Internal Service fund is used by management to charge the cost of lease payments to the governmental funds. The net revenue of the internal service fund is reported with the governmental activities.	261,500
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 981,575

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES June 30, 2019

	Government: Internal Ser		
	2019	2018	
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Restricted Cash and Investments	\$ 697,275	\$ 656,385	
Interest Receivable	4,139	3,460	
Total Current Assets	701,414	659,845	
Long-term Assets			
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	6,188,453	6,200,399	
Total Long-term Assets	6,188,453	6,200,399	
TOTAL ASSETS	6,889,867	6,860,244	
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	27,144	24,755	
Interest Payable	59,370	62,391	
Bonds Payable - Current Portion	259,212	250,907	
Total Current Liabilities	345,726	338,053	
Long-Term Liabilities			
Bonds Payable	4,387,786	4,627,336	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,733,512	4,965,389	
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,179,360	1,916,150	
Unrestricted	(23,005)	(21,295)	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 2,156,355	\$ 1,894,855	

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities- Internal Service 2019 2018			
				2018
OPERATING REVENUES				
Rent	\$	422,464	\$	422,464
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Purchased Services		5,079		5,324
Other		27,145		59,293
Depreciation		258,297		250,563
Amortization		19,662		19,663
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		310,183		334,843
OPERATING INCOME		112,281		87,621
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Investment Income		66,221		24,771
Interest Expense		(163,354)		(160,361)
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		(97,133)		(135,590)
INCOME BEFORE TRANSFERS AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS		15,148		(47,969)
TRANSFERS AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS				
Capital Contributions		246,352		755,311
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS		246,352		755,311
NET INCOME (LOSS)		261,500		707,342
NET POSITION, Beginning		1,894,855		1,187,513
NET POSITION, Ending	\$	2,156,355	\$	1,894,855

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Year Ended June 30, 2019 Increase (Decrease) in Cash

	Governmental Activities- Internal Service Fund			
	2019			2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash Received from Rent Cash Paid to Suppliers	\$	422,464 (29,835)	\$	422,464 (64,132)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		392,629		358,332
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Investment Income		65,542		24,771
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Interest Expense Principal Payments on Loan Net Cash Used by Financing Activities		(166,375) (250,907) (417,282)		(174,171) (242,867)
,				(417,038)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		40,889		(33,935)
CASH, Beginning		656,386		690,321
CASH, Ending	\$	697,275	\$	656,386
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating Income Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	\$	112,281	\$	87,621
Depreciation Expense Amortization Expense Changes in Assets and Liabilities		258,297 19,662		250,563 19,663
Accounts Payable		2,389		485 270,711
Total Adjustments		280,348		2/0,/11
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	392,629	\$	358,332
Non Cash Items Capital Assets Contributed from the General Fund	\$		\$	755,311

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Aurora Academy Charter School (the "Academy") was organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a Charter School within the Aurora Public School District (the "District") in the State of Colorado.

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

Reporting Entity

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

Aurora Academy Building Corporation

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

The Academy is a component unit of the Aurora Public School 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 of the activities of the Academy. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to students or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

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

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

The Academy reports the following major governmental fund:

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

Additionally, the Academy reports the following fund types:

The *Internal Service Fund* is used to account for activity of the Building Corporation.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

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

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Investments – Investments are recorded at fair value.

Receivables – All receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

Depreciation of exhaustible capital assets is charged as an expense against operations, and accumulated depreciation is reported on the statement of net position in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation has been provided over the following estimated useful lives of the capital assets using the straight-line method: buildings and improvements 20 - 40 years; equipment 5 years.

Long-term Debt – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Issuance costs are recognized in the current period. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as current expenditures.

Net Position – The government-wide fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. Net investment in capital assets is intended to reflect the portion of net position which is associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost. Restricted net position is liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use. Unrestricted net position represents assets that do not have any third party limitations on their use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

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

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

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

- Nonspendable This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not spendable in form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Academy classifies prepaid expenses as nonspendable fund balance at June 30, 2019.
- Restricted This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Academy has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies.
- Committed This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The Academy did not have any committed resources as of June 30, 2019.
- <u>Unassigned</u> This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Compensated Absences

The Academy's policy allows employees to accumulate sick and vacation leave. Employees are paid \$100 a day for any unused paid time off that they have not used at the time that they leave the Academy. They also pay employees for any time off not used in excess of 80 hours as of June 30 of each year. As of June 30, 2019, this liability totaled \$15,497 which has not been recorded in the financial statements as it is not significant to the financial statement as a whole.

Risk Management

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

Comparative Data

Comparative total data for the prior year has been presented in the accompanying financial statements in order to provide an understanding of changes in the Academy's financial position and operations. However, comparative data has not been presented in all statements because such inclusion would make certain statements unduly complex and difficult to understand. Also, certain amounts presented in the prior year data have been reclassified to be consistent with current year's presentation.

NOTE 2: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

A budget is adopted for all funds on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

 Cash on Hand
 \$ 700

 Deposits
 415,461

 Investments
 1,984,644

Total <u>\$ 2,400,805</u>

Deposits

<u>Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits</u>

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. At June 30, 2019, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the Academy are eligible public depositories. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group.

The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. The Academy has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2019, the Academy had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$415,461. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$404,058. Of these balances, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$154,058 was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institution's name (PDPA).

Investments

Interest Rate Risk

The Academy has adopted a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The Academy follows State Statute. The board or the finance committee of the Building Corporation must approve all investments that mature in greater than five years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 3: *CASH AND INVESTMENTS* (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

Credit Risk

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

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

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

Local Government Investment Pools

The Academy had invested \$301,141 in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado pursuant to Title 24, Article 75, Part 7 of the Colorado Revised Statues, to pool surplus funds for investment purposes. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces the requirements of creating and operating the Pools. CSAFE reports its underlying investments at amortized cost and is considered a qualifying external investment pool under GASB Statement 79. CSAFE operates similar to money market funds where each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The fair value of the position in the pools is the same as the value of the pooled shares.

CSAFE is rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's. The designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities are owned by the pools and held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the pools. Investments of the pools comply with state statues, consisting of U.S. Treasury bills, notes and note strips, repurchase agreements, U.S. Instrumentalities, Commercial Paper, Bank Deposits and Money Market Funds. CSAFE does not have any limitations or restrictions on participant withdrawals.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 3: *CASH AND INVESTMENTS* (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

The Academy had invested \$918,242 in the Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust) which has a credit rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. ColoTrust is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds and is regulated by the State Securities Commissioner. It operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. Investments consist of U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities owned are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the entities.

ColoTrust is not a 2a7-like external investment pool. The unit of account is each share held, and the value of the position would be the fair value of the pool's share price multiplied by the number of shares held. The government-investor does not "look through" the pool to report a pro rata share of the pool's investments, receivables, and payables.

Fair Value

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

Government Agency and Domestic Bonds

The Academy has invested \$765,261 in government agency and domestic bonds. These investments have maturity dates ranging from October 2022 to May 2036 and carry interest rates ranging from 1.60% to 6.45%. These bonds are rated from BBB- to AA+ by Standard and Poor's. The fair value of the Government Agency and Domestic Bonds is determined by quoted prices in active markets and is classified as Level 1.

Restricted Cash and Investments

Cash and investments in the amount of \$697,275 are restricted in the Building Corporation for debt service requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	<u>Ju</u>	Balance ine 30, 2018		Additions	<u>Deletions</u>		Balance June 30, 201	9
Governmental Activities								
Capital assets, Not								
Depreciated								
Land	\$	310,000	\$		\$ -	: :	\$ 310,00	0
Capital Assets, Being								
Depreciated								
Buildings		7,546,620		-	-		7,546,62	0
Leasehold Improvements		761,559		-	-		761,55	9
Machinery and Equipment		455,532		246,352			701,88	4
Total Capital Assets,								
Being Depreciated		8,763,711		246,352			9,010,06	3
Accumulated Depreciation								
Buildings		2,253,383		202,159	-		2,455,54	2
Leasehold Improvements		387,054		33,449	-		420,50	3
Machinery and Equipment		232,875		22,690			255,56	5
Total Accumulated								
Depreciation		2,873,312	_	258,298	-	: .	3,131,61	0
Total Capital Assets, Being								
Depreciated, Net		5,890,399	_	(11,946)		: .	5,878,45	<u>3</u>
Net Capital Assets	\$	6,200,399	\$	(11,946)	<u>\$</u>	: ;	\$ 6,188,45	<u>3</u>

Depreciation expense is charged to the supporting services program of the Academy.

NOTE 5: ACCRUED SALARIES AND BENEFITS

Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from August to July but are earned during the school year of nine months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2019, were \$254,245 in the General Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 6: LONG-TERM DEBT

Following is a summary of the Academy's long-term debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Balance ne 30, 2018	Addition	<u>1S</u>	Pay	<u>yments</u>	<u>Ju</u>	Balance ne 30, 2019	Due In <u>One Year</u>
2013 Refunding Bonds Deferred Premium	 5,183,008 (304,765)				-		4,932,101 (285,103)	
Total	\$ 4,878,243	\$	_	\$	231,245	\$	4,646,998	\$ 259,212

2013 Refunding Bonds

In June 2013, the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority (CECFA) issued \$6,246,000 Charter School Refunding Bonds. Proceeds of the bonds were used by the Corporation to advance refund the 2004 bonds. The Academy is obligated under a lease agreement to make monthly lease payments to the Corporation for the use of educational facilities. The Corporation is required to make equal loan payments to the Trustee, for payment of the bonds. The bonds accrue in the amount of 3.21% per annum. Interest payments are due semi-annually on February 15 and August 15. Principal payments are due annually on February 15, through 2034.

The advance refunding was done in order to reduce the Academy's debt payments. The refunding decreased the Academy's total debt service payments by approximately \$1.6 million. The transaction resulted in an economic gain (difference between the present value of the debt service on the old and new bonds) of \$737,476. Future debt service requirements are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	cipal Interest			<u>Total</u>
2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 – 2029	\$ 259,212 267,791 276,655 285,813 295,273 1,629,601	\$	158,320 150,000 141,404 132,522 123,348 468,138	\$	417,532 417,791 418,059 418,335 418,621 2,097,739
2030 – 2034 Total	\$ 1,917,756 4,932,101	\$	188,686 1,362,418	\$	2,106,442 6,294,519

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u>

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

The Colorado General Assembly passed significant pension reform through Senate Bill (SB) 18-200: Concerning Modifications To the Public Employees' Retirement Association Hybrid Defined Benefit Plan Necessary to Eliminate with a High Probability the Unfunded Liability of the Plan Within the Next Thirty Years. The bill was signed into law by Governor Hickenlooper on June 4, 2018. A brief description of some of the major changes to plan provisions required by SB 18-200 for the SCHDTF are listed below. A full copy of the bill can be found online at www.leg.colorado.gov.

- Increases employer contribution rates for the SCHDTF by 0.25 percent on July 1, 2019.
- Increases employee contribution rates for the SCHDTF by a total of 2 percent (to be phased in over a period of 3 years starting on July 1, 2019).
- As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413, the State is required to contribute \$225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SCHDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the total annual payroll of the SCHDTF, State Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund. A portion of the direct distribution allocated to the SCHDTF is considered a nonemployer contribution for financial reporting purposes.
- Modifies the retirement benefits, including temporarily suspending and reducing the
 annual increase for all current and future retirees, increases the highest average salary for
 employees with less than five years of service credit on December 31, 2019 and raises the
 retirement age for new employees.
- Member contributions, employer contributions, the direct distribution from the State, and
 the annual increases will be adjusted based on certain statutory parameters beginning July
 1, 2020, and then each year thereafter, to help keep PERA on path to full funding in 30
 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u>

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2018. PERA provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure(s) under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is specified in tables set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u>

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u>

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the Academy were \$478,637 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

The Academy proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Academy's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2017 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported a liability of \$7,400,305 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 Academy 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 Academy were as follows:

The Academy's proportionate share of the net	
pension liability	\$7,400,305
The State's proportionate share of the net pension	
liability as a nonemployer contributing entity	
associated with the Academy	\$1,011,889
Total	\$8,412,194

At December 31, 2018, the Academy proportion was 0.04179%, which was a decrease of 0.00601% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017. For the year June 30, 2019, the Academy recognized pension expense of \$293,255 and revenue of \$5,198 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred</u>	<u>Deferred</u>
	Outflows of	<u>Inflows of</u>
	<u>Resources</u>	<u>Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 251,027	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$ 1,381,299	\$ 4,602,193
Net difference between projected and actual		
earnings on pension plan investments	\$ 403,363	N/A
Changes in proportion and differences between		
contributions recognized and proportionate share		
of contributions	N/A	\$ 919,866
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 242,869	N/A
Total	\$ 2,278,558	\$ 5,522,059

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

\$242,869 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30,	
2020	(\$ 516,807)
2021	(\$ 1,856,922)
2022	(\$ 1,333,289)
2023	\$ 220,648

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

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 - 9.70 percent

Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension

plan investment expenses, including price inflation 7.25 percent Discount rate 4.78 percent

Post-retirement benefit increases:

PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07;

and DPS benefit structure (automatic)

2.00 percent compounded annually

PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)

l hoc, substantively automatic)

Financed by the

Annual Increase Reserve

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

Discount rate 7.25 percent

Post-retirement benefit increases:

PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 and DPS benefit structure (automatic)

PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)

0% through 2019 and 1.5% compounded annually, thereafter

Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

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

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

The 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%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 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. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- As specified in law, the State will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members
 were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions
 assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR
 amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits
 reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. 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 middle of the year.

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

As of the prior measurement date, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.25 percent and the municipal bond index rate of 3.43 percent were used in the discount rate determination resulting in a discount rate of 4.78 percent, 2.47 percent lower compared to the current measurement date.

Sensitivity of the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 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	Current	1% Increase
	(6.25%)	Discount	(8.25%)
	, ,	Rate (7.25%)	, , ,
Proportionate share of the net			
pension liability	\$ 9,408,221	\$ 7,400,305	\$ 5,715,324

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 7: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

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

Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plan

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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

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

PERA Benefit Structure

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

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

DPS Benefit Structure

The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for retirees who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for retirees who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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 Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF the Academy were \$24,229 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported a liability of \$369,600 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2018. The Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Academy's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2018, the Academy's proportion was 0.02717%, which was increase of 0.00001% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019 the Academy recognized OPEB expense of \$33,619. At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows
	of Resources	of Resources
Difference between expected and		
actual experience	\$ 1,341	\$ 563
Changes of assumptions or other		
inputs	\$ 2,593	N/A
Net difference between projected		
and actual earnings on OPEB plan		
investments	\$ 2,125	N/A
Changes in proportion and		
differences between contributions		
recognized and proportionate share		
of contributions	\$ 13,754	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the		
measurement date	\$ 12,294	N/A
Total	\$ 32,107	\$ 563

\$12,294 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30,	
2020	\$ 4,253
2021	\$ 4,253
2022	\$ 4,253
2023	\$ 5,729
2024	\$ 743
2025	\$ 19

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

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

Actuarial cost method Entry age
Price inflation 2.40 percent
Real wage growth 1.10 percent
Wage inflation 3.50 percent

Salary increases, including wage inflation 3.50 percent in aggregate

Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB

plan investment expenses, including price inflation 7.25 percent Discount rate 7.25 percent

Health care cost trend rates PERA benefit structure:

Service-based premium subsidy 0.00 percent PERACare Medicare plans 5.00 percent

Medicare Part A premiums 3.25 percent for 2018,

gradually rising to 5.00

percent in 2025

DPS benefit structure:

Service-based premium subsidy 0.00 percent

PERACare Medicare plans N/A Medicare Part A premiums N/A

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premiumfree Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2018 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (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 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
	1-220 000 2012	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%	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (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 Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability using the current health care cost trend rates applicable to the PERA benefit structure, as well as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rates:

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
PERACare Medicare			
trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Initial Medicare Part			
A trend rate	2.25%	3.25%	4.25%
Ultimate Medicare			
Part A trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 359,394	\$ 369,600	\$ 381,339

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2018, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members
 were based upon a process 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 middle of the year.

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current	1%
	(6.25%)	Discount	Increase
	,	Rate	(8.25%)
		(7.25%)	, ,
Proportionate share of the net			
OPEB liability	\$ 413,550	\$ 369,600	\$ 332,027

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

NOTE 9: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Claims and Judgments

The Academy participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by grants received from other governmental units. Expenditures financed by grants are subject to audit by the appropriate grantor government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, the Academy may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of June 30, 2019, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited, but the Academy believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the Academy.

NOTE 10: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

Tabor Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed the Tabor Amendment to the State Constitution, which limits state and local government tax powers and imposes spending limitations. Fiscal year 1993 provides the basis for limits in future years to which may be applied allowable increases for inflation and student enrollment. Revenue received in excess of the limitations may be required to be refunded. The Academy believes it has complied with the Amendment.

As required by the Amendment, the Academy has established a reserve for emergencies. At June 30, 2019, the reserve of \$178,000 was recorded as a reservation of fund balance in the General Fund.

NOTE 11: <u>DEFICIT NET POSITION</u>

The Net Position of the government type activities is in a deficit position of \$7,436,975 due to the Academy including the Net Pension Liability per GASB No. 68.



BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND

Year Ended June 30, 2019

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2018 ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Revenue	4,543,267	4,305,245	\$ 4,302,563	\$ (2,682)	\$ 4,154,870
Mill Levy Override	356,630	1,096,751	1,096,751	-	356,630
Tuition and Fees	46,650	46,650	55,407	8,757	70,569
Grants and Donations	2,000	2,000	1,201	(799)	8,750
Interest	6,500	17,500	27,755	10,255	7,745
Other	107,813	119,486	151,173	31,687	70,816
State and Federal Sources					
State and Federal Grants	284,114	315,647	374,070	58,423	319,450
TOTAL REVENUES	5,346,974	5,346,974 5,903,279 6,008,920		105,641	4,988,830
EXPENDITURES					
General Government					
Current					
Salaries	2,420,242	2,658,521	2,673,328	(14,807)	2,349,218
Employee Benefits	828,513	785,429	838,757	(53,328)	725,872
Purchased Services	1,342,531	1,349,843	1,284,588	65,255	1,109,157
Supplies and Materials	216,750	231,750	297,745	(65,995)	285,758
Property	135,000	440,000	362,233	77,767	772,618
Contingency	392,188	425,486	-	425,486	-
Other	11,750	12,250	8,195	4,055	25,812
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5,346,974	5,903,279	5,464,846	438,433	5,268,435
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER					
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES			544,074	544,074	(279,605)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	-	-	544,074	544,074	(279,605)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	852,805	844,458	844,458		1,124,063
FUND BALANCE, Ending	\$ 852,805	\$ 844,458	\$ 1,388,532	\$ 544,074	\$ 844,458

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

Years Ended December 31,

		2013	 2014	 2015	2016	2017	 2018
Academy's proportionate share of th Net Pension Liability	.e	0.042%	0.042%	0.043%	0.045%	0.048%	0.042%
Academy's proportionate share of th	.e						
Net Pension Liability	\$	5,349,153	\$ 5,759,360	\$ 6,534,605	\$ 13,403,321	\$ 15,457,373	\$ 7,400,305
State of Colorado Proportionate Sha of the Net Pension Liability associated with the Academy	re	<u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>		-	 1,011,889
Total portion of the Net Pension Liability associated with the Academy	\$	5,349,153	\$ 5,759,360	\$ 6,534,605	\$ 13,403,321	\$ 15,457,373	\$ 8,412,194
School's covered payroll	\$	1,732,228	\$ 1,982,536	\$ 1,873,024	\$ 2,020,446	\$ 2,204,898	\$ 2,297,583
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percenta of its covered payroll	ıge	308.8%	290.5%	348.9%	663.4%	701.0%	322.1%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		64.1%	62.8%	59.2%	43.1%	43.96%	57.01%

Note: Information above is presented as of the measurement date.

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2014	2015		 2016		2017		2018		2019
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 295,035	\$	355,851	\$ 351,355	\$	418,590	\$	445,560	\$	478,637
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	 295,035		355,851	351,355		418,590		445,560		478,637
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$		\$ 	\$		\$		\$	-
School's covered payroll	\$ 1,732,228	\$	1,982,536	\$ 1,873,024	\$	2,156,461	\$	2,238,789	\$	2,375,367
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	17.03%		17.95%	18.76%		19.41%		19.90%		20.15%

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

Years Ended December 31,

	2016			2017	2018	
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability		0.026%		0.027%		0.027%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	331,751	\$	352,975	\$	369,600
School's covered payroll	\$	2,020,446	\$	2,204,898	\$	2,267,583
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		16.4%		16.0%		16.3%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		16.72%		17.53%		17.03%

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

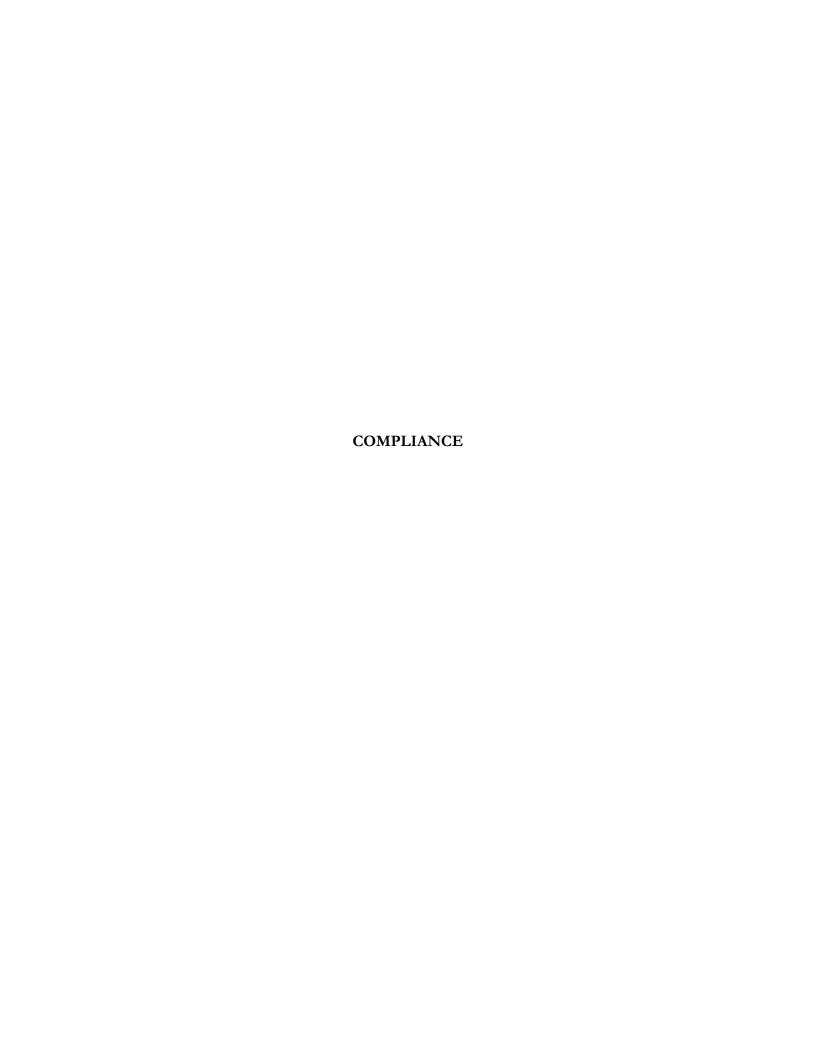
	2017			2018	2019		
Statutorily required contributions	\$	21,996	\$	22,836	\$	24,229	
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions		21,996		22,836		24,229	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$		\$		
School's covered payroll		2,156,461	\$	2,238,789	\$	2,375,367	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%	



BUDGETARY COMPARISON STATEMENT BUILDING CORPORATION

Year Ended June 30, 2019

	2019									
	ORIGINAL BUDGET		FINAL BUDGET		ACTUAL		VARIANCE Positive (Negative)		A	2018 ACTUAL
REVENUES										
Local Sources										
Investment Income	\$	20,000	\$	20,000	\$	66,221	\$	46,221	\$	24,771
Rent		422,714		422,714		422,464		(250)		422,464
Contributions				-		246,352		246,352		755,311
TOTAL REVENUES		442,714		442,714		735,037		292,323		1,202,546
EXPENDITURES										
Purchased Services		10,400		10,400		5,079		5,321		5,324
Other		52,300		52,300		27,145		25,155		59,293
Depreciation		220,000		220,000		258,297		(38,297)		250,563
Amortization		28,000		28,000		19,662		8,338		19,663
Debt Service										
Principal		243,000		243,000		250,907		(7,907)		242,867
Interest		196,300		196,300		163,354		32,946		160,361
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		750,000		750,000		724,444		25,556		738,071
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES										
(Budget Basis)	\$ ((307,286)	\$	(307,286)		10,593	\$	317,879		464,475
Adjustments to Reconcile Budget Basis to GAAP Basis Principal Payments						250,907				242,867
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE (GAAP Basis)						261,500				707,342
FUND BALANCE, Beginning						1,894,855				1,187,513
FUND BALANCE, Ending					\$	2,156,355			\$	1,894,855





To the Board of Directors Aurora Academy Aurora, Colorado

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Aurora Academy Charter School as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Aurora Academy's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 25, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Aurora Academy's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Aurora Academy's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Aurora Academy's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Aurora Academy Charter School's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose

September 25, 2019

John Cuttr & Associates, LLC