AURORA ACADEMY CHARTER SCHOOL BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY SECTION	
Title Page	
Table of Contents	
FINANCIAL SECTION	
Independent Auditors' Report	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	i - vi
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 – 43
Required Supplementary Information	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund	44
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share	45
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share - Health Care Trust Fund	46

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	PAGE
Schedule of the School's Contributions	47
Schedule of the School's Contributions - Health Care Trust Fund	48
Individual Fund Financial Statements	
Budgetary Comparison Statement – Building Corporation	49
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	50 - 51





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, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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, 2018, 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 44-48 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 Cuth & Associates, LLC

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 25, 2018 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, 2018

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, 2018. 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, 2018, is the eighteenth year of operations for the Academy. As of June 30, 2018, the net position was a negative \$8,418,550 due to the implementation of GASB 68 for pensions. Fund Balance decreased from \$1,124,063 to \$844,458 at June 30th which is a 24.8% decrease. 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 \$4,154,870.

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 43.

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, 2018, the Academy's liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded its assets and deferred outflows by \$8,418,550. \$144,088 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 \$10,541,179 increased from the prior fiscal year by \$3,456,279 or 48.8%, principally because the unfunded pension obligation grew substantially.

Net position as of June 30, 2018:

	2018
Assets	
Cash and investments	\$ 1,012,683
Receivables and other current assets	74,097
Capital assets, net	6,200,399
Restricted cash and investments	656,385
Total assets	7,943,564
Deferred Outflows, Pension	5,290,461
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and interest payable	99,679
Accrued salaries and benefits	185,994
Deposits	40,335
Current portion long-term debt	250,907
Long-term debt Due in more than one year	4,627,336
Net Pension/OPEB Liability	15,810,348
Total liabilities	21,014,599
Deferred Inflows, Pension/OPEB	637,976
Net position	
Investment in Capital Assets (net)	1,978,541
Restricted for TABOR	144,088
Unrestricted	(10,541,179)
Total net position	\$ (8,418,550)

Change in net position for the year ended June 30, 2018 is as follows:

	2018
Revenues	
Program revenues	
Charges for services	\$ 70,569
Operating grants and contributions	190,802
Capital grants and contributions	892,709
Total program revenues	1,154,080
General revenues	
State categorical revenue	4,154,870
Mill levy override	356,630
Earnings on investments	32,516
Other	70,816
Total general revenues	4,614,832
Total revenues	5,768,912
Expenditures/expenses	
Current	
Instruction	4,875,614
Supporting services	3,166,416
Interest on long-term debt	160,361
Total expenses	8,202,391
Increase (decrease) in net position	(2,433,479)
Net Position, beginning of year, restated	(5,985,071)
Net Position, end of year	\$ <u>(8,418,550)</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 \$1,124,063. The School's fund balance decreased during the year by \$279,605 or 24.8% due a substantial building renovation project. Sixty two 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 \$1,894,855, an increase of \$707,342. The majority of the increase is attributed to the contributed capital or building improvements paid for by the School.

General Fund and Building Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Academy budgeted General Fund expenditures of \$5,270,000 for the year ended June 30, 2018. Actual expenditures were \$5,268,435. The Building Fund had budgeted expenditures of \$750,000 with actual expenditures of \$738,071, resulting in a positive variance of \$11,929.

The School did changed General Fund budgeted expenditures during the year by approximately \$152,832. The Building Fund's budgeted expenditures were increased by \$60,000 or 8.7%.

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, 2018, was \$5,183,008 which reflects a reduction of \$242,867 from the prior year. The outstanding debt does not consider the impact of the deferred bond premium of \$304,765. The principal reduction will increase to \$250,907 in FY 19.

The asset capitalization threshold is \$5,000. During fiscal year (FY) 16-17, an \$891,490 building renovation project began. The project was completed during this fiscal year. Total contributed capital to the Building Corporation was \$755,311 for this fiscal year.

See Notes 4 and 6 for more information on Capital Assets and Debt Administration.

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 521.2, 522.2, and 520.9 for FY15, FY16 and FY17 respectively. The FPC projected for the Fiscal Year 2018/2019 school year is 507.5. This factor was considered in preparing the Academy's budget for FY19. 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 18-19 with the PPR (Per Pupil Revenue) increasing 6.3% and the early implementation of HB 17-1375 by Aurora Public Schools which should result in a 75% increase in Mill Levy funding.

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, 2018

	GOVERNMENT	'AL ACTIVITIES		
	2018	2017		
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	\$ 1,012,683	\$ 1,427,392		
Restricted Investments	656,385	690,320		
Accounts Receivable	74,097	28,648		
Prepaid Expenses	-	2,239		
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	310,000	570,437		
Capital Assets, Depreciated				
Net of Accumulated Depreciation	5,890,399	5,125,213		
TOTAL ASSETS	7,943,564	7,844,249		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Related to Pensions	5,260,247	5,487,830		
Related to OPEB	30,214			
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	5,290,461	5,487,830		
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	37,288	140,852		
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	185,994	173,614		
Deposits	40,335	40,560		
Accrued Interest	62,391	76,200		
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Due Within One Year	250,907	242,867		
Due in More Than One Year	4,627,336	4,858,580		
Net Pension Liability	15,457,373	13,403,321		
Net OPEB Liability	352,975			
TOTAL LIABILITIES	21,014,599	18,935,994		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Related to Pensions	632,071	60,560		
Related to OPEB	5,905			
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	637,976	60,560		
NET POSITION				
Investment in Capital Assets	1,978,541	1,284,523		
Restricted for Emergencies	144,088	135,902		
Unrestricted	(10,541,179)	(7,084,900)		
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (8,418,550)	\$ (5,664,475)		

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2018

NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGE IN

		DD	OCD AM DEVEN	HIEC	NET DO	CITION
		PRO	OGRAM REVEN		NET PO	OSITION
			Operating	Capital		
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmen	ntal Activities
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	2018	2017
Governmental Activities						
Instruction	\$ 4,875,614	\$ -	\$ 182,052	\$ -	\$ (4,693,562)	\$ (4,643,840)
Supporting Services	3,166,416	70,569	8,750	892,709	(2,194,388)	(1,720,521)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	160,361		<u> </u>		(160,361)	(189,773)
Total Governmental						
Activities	\$ 8,202,391	\$ 70,569	\$ 190,802	\$ 892,709	(7,048,311)	(6,554,134)
		GENERAL	REVENUES			
		Per Pupil F			4,154,870	4,020,958
		Mill Levy (356,630	304,063
		Investmen	0		32,516	50,064
		Other Rev	enues		70,816	54,443
		TOTAL	GENERAL RE	EVENUES	4,614,832	4,429,528
		CHANG	GE IN NET PO	SITION	(2,433,479)	(2,124,606)
		NET PO	OSITION, Begin	nning, Restated	(5,985,071)	(3,539,869)
		NET PC	OSITION, Endi	ng	\$ (8,418,550)	\$ (5,664,475)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2018

	GENERAL FUND			
		2018		2017
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	\$	1,012,683	\$	1,427,392
Accounts Receivable		70,637		25,188
Prepaid Expenditures				2,239
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,083,320	\$	1,454,819
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$	12,533	\$	116,582
Accrued Salaries and Benefits		185,994		173,614
Deposits		40,335		40,560
TOTAL LIABILITIES		238,862		330,756
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable		-		2,239
Restricted for Building Reserve		175,000		175,000
Restricted for Emergencies		144,088		135,902
Restricted for Lease Commitment		-		72,105
Unassigned		525,370		738,817
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		844,458		1,124,063
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.		1,894,855		1,187,513
		, ,		, ,
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 (\$15,457,373), net OPEB liability of (\$352,975), deferred outflows related to pensions of \$5,260,247, deferred outflows related to OPEB of \$30,214, deferred inflows related				
to pensions of (\$632,071), and deferred inflows related to OPEB of (\$5,905).		11,157,863)		(7,976,051)
Net position of governmental activities	\$	(8,418,550)	\$	(5,664,475)

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

	GENERAL FUND			
	 2018		2017	
REVENUES				
Local Sources	\$ 4,669,380	\$	4,522,821	
State and Federal Sources	 319,450		232,284	
TOTAL REVENUES	 4,988,830		4,755,105	
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Instruction	2,703,262		2,971,630	
Supporting Services	 2,565,173		1,946,612	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	 5,268,435		4,918,242	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(279,605)		(163,137)	
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	 1,124,063		1,287,200	
FUND BALANCES, Ending	\$ 844,458	\$	1,124,063	

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

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (279,605)
Deferred Charges related to pension are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for the government-wide funds that amount is capitalized and amortized.	(2,861,216)
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	- 0
the governmental activities.	 707,342
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (2,433,479)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES June 30, 2018

	Government Internal Se	
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Restricted Cash and Investments	\$ 656,385	\$ 690,320
Interest Receivable	3,460	3,460
Total Current Assets	659,845	693,780
Long-term Assets		
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	6,200,399	5,695,650
Total Long-term Assets	6,200,399	5,695,650
TOTAL ASSETS	6,860,244	6,389,430
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	24,755	24,270
Interest Payable	62,391	76,200
Bonds Payable - Current Portion	250,907	242,867
Total Current Liabilities	338,053	343,337
Long-Term Liabilities		
Bonds Payable	4,627,336	4,858,580
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,965,389	5,201,917
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,916,150	1,208,323
Unrestricted	(21,295)	(20,810)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 1,894,855	\$ 1,187,513

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities- Internal Service			
	2018			2017
OPERATING REVENUES Rent	\$	422,464	\$	422,464
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Purchased Services		5,324		5,563
Other		59,293		47,463
Depreciation		250,563		218,886
Amortization		19,663		19,663
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		334,843		291,575
OPERATING INCOME		87,621		130,889
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)				
Investment Income		24,771		41,276
Interest Expense		(160,361)		(189,773)
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		(135,590)		(148,497)
INCOME BEFORE TRANSFERS AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS		(47,969)		(17,608)
TD ANGEEDS AND CADITAL CONTEDIDITIONS				
TRANSFERS AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS Capital Contributions		755,311		285,504
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS		755,311		285,504
NET INCOME (LOSS)		707,342		267,896
NET POSITION, Beginning		1,187,513		919,617
NET POSITION, Ending	\$	1,894,855	\$	1,187,513

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES

Year Ended June 30, 2018 Increase (Decrease) in Cash

	Governmental Activities- Internal Service Fund			
		2018		2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash Received from Rent Cash Paid to Suppliers	\$	422,464 (64,133)	\$	422,464 (28,756)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		358,331		393,708
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Investment Income		24,771		41,276
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Interest Expense Principal Payments on Loan		(174,171) (242,867)		(181,721) (235,082)
Net Cash Used by Financing Activities		(417,038)		(416,803)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		(33,936)		18,181
CASH, Beginning		690,321		672,140
CASH, Ending	\$	656,385	\$	690,321
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating Income Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income	\$	87,621	\$	130,889
to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities Depreciation Expense Amortization Expense Changes in Assets and Liabilities		250,563 19,662		218,886 19,663
Accounts Payable		485		24,270
Total Adjustments		270,710		262,819
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	358,331	\$	393,708
Non Cash Items Capital Assets Contributed from the General Fund	\$	755,311	\$	285,504

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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, 2018

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, 2018

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, 2018

NOTE 1: <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (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, 2018

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 did not have any nonspendable fund balance at June 30, 2018.
- Restricted This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Academy has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies. The Academy has classified Lease Commitments as restricted as their use is restricted per terms of operating leases.
- 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, 2018.
- <u>Unassigned</u> This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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, 2018, this liability totaled \$13,050 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, 2018

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2018 consisted of the following:

Cash on Hand	\$ 500
Deposits	340,426
Investments	 1,328,142

Total <u>\$ 1,669,068</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, 2018, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the Academy are eligible public depositories. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group.

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

At June 30, 2018, the Academy had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$340,426. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$391,566. These balances were covered by federal depository insurance.

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, 2018

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 \$215,646 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, 2018

NOTE 3: *CASH AND INVESTMENTS* (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

The Academy had invested \$530,472 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 \$582,024 in government agency and domestic bonds. These investments have maturity dates ranging from May 2021 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 \$656,385 are restricted in the Building Corporation for debt service requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 4: <u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>

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

	T	Balance	A 11'.'	D.L.:	Balance
C	<u>Ju</u>	ine 30, 2017	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Governmental Activities					
Capital assets, Not					
Depreciated	dh.	210,000			\$ 210,000
Land	\$	310,000	-	260.427	\$ 310,000
Construction in Progress		260,437		260,437	
Total Capital Assets,		550 105		240 425	240.000
Not Depreciated		<u>570,437</u>		260,437	310,000
Capital Assets, Being					
Depreciated					
Buildings		6,544,243	1,002,377	_	7,546,620
Leasehold Improvements		761,559	-	_	761,559
Machinery and Equipment		442,161	13,371	_	455,532
Total Capital Assets,		112,101	10,011		100,002
Being Depreciated		7,747,963	<u>1,015,748</u>		8,763,711
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings		2,057,648	195,735	_	2,253,383
Leasehold Improvements		353,605	33,449	_	387,054
Machinery and Equipment		211,497	21,378	_	232,875
Total Accumulated					
Depreciation		2,622,750	250,562		2,873,312
Total Capital Assets, Being					
Depreciated, Net		5,125,213	765,186	_	5,890,399
Net Capital Assets	\$	5,695,650	<u>\$ 765,186</u>	<u>\$ 260,437</u>	<u>\$ 6,200,399</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, 2018, were \$185,994 in the General Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 6: LONG-TERM DEBT

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

	Balance ne 30, 2017	Additio	<u>ons</u>	<u>Pa</u>	<u>yments</u>	<u>Ju</u>	Balance ne 30, 2018	Due In <u>Ine Year</u>
2013 Refunding Bonds Deferred Premium	 5,425,875 (324,428)						5,183,008 (304,765)	
Total	\$ <u>5,101,447</u>	\$		\$	223,204	\$	4,878,243	\$ 250,907

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>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2019	\$	250,907	\$ 166,374	\$ 417,281
2020		259,212	158,320	417,532
2021		267,791	150,000	417,791
2022		276,655	141,404	418,059
2023		285,813	132,522	418,335
2024 - 2028		1,577,389	518,772	2,096,161
2029 - 2033		1,856,312	248,274	2,104,586
2034		408,929	 13,126	 422,055
Total	<u>\$</u>	5,183,008	\$ 1,528,792	\$ 6,711,800

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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

General Information about the Pension Plan (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, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

ded Year Ended December 7 31, 2018
7 31 2018
31,2010
5% 10.15%
2)% (1.02)%
3% 9.13%
0% 4.50%
0% 5.50%
3% 19.13%

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the Academy were \$445,560 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2018 the Academy reported a liability of \$15,457,373 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2017. The Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Academy's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2017 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the SCHDTF.

At December 31, 2017, the Academy proportion was 0.0478%, which increase of 0.00278% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018 the Academy recognized pension expense of \$3,298,705. At June 30, 2018, 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	\$ 284,196	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$ 3,946,839	\$ 25,046
Net difference between projected and actual		
earnings on pension plan investments	N/A	\$ 607,025
Changes in proportion and differences between		
contributions recognized and proportionate share		
of contributions	\$ 802,017	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement		
date	\$ 227,195	N/A
Total	\$ 5,260,247	\$ 632,071

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

\$227,195 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30,	
2019	\$2,751,849
2020	\$1,694,481
2021	\$182,319
2022	(\$227,668)

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

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

Salary increases, including wage inflation 3.50 - 9.70 percent

Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension

plan investment expenses, including price inflation 7.25 percent Discount rate 5.26 percent

Post-retirement benefit increases:

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

and DPS benefit structure (automatic) 2.00 percent

PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06

(ad hoc, substantively automatic) Financed by the

Annual Increase Reserve

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 4.78 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

• 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%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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 5.26 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 (4.26 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.26 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (3.78%)	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase (5.78%)
		(4.78%)	
Proportionate share of the net pension			
liability	\$19,525,279	\$15,457,364	\$12,142,477

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

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

- Increases employer contribution rates by 0.25 percent on July 1, 2019.
- Increases employee contribution rates by a total of 2 percent (to be phased in over a period of 3 years starting on July 1, 2019).
- Directs the state to allocate \$225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A
 portion of the direct distribution will be allocated to the SCHDTF based on the
 proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the other divisions eligible for
 the direct distribution.
- Modifies the retirement benefits, including temporarily suspending and reducing the
 annual increase for all current and future retirees, modifying the highest average salary for
 employees with less than five years of service credit on December 31, 2019 and raises the
 retirement age for new employees.
- Member contributions, employer contributions, the direct distribution from the state, and
 the annual increases will be adjusted based on certain statutory parameters beginning July
 1, 2020, and then each year thereafter, to help keep PERA on path to full funding in 30
 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2018, the Academy reported a liability of \$15,457,373 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability which was measured using the plan provisions in effect as of the pension plan's year-end based on a discount rate of 4.78%. For comparative purposes, the following schedule presents an estimate of what the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability and associated discount rate would have been had the provisions of SB 18-200, applicable to the SCHDTF, become law on December 31, 2017. This pro forma information was prepared using the fiduciary net position of the SCHDTF as of December 31, 2017. Future net pension liabilities reported could be materially different based on changes in investment markets, actuarial assumptions, plan experience and other factors.

Proportionate Share of the Estimated Net
Pension Liability Calculated Using Plan
Provisions Required by SB 18-200
(pro forma)
\$ 6,983,503

Recognizing that the changes in contribution and benefit provisions also affect the determination of the discount rate used to calculate proportionate share of the net pension liability, approximately \$7,215,594 of the estimated reduction is attributable to the use of a 7.25 percent discount rate.

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

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

PERA Benefit Structure

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

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

DPS Benefit Structure

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the Academy were \$22,836 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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

At June 30, 2018, the Academy reported a liability of \$352,975 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2017. The Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on Academy's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2017 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2017, the Academy's proportion was 0.02716%, which was an increase of 0.00157% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Academy recognized OPEB expense of \$30,906. At June 30, 2018, 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, 2018

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)

	<u>Deferred</u>	<u>Deferred</u>
	Outflows of	<u>Inflows of</u>
	Resources	<u>Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$1,669	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	N/A	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		
on OPEB plan investments	N/A	\$5,905
Changes in proportion and differences between		
contributions recognized and proportionate share of		
contributions	\$17,044	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$11,501	N/A
Total	\$30,214	\$5,905

\$11,501 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2019	\$2,200
2020	\$2,200
2021	\$2,200
2022	\$2,200
2023	\$3,676
Thereafter	\$332

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

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

Salary increases, including wage inflation 3.50 percent in aggregate

Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB

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

Health care cost trend rates PERA benefit structure:

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

Medicare Part A premiums 3.00 percent for 2017,

gradually rising to 4.25

percent in 2023

DPS benefit structure:

Service-based premium subsidy 0.00 percent

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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, 2016, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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

- The assumed rates of PERACare participation were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.
- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premiumfree Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2017 plan year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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 percentages of PERACare enrollees who will attain age 65 and older ages and are assumed to not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A coverage were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- The percentage of disabled PERACare enrollees who are assumed to not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A coverage were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.
- Assumed election rates for the PERACare coverage options that would be available to
 future PERACare enrollees who will qualify for the "No Part A Subsidy" when they retire
 were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- Assumed election rates for the PERACare coverage options that will be available to those current PERACare enrollees, who qualify for the "No Part A Subsidy" but have not reached age 65, were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.
- The rates of PERAcare coverage election for spouses of eligible inactive members and future retirees were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.
- The assumed age differences between future retirees and their participating spouses were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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)

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	30 Year Expected
	Allocation	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, 2018

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)

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	Current Trend	1% Increase in
	Trend Rates	Rates	Trend Rates
PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.00%	3.00%	4.00%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend	3.25%	4.25%	5.25%
rate			
Net OPEB Liability	\$343,264	\$352,975	\$364,672

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2017, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date. For future plan members, employer contributions were reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

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 used by the plan to estimate future actuarially determined
 contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Transfers of a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the end of the month.

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

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

	1% Decrease	Current	1% Increase
	(6.25%)	Discount Rate	(8.25%)
	, , ,	(7.25%)	, ,
Proportionate share of the net			
OPEB liability	\$396,855	\$352,975	\$315,523

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2018

NOTE 9: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Claims and Judgments

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

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, 2018, the reserve of \$144,088 was recorded as a reservation of fund balance in the General Fund.

NOTE 11: <u>RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION</u>

The beginning net position of the governmental activities was decreased by \$320,596 as the Academy implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 75.

NOTE 12: DEFICIT NET POSITION

The Net Position of the government type activities is in a deficit position of \$8,418,550 due to the Academy including the Net Pension Liability per GASB No. 68.



BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND

Year Ended June 30, 2018

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2017 ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Revenue	4,119,565	4,152,917	\$ 4,154,870	\$ 1,953	\$ 4,020,958
Mill Levy Override	304,063	356,630	356,630	-	304,063
Tuition and Fees	73,500	73,500	70,569	(2,931)	133,887
Grants and Donations	5,250	5,250	8,750	3,5 00	682
Interest	8,500	8,500	7,745	(755)	8,788
Other	7,500	7,500	70,816	63,316	54,443
State and Federal Sources					
State and Federal Grants	284,558	320,011	319,450	(561)	232,284
TOTAL REVENUES	4,802,936	4,924,308	4,988,830	64,522	4,755,105
EXPENDITURES					
General Government					
Current					
Salaries	2,181,208	2,165,619	2,349,218	(183,599)	2,274,854
Employee Benefits	756,313	711,545	725,872	(14,327)	728,560
Purchased Services	1,291,539	1,386,388	1,109,157	277,231	1,115,232
Supplies and Materials	223,301	216,456	285,758	(69,302)	351,299
Property	450,000	760,500	772,618	(12,118)	435,023
Contingency	144,088	-	-	-	-
Other	70,718	29,492	25,812	3,680	13,274
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	5,117,167	5,270,000	5,268,435	1,565	4,918,242
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER					
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(314,231)	(345,692)	(279,605)	66,087	(163,137)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(314,231)	(345,692)	(279,605)	66,087	(163,137)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning			1,124,063	1,124,063	1,287,200
FUND BALANCE, Ending	\$ (314,231)	\$ (345,692)	\$ 844,458	\$ 1,190,150	\$ 1,124,063

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

Years Ended June 30,

	 2014	 2015 2016		2016	2017		_	2018
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.042%	0.042%		0.043%		0.045%		0.048%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 5,349,153	\$ 5,759,360	\$	6,534,605	\$	13,403,321	\$	15,457,373
School's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,732,228	\$ 1,982,536	\$	1,873,024	\$	2,020,446	\$	2,204,898
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	308.8%	290.5%		348.9%		663.4%		701.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.1%	62.8%		59.2%		43.1%		43.96%

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

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

Years Ended December 31,

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

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

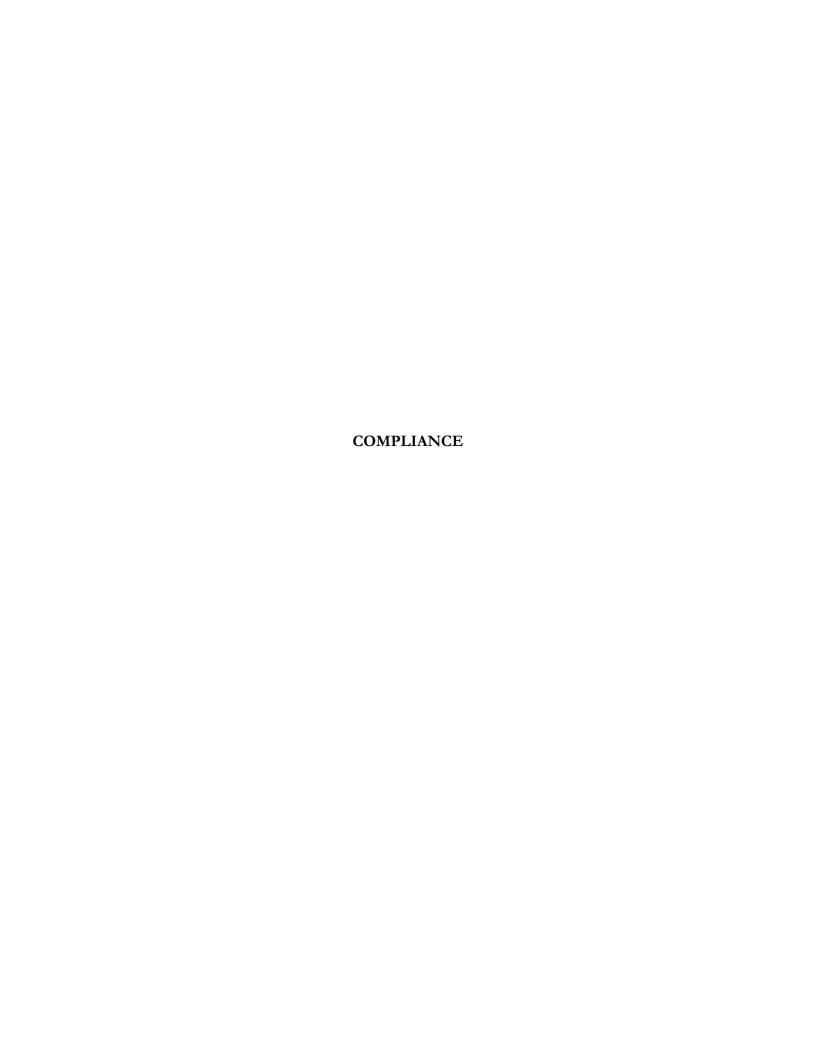
	2017	2018
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 21,996	\$ 22,836
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	21,996	22,836
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 	\$
School's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,156,461	\$ 2,238,789
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll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



BUDGETARY COMPARISON STATEMENT BUILDING CORPORATION

Year Ended June 30, 2018

	2018									
	ORIGINAL BUDGET		I	FINAL			VARIANCE Positive			2017
				UDGET	A	ACTUAL		legative)	P	ACTUAL
REVENUES							(8 /			
Local Sources										
Interest Income	\$	22,640	\$	22,640	\$	24,771	\$	2,131	\$	41,276
Rent		423,464		423,464		422,464		(1,000)		422,464
Contributions		400,000		400,000		755,311		355,311		285,504
TOTAL REVENUES		846,104		846,104		1,202,546		356,442		749,244
EXPENDITURES										
Purchased Services		10,437		10,400		5,325		5,075		5,563
Other		20,000		52,300		59,293		(6,993)		47,463
Depreciation		215,000		220,000		250,563		(30,563)		218,886
Amortization		28,000		28,000		19,662		8,338		19,663
Debt Service										
Principal		220,263		243,000		242,867		133		235,082
Interest		196,300		196,300		160,361		35,939		189,773
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		690,000		750,000		738,071		11,929		716,430
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES										
(Budget Basis)	\$	156,104	\$	96,104		464,475	\$	368,371		32,814
Adjustments to Reconcile Budget Basis	to G.	AAP Basis								
Principal Payments						242,867				235,082
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE (GA	AP F	Basis)				707,342				267,896
FUND BALANCE, Beginning						1,187,513				919,617
FUND BALANCE, Ending					\$	1,894,855			\$	1,187,513





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, 2018, 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, 2018.

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, 2018

John Luther & Associates, LLC