TWO ROADS CHARTER SCHOOL

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2018

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JOHN CUTLER
& ASSOCIATES

Board of Directors
Two Roads Charter School
Arvada, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

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

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 38-42 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

John Cutler & Associates, LLC

November 15, 2018

Management Discussion and Analysis

As management of Two Roads Charter School (the "School"), we offer readers of the Two Roads Charter School's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Two Roads Charter School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information provided in the financial statements.

Financial Highlights

At the close of its eighth year of operation, the net position of the school decreased to ($11,926,203) due to the implementation of regulations under the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) Number 68 for reporting of pension liabilities and the long term liabilities including our building lease and accrued interest. Further information is provided in Note 7 of the financial statements.

The General Fund reported an ending balance of $898,379 as of June 30, 2018. $644,714 of the fund balance is restricted funds for debt service and emergencies.

Overview of Financial Statements

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of Two Roads Charter School's finances.

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

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

The government-wide financial statement of activities distinguishes functions/programs of the Two Roads Charter School supported primarily by per pupil revenue (PPR), and mill levy taxes passed through from the District (Jefferson County School District) received from the County and State. The governmental activities of the Two Roads Charter School include instruction and supporting expenses.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 3-5 of this report.

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. Two Roads Charter School, like other governmental units or charter schools, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the School's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the School's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Two Roads Charter School maintains one governmental fund, the General Fund. Information is presented in the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and in the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues and Changes in Fund Balances. This information is provided in pages 3-4.

Two Roads Charter School adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget on page 38.

Notes to the financial statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. This information is provided in pages 6-37.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of Two Roads Charter School, liabilities exceeded assets by ($11,926,203) at the close of the most recent fiscal year. As stated previously, this figure is a direct result of the GASB 68 requirement to report a net unfunded pension liability and other long term liabilities including the building lease and accrued interest.

Two Roads Charter School's Net Position

	Governmental Activities 30-June-18	Governmental Activities 30-June-17
Cash and Investments	$ 528,727	$ 508,917
Restricted Cash and Investments	$ 529,148	$ 505,752
Inventory	$ 836	$ 1,519
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	$ 258,000	$ 258,000
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	$ 3,766,667	$ 3,726,601
Total Assets	$ 5,083,378	$ 5,000,789
Deferred outflows of Resources		
Related to Pensions	$ 4,506,785	$ 5,278,800
Related to OPEB	$ 13,026	
Total Deferred outflows of Resources	$ 4,519,811	$ 5,278,800
Current Liabilities	$ 183,707	$ 197,608
Noncurrent Liabilities	$ 4,530,000	$ 4,590,000
Net Pension Liability	$ 16,019,150	$ 11,629,358
Total Liabilities	$ 20,732,857	$ 16,416,966
Deferred Inflow of Resources		
Related to Pensions	$ 784,803	$ 94,340
Related to OPEB	$ 11,732	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 796,535	$ 94,340
Net Position		
Investment in Capital Assets	$ 23,815	$ (99,647)
Restricted for Emergencies-TABOR	$ 115,566	$ 108,457
Restricted for Debt Service	$ 529,148	$ 482,114
Unrestricted	$ (12,594,732)	$ (6,722,641)
Total Net Position	$ (11,926,203)	$ (6,231,717)

Two Roads Charter School's Change in Net Position
Governmental Activities

	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017
Program Revenue:		
Charges for Services	106,939	92,550
Grants and Contributions	82,663	78,153
Total Program Revenue	189,602	170,703
General Revenue:		
Per Pupil Revenue	3,398,931	3,204,972
Mill Levy Revenue	637,466	617,090
Capital Construction Funds	119,909	118,106
Interest	3,503	224
Other	172,221	80,241
Total General Revenue	4,332,030	4,020,633
Expenses:		
Current:		
Instruction	6,242,933	3,695,511
Supporting Services	3,377910	2,300,435
Interest on Long-Term Debt	283,387	285,094
Total Expenses	9,904,230	6,281,040
Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position	(5,382,598)	(2,089,704)
Net Position, Beginning	(6,543,605)	(4,142,013)
Net Position, Ending	(11,926,203)	(6,231,717)

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, Two Roads Charter School uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements. The School has one governmental fund, its General Fund. The General Fund had a positive funds balance of $842,218 at the beginning of the year. The fund balance of the General Fund increased by $56,161 to $898,379 at June 30, 2018, of which $529,148 is restricted funds for debt service.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The School approves a budget in May based on enrollment projections for the following school year. In October, after the annual state pupil count window closes and the current fiscal year's FTE is known, adjustments are made to the budget.

Capital Assets & Long-Term Debt

The School has invested in capital assets in the form of the school's building, land improvements, and equipment. Depreciation expenses for capital assets are booked under the supporting expenses of the School's operations. See Note 4 for more information.

In March 2016, the Colorado Educational and Facilities Authority (CECFA) issued $4,620,000 Charter School Revenue Bonds Series 2016 to the Two Roads Charter School Building Corporation. Lease payments for the term of the bond range from $315,225.00 FY 2016/17 to a final payment of $692,250 in the year 2046.

The bond documents require a repair and replacement reserve of $250,000 to be funded with annual payments of $50,000 commencing July 1, 2016. As of June 30, 2018, this fund contained $150,000. See Note 6 for more information.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

Budgets for Two Roads Charter School are created based on two primary factors; student enrollment and state funding levels.

PPR funding for the 2018-2019 school year will drop due to an unexpected decrease in student FTE. The preliminary budget for SY18-19 was based on a conservative projection of no growth and a student FTE of 455. October 2018 count numbers for SY18-19 show PPR funding for 441.5 FTE. This is a change of (13.5) FTE, thus dramatically lowering our PPR revenue. The recent passage of 5A (Jeffco mill levy) will alleviate some of the financial stress from our student enrollment drop.

Two Roads is taking a conservative approach for FY19/20 planning based on the enrollment numbers from FY18/19. Two Roads Charter School is excited to continue to deliver an exceptional educational opportunity to our students while maintaining conservative financial management,

Requests for Information

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

Two Roads Charter School
Attention: Principal
6980 Pierce St.
Arvada CO 80003

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TWO ROADS CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
As of June 30, 2018

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES 2018	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES 2017
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 528,727	$ 508,917
Restricted Cash and Investments	529,148	505,752
Inventory	836	1,519
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	258,000	258,000
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	3,766,667	3,726,601
TOTAL ASSETS	5,083,378	5,000,789
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	4,506,785	5,278,800
Related to OPEB	13,026	-
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	4,519,811	5,278,800
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	17,095	13,340
Accrued Salaries	143,237	159,967
Accrued Interest	23,375	23,638
Unearned Revenue	-	663
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due in One Year	65,000	60,000
Due in More Than One Year	4,465,000	4,530,000
Net Pension Liability	15,661,508	11,629,358
Net OPEB Liability	357,642	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	20,732,857	16,416,966
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	784,803	94,340
Related to OPEB	11,732	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	796,535	94,340
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	23,815	(99,647)
Restricted for Emergencies	115,566	108,457
Restricted for Debt Service	529,148	482,114
Unrestricted	(12,594,732)	(6,722,641)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (11,926,203)	$ (6,231,717)

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

TWO ROADS CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2018

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	PROGRAM REVENUES: CHARGES FOR SERVICES	PROGRAM REVENUES: OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION: GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES 2018	NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION: GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES 2017
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
Governmental Activities					
Instruction	$ 6,242,933	$ 106,939	$ 82,663	$ (6,053,331)	$ (3,524,808)
Supporting Services	3,377,910	-	-	(3,377,910)	(2,300,435)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	283,387	-	-	(283,387)	(285,094)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 9,904,230	$ 106,939	$ 82,663	(9,714,628)	(6,110,337)
		GENERAL REVENUES			
		Per Pupil Revenue		3,398,931	3,204,972
		Mill Levy Override		637,466	617,090
		Capital Construction Funds		119,909	118,106
		Interest		3,503	224
		Other		172,221	80,241
		TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES		4,332,030	4,020,633
		CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(5,382,598)	(2,089,704)
		NET POSITION, Beginning, Restated		(6,543,605)	(4,142,013)
		NET POSITION, Ending		$ (11,926,203)	$ (6,231,717)

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

TWO ROADS CHARTER SCHOOL

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2018

	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	
	General Fund	
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 528,727	$ 508,917
Restricted Cash and Investments	529,148	505,752
Inventory	836	1,519
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,058,711	$ 1,016,188
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$ 17,095	$ 13,340
Accrued Salaries	143,237	159,967
Unearned Revenue	-	663
TOTAL LIABILITIES	160,332	173,970
FUND BALANCES		
Nonspendable	836	1,519
Restricted for Emergencies	115,566	108,457
Restricted for Debt Service	529,148	482,114
Unassigned	252,829	250,128
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	898,379	840,699
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 1,058,711	$ 1,014,669

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

Fund Balance	$ 898,379	$ 842,218
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not in the funds.	4,024,667	3,984,601
Long-term liabilities and related assets related to pensions are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds. This liability includes includes net pension liability ($15,661,508), net OPEB liability ($357,642), deferred outflows related to pensions $4,506,785, deferred outflows related to OPEB $13,026, deferred inflows related to pensions ($784,803), and deferred inflows related to OPEB ($11,732).	(12,295,874)	(6,444,898)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds. These include building lease ($4,530,000) and accrued interest ($23,375).	(4,553,375)	(4,613,638)
Net position of governmental activities	$ (11,926,203)	$ (6,231,717)

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

TWO ROADS CHARTER SCHOOL

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

	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	
	General Fund	
	2018	2017
REVENUES		
Local Sources	$ 4,360,134	$ 4,042,909
State Sources	125,263	121,129
Federal Sources	36,235	27,298
TOTAL REVENUES	4,521,632	4,191,336
EXPENDITURES		
Instruction	2,418,899	2,202,882
Supporting Services	1,524,958	1,630,939
Capital Outlay	177,964	100,408
Debt Service		
Principal	60,000	30,000
Interest	283,650	285,225
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,465,471	4,249,454
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	56,161	(58,118)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	842,218	900,336
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 898,379	$ 842,218

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

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

Year Ended June 30, 2018

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because:		
Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	$	56,161
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay $172,535 exceeded depreciation expense ($132,469) in the current period.		40,066
Repayment of bond long-term debt and related costs are reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds and decrease fund balance. For the School as a whole, however, these costs and payments reduce the liabilities or are capitalized in the statement of net position and do not result in an expense in the statement of activities. These include bond principal payment $60,000 and the change in accrued interest of $263.		60,263
Deferred Charges related to pensions are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, in the government-wide statements these amounts are capitalized and amortized.		(5,539,088)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	(5,382,598)

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

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

Two Roads Charter School (the "School") was organized in April 2011 pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school within the Jefferson County School District R-1 (the "District") in the State of Colorado. The School is recognized as a non-profit organization under Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Based upon the application of these criteria, the Two Roads School Building Corporation is considered to be financially accountable to the School. The purpose of the Building Corporation is to provide a mechanism to issue debt on behalf of the School. The Building Corporation is considered to be part of the School for financial reporting purposes because its resources are entirely for the direct benefit of the School and is reported as part of the General Fund. Separate financial statements for the Building Corporation are not available.

The School is a component unit of Jefferson County School District No. R-1(the "District").

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to students or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Major individual governmental funds are reported 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 School.

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 School's policy to use restricted resources first and the unrestricted resources as they are needed.

The School reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund – This fund is the general operating fund of the School. It is used to account for all financial resources.

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

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

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Investments – Investments are recorded at fair value.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost 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, 30 years, and equipment 10 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. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as current expenditures.

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

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

Net Position

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

- Investment in Capital Assets is intended to reflect the portion of net position which are associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost.

- Restricted Net Position are liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use.

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

Fund Balance Classification – The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the School 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 either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The School has classified its inventory balances as nonspendable for the year ended 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 School has classified Emergency Reserves and Debt Service Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies and bond covenants.

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

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

- 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 School did not have any committed resources as of June 30, 2018.

- Unassigned – 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 School would typically use restricted fund balances first, followed by committed resources, and then assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend unassigned fund balance.

Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School pays the District to participate in the District's risk management plan. The District is self-insured for certain liability, property and worker's compensation coverages. The District purchases excess insurance coverage to limit the District's self-insurance exposure. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past 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 School's financial position and operations. However, complete comparative data in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles has not been presented since its inclusion would make the financial statements unduly complex and difficult to read. Data in these columns do not present financial position or results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

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

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

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

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

Petty Cash	$ 500
Pooled Cash with the District	528,227
Investments	529,148
Total	**$ 1,057,875**

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. At June 30, 2018, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the School 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 School has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2018, the School did not have any deposits subject to custodial credit risk.

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

Pooled Cash with the District

Cash deposits are pooled with the District cash and investments which were held by several banking institutions. Pooled investments represent investments in local government investment pools or in money market funds. At June 30, 2018, the School's balance in equity in both restricted and unrestricted pooled cash of the District totaled $528,227.

Investments

Interest Rate Risk

The School does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

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

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

Fair Value

The School 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.

NOTE 3: *CASH AND INVESTMENTS* (Continued)

Fair Value (Continued)

At June 30, 2018, the School held investments in a federated government obligation fund in the amount of $529,148 with maturity dates of less than one year. Given the low risk of this type of investment, the School has not established a policy limiting the amount of investments in this type of security and deems it unnecessary at this time. These investments are valued with Level 1 inputs. The fund had an AAAm rating by Standard and Poor's and an Aaa-mf rating by Moody's.

Restricted Cash

Investments of $529,148 are restricted for debt service.

NOTE 4: *CAPITAL ASSETS*

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

	Balance June 30, 2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2018
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	$ 258,000	$ -	$ -	$ 258,000
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	3,847,397	172,535	-	4,019,932
Moveable Equipment	5,380	-	-	5,380
Total Capital assets being depreciated	3,852,777	172,535	-	4,025,312
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	125,100	131,393	-	256,493
Moveable Equipment	1,076	1,076	-	2,152
Total Accumulated Depreciation	126,176	132,469	-	258,645
Net Capital Assets, Depreciated	3,726,601	40,066	-	3,766,667
Net Capital Assets	**$ 3,984,601**	**$ 40,066**	**$ -**	**$ 4,024,667**

Depreciation has been charged to the Supporting Services program of the School.

NOTE 5: *ACCRUED SALARIES AND BENEFITS*

Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from August to July but are earned during a school year of approximately nine to ten months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2018, were $143,238. Accordingly, the accrued compensation is reflected as a liability in the accompanying financial statements of the General Fund.

NOTE 6: *LONG-TERM DEBT*

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

	Balance June 30, 2017	Additions	Payments	Balance June 30, 2018	Due In One Year
Building Lease	$ 4,590,000	$ -	$ 60,000	$ 4,530,000	$ 65,000
Total	**$ 4,590,000**	**$ -**	**$ 60,000**	**$ 4,530,000**	**$ 65,000**

Building Lease

In March 2016, the Colorado Educational and Facilities Authority (CECFA) issued $4,620,000 Charter School Revenue Bonds, Series 2016. Proceeds from the bonds were used to purchase their current building. Monthly principal and interest payments are due under the lease agreements, with interest accruing at 5.25% to 6.5%. The bonds mature in June 2046.

Future debt service requirements are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	$ 65,000	$ 280,500	$ 345,500
2020	65,000	277,088	342,088
2021	70,000	273,675	343,675
2022	75,000	270,000	345,000
2023	80,000	266,063	346,063
2024 – 2028	450,000	1,263,976	1,713,976
2029 – 2033	610,000	1,114,575	1,724,575
2034 – 2038	810,000	907,925	1,717,925
2039 – 2043	1,105,000	614,575	1,719,575
2044 – 2046	1,200,000	181,023	1,381,023
Total	**$ 4,530,000**	**$ 5,449,400**	**$ 9,979,400**

NOTE 7: *DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

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

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

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5 percent and then multiplied by years of service credit

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

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

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5 percent and then multiplied by years of service credit

- $15 times the first 10 years of service credit plus $20 times service credit over 10 years plus a monthly amount equal to the annuitized member contribution account balance based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

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

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

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

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

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

or the average CPI-W for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF.

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

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

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

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the School were $425,208 for the year ended 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 School reported a liability of $15,661,508 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2017. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School'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 School's proportion was 0.04430%, which was a imcrease of 0.005% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School recognized pension expense of $5,919,836. At June 30, 2018, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$287,949	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	$3,998,965	$25,376
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	N/A	$615,042
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	$7,279	$144,385
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$212,592	N/A
Total	**$4,506,785**	**$784,803**

$212,592 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	$2,426,203
2020	$1,360,014
2021	($29,119)
2022	($247,708)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2016, valuations were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as, the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (3.78%)	Current Discount Rate (4.78%)	1% Increase (5.78%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$19,791,318	$15,661,508	$12,307,923

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a liability of $15,661,508 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability which was measured using the plan provisions in effect as of the pension plan's year-end based on a discount rate of 4.78%. For comparative purposes, the following schedule presents an estimate of what the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability and associated discount rate would have been had the provisions of SB 18-200, applicable to the SCHDTF, become law on December 31, 2017. This pro forma information was prepared using the fiduciary net position of the SCHDTF as of December 31, 2017. Future net pension liabilities reported could be materially different based on changes in investment markets, actuarial assumptions, plan experience and other factors.

Estimated Discount Rate Calculated Using Plan Provisions Required by SB 18-200 (pro forma)	Proportionate Share of the Estimated Net Pension Liability Calculated Using Plan Provisions Required by SB 18-200 (pro forma)
7.25%	$ 7,078,656

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 $7,313,909 of the estimated reduction is attributable to the use of a 7.25 percent discount rate.

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

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

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

NOTE 8: ***<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.

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 School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the School were $22,555 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a liability of $357,642 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2017. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on School'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 School's proportion was 0.44300%, which was an increase of 0.050% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School recognized OPEB expense of $67,015. At June 30, 2018, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

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

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$1,691	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	N/A	$5,983
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	N/A	$5,749
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$11,335	N/A
Total	**$13,026**	**$11,732**

$11,335 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	($2,108)
2020	($2,108)
2021	($2,108)
2022	($2,105)
2023	($611)
Thereafter	($1,001)

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

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

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

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 percent in aggregate
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	5.00 percent
Medicare Part A premiums	3.00 percent for 2017, gradually rising to 4.25 percent in 2023
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.00%	3.00%	4.00%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.25%	4.25%	5.25%
Net OPEB Liability	$347,946	$357,642	$369,647

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$402,268	$357,642	$319,826

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

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

Claims and Judgments

The School participates in 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 School may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of June 30, 2018, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited, but the School believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the School.

Tabor Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed 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 School believes it has complied with the Amendment. As required by the Amendment, the School has established a reserve for emergencies. At June 30, 2018, the reserve of $115,566 was recorded as a restriction of fund balance in the General Fund.

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

The beginning net position of the governmental activities was decreased by $311,888 as the School implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 75.

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

The net position of the governmental activities is in a deficit position in the amount of $11,926,203 due to the School including its Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB liability per the requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 75

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TWO ROADS CHARTER SCHOOL

GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON STATEMENT
Year Ended June 30, 2018

	2018				
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2017 ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Operating Revenue	$ 3,548,603	$ 3,395,377	$ 3,398,931	$ 3,554	$ 3,204,972
Mill Levy Override	667,738	636,755	637,466	711	617,090
Tuition and Fees	115,280	143,700	106,939	(36,761)	92,550
Grants and Donations	16,225	22,500	41,074	18,574	50,855
Investment Earnings	-	-	3,503	3,503	224
Other	30,120	23,120	172,221	149,101	77,218
State Sources					
Grants and Donations	126,300	118,243	125,263	7,020	121,129
Federal Sources				-	
Grants and Donations	27,658	35,876	36,235	359	27,298
TOTAL REVENUES	4,531,924	4,375,571	4,521,632	146,061	4,191,336
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries	2,429,550	2,367,747	2,287,743	80,004	2,296,573
Employee Benefits	569,677	601,946	552,556	49,390	542,765
Purchased Services	923,842	903,960	947,094	(43,134)	923,810
Supplies and Materials	257,329	184,843	156,464	28,379	70,673
Property and Equipment	-	100,000	177,964	(77,964)	100,408
Debt Service					
Principal	60,000	60,000	60,000	-	30,000
Interest and Fiscal Charges	283,650	283,650	283,650	-	285,225
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,524,048	4,502,146	4,465,471	36,675	4,249,454
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	7,876	(126,575)	56,161	182,736	(58,118)
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	106,747	336,465	842,218	505,753	900,336
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 114,623	$ 209,890	$ 898,379	$ 688,489	$ 842,218

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

TWO ROADS CHARTER SCHOOL

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

Years Ended December 31,

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.032%	0.030%	0.035%	0.039%	0.044%
School's Net Pension Liability	$ 4,130,000	$ 4,067,397	$ 5,319,670	$ 11,629,358	$ 15,661,508
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,298,492	$ 1,251,346	$ 1,556,158	$ 1,979,567	$ 2,231,477
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	318.1%	325.0%	341.8%	587.5%	701.8%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.1%	62.8%	59.2%	43.10%	43.96%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

TWO ROADS CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Statutorily required contributions	$ 207,880	$ 248,131	$ 325,728	$ 422,644	$ 425,208
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	207,880	248,131	325,728	422,644	425,208
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,169,771	$ 1,353,490	$ 1,734,917	$ 2,169,733	$ 2,211,240
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.77%	18.33%	18.77%	19.48%	19.23%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

TWO ROADS CHARTER SCHOOL

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

Years Ended December 31,

	2016	2017
School's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability	0.393%	0.443%
School's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 323,054	$ 357,642
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,979,567	$ 2,231,477
School's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	16.3%	16.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	16.72%	17.53%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

TWO ROADS CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2017	2018
Statutorily required contributions	$ 22,131	$ 22,555
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	22,131	22,555
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 2,169,733	$ 2,211,240
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	1.02%	1.02%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.