Independent Accountants' Reports and Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

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Majors and Haley, P.C. Certified Public Accountants

P.O. Box 1478 Cortez, CO 81321 (970) 565-9521 Fax: (970) 565-9441

Chris L. Majors, CPA, MT

Lori Hasty Haley, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Education Southwest Open School Cortez, Colorado 81321

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Southwest Open School, component unit of Montezuma County (Cortez) School District RE-1, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider 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 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, each major fund, and the aggregate fund information of the Southwest Open School, component unit of Montezuma County (Cortez) School District RE-1, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Southwest Open School, component unit of Montezuma County (Cortez) School District RE-1 basic financial statements. The Capital Projects Fund budgetary comparison schedule and the Colorado Department of Education Charter School Auditors Integrity Report are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Capital Projects Fund budgetary comparison schedule and the Colorado Department of Education Charter School Auditors Integrity Report are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Capital Project Fund budgetary comparison schedule and the Colorado Department of Education Charter School Auditors Integrity Report are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Majors and Haley, P.C.

ghalthe P.C.

October 10, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Our discussion and analysis of the Southwest Open School, Colorado ("School") financial performance provides an overview of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Please consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that can be found in the basic financial statements, which begin on page 14.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- ➤ The School's net position increased by \$423,215. This increase was largely the result of the School's share of PERA's pension benefit which totaled \$342,990.
- The School's total revenue was \$1,695,289, which is an increase of \$161,812 from \$1,533,477 in the prior year.
 - General revenues (primarily the per pupil charter school allocation of \$1,038,122) accounted for \$1,155,159 in revenue, or 68.1% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of grants accounted for \$540,130, or the remaining 31.9%.
- ➤ The School incurred \$1,272,074 in expenses which is a decrease of \$816,492 from \$2,088,566 in the prior year.
 - The general revenues of \$1,155,159 were adequate to cover all of the \$731,944 in expenditures that were not offset by program specific revenues.
- ➤ The General Fund reported a \$59,004 decrease in fund balance from \$784,262 in the prior year to \$725,258. This is a 7.5% decrease.
 - General Fund revenues increased \$100,392 from \$1,110,037 in the prior year to \$1,210,429 for a 9% increase.
 - General Fund expenditures increased \$186,024 from \$1,083,409 in the prior year to \$1,269,433 for a 17.2% increase.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School's basic financial statements. Comparison to the prior year's activity is provided in this document. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

- School-wide financial statements.
- > Fund financial statements.
- Notes to the basic financial statements.

This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

School-wide Financial Statements

The School-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader of the School's Annual Financial Report a broad overview of the financial activities in a manner similar to a private sector business. The school-wide financial statements include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

- ➤ The Statement of Net Position presents information about all of the School's assets, liabilities and deferred inflows, with the difference reported as net position.
- ➤ The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the net position of the School changed during the current fiscal year. Changes in net position are recorded in the Statement of Activities when the underlying event occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flow. Thus, all of the revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The School-wide financial statements are one way to measure the School's financial health, or financial position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the School's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.
- To assess the School's overall health, you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the School's student counts, and the condition of school facilities.

In the School-wide financial statements, the School's activities are presented in the following categories:

➤ Governmental activities – All of the School's basic services are included here, such as instruction, students, operations and maintenance, and administration. These activities are financed mainly through general revenues (per pupil charter school allocation from Montezuma County (Cortez) School District RE-1 and Public Land monies).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the School's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds, not the School as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the School uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs. Some funds are required to be established by state law. However, the School establishes other funds to help it manage and control its finances to achieve certain results.

The School uses one type of fund:

➢ Governmental funds - All of the School's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School's general operations and the services it provides. Governmental fund information helps one determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the School-wide statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements explains the relationship (or difference) between them.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL AS A WHOLE

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the year ended June 30, 2019 the School's liabilities and deferred inflows were more than its assets and deferred outflows by \$1,790,271. The negative balance is due to the implementation of GASB 68 and 75, resulting in a net pension liability of \$2,235,745 and a net OPEB liability of \$111,662 representing its proportionate share of the state retirement system plan. Current year activities increased the net position by \$342,539. \$45,000 of the total net position is restricted for emergencies required to comply with the Tabor amendment.

The following table provides a summary of the Statement of Net Position for governmental activities as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Table 1Comparative Summary Statement of Net Position
At June 30

	Governmental Activities				
	2019	2018			
Assets					
Current assets	\$ 1,262,248	\$ 1,283,651			
Capital assets, net of depreciation	691,816	611,896			
Total assets	1,954,064	1,895,547			
Deferred Outflows of Resources	868,777	1,480,116			
Liabilities					
Current liabilities	98,784	120,943			
Noncurrent liabilities	2,347,407	5,256,112			
Total liabilities	2,446,191	5,377,055			
Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,166,921	212,094			
Net Position					
Invested in capital asset	691,816	611,896			
Restricted	483,614	423,446			
Unrestricted	(2,965,701)	(3,248,828)			
Total net position	\$(1,790,271)	\$(2,213,486)			

At the close of the most recent fiscal year current assets comprised \$1,262,248 (64.6%) of the School's assets. The investments in capital assets, less depreciation was \$691,816. There was an increase in total assets from \$1,895,547 in the prior year to \$1,954,064. Accrued wages and benefits represent 100% of the total current liabilities. Accrued wages and benefits occur when teachers and certain other School employees' work nine or ten months of the year but are paid over a full twelve months. Current liabilities decreased from \$120,943 in the prior year to \$98,784. Deferred outflows of resources net of deferred inflows of resources decreased \$2,566,166.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

The following table provides a summary of Changes Net Position for governmental activities in fiscal year 2019 and 2018.

Table 2Comparative Summary of Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ending June 30

	Governmental Activities					
	2019	2018				
Revenues	-					
Program revenues						
Operating grants and contributions	\$ 500,548	\$ 427,082				
Capital grants and contributions	39,582	35,213				
General revenues	4 000 400	000 450				
Per pupil charter school allocation	1,038,122	989,459				
Impact Aid and Public lands	58,483	44,790				
Other	58,554	36,933				
Total revenues	1,695,289	1,533,477				
Expenses						
Instruction	520,260	1,086,928				
Students	414,347	278,169				
Instructional staff	16,935	11,822				
General administration	38,200	44,084				
School administration	82,388	409,530				
Business	37,372	111,649				
Operations and maintenance of plant	93,152	78,892				
Student transportation	10,730	9,941				
Central	22,890	25,017				
Facilities acquisition	531					
Unallocated depreciation	35,269	32,534				
Total expenses	1,272,074	2,088,566				
•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Increase (decrease) in net position	\$ 423,215	\$ (555,089)				

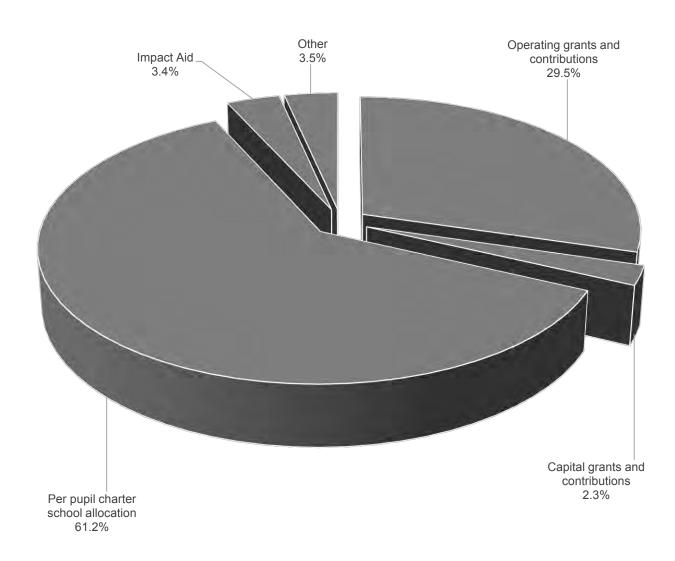
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Per pupil charter school allocation accounted for most of the School's total revenue, contributing 61.2 percent. Another 31.8 percent came from state and federal grants and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. See Table 3.

The School's expenses are predominately related to instruction at 40.9 percent. Students and instructional staff were 33.9%, administration and business accounted for 12.4 percent and operations and maintenance of plant made up 7.3%. See Table 4.

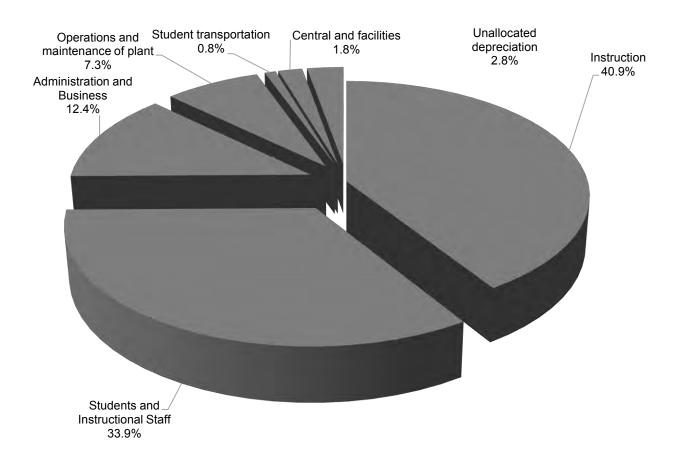
Table 3Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 2019



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Table 4 Expenses for Fiscal Year 2019



Governmental Activities

The primary source of operating revenue for the School comes from per pupil charter school allocation (\$1,038,122) from Montezuma County (Cortez) School District RE-1. The School received \$7,864.56 per funded student. In fiscal year 2019 the funded pupil count was 132. Funding for the charter school allocation comes from property taxes, specific ownership taxes and state equalization.

The statement of activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those service costs. Table 5 shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and net cost of services. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by the per pupil charter school allocation.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Table 5Governmental Activities Net Cost of Services

	Total Cost of Services				Net of Se	
		2019	2018		2019	2018
Instruction	\$	520,260	\$1,086,928	\$	421,689	\$1,020,116
Students		414,347	278,169		19,176	24,330
Instructional staff		16,935	11,822		16,935	11,822
General administration		38,200	44,084		38,200	44,084
School administration		82,388	409,530		82,388	312,227
Business		37,372	111,649		30,566	102,521
Operations and maintenance of plant		93,152	78,892		93,152	78,892
Student transportation		10,730	9,941		10,730	9,941
Central		22,890	25,017		22,890	25,017
Facilities acquisition		531			(39,051)	(35,213)
Unallocated depreciation		35,269	32,534		35,269	32,534
Total	\$1	,272,074	\$2,088,566	\$	731,944	\$1,626,271

- ➤ The cost of all governmental activities during the year was \$1,272,074.
- Federal and state government subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$540,130).
- ➤ However, most of the School's costs (\$1,038,122) were financed by per pupil charter school allocations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the School uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The School's major governmental funds include the General Fund, Governmental Designed-Purpose Grants Fund and the Capital Projects Fund under GASB 34 reporting requirements. These funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. All governmental funds have total revenues of \$1,711,874 and expenditures of \$1,711,118.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The School's budget process is consistent with current Colorado statutes that require a proposed budget be presented to the Board of Education by June 1, with budget adoption by June 30. The law provides for school boards to adjust revenues and expenditures through December 31st of each year. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

Over the course of the year, the School revised the annual operating budget by making an increase in appropriations.

- Increases in appropriations were primarily the result of additional information that was obtained after the time the original budget was prepared.
- ➤ Actual expenditures were \$753,236 below budget.

CAPITAL ASSET ADMINISTRATION

By the end of fiscal year 2019, the School has invested \$1,079,946 in buildings.

Table 6 shows capital assets for 2019 compared to 2018:

Table 6Capital Assets At June 30

	Govern Activ	
	2019	2018
Buildings	\$1,079,946	\$ 964,757
Accumulated Depreciation	(388,130)	(352,861)
Total	\$ 691,816	\$ 611,896

Additional information on the School's capital assets can be found in Note 3 on page 27 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

FACTORS BEARING ON THE SCHOOL'S FUTURE

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the School is not aware of any existing circumstances that could significantly affect its financial health in the future.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the School's citizens, taxpayers, parents, and creditors with a general overview of the School's finances and to demonstrate the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Southwest Open School; 401 North Dolores Road; Cortez, Colorado 81321.

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash	\$ 1,199,816
Grants receivable	57,108
Due from school district	5,324
Capital assets, net of depreciation	691,816
Total Assets	1,954,064
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension items, net of accumulated amortization	862,083
OPEB items, net of accumulated amortization	6,694
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	868,777
Liabilities	
Accrued salaries and benefits payable	98,784
Noncurrent liabilities	
Net pension liability	2,235,745
Net OPEB liability	111,662
Total Liabilities	2,446,191
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension items, net of accumulated amortization	2,156,374
OPEB items, net of accumulated amortization	10,547
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,166,921
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	691,816
Restricted	,
TABOR	45,000
Insurance	408
Capital projects	438,206
Unrestricted	(2,965,701)
Total Net Position	\$ (1,790,271)

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

							Re	t (Expenses) evenue And Changes in let Position
			C	perating		Capital		
				rants and	G	rants and	Go	overnmental
		Expenses	Co	ntributions	Co	ntributions		Activities
Governmental Activities								
Instructional Program Services	\$	520,260	\$	98,571			\$	(421,689)
Support Program Services								
Students		414,347		395,171				(19,176)
Instructional staff		16,935						(16,935)
General administration		38,200						(38,200)
School administration		82,388						(82,388)
Business		37,372		6,806				(30,566)
Plant operation and maintenance		93,152						(93,152)
Student transportation		10,730						(10,730)
Central support services		22,890						(22,890)
Facilities acquisition		531			\$	39,582		39,051
Depreciation excluding amounts directly		0= 000						(0= 000)
allocated to programs		35,269						(35,269)
Total Governmental Activities		1,272,074		500,548		39,582		(731,944)
Total School	\$	1,272,074	\$	500,548	\$	39,582	:	(731,944)
	F	eneral Reve Per pupil cha ntergovernm	rter	school allo	cati	ion		1,038,122
		Impact Aid						58,483
		State Direc		stribution P	ayn	nent		1,571
	Λ	/liscellaneou	S					56,983
	To	otal Genera	Re	venues				1,155,159
	Cł	nanges in N	et F	Position				423,215
	Ne	et Position B	egir	nning of the	Ye	ar		(2,213,486)
	Net Position End of the Year							

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds

June 30, 2019

		General Fund	De	vernmental esignated- oose Grants Fund		Capital Projects Fund	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets Cash Due from other funds Due from school district Grants accounts receivable	\$	761,160 57,558 5,324	\$	(57,108) 57,108	\$	438,656 (450)	\$	1,199,816 - 5,324 57,108
Total Assets	\$	824,042	\$	-	\$	438,206	\$	1,262,248
Liabilities Accrued salaries and benefits payable	\$	98,784					\$	98,784
Total Liabilities		98,784						98,784
Fund Balances Restricted Tabor Insurance Capital projects Unrestricted Assigned for next year's expenditures		45,000 408 679,850			\$	438,206		45,000 408 438,206 679,850
Total Fund Balances		725,258	i			438,206		1,163,464
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	824,042	\$	_	\$	438,206	\$	1,262,248
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance	Sheet w	vith the State	ment	of Net Position	on			
Total Fund Balance Governmental Funds							\$	1,163,464
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Stat	ement o	of Net Position	are d	ifferent becau	ıse			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are no are not reported as assets in governmental funds. Capital assets Accumulated depreciation	ot financ	cial resources	and th	erefore	\$	1,079,946 (388,130)	-	691,816
Long-term liabilities and related items, including net portion of resources and deferred inflows of resources, are mand, therefore, are not reported in governmental fund Net pension obligation Net OPEB obligation Deferred outflows of resources related to pension Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB Deferred inflows of resources re	not due ds. sions - r EB - net ons - ne	and payable i			ows	(2,235,745) (111,662) 862,083 6,694 (2,156,374) (10,547)		(3,645,551)
Total Net Position Governmental Activities							\$	(1,790,271)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	 General Fund	Ī	Governmental Designated- urpose Grants Fund	 Capital Projects Fund	Go	Total overnmental Funds
Revenues						
Per pupil charter school allocation	\$ 1,038,122				\$	1,038,122
Local and Intermediate sources	56,398	\$	95,000	\$ 585		151,983
State sources	47,053		327,537	39,582		414,172
Federal sources	68,856		38,741	,		107,597
Total Revenues	1,210,429		461,278	40,167		1,711,874
Expenditures						
Instructional Program	711,575		59,301			770,876
Support Programs						
Students	19,176		395,171			414,347
Instructional staff	11,030			5,905		16,935
General administration	38,200					38,200
School administration	156,251					156,251
Business	64,316		6,806			71,122
Operation and maintenance of plant	76,570			17,477		94,047
Student transportation	9,425			1,305		10,730
Central	22,890			·		22,890
Facilities acquisition	•			115,720		115,720
Total Expenditures	1,109,433		461,278	140,407		1,711,118
Other financing sources (uses)	(400,000)			400.000		
Transfers in (out)	(160,000)			160,000		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(160,000)		-	160,000		-
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	(59,004)		-	59,760		756
Fund Balances beginning of the year	784,262		-	378,446		1,162,708
Fund Balances end of the year	\$ 725,258	\$	=	\$ 438,206	\$	1,163,464

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances Governmental Funds		\$	756
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because			
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period:			
Depreciation expense Capital outlay	\$ (35,269) 115,189		
		•	79,920
Governmental funds expenditures related to pensions and OPEB obligations are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid to the pension plan), whereas in the Statement of Activities, they are measured on the full accrual basis. This amount represents the change in net pension liability, net OPEB liability, pension and OPEB related deferred outflows and inflows of resources.			
Pension contributions Cost of pension benefits earned net of employee contributions Support from the State of Colorado OPEB contributions Cost of OPEB benefits earned net of employee contributions	129,151 197,253 16,586 6,886 (7,337)		
		•	342,539
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$	423,215

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual General Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance Favorable		
		Original		Final		Amounts	_(Un	favorable)
Revenues								
Local and Intermediate sources								
Per-pupil charter school allocation	\$	1,051,200	\$	1,040,556	\$	1,038,122	\$	(2,434)
Public Lands		993		993				(993)
Other				100,536		56,398		(44,138)
Total local sources		1,052,193		1,142,085		1,094,520		(47,565)
State sources								
Grants				28,896		47,053		18,157
Total state sources		-		28,896		47,053		18,157
Federal sources								
Impact Aid		27,600		58,483		58,483		_
Grants		8,943		8,943		10,373		1,430
Total federal sources		36,543		67,426		68,856		1,430
Total revenues		1,088,736		1,238,407		1,210,429		(27,978)
Expenditures								
Instructional Program		684,262		758,779		711,575		47,204
Students				92,842		19,176		73,666
Instructional staff		12,160		10,827		11,030		(203)
General administration		71,480		46,102		38,200		7,902
School administration		164,584		164,584		156,251		8,333
Business		60,420		65,065		64,316		749
Operation and maintenance of plant		69,697		74,663		76,570		(1,907)
Student transportation		12,391		8,521		9,425		(904)
Central		29,523		29,523		22,890		6,633
Appropriated reserves		591,190		611,763				611,763
Total expenditures		1,695,707		1,862,669		1,109,433		753,236
Other financing sources (uses)								
Transfer to Capital Projects Fund				(160,000)		(160,000)		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		-		(160,000)		(160,000)		1-
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses		(606,971)		(784,262)		(59,004)		725,258
Fund Balances beginning of the year		606,971		784,262		784,262		-
Fund Balances end of the year	\$		\$	_	\$	725,258	\$	725,258
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			-		-	,	•	- ,=

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual Governmental Designated-Purpose Grants Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budget	ted Amo	unts	Actual	-	ariance avorable
	Original		Final	Amounts	(Un	favorable)
Revenues			_			
Local sources						
Grants		\$	95,000	\$ 95,000) \$	-
State sources						
Grants			385,519	327,537	7	(57,982)
Federal sources						
Grants			42,042	38,74		(3,301)
Total Revenues		-	522,561	461,278	3	(61,283)
Expenditures						
Instructional Program			62,602	59,30°		3,301
Students			453,067	395,17°		57,896
School Administration						=
Business			6,892	6,806	6	86
Total Expenditures		-	522,561	461,278	3	61,283
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures		-	-		_	-
Fund Balances beginning of the year					_	
i und balances beginning of the year		=	-		=	
Fund Balances end of the year	\$	- \$	-	\$	- \$	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Southwest Open School ("School") have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements of Interpretations).

The following significant accounting policies were applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements.

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

The School is a component unit of the Montezuma County (Cortez) School District RE-1 ("District"). The School's charter was granted by the District and the majority of the School's funding is provided by the District.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements –The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) display information about the School as a whole. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expense of a given function or segments are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) fees and 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. Majors individual governmental funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting – 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flow. On an accrual bases, grants and similar items are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year in which 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 period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the school considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

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

The accounts of the School are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds maintained by the School is consistent with legal and managerial requirements. The School reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund is the general operating fund of the School. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Major revenue sources include per pupil funding from the School.

Governmental Designated-Purpose Grants Fund maintains a separate accounting for programs funded by local, state and federal grants.

Capital Projects Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and expenditure of resources for capital improvements within the School.

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Cash and Investments include investments with original maturities of three months or less. Investments are reported at fair value.

Due to/from the School District – Amounts that are due to/from the District are normal transactions that are paid in the next three months or less.

Short-term Interfund Receivable/Payables – During the course of operations, transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These are paid in the next three months or less.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

Grants Receivable – State and federal grants are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant. Grants receivable are recorded when expenditures are made, and the grant monies have not yet been received.

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value of the date donated. The School maintained a capitalization threshold of \$25,000 for major outlays for building and improvements. The School does not possess any infrastructure.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of an asset or materially extend the life of an asset are not capitalized.

Depreciation of exhaustible capital assets is charged as an expense against operations in the statement of activities, and accumulated depreciation is reported in the statement of net position in the government-wide financial statements.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives; building and improvements 20-50 years and equipment 7 years.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources – In additions 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 future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow or resources (expense/expenditure) until that time.

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 future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Accrued Salaries and Benefits Payable – represent the liability to teachers and certain other employees who earn their salaries over the nine-month school year but are paid over a twelve-month period. Changes in the accrual are reflected in expenditures ore expense on the applicable fund's statement of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance.

Compensated Absences – The School's policy allows employees to accumulated sick leave. Upon termination of employment, no financial compensation is paid for unused sick day. Therefore, no liability for accumulated sick leave is reported in the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

Federal and State Administered Grants are considered to be earned to the extent of expenditures made under the provisions of the grant and, accordingly, when such funds are received, they are recorded as deferred revenues until earned.

Fund Equity – The fund balance of the governmental funds is reported in classifications based on the extent to which the School is bound to honor constraints for the specific purposes on which amount in the fund can be spent as follows:

- Nonspendable fund balance represents assets that cannot be spent either because of their form or legally or contractually must be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance reflects resources that are subject to externally enforceable legal limitations.
- Committed fund balance is the portion that is limited to specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board.
- Assigned fund balance displays the School's intended use of these resources.
- Unassigned fund balance represents resources with residual net resources.

Restricted fund balances consist of required TABOR reserves of \$45,000, \$438,206 for capital projects and \$408 for insurance.

When determining categories of fund balance, it is assumed that the type of expenditure determines the primary use of the fund balance. When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the School considers restricted funds to have been spent first. Once the commitment or assignment is satisfied unassigned resource are used.

Net Position - Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are liabilities imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

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

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

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.

Inter-fund Transactions - Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting – The School is required by Colorado Statutes to adopt annual budgets for all funds. Each budget is prepared on the same basis (GAAP basis) as that used for accounting purposes.

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

Prior to June 1, the Superintendent's staff submits to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1.

The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

Public hearings are conducted to obtain comments.

Prior to June 30, the budget is legally adopted through passage of a resolution by the Board of Education. However, the Board can review and change the adopted budget through December 31.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the fiscal year. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed by the School as an extension of formal budgetary integration. Encumbrances outstanding at fiscal year-end do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be re-appropriated and honored during the subsequent fiscal year.

2. Cash and Investments

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School's deposits might not be recovered. However, there is no custodial risk for public deposits because they are collateralized under the Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA). The PDPA specify eligible depositories for public cash deposits, which must be Colorado institutions and must maintain federal insurance on deposits held. Each eligible depository with deposits in excess of the insured levels must pledge a collateral pool of defined eligible assets, to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all of its local governmental depositors as a group, with a market value at least 102% of the uninsured deposits. The State Regulatory Commissions for banks and savings and loan associations are required by statue to monitor the naming of eligible depositories and the reporting of uninsured deposits and assets maintained in the collateral pools.

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the School's cash was \$1,199,816 in demand deposits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

The School's bank balances of \$1,248,122 at June 30, 2019 and during the year ended June 30, 2019 were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or pledged collateral held by the School's agent banks in the name of governmental accounts of which the School is a part.

3. Capital Assets - Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 follows:

	Capital Assets ly 1, 2018	Α	Additions	Deletions	Ju	Capital Assets ne 30, 2019
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, being depreciated Buildings	\$ 964,757	\$	115,189		\$	1,079,946
Less Accumulated Depreciation Buildings	(352,861)		(35,269)			(388,130)
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	\$ 611,896	\$	79,920	\$ -	\$	691,816

4. Defined Benefit 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 (CAFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2018, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments in certain years, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Pursuant to SB 18-200, there are no annual increases (AI) for 2018 and 2019 for all benefit recipients. Thereafter, Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007 will receive an annual increase, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 1.5 percent or the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) for the prior calendar year. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment after January 1, 2007 receive the lessor of an annual increase of 1.5 percent or the average CPI-W for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The automatic adjustment provision may raise or lower the aforementioned AI for a given year by up to one-quarter of 1 percent based on the parameters specified C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

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

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

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2019. Eligible employees, the School and the State 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 and C.R.S. § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. The employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

	January 1, 2018 Through	January 1, 2019 Through 18 December 31, 2019
Employer Contribution Rate ¹	December 31, 201 10.15%	10.15%
	(4.00)04	// 2004
Amount of Employer Contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f) ¹	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount Apportioned to the SCHDTF ¹	9.13%	9.13%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 ¹	4.50%	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 ¹	5.50%	5.50%
Total Employer Contribution Rate to the SCHDTF ¹	19.13%	19.13%

¹Contribution rates for the SCHDTF are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the School were \$129,151 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2018. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on School contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of the participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2019, the School reported a liability of \$2,235,745 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the School as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the School were as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,235,745
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the School	305,707
Total	\$ 2,541,452

At December 31, 2018, the School's proportion was .0126926947 percent, which was a decrease of .003 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School recognized pension expense of \$(342,990) and revenue of \$1,571 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2019, 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	\$	75,839			
Changes in assumptions		417,312	\$	1,390,393	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		302,822		180,960	
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions				585,021	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		66,110			
Total	\$	862,083	\$	2,156,374	

\$66,110 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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2020	\$(312,671)
2021	(674 202)

2021 (674,202) 2022 (440,189) 2023 66,661

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

Actuarial cost method Entry Age

Price inflation 2.40 percent
Real wage growth 1.10 percent
Wage inflation 3.50 percent

Salary increases, including wage inflation 3.50 – 9.70 percent

Long-term investment Rate of Return, net of pension

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

Post-retirement benefit increases:

PERA Benefit Structure hired prior to 1/1/07;

and DPS Benefit Structure (automatic) 2.00 percent

PERA Benefit Structure hired after 12/31/06

(ad hoc, substantively automatic) Financed by the

Annual Increase Reserve

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

Discount rate 7.25 percent

Post-retirement benefit increases:

PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07

and DPS benefit structure (automatic) 0% through 2019 and 1.5%

compounded annually, thereafter

PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06

(ad hoc, substantively automatic) Financed by the

Annual Increase Reserve

Healthy mortality assumptions for active members reflect the RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table, a table specifically developed for actively working people. To allow for an

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

appropriate margin of improved mortality prospectively, the mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates.

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

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

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

For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was changed to reflect 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled 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 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 expenses and inflation) were developed by the investment consultant 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 current long-term expected rate of return by the PERA Board, the target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	10 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%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

Non U.S. Equity – Emerging	5.83%	5.40%
. ,		
Core Fixed Income	19.32%	1.20%
Income Developed	1.84%	0.60%
Emerging Market Debt	0.46%	3.90%
High Yield	1.38%	4.30%
Opportunity Fund	6.00%	3.80%
Private Equity	8.50%	6.60%
Core Real Estate	8.50%	4.90%
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 consisted 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 years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.

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

Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the Actuarial Value Funding Ratio reaches 103 percent, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50 percent every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

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 of the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$2,872,367	\$2,235,745	\$1,726,686	

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

5. Other Post-Employment Benefits

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

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.

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 \$6,886 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2019 the School reported a liability of \$111,662 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2018. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the School's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2018, the School proportion was .0082 percent, which was a decrease of .001 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School recognized OPEB expense of \$452. At June 30, 2019, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

	Deferred of Reso		Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	405	\$	170		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		1,981		1,338		
Changes in assumptions		783				
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions				9,039		
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		3,525				
Total	\$	6,694	\$	10,547		

\$3,525 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2020	\$ (1,506)
2021	(1,506)
2022	(1,506)
2023	(1,060)
2024	(1,646)
2025	(154)

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

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, on

including price inflation 7.25 percent Discount rate 7.25 percent

Health care cost trend rates PERA benefit structure:

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

Medicare Part A premiums 3.25 percent for 2018,

gradually rising to 5.00

percent in 2025

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

	PERACare	Medicare Part A
Year	Medicare Plans	Premiums
2025+	5.00%	5.00%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

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%	Current Trend	1% Increase
	Decrease in	Rates	in Trend
	Trend		Rates
	Rates		
PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.25%	3.25%	4.25%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Net OPEB Liability	630,571	648,478	669,074

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2018, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the
 active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan
 members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total
 covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Transfers of a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits were estimated and included in the projections.
 - Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the HCTF's fiduciary net position was projected to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. The

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

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%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Discount	Increase
	(6.25%)	Rate (7.25%)	(8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB	124,940	111,662	100,310
liability			

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.

6. Defined Contribution Pension Plan

Voluntary Investment Program

Plan Description – Employees of the School that are also members of the SCHDTF may voluntarily contribute to the Voluntary Investment Program, an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) defined contribution plan administered by PERA. Title 24 Article 51 Part 14 of the C.R.S., as amended, assigns the authority to establish the Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees, PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report for the Plan. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Funding Policy – The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. The School has not agreed to match employee contributions. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2019, program members contributed \$3,628 to the Voluntary Investment Program.

7. Accrued Salaries – Certified instructors of the School are contracted for nine months annually between Labor Day and June 1. These instructors, while only working nine months, are paid for their services in twelve equal monthly installments. On June 30 of each year they have completed their entire contract but have only received 10/12 of the related compensation with the

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

difference to be paid over the summer break. The difference, totaling \$98,784, is reflected as an accrued expense at June 30.

8. Fund Balance Restrictions and Assignments – Restricted indicates that a portion of the fund balance can only be spent for specific purposes because of state of federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors. Assigned indicates amounts that are designated for a specific purpose by the Board of Education but are not spendable until appropriated. The School uses the following restrictions and assignments:

Restricted

TABOR – indicates that a portion of the fund balance has been segregated for expenditures for declared emergencies only. Fund balance restricted for emergencies consists of \$45,000 in the General Fund.

Insurance- indicates that portion of the fund balance has been restricted for the insurance needs of the School. Fund balance restricted for insurance consists of \$408 in the General Fund

Capital projects- indicates that the fund balance of \$438,206 in the Capital Projects Fund has been restricted for major capital purchases.

Assigned

Assigned for future expenditures – indicates anticipated fund balance available for appropriation in the next budget year. Fund balances assigned for future expenditures consist of \$ 679,850 in the General Fund.

9. Risk Management – The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School is a member of the Colorado School Schools Self-Insurance Pool (The Pool). The Pool was formed in 1981 to provide 93-member school Schools and related educational facilities with defined property and liability coverage through joint self-insurance and excess insurance. The School pays an annual premium for its general insurance coverage. The Pool is self-sustaining through member premiums and obtains excess insurance to limit per occurrence exposure to \$250,000.

The School continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss including worker's compensation and employee health and accident insurance. There have been no settled claims that have exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There have been no significant decreases in insurance coverage from the prior year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

In addition, the School participates in the Montezuma County (Cortez) School RE-1 Self Insurance Fund to account for and finance its uninsured risks of loss for employee health and accident insurance. Under this program, the Fund provides coverage from the purchase of commercial insurance for a specific deductible of \$110,000, with a maximum aggregate benefit of \$1,000,000.

- 10. Tax, Spending, and Debt Limitations Colorado Voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20, which has several limitations, including revenue raising, spending abilities, and other specific requirements of state and local governments. The people of the School voted to authorize the spending of all monies in existing funds and to collect, retain, and expend the full revenue, including state grants and taxes, generated during fiscal year 1998 and for each subsequent year regardless of any limitation contained in Article X, Section 20, of the Colorado Constitution. The Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The School believes it is in compliance with all other requirements of the amendment. However, the School has made certain interpretations of the amendment's language in order to determine its compliance.
- **11.** Commitments and Contingent Liabilities There were no commitments or contingent liabilities at June 30.

Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2019

Required supplementary information includes financial information and disclosures that are required by the GASB but are not considered a part of the basic financial statements.

Such information includes:

Pension Schedules

Schedule of School's Pension Contributions Schedule of School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

OPEB Schedules

Schedule of School's OPEB Contributions
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

Schedule of School's Pension Contributions

June 30, 2019 Last 10 Years*

	2019 2018		20	17	20	16	20)15	
Statutorily required contributions	\$	129,151	\$ 138,036	\$136	,911	\$125	,215	\$13	5,600
Contributions in relation to the statutory required contribution		129,151	138,036		136,911		125,215		5,600
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$ 	\$		\$		\$	-
School's covered payroll	\$	675,111	\$ 731,206	\$745	,123	\$703	,211	\$80	2,153
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		19.13%	18.88%	18	.37%	17	.81%	1	6.90%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

^{*} Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only four years are shown.

See Note 4 in the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements for factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported.

Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

June 30, 2019 Last 10 Years*

	 12/31/2018		2/31/2017	12/31/2016		12/31/2015		1	2/31/2014
School's proportion of the net pension liability	0.01262629%		0.01589155%	0.01781632%		2% 0.01624122		0.	.01732241%
School's share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,235,745	\$	5,138,764	\$	5,304,608	\$	2,483,979	\$	2,347,768
School's share of State's share of the net pension liability as nonemployer contributing entity	\$ 305,707								
	\$ 2,541,452								
School's covered payroll	\$ 691,636	\$	733,058	\$	799,753	\$	707,552	\$	725,688
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	323.25%		701.00%		663.28%	:	351.07%		323.52%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	57.01%		43.96%		43.13%		59.20%		64.07%

^{*} Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only four years are shown.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
See Note 4 in the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements for factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported.

Schedule of School's OPEB Contributions

June 30, 2019 Last 10 Years*

	2019	2018	2017
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 6,886	\$ 7,458	\$ 7,600
Contributions in relation to the statutory required contribution	6,886	7,458	7,600
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School's covered payroll	\$ 675,111	\$ 731,206	\$745,123
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	6 1.02%	1.02%

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

See Note 5 in the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements for factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported.

^{*} Information is not available for years prior to 2017.

Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

June 30, 2019 Last 10 Years*

	12	2/31/2018	1	12/31/2017		12/31/2016	
School's proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0	0.00820716%		0.00902951%		0.01012700%	
School's share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	111,662	\$	117,348	\$	131,300	
School's covered payroll	\$	691,636	\$	733,058	\$	745,124	
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		16.14%		16.01%		17.62%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		17.03%		17.53%		16.72%	

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

See Note 5 in the accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements for factors that significantly affect trends in the amounts reported.

^{*} Information is not available for years prior to 2016.

Other Supplementary Information

June 30, 2019

Other supplementary information includes financial statements and schedules not required by the GASB, or a part of the basic financial statements, but are presented for purposes of additional analysis.

These statements and schedules include:

Budgetary Comparison Schedules Capital Projects Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual Capital Projects Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	 Budgeted	Amo	ounts	Actual		/ariance avorable
	Original		Final	 Amounts	_(Ur	nfavorable)
Revenues						
Local sources						
Earnings of Investments				\$ 197	\$	197
Other		\$	388	388		-
Total local sources			388	585		197
State sources						
Grants	\$ 36,668		39,582	39,582		-
Total Revenues	36,668		39,970	40,167		197
Expenditures Support Programs Instructional staff Operation and maintenance of plant Student transportation Facilities acquisition Appropriated reserves	36,668 393,098		5,905 17,477 1,305 188,505 365,224	5,905 17,477 1,305 115,720		- - - 72,785 365,224
Total Expenditures	429,766		578,416	140,407		438,009
Other financing sources (uses) Transfer from General Fund			160,000	160,000		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-		160,000	160,000		
Excess of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	(393,098)		(378,446)	59,760		438,206
Fund Balances beginning of the year	393,098		378,446	378,446		-
Fund Balances end of the year	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 438,206	\$	438,206

Colorado Department of Education
Charter School Auditor's Integrity Report
Colorado School District/BOCES
District: 2035 - Montezuma-Cortez RE-1
Fiscal Year 2018-19

Revenues, Expenditures, & Fund Balance by Location and Fund

Locati	Location (900- 969): 930				
Func	Fund Type &Number	Beg Fund Balance & Prior Per	1000 - 5999 Total Revenues &	0001 - 0999 Total Expenditures & Other Uses	6700 - 6799 & Prior Per Adj
	Governmental	+			
10	General Fund	0	0	0	0
18	Risk Mgmt Sub-Fund of General Fund	0	14,500	14,092	408
19	Colorado Preschool Program Fund	0	0	0	0
	Sub- Total	0	14,500	14,092	408
11	Charter School Fund	784,262	1,035,929	1,095,341	724,850
20,26-29	6-29 Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
90	Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main. Fund	0	0	0	0
21	Food Service Spec Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
22	Govt Designated-Purpose Grants Fund	0	461,278	461,278	0
23	Pupil Activity Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
24	Full Day Kindergarten Mill Levy Override	0	0	0	0
25	Transportation Fund	0	0	0	0
31	Bond Redemption Fund	0	0	0	0
4 5	Building Fund	0	0	0	0
42	Special Building Fund	0	0	0	0
43	Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund	378,446	200,167	140,407	438,206
46	Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main Fund	0	0	0	0
39 Fund	Certificate of Participation (COP) Debt Service	0	0	0	0
	Totals	1,162,708	1,711,875	1,711,119	1,163,464
	Proprietary				
20	Other Enterprise Funds	0	0	0	0
64 (63)	63) Risk-Related Activity Fund	0	0	0	0
69-29'09	5-69 Other Internal Service Funds	0	0	0	0
F	Totals	0	0	0	0
	Fiduciary				
70	Other Trust and Agency Funds	0	0	0	0
72	Private Purpose Trust Fund	0	0	0	0
73	Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
74	Pupil Activity Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
79	GASB 34:Permanent Fund	0	0	0	0
82	Foundations	0	0	0	0
	Totals	0	0	0	0

*If you have a prior period adjustment in any fund (Balance Sheet 6880), the amount of your priorperiod adjustment is added into both your ending and beginning fund balances on this report.

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