

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

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FINANCIAL SECTION



JOHN CUTLER & ASSOCIATES

Board of Directors
Colorado High School Charter
Denver, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Colorado High School Charter (the "School"), component unit of the Denver Public School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the School, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Colorado High School Charter School as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position, and, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the budgetary comparison information, schedule of the school's proportionate share, and schedule of the school's contributions on pages 31-34 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

John Luttrell & Associates, LLC

October 30, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of Colorado High School Charter, we offer readers of our financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Colorado High School Charter for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Financial Highlights

The assets of the Colorado High School Charter exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$1,272,989 (net assets). The School's total assets at the end of the year were \$4,625,256.

An accounting rule change requiring the School to recognize its share of potential future PERA pension liabilities increased liabilities and reduced fund balance by \$1,065,435. This liability does not represent an expected cash outlay for the school. Without this accounting change, the School's fund balance would be \$2,338,424. (See Note 7.)

Colorado High School purchased a building to house its new GES campus for \$1,472,941. The school was able to put 25% down from its cash reserves. It borrowed the balance of \$1,019,000. The School already owns the building housing its Osage campus.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Colorado High School Charter's basic financial statements. These basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements to give the reader a more detailed view of the school's financial performance.

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

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the School's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flow changes in future fiscal periods (e.g., items purchased but not paid for). The government-wide financial statements include Colorado High School Charter's instruction and supporting services.

Fund Financial Statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Colorado High School Charter, like other local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of CHSC's funds are governmental funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the School’s near-term financing requirements.

Colorado High School Charter maintains two governmental funds, the General Fund and the Building Corporation Fund. The Building Corporation Fund was established to account for the two 501(c)2 organizations that hold the buildings occupied by the schools and the related mortgages.

Colorado High School Charter adopts an annual appropriated budget for its funds. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided for the funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Instruction vs. Support Expenses. Under the Colorado Department of Education Chart of Accounts for use by Colorado Public School Districts, Colorado High School Charter is required to identify expenses directly related to *Instruction vs. Support*.

Instruction service programs include direct activities between staff and students and can include teaching activities and the assistance of paraprofessionals or classroom assistants. *Support* service programs are those activities which facilitate and enhance instruction and may include student and teacher support resources and activities, administrative functions and centralized operations for the benefit of students, staff, and the school community.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of the School’s financial position. Colorado High School Charter’s assets increased by \$1,679,550. During this fiscal year, Colorado High School purchased a building to be used by our GES campus. Renovations on the space occupied by the Osage campus began near the end of the current fiscal year and will be completed in the fall. Renovations on the GES building will begin in the next fiscal year. Liabilities increased by \$1,110,436, almost entirely due to the mortgage on the GES building.

Colorado High School Charter’s Net Assets:

	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2015-16</u>
Assets		
Current Assets	\$1,484,323	\$1,277,714
Capital Assets, net of depreciation	3,140,933	1,667,992
Total Assets	<u>4,625,256</u>	<u>2,945,706</u>
Liabilities	2,286,832	1,176,396
Long-term liabilities and related assets, related to pensions	(1,065,435)	(849,091)
Net Assets		
Restricted	156,398	147,281
Unrestricted	1,116,591	772,938
Total Net Assets	<u>\$ 1,272,989</u>	<u>\$ 920,219</u>

Colorado High School Charter's Change in Net Assets:

	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2015-16</u>
Revenues:		
Operating Grants and Contributions	\$ 168,322	\$ 214,948
Per Pupil Operating Revenue	2,141,578	1,790,937
Mill Levy Override	1,074,816	818,385
Capital Construction	77,605	59,453
Investment Earnings	14,233	4,088
Other	18,274	14,265
Total Revenues	<u>3,494,828</u>	<u>2,902,076</u>
Expenses:		
Instructional	1,284,980	1,091,973
Supporting Services	1,793,117	1,075,872
Interest on Long-term Debt	63,961	50,785
Total Expenses	<u>3,142,058</u>	<u>2,218,630</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	352,770	683,446
Net Assets, beginning of year	920,219	236,773
Net Assets, end of year	<u>\$ 1,272,989</u>	<u>\$ 920,219</u>

Colorado High School's funded pupil count was 186 in FY15, 230 in FY16 and 280 in FY17. In FY17 the School received additional Mill Levy grant funding of \$141,080 used to provide additional instruction and programs for students.

Financial Analysis of the School's Funds

Governmental funds. Unreserved fund balance is a useful measure of the School's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. As of the end of the current fiscal year Colorado High School Charter's governmental fund had an ending unreserved fund balance of \$1089,328. During this fiscal year, the School used \$331,138 of its prior year accumulated fund balance to put a down payment on the building space it purchased for its GES campus. An additional \$243,917 was used to begin renovations on its Osage campus.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The District approves a budget in June based on enrollment projections for the following school year. In January, after enrollment stabilizes, adjustments are made to the budget. The Board approves budget amendments as needed throughout the year. Expenditures were under budget for the year in compliance with State statute.

Capital Assets

Colorado High School Charter's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2016, amounts to \$3,140,933, (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets consists of the building space purchased for both of its campuses, prior year school renovations and equipment. The detail of this investment is in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Colorado High School Charter's finances for all those with an interest in the School's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the CHSC Business Manager, 1175 Osage Street, Suite #100, Denver, Colorado 80204.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

As of June 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities	
	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	\$ 1,384,949	\$ 1,091,139
Restricted Cash	13,035	85,738
Accounts Receivable	24,886	39,174
Prepaid Expenses	-	61,663
Deposits	61,453	-
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	243,917	-
Capital Assets, Depreciated Net of Accumulated Depreciation	2,897,016	1,667,992
TOTAL ASSETS	4,625,256	2,945,706
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	699,843	292,074
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	116,059	32,575
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	158,862	108,714
Accrued Interest	8,752	-
Unearned Revenues	-	61,663
Security Deposits	-	1,000
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Accrued Compensated Absences	31,060	-
Loan Payable		
Due in One Year	41,382	19,286
Due in More than One Year	1,930,717	953,158
Net Pension Liability	1,658,325	1,023,562
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,945,157	2,199,958
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	106,953	117,603
NET POSITION		
Restricted for Emergencies	100,926	81,000
Restricted for Mill Levy	55,472	66,281
Unrestricted	1,116,591	772,938
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 1,272,989	\$ 920,219

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 2017

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	PROGRAM REVENUES			NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	2017	2016
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT						
Governmental Activities						
Instructional	\$ 1,284,980	\$ -	\$ 100,786	\$ -	\$ (1,184,194)	\$ (944,561)
Supporting Services	1,793,117	-	67,536	77,605	(1,647,976)	(948,883)
Interest on Long-term Debt	63,961	-	-	-	(63,961)	(50,785)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 3,142,058</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 168,322</u>	<u>\$ 77,605</u>	(2,896,131)	(1,944,229)
GENERAL REVENUES						
					2,141,578	1,790,937
Per Pupil Revenue					1,074,816	818,385
Mill Levy Override					14,233	4,088
Interest					18,274	14,265
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES					<u>3,248,901</u>	<u>2,627,675</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					352,770	683,446
NET POSITION, Beginning					<u>920,219</u>	<u>236,773</u>
NET POSITION, Ending					<u>\$ 1,272,989</u>	<u>\$ 920,219</u>

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2017

	GENERAL FUND	BUILDING CORPORATION	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	
			2017	2016
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	\$ 1,384,949	\$ -	\$ 1,384,949	\$ 1,091,139
Restricted Cash	-	13,035	13,035	85,738
Accounts Receivable	24,886	-	24,886	39,174
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	-	61,663
Deposits	2,500	58,953	61,453	-
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,412,335	\$ 71,988	\$ 1,484,323	\$ 1,277,714
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$ 5,247	\$ 110,812	\$ 116,059	\$ 32,575
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	158,862	-	158,862	108,714
Unearned Revenues	-	-	-	61,663
Security Deposit	-	-	-	1,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	164,109	110,812	274,921	203,952
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	2,500	58,953	61,453	61,663
Restricted for Emergencies	100,926	-	100,926	81,000
Restricted for Mill Levy Override	55,472	-	55,472	66,281
Restricted for Debt Service	-	(97,777)	(97,777)	27,048
Unassigned	1,089,328	-	1,089,328	837,770
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,248,226	(38,824)	1,209,402	1,073,762
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 1,412,335	\$ 71,988		

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

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

3,140,933 1,667,992

Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. This liability includes loans payable (\$1,972,099), accrued interest payable (\$8,752), accrued compensated absences (\$31,060), net pension liability of (\$1,658,325), deferred outflows related to pensions of \$699,843, and deferred inflows related to pensions of (\$106,953).

(3,077,346) (1,821,535)

Net Position of governmental funds

\$ 1,272,989 \$ 920,219

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year Ended June 30, 2017

	GENERAL FUND	BUILDING CORPORATION	TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	
			2017	2016
REVENUES				
Local Sources	\$ 3,270,199	\$ -	\$ 3,270,199	\$ 2,687,234
State and Federal Sources	234,041	-	234,041	214,842
TOTAL REVENUES	3,504,240	-	3,504,240	2,902,076
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Instruction	1,108,045	-	1,108,045	1,010,241
Supporting Services	1,661,833	1,543,168	3,205,001	2,653,310
Debt Service				
Principal	-	19,345	19,345	17,556
Interest	-	55,209	55,209	50,785
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,769,878	1,617,722	4,387,600	3,731,892
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	734,362	(1,617,722)	(883,360)	(829,816)
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Proceeds from Issuance of Debt	-	1,019,000	1,019,000	990,000
Transfers In		532,850	532,850	893,043
Transfers Out	(532,850)	-	(532,850)	(893,043)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	(532,850)	1,551,850	1,019,000	990,000
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	201,512	(65,872)	135,640	160,184
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	1,046,714	27,048	1,073,762	913,578
FUND BALANCES, Ending	\$ 1,248,226	\$ (38,824)	\$ 1,209,402	\$ 1,073,762

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2017

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 135,640
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This amount is that capital outlay \$1,543,583, exceeded depreciation expense (\$61,230), and loss on disposal of assets (\$9,412) for the year.	1,472,941
Loan proceeds are reported as financing sources in the governmental funds and increase fund balance. In the government-wide statements, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and does not effect the statement of activities.	(1,019,000)
Repayment of long-term debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. These include debt payments of \$19,345 change in accrued interest of (\$8,753), and change in accrued compensated absences of (\$31,060).	(20,468)
Deferred Charges related to pensions are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for the government-wide funds those amounts are capitalized and amortized.	<u>(216,343)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 352,770</u></u>

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Colorado High School Charter (the “School”) was organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school within the Denver Public School District (the “District”) in the State of Colorado. The School began classes in the fall of 2002.

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

Reporting Entity

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

Colorado High School Promise, Inc.

The School includes the Colorado High School Promise, Inc. (“CHSP”) within its reporting entity. The CHSP was formed to support and assist the School to perform its function and to carry out its purpose, specifically to assist in the financing of the School’s facilities. The CHSP is blended into the School’s financial statements as a special revenue fund. Separate financial statements are not available for this entity.

GES Building Holding Corporation

The School includes the GES Building Holding Corporation (“GES BHC”) within its reporting entity. The GES BHC was formed to support and assist the School to perform its function and to carry out its purpose, specifically to assist in the financing of the School’s GES facility. There was not activity for the GES BHC for the year ended June 30, 2017. Separate financial statements are not available for this entity.

The School is a component unit of the Denver Public School District.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

The statement of net position presents information on all of the School's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the components (assets and deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities and deferred inflows of resource) presented as net position. Net position is reported as one of three categories: net investment in capital assets, restricted, or unrestricted. Restricted net position is further classified as either net position restricted by enabling legislation or net position that is otherwise restricted. Over time, increases or decrease in net position may serve as useful indicators of whether the School's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment.

Program revenues include 1) charges to students or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

The School reports the following major governmental fund:

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

Colorado High School Building Corporation – This fund is used to account for the activities related to the purchase and lease of the School's facilities.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Investments – Investments are reported at fair value.

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

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

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

Depreciation of exhaustible capital assets is charged as an expense against operations, and accumulated depreciation is reported on the statement of net position in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation has been provided over the following estimated useful lives of the capital assets using the straight-line method: buildings improvements, 10 years, and vehicles and equipment, 5 years.

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

- Nonspendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The School considers Prepaid Expenses and Deposits as nonspendable.
- Restricted – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The School has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies. The School has also classified unspent Mill Levy Override funds as restricted as their use is restricted by DPS.
- Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The School did not have any committed resources as of June 30, 2017.
- Unassigned – This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Compensated Absences

The School does not distinguish between personal days and sick days. The number of personal days is specific in each employee's employment agreement. At the end of each school year, employees may choose to carry forward up to two years of accumulated time off to the next school year. Employees are compensated for unused personal days that are not carried forward, at the end of each school year, at their hourly pay rate. Personal days are prorated for employees who work part of a year, or work part-time.

These compensated absences are recognized when due in the governmental fund types. A liability has been recorded in the government-wide financial statements for accrued compensated absences.

Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School carries commercial coverage for these risks of loss. The School has not experienced losses in excess of insured amounts in the last three years.

Comparative Data

Comparative total data for the prior year has been presented in the accompanying financial statements in order to provide an understanding of changes in the School's financial position and operations. However, complete comparative data in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles has not been presented since its inclusion would make the financial statements unduly complex and difficult to read. Data in these columns do not present financial position or results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 2: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

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

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2017 consisted of the following:

Petty Cash	\$ 200
Deposits	115,249
Investments	<u>1,282,535</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,397,984</u>

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. At June 30, 2017, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the School are eligible public depositories. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group.

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Deposits (Continued)

At June 30, 2017, the School had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$115,249. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$299,305. Of this amount, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$49,305 was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institution's name (PDPA).

Investments

Interest Rate Risk

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

Credit Risk

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

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

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

Fair Value

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 3: *CASH AND INVESTMENTS* (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

The School had invested \$1,282,535 in the Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust) which has a credit rating of AAAM by Standard and Poor's. ColoTrust is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds and is regulated by the State Securities Commissioner. It operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. Investments consist of U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities owned are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the entities.

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

Restricted Cash and Investments

Cash in the amount of \$13,035 is restricted in the CHS Building Corporation for future debt service on the School's facilities.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 is summarized below.

	<u>Balance</u> <u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>June 30, 2017</u>
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated				
Construction in Progress	\$ -	\$ 243,917	\$ -	\$ 243,917
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated				
Buildings	1,670,000	1,299,666	-	2,969,666
Building Improvements	158,583	-	158,583	-
Equipment	<u>65,736</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,736</u>
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	<u>1,894,319</u>	<u>1,299,666</u>	<u>158,583</u>	<u>3,035,402</u>
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	39,714	50,808	-	90,522
Building Improvements	145,857	3,314	149,171	-
Equipment	<u>40,756</u>	<u>7,108</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,864</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>226,327</u>	<u>61,230</u>	<u>149,171</u>	<u>138,386</u>
Total Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net	<u>1,667,992</u>	<u>1,238,436</u>	<u>(9,412)</u>	<u>2,897,016</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 1,667,992</u>	<u>\$ 1,482,353</u>	<u>\$ (9,412)</u>	<u>\$ 3,140,933</u>

Depreciation has been charged to the supporting services program of the School.

NOTE 5: LONG-TERM DEBT

Following is a summary of the School's long-term debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2017:

	<u>Balance</u> <u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>June 30, 2017</u>	<u>Due In</u> <u>One Year</u>
Loan Payable – NRB	\$ 972,444	\$ -	\$ 19,345	\$ 953,099	\$ 20,362
Loan Payable – PSCU	-	1,019,000	-	1,019,000	21,020
Compensated Absences	<u>-</u>	<u>31,060</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>31,060</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 972,444</u>	<u>\$ 1,050,060</u>	<u>\$ 19,345</u>	<u>\$ 2,003,159</u>	<u>\$ 41,382</u>

Compensated absences are expected to be liquidated from the resources in the General Fund.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

NOTE 5: LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Loan Payable – New Resource Bank

In July 2015, the Colorado High School Building Corporation entered into a loan agreement with New Resource Bank. Proceeds in the amount of \$990,000 were used to purchase the School’s Osage building. The School is required to transfer funds to the Building Corporation for the use of the building. The Building Corporation is required to make payments of principal and interest to the bank. Interest accrues at a rate of 5.65% per year. The loan matures in July, 2025.

Loan Payable – Public Service Credit Union

In May 2017, the Colorado High School Building Corporation entered into a loan agreement with Public Service Credit Union. Proceeds in the amount of \$1,019,000 were used to purchase the School’s GES Campus building. The School is required to transfer funds to the Building Corporation for the use of the building. The Building Corporation is required to make payments of principal and interest to the bank. Interest accrues at a rate of 4.50% per year. The loan matures in June, 2027.

Future debt service requirements are as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2018	\$ 41,382	\$ 101,286	\$ 142,668
2019	44,825	97,987	142,812
2020	47,182	95,774	142,956
2021	49,948	93,152	143,100
2022	52,604	90,640	143,244
2023-2027	<u>1,736,158</u>	<u>329,582</u>	<u>2,065,740</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 1,972,099</u>	<u>\$ 808,421</u>	<u>\$ 2,780,520</u>

NOTE 6: ACCRUED SALARIES AND BENEFITS

Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from August to July, but are earned during a school year of nine months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2017, were \$158,862 in the General Fund.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Pensions. The School participates in the Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund (DPS Division), a single-employer defined benefit pension fund administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the DPS Division 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.

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

Benefits provided. 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 Denver Public Schools (DPS) benefit structure is the greater of the:

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

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.

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

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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

Contributions. Eligible employees and the School are required to contribute to the DPS Division at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* Eligible employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their PERA-includable salary.

The employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
Employer contribution rate	10.15%	10.15%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the DPS HCTF as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02%)	(1.02%)
PCOP offset as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-412	(15.54%)	(14.56%)
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%	5.00%
Total employer contribution rate to the DPS Division	2.59%	4.07%

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the DPS Division in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the DPS Division. Employer contributions recognized by the DPS Division from the School were \$57,751 for the year ended June 30, 2017.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2017, the School reported a liability of \$1,658,325 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2015. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2016. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School's contributions to the DPS Division for the calendar year 2016 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the DPS Division.

At December 31, 2016, the School's proportion was 0.15138 percent, which was an increase of 0.02556 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2015.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the School recognized pension expense of \$274,094. At June 30, 2017, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$41,625	\$3,479
Changes in assumptions and other inputs	\$244,068	\$103,474
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$212,881	N/A
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	\$164,617	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$36,652	N/A
Total	\$699,843	\$106,953

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 June 30, 2017

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

\$36,652 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2018. 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,	
2018	\$ 161,995
2019	\$ 161,995
2020	\$ 146,589
2021	\$ 85,244
2022	\$ 415

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.80 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.90 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.90 – 10.10 percent
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.50 percent
Discount rate	7.50 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

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

Based on the 2016 experience analysis and the October 28, 2016 actuarial assumptions workshop, revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on November 18, 2016 and effective as of December 31, 2016. These revised assumptions shown below were reflected in the roll-forward calculation of the total pension liability from December 31, 2015 to December 31, 2016:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 – 9.70 percent
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 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

Mortality rates used in the December 31, 2015 valuation were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on a projection of Scale AA to 2020 with Males set back 1 year, and Females set back 2 years. Active member mortality was based upon the same mortality rates but adjusted to 55 percent of the base rate for males and 40 percent of the base rate for females. For disabled retirees, the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table (set back 2 years for males and set back 2 years for females) was assumed.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2011, adopted by PERA's Board on November 13, 2012, and an economic assumption study, adopted by PERA's Board on November 15, 2013 and January 17, 2014.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

As a result of the 2016 experience analysis and the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop, revised economic and demographic actuarial assumptions including withdrawal rates, retirement rates for early reduced and unreduced retirement, disability rates, administrative expense load, and pre- and post-retirement and disability mortality rates were adopted by PERA's Board on November 18, 2016 to more closely reflect PERA's actual experience. As the revised economic and demographic assumptions are effective as of the measurement date, December 31, 2016, these revised assumptions were reflected in the total pension liability roll-forward procedures.

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

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

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

For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was changed to reflect 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN(Continued)

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

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four or five years for PERA. Recently, this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in presentations to PERA's Board on October 28, 2016. As a result of the October 28, 2016 actuarial assumptions workshop and the November 18, 2016 PERA Board meeting, the economic assumptions changed, effective December 31, 2016, as follows:

- Investment rate of return assumption decreased from 7.50 percent per year, compounded annually, net of investment expenses to 7.25 percent per year, compounded annually, net of investment expenses.
- Price inflation assumption decreased from 2.80 percent per year to 2.40 percent per year.
- Real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.70 percent per year, net of investment expenses, to 4.85 percent per year, net of investment expenses.
- Wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.90 percent per year to 3.50 percent per year.

Several factors were considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption for the DPS Division, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed 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.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

As of the November 18, 2016 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	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%.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

- Updated economic and demographic actuarial assumptions adopted by PERA's Board on November 18, 2016.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the current member contribution rate. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date, including current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the Actuarial Value Funding Ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process used by the plan to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

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

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

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

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

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

As of the prior measurement date, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.50 percent on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determination did not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate was 7.50 percent, 0.25 percent higher compared to the current measurement date.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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	\$2,425,422	\$1,658,325	\$1,024,759

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the DPS Division'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.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Health Care Trust Fund

Plan Description – The School contributes to the Health Care Trust Fund ("HCTF"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer healthcare trust administered by PERA. The HCTF benefit Provides health care premium subsidy and health care programs (known as PERACare) to PERA participating benefit recipients and their eligible beneficiaries. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, establishes the HCTF and 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 health care subsidies. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the HCTF. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Funding Policy – The School is required to contribute at a rate of 1.02 percent of PERA includable salary for all PERA members as set by statute. No member contributions are required. The contribution requirements for the School are established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 4 of the C.R.S., as amended. The apportionment of the contributions to the HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1)(f) of the C.R.S., as amended. For the years ending June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015, the School contributions to the HCTF were \$13,490, \$8,394 and \$6,766, respectively, equal to their required contributions for each year.

Taxable Pension Certificates of Participation (PCOPs)

The District issued Taxable Pension Certificates of Participation (PCOPs) on July 17, 1997 to fully fund the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of the Plan. Full funding of the UAAL reduced the employer contribution rate from the full funding rate of 15.75% to the normal cost rate of 4.98%. This rate is based upon actuarially determined contribution requirements, the approval and recommendation of the Plan's Board and approval of the District's Board of Education.

The School contributed 10.02%, 9.95%, and 9.84% of covered payroll for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 to the District to cover its obligation relating to the PCOPs. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 the School made contributions totaling \$129,326, \$80,976, and \$73,906, respectively, to the District towards its PCOPs obligation.

NOTE 8: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Claims and Judgments

The School participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by grants received from other governmental units. Expenditures financed by grants are subject to audit by the appropriate grantor government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, the School may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of June 30, 2017, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited, but the School believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the School.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017

NOTE 8: **COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES** (Continued)

Tabor Amendment

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

As required by the Amendment, the School has established a reserve for emergencies. At June 30, 2017, the reserve of \$100,926 was recorded as a reservation of fund balance in the General Fund.

NOTE 9: **DEFICIT FUND BALANCE**

As of June 30, 2017, the Building Corporation had a deficit fund balance of \$38,824. This deficit is expected to be eliminated with future operations.

NOTE 10: **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Effective July 1, 2017, the District authorized the School to operate as a Charter School Network establishing two separate schools under the agreement. The existing Colorado High School Osage Campus and a new Colorado High School GES Campus.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
Year Ended June 30, 2017

	2017			VARIANCE	2016 ACTUAL
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Revenue	\$ 1,753,992	\$ 2,141,578	\$ 2,141,578	\$ -	\$ 1,790,937
Mill Levy Override	683,448	1,074,816	1,074,816	-	818,385
Grants and Donations	20,000	11,886	11,886	-	59,559
Interest	500	14,233	14,233	-	4,088
Other	21,500	50,528	27,686	(22,842)	12,298
State and Federal Sources					
Grants and Donations	171,128	211,199	234,041	22,842	214,842
TOTAL REVENUES	2,650,568	3,504,240	3,504,240	-	2,900,109
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries	1,283,587	1,459,162	1,459,162	-	916,191
Employee Benefits	292,836	355,686	338,217	17,469	183,496
Purchased Services	824,919	858,696	896,567	(37,871)	686,025
Supplies and Materials	39,116	65,673	74,966	(9,293)	47,159
Other	13,218	50,660	966	49,694	41,059
Appropriated Reserves	500,000	650,000	-	650,000	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,953,676	3,439,877	2,769,878	669,999	1,873,930
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(303,108)	64,363	734,362	669,999	1,026,179
OTHER FINANCING USES					
Transfers Out	-	(598,722)	(532,850)	65,872	(893,043)
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(303,108)	(534,359)	201,512	735,871	133,136
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	1,046,714	1,046,714	1,046,714	-	913,578
FUND BALANCE, Ending	\$ 743,606	\$ 512,355	\$ 1,248,226	\$ 735,871	\$ 1,046,714

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING CORPORATION
 BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 Year Ended June 30, 2017

	2017		VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2016 ACTUAL
	ORIGINAL AND FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL		
REVENUES				
Local Sources				
Other	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,967
TOTAL REVENUES	-	-	-	1,967
EXPENDITURES				
Purchased Services	-	-	-	67,595
Capital Outlay	1,543,168	1,543,168	-	1,722,026
Debt Service				
Principal	19,345	19,345	-	17,556
Interest	55,209	55,209	-	50,785
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,617,722	1,617,722	-	1,857,962
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(1,617,722)	(1,617,722)	-	(1,855,995)
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Proceeds from Issuance of Debt	1,019,000	1,019,000	-	990,000
Transfers In	598,722	532,850	(65,872)	893,043
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	1,617,722	1,551,850	(65,872)	1,883,043
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	-	(65,872)	(65,872)	27,048
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	-	27,048	27,048	-
FUND BALANCE, Ending	\$ -	\$ (38,824)	\$ (38,824)	\$ 27,048

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended December 31,
(School Division Trust Fund Measurement Date)

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.1269%	0.1255%	0.1258%	0.1514%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 660,075	\$ 783,947	\$ 1,023,562	\$ 1,658,325
School's covered-employee payroll	\$ 691,764	\$ 739,744	\$ 822,922	\$ 1,000,420
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	95.4%	106.0%	124.4%	165.8%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.3%	83.9%	79.3%	74.1%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL CHARTER

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 35,855	\$ 24,476	\$ 24,700	\$ 57,751
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	<u>35,855</u>	<u>24,476</u>	<u>24,700</u>	<u>57,751</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's covered-employee payroll	\$ 732,542	\$ 751,082	\$ 822,922	\$ 1,322,546
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	4.89%	3.26%	3.00%	4.37%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.