

Marble Charter School

Financial Report

June 30, 2017



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**Marble Charter School
June 30, 2017**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors Marble Charter School

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Marble Charter School (the "School"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; 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 U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. 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 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 Marble Charter School as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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To the Board of Directors
Marble Charter School

Other Matters

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis in Section B, and the Schedule of Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and the Schedule of District Contributions in Section E, 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 U.S. generally accepted auditing standards, 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.

The budgetary comparison information in section E is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The budgetary comparison information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statement or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with U.S. generally accepted auditing standards. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

McMahan and Associates, L.L.C.

McMahan and Associates, L.L.C.
December 11, 2017

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS



**Marble Charter School
Management's Discussion and Analysis
As of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017**

As management of the Marble Charter School (the "School"), we offer readers of the School's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the School exceeded its liabilities as of June 30, 2017, by \$251,195 (net position).
- The School had a decrease in fund balance of \$7,817.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School's basic financial statements. The School's basic financial statements have three components: 1) School-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.

School-wide Financial Statements: The School-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the School's finances, using accounting methods similar to those used by a private-sector business.

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

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the School's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. uncollected taxes and changes in long-term compensated absences).

The School-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the School that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The school only reports governmental activities.

- **Governmental activities:** Most of the School's basic services are included here, such as instructional services, support services and student activities. Other services include activities relating to building maintenance and operations, student transportation, technology and administration.

The School-wide financial statements can be found on pages C1 and C2 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements: A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the operations of the School by fund instead of the School as a whole. The School only reports governmental funds.

Governmental Funds: Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the School-wide financial statements. However, unlike the School-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements. The School's most significant, or "major", governmental fund is the General Fund. The School does not report any other funds.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the School-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the School-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The School adopts an annual appropriated budget for all of its funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided to demonstrate compliance with state budget statutes.

The basic major governmental fund financial statements can be found on page E1.

Notes to the Financial Statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the School-wide and fund financial statements. The Notes to the Financial Statements can be found in section D this report.

Other Information: In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents supplementary information concerning the School's annual appropriated budgets.

School-wide Financial Analysis:

The following table provides a comparative summary of the School's net position as of June 30, 2017 and 2016:

Marble Charter School Summary of Net Position

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Assets:		
Current and other assets	\$ 940,418	\$ 365,379
Capital assets	1,353,783	1,391,889
Total Assets	<u>2,294,201</u>	<u>1,757,268</u>
Liabilities:		
Other liabilities	36,337	47,069
Long-term liabilities	2,006,669	1,071,214
Total Liabilities	<u>2,043,006</u>	<u>1,118,283</u>
Net Position:		
Investment in capital assets	1,353,783	1,391,889
Restricted for emergency	16,000	16,000
Unrestricted	(1,118,588)	(768,904)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 251,195</u>	<u>\$ 638,985</u>

Note that net position may serve as an indicator of the School's financial position over time. The School's net position for governmental activities has decreased during the current year (see further discussion below).

The following table presents a summary of activities and changes in net position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

Marble Charter School Summary of Activities and Changes in Net Position

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Revenues:		
Per pupil funding	\$ 379,908	\$ 403,011
State sources	-	129
Other	125,709	144,242
Total Revenues	<u>505,617</u>	<u>547,382</u>
Expenditures/Expenses:		
Direct instruction	705,898	467,670
Indirect instruction	4,873	5,618
General administration	31,309	23,149
Support services	16,861	11,998
Custodial maintenance	35,422	61,333
Transportation	33,958	27,042
Food service operations	26,980	19,462
Depreciation	38,106	38,104
Total Expenditures/Expenses	<u>893,407</u>	<u>654,376</u>
Change in Net Position	(387,790)	(106,994)
Net Position - July 1	<u>638,985</u>	<u>745,979</u>
Net Position - June 30	<u>\$ 251,195</u>	<u>\$ 638,985</u>

Governmental Activities: The primary differences between the fund financial statements and the governmental activities relate to capital assets and net pension liability. The School has no debt.

The majority of School's operating revenues are generated from Per Pupil Funding as determined by the School Finance Act of 1994. Per pupil funding is comprised of general fund property taxes, specific ownership taxes, and state equalization as enumerated above.

Financial Analysis of the School's Funds

The School utilizes fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds: The focus of the School's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balances may serve as 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, the School's governmental funds reported ending fund balances of \$118,491, a change of \$7,817 from the prior year ending fund balances.

Budget Variances in the General Fund: The School's budget is prepared according to Colorado law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts and disbursements. Original and final adopted budgets, as well as variances between actual revenues, expenditures, and final budgeted amounts are reflected in the Required Supplementary Information on page E1 of the audited financial statements. The most significant budgeted variances are noted as follows:

<u>Account</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Reason</u>
Expenditures/Expenses:			
Support services	32,775	16,861	Generous budgeting

Capital Assets: The School's capital assets represent the school building itself and a bus. Details are provided in the footnotes.

Long-Term Debt: The School has no long-term debt as of the end of the current fiscal year.

Next Year's Budget and Fund Balance: The School's General Fund's fund balance at the end of the fiscal year totaled \$118,491. The subsequent year's budget for fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 is fiscally balanced.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the School's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Marble Charter School, School Headmaster, 418 West Main St., Marble, Colorado 81623.

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS/
FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**



Marble Charter School
Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2017

	General Fund	Adjustments	Statement of Net Position
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	154,828	-	154,828
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	-	1,353,783	1,353,783
Total Assets	154,828	1,353,783	1,508,611
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension related deferred outflows	-	785,590	785,590
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	785,590	785,590
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	579	-	579
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	35,758	-	35,758
Net pension liability	-	1,969,685	1,969,685
Total Liabilities	36,337	1,969,685	2,006,022
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pension related deferred inflows	-	36,984	36,984
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	36,984	36,984
Fund Balances/Net Position:			
Fund balance:			
Reserved for emergencies	16,000	(16,000)	
Assigned	30,476	(30,476)	
Unassigned	72,015	(72,015)	
Total fund balance	118,491	(118,491)	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	154,828		
Net Position:			
Investment in capital assets		1,353,783	1,353,783
Restricted for emergencies		16,000	16,000
Unrestricted		(1,118,588)	(1,118,588)
Total Net Position		251,195	251,195

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

Marble Charter School
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balance/Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Adjustments</u>	<u>Statement of Activities</u>
Revenues:			
Per pupil funding	379,908	-	379,908
Other	125,709	-	125,709
Total Revenues	<u>505,617</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>505,617</u>
Expenditures/Expenses:			
Direct instruction	396,823	309,075	705,898
Indirect instruction	4,873	-	4,873
General administration	16,122	15,187	31,309
Support services	16,861	-	16,861
Custodial maintenance	35,422	-	35,422
Transportation	22,846	11,112	33,958
Food service operations	20,487	6,493	26,980
Depreciation	-	38,106	38,106
Total Expenditures/Expenses	<u>513,434</u>	<u>379,973</u>	<u>893,407</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>(7,817)</u>	<u>(379,973)</u>	<u>(387,790)</u>
Change in Net Position	(7,817)	(379,973)	(387,790)
Fund Balance/Net Position:			
Beginning of the Year	<u>126,308</u>		<u>638,985</u>
End of the Year	<u>118,491</u>		<u>251,195</u>

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Marble Charter School (the "School") is located in Marble, Colorado and is a component unit of Gunnison Watershed School District RE-1J (the "District") with a mission of the students that the School meet or exceed state academic standards in a vibrant and nurturing school community where they are given time and space to discover their passions. The School operates an "other-level" public school serving the educational needs of children in grades kindergarten through 10th grade.

The School operates under a charter from the Gunnison Watershed School District RE-1J.

On June 3, 1993, the Colorado State Legislature passed a statute, known as the Charter School Act (the "Act"), allowing the creation of public, non-sectarian, non-religious, nonhome-based schools to operate within a public school district. The schools, known as charter schools, allow for groups of parents, teachers, and community members to operate a school in a semi-autonomous environment. Under the Act, charter schools operate according to an approved charter application that serves as a contract between the charter school and the District's Board.

In 1995 the District approved a charter application through a resolution, allowing for the creation of the Marble Charter School. The School renewed its contract with District on July 1, 2013 and it runs through June 2018.

Charter Schools are financed from a portion of School Finance Act revenues and from revenues generated by the School, within the limits established by the *Charter School Act, CRS Section 22-30-101*. The School contracts with the District for payment of maintenance, insurance, staff training, and other accounting services. The School and the District have entered into an agreement whereby the District funds 100 percent of the School's per pupil funding based on the schools' enrollment, less automatically withheld funding according to *Charter Schools Act 22-30.5-112*, up to five percent to cover central administrative services. During the year ended June 30, 2017 the School received \$379,908.

The School operates under an elected Board of Directors and follows state and federal accounting and reporting requirements in compliance with the terms of its approved charter.

The School's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established by GAAP used by the School are discussed below.

A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity consists of (a) the primary government; i.e., the School, and (b) organizations for which the School is financially accountable. The School is considered financially accountable for legally separate organizations if it is able to appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body and is either able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or to impose specific financial burdens on, the School. Consideration is also given to other organizations, which are fiscally dependent; i.e., unable to adopt a budget, levy taxes, or issue debt without approval by the School. Organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the School are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete are also included in the reporting entity.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A. Reporting Entity (continued)

Based on the criteria above, the School is not financially accountable for any other organization. The School is included in the District's reporting entity because of the nature and significance of their operational and financial relationships with the District. The School's financial transactions are reported on the District's financial statement as a discretely presented component unit.

B. School-wide and Fund Financial Statements

1. School-wide Financial Statements

The School's basic financial statements include both School-wide (financial activities of the overall School) and fund financial statements (reporting the School's major funds). Both the School-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. The School does not have any business-type activities, only governmental activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through per pupil revenue allocations from the State Department of Education, fees charged for services, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions.

In the School-wide Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Position, the Statement of Net Position column is reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The School's net position is reported in three parts—net investment in capital asset; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position.

The School-wide focus is on the sustainability of the School as an entity and the change in the School's net position resulting from the current year's activities.

2. Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the School are reported in individual funds in the fund financial statements. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprises its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. The fund focus is on current available resources and budget compliance.

The School reports the following major governmental fund:

The *General Fund* is the School's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the School.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

Measurement focus refers to whether financial statements measure changes in current resources only (current financial focus) or changes in both current and long-term resources (long-term economic focus). Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues, expenditures, or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Financial statement presentation refers to classification of revenues by source and expenses by function.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

1. Long-term Economic Focus and Accrual Basis

Governmental activities in the school-wide financial statements use the long-term economic focus and are presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

2. Current Financial Focus and Modified Accrual Basis

The School fund financial statements use the current financial focus and are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. The School considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if they are collected within sixty days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term liabilities and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

D. Financial Statement Accounts

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as deposits that can be withdrawn at any time without notice or penalty and investments with original maturities of three months or less.

2. Investments

Investments are stated at fair value. The change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income.

The District's investment policy permits investments in the following type of obligations which corresponds with state statutes:

- U.S. Treasury Obligations (maximum maturity of 60 months)
- Federal Instrumentality Securities (maximum maturity of 60 months)
- FDIC-insured Certificates of Deposit (maximum maturity of 18 months)
- Corporate Bonds (maximum maturity of 36 months)
- Prime Commercial Paper (maximum maturity of 9 months)
- Eligible Bankers Acceptances
- Repurchase Agreements
- General Obligations and Revenue Obligations
- Local Government Investment Pools
- Money Market Mutual Funds

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Financial Statement Accounts (continued)

3. Receivables

No allowance was established at June 30, 2017 as all amounts were considered collectible.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include buildings and improvements and vehicles, are reported in the school-wide financial statements. The School defines capital assets as assets with an initial cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical record exists. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed asset as applicable.

Capital outlay for projects is capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase, if applicable, is capitalized as part of the value of the assets. There was no interest capitalized during the fiscal year.

Buildings and improvements and vehicles are depreciated as follows (in years):

Buildings and improvements	50
Vehicles	10

5. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the School's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amount of revenues and expenditures or expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

6. Pensions

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

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D. Financial Statement Accounts (continued)

7. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditures) until then. The School has one item that qualifies for reporting under this category on the Statement of Net Position, which is the collective deferred outflows related to the School's net pension obligation. Pension contributions made after the measurement date and the net difference between projected and actual earnings will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in future periods.

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applied to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The School has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Collective deferred inflows related to the School's net pension obligation are reported on the Statement of Net Position and are amortized over the average service lives of participants.

See Note IV (C) below for discussion on pension related deferred outflows and inflows.

8. Fund Balance

The School classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

Non-spendable - includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual requirements.

Restricted – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority which is the Board of Directors.

Assigned – includes spendable fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund balance may be assigned by the Board of Directors or its management designee.

Unassigned - includes residual positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the other above mentioned categories. Unassigned fund balance may also include negative balances for any governmental fund if expenditures exceed amounts restricted, committed, or assigned for those specific purposes.

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

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

II. Reconciliation of School-wide and Fund Financial Statements

A. Explanation of differences between the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the school-wide Statement of Net Position

The governmental fund Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Position includes an adjustment column. Explanations of adjustments included in this column are as follows:

The School had capital assets with a total of \$1,921,496. Accumulated depreciation on capital assets totaled \$567,713. The net capital assets are accounted for on the Statement of Net Position.

Another element of the reconciliation represents long-term liabilities that are not due and payable with current financial resources. The adjustment of \$1,969,685 represents the net pension liability balance at June 30, 2017.

Other reconciling items include changes in pension related actuarial assumptions, proportion of collective pension amounts, difference between actual and expected experience and investment earnings, and difference between actual and annualized contributions to the pension plan are recorded as deferred inflows or outflows of resources and amortized over the average remaining service life of all active and inactive plan members. For the year ending June 30, 2017, pension changes include:

Unamortized Pension-Related Deferred Outflows:	
Investment return difference	\$ 65,863
Pension experience difference	24,625
Change in actuarial assumptions	639,122
Change in proportionate share	27,696
Difference in actual and reported contributions	104
Contributions after measurement date	28,180
Total	<u>\$ 785,590</u>

Unamortized Pension-Related Deferred Inflows:	
Pension experience difference	\$ 17
Change in actuarial assumptions	8,882
Change in proportionate share	28,085
Total	<u>\$ 36,984</u>

B. Explanation of differences between the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance and the school-wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance/school-wide Statement of Activities includes an adjustment column. Explanations of adjustments included in this column are as follows:

One element of the adjustment column accounts for governmental funds reporting capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Net Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. Depreciation expense of \$38,106 was reported for the year.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

II. Reconciliation of School-wide and Fund Financial Statements (continued)

B. Explanation of differences between the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance and the school-wide Statement of Activities (continued)

Another element of the adjustment column accounts for the governmental funds reporting capital outlay as expenditures. However, the expenditure increases capital assets in the Statement of Net Position.

The difference between employer contributions to pension plan and change in pension liability and amortization of pension-related deferrals in the amount of \$341,869 are another element of reconciliation.

III. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. As required by Colorado Statutes, all funds have legally adopted budgets and appropriations. The total expenditures for each fund may not exceed the amount appropriated. Appropriations for a fund may be increased if unanticipated revenues offset them. All appropriations lapse at year-end.

As required by Colorado Statutes, the School followed the required timetable noted below in preparing, approving, and enacting its budget for 2017.

1. The proposed budget was submitted to the School Board and the District's Board of Education by May 31 of the year preceding the budget year. The proposed budget must include a description of major educational objectives and how the proposed budget fulfills those objectives.
2. Notice was published within ten (10) days which contained: availability of proposed budget for inspection, date and time of budget adoption meeting, and that any County taxpayer may file objections prior to the adoption of the budget.
3. The District's Board of Education certified revenue requirements to the local County Commissioners prior to December 15.
4. The final budget was adopted prior to June 30 along with an appropriation resolution.

B. TABOR Amendment – Revenue and Spending Limitation Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters amended Article X of the Colorado Constitution by adding Section 20; commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights ("TABOR"). TABOR contains revenue, spending, tax and debt limitations that apply to the State of Colorado and local governments. TABOR requires, with certain exceptions, advance voter approval for any new tax, tax rate increase, mill levy above that for the prior year, extension of any expiring tax, or tax policy change directly causing a net tax revenues gain to any local government.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

III. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (continued)

B. TABOR Amendment – Revenue and Spending Limitation Amendment (continued)

Except for refinancing bonded debt at a lower interest rate or adding new employees to existing pension plans, TABOR requires advance voter approval for the creation of any multiple fiscal year debt or other financial obligation unless adequate present cash reserves are pledged irrevocably and held for payments in all future fiscal years.

TABOR also requires local governments to establish emergency reserves to be used for declared emergencies only. Emergencies, as defined by TABOR, exclude economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or fringe benefit increases. These reserves are required to be 3% or more of fiscal year revenues. The School has reserved a portion of its June 30, 2017, year-end fund balance in the General Fund for emergencies as required under TABOR in the amount of \$16,000.

The School’s management believes it is in compliance with the financial provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of its provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate fiscal year spending limits, will require judicial interpretation.

IV. Detailed Notes on all Funds

A. Deposits

The School’s deposits are entirely covered by federal depository insurance (FDIC) or by collateral held under Colorado’s Public Deposit Protection Act (“PDPA”). The FDIC insures the first \$250,000 of the School’s deposits at each financial institution. Deposit balances over \$250,000 are collateralized as required by PDPA.

The deposits held by the School at June 30, 2017, were as follows:

		<u>Maturities</u>		
	<u>Standard and Poors Rating</u>	<u>Carrying Amounts</u>	<u>Less than One Year</u>	<u>One to Five Years</u>
Deposits:				
Checking / MM	Not rated	\$ 154,828	\$ 154,828	-
		<u>\$ 154,828</u>	<u>\$ 154,828</u>	<u>-</u>

The School has addressed the following risks as noted:

Credit Risk – State statutes authorize the School to only invest in bank deposits, general obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies, repurchase agreements of less than 180 days and collateralized by U.S. Treasury or Federal Instrumentality Securities with a maturity not exceeding 5 years, highest rated commercial paper, certain bankers acceptances, local government investment pools, money market funds and certificates of deposit. The School’s policy is to restrict investments to only those permitted by state statute.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

IV. Detailed Notes on all Funds (continued)

B. Capital Assets

The School's capital assets as of June 30, 2017 were as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and Building improvements	\$ 1,838,314	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,838,314
Vehicles	83,182	-	-	83,182
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>1,921,496</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,921,496</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and Building improvements	(521,289)	(29,788)	-	(551,077)
Vehicles	(8,318)	(8,318)	-	(16,636)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(529,607)</u>	<u>(38,106)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(567,713)</u>
Total Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 1,391,889</u>	<u>\$ (38,106)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,353,783</u>

The School has not allocated its depreciation expense of \$38,106 to governmental functions/programs of the School for the year ended June 30, 2017.

C. 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 \$1,969,685 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, 2017. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on School contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2016 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the SCHDTF.

At December 31, 2016, the School proportion was 0.00662% as compared to its proportion of 0.00691% measured as of December 31, 2015.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

IV. Detailed Notes on all Funds (continued)

C. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the School recognized pension expense of \$88,240. 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	\$ 24,625	\$ 17
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	65,863	-
Changes in actuarial assumptions	639,122	8,882
Changes in proportionate share of contributions	27,696	28,085
Difference between actual and reported contributions recognized	104	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	28,180	-
	<u>\$ 785,590</u>	<u>\$ 36,984</u>

\$28,180 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	301,256
2019	280,925
2020	137,585
2021	660
	<u>720,426</u>

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

IV. Detailed Notes on all Funds (continued)

C. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2015, actuarial valuation was determined using the following 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 prior to 12/3/06; (ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

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	7.50 percent
Discount rate	5.26 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA Benefit Structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS Benefit Structure (automatic)	2.00 percent
PERA Benefit Structure hired prior to 12/3/06; (ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

IV. Detailed Notes on all Funds (continued)

C. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

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.

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.

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:

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

IV. Detailed Notes on all Funds (continued)

C. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

- 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 SCHDTF, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed 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 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 7.50%.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

IV. Detailed Notes on all Funds (continued)

C. 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 5.26 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.
- 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.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

IV. Detailed Notes on all Funds (continued)

C. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the SCHDTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be depleted in 2041 and, as a result, the municipal bond index rate was used in the determination of the discount rate. The long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on pension plan investments was applied to periods through 2041 and the municipal bond index rate, the December average of the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index published weekly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, was applied to periods on and after 2041 to develop the discount rate. For the measurement date, the municipal bond index rate was 3.86 percent, resulting in a discount rate of 5.26 percent.

As of the prior measurement date, the projection test indicated the SCHDTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.50 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determination did not use a municipal bond index rate and the discount rate was 7.50 percent, 2.24 percent higher compared to the current measurement date.

Sensitivity of the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 5.26 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (4.26 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.26 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (4.26%)	Current Discount Rate (5.26%)	1% Increase (6.26%)
Collective net pension liability	\$ 37,439,681,000	#####	\$25,530,339,000
Proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 2,476,817	\$ 1,969,685	\$ 1,688,956

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.

V. Other Information

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan – PERA

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

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

V. Other Information (continued)

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan – PERA (continued)

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 PERA Benefit Structure is the greater of the:

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

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

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

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

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

Benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs), 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 for the SCHDTF.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

V. Other Information (continued)

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan – PERA (continued)

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

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

Contributions. Eligible employees and the School are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* Eligible employees are required to contribute eight percent (8.0%) of their PERA-includable salary. The employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below with rates expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42):

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2016	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Employer Contribution Rate	10.15%	10.15%
Amount of Employer Contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount Apportioned to the SCHDTF	9.13%	9.13%
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 SCHDTF	<hr/> <hr/> 18.13%	<hr/> <hr/> 18.63%

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 \$53,549 for the year ended June 30, 2017.

B. Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

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 a 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.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

V. Other Information (continued)

B. Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (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 District 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 District's contributions to HCTF were approximately \$2,915, \$3,048 and \$3,036, respectively, equal to their required contributions.

C. Defined Contribution Pension Plan

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 – 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. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings. There were no 401(k) Plan member contributions from the School for the year ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015.

D. Risk Management

Risk of Loss: The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to workers compensation; general liability; unemployment; torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; and errors and omissions. The School has acquired commercial coverage for these risks and claims, if any, are not expected to exceed the commercial insurance coverage.

Pupil Counts: Each year the District submits data regarding pupil counts to the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). The purpose of this data collection is to obtain required student level data as provided for by state statute(s), including information regarding students' funding eligibility as outlined in the Public School Finance Act of 1994 (22-54-101, C.R.S.).

The Student October Count is based on a one (1) day membership count in which districts are asked to report all students who are actively enrolled and attending classes through their district on that date. In an effort to ensure accurate reporting of those data fields associated with student funding, CDE conducts periodic compliance audits of each district's student October count data. This data not only determine per pupil funding, but also at risk and English Language Proficiency Act (ELPA) funding. CDE audits districts every one to four years, the frequency of which is determined by a number of factors including, but not limited to, the size and location of the district, as well as issues or concerns that might have arisen from prior audits.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

V. Other Information (continued)

D. Risk Management (continued)

The School believes its pupil count information is accurate and any adjustment would not be material.

E. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through December 11, 2017, the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Marble Charter School
Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
Budget and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017
(With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended June 30, 2016)

	2017			Variance Positive (Negative)	2016
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual		Actual
Revenues:					
Per pupil funding	388,984	395,876	379,908	(15,968)	403,011
State sources	-	-	-	-	129
Other	138,383	111,857	125,709	13,852	144,242
Total Revenues	527,367	507,733	505,617	(2,116)	547,382
Expenditures/Expenses:					
Direct instruction	392,740	394,794	396,823	(2,029)	392,658
Indirect instruction	4,500	5,000	4,873	127	5,618
General administration	19,731	17,231	16,122	1,109	19,554
Support services	29,025	32,775	16,861	15,914	11,998
Custodial maintenance	33,170	36,522	35,422	1,100	61,333
Transportation	21,956	18,298	22,846	(4,548)	23,188
Food service operations	14,032	14,633	20,487	(5,854)	17,867
Total Expenditures/Expenses	515,154	519,253	513,434	5,819	532,216
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	12,213	(11,520)	(7,817)	3,703	15,166
Change in Net Position	12,213	(11,520)	(7,817)	3,703	15,166
Fund Balance/Net Position:					
Beginning of the Year			126,308		111,142
End of the Year			118,491		126,308

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

Marble Charter School
Schedule of Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Colorado Public Employees' Retirement Association School Division Trust Fund
Last 10 Fiscal Years *

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
School's proportion of the net pension liability	0.00662%	0.00691%	0.00675%	0.00599%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	1,969,685	1,056,244	914,545	741,863
School's covered payroll	\$ 285,799	\$ 298,816	\$ 297,665	\$ 242,335
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	689%	353%	307%	306%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	43.13%	59.20%	62.84%	64.07%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end that occurred within the fiscal year. Information is only available beginning in fiscal year 2014.

**Marble Charter School
Schedule of District Contributions
Colorado Public Employees' Retirement Association School Division Trust Fund
Last 10 Fiscal Years ***

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 53,831	\$ 52,158	\$ 46,445	\$ 37,492
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>\$ (53,831)</u>	<u>\$ (52,158)</u>	<u>\$ (46,445)</u>	<u>\$ (37,492)</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 285,799	\$ 298,816	\$ 297,665	\$ 242,335
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	18.84%	17.45%	15.60%	15.47%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end that occurred within the fiscal year. Information is only available beginning in fiscal year 2014.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2017

I. Schedule of Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

A. Changes to Assumptions or Other Inputs

1. Changes Since the December 31, 2015 Actuarial Valuation are as Follows:

- The investment return assumption was lowered from 7.5 percent to 7.25 percent
- The wage inflation assumption was lowered from 3.90 percent to 3.50 percent
- The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy lives for the School and Denver Public School ("DPS") Divisions was changed to the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table with adjustments for credibility and gender adjustments of a 93 percent factor applied to ages below 80 and a 113 percent factor applied to age 80 and above, projected to 2018, or males, and a 68 percent factor applied to ages below 80 and a 106 percent factor applied to age 80 and above, projected to 2020, for females.
- For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was changed to reflect 90 percent of RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.
- The mortality assumption for active members was changed to 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.
- The rates of retirement, withdrawal, and disability were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.
- The estimated administrative expense as a percentage of covered payroll was increased from 0.35 percent to 0.40 percent.
- The single equivalent interest rate (the "SEIR") for the School Division Trust Fund was lowered from 7.50 percent to 5.26 percent to reflect the changes to the projection's valuation basis, a projected year of depletion of the fiduciary net position (the "FNP"), and the resulting application of the municipal bond index rate

2. Changes Since the December 31, 2014 Actuarial Valuation are as Follows:

- Valuation of the full survivor benefit without any reduction for possible remarriage.
- Reflection of the employer match on separation benefits for all eligible years.
- Reflection of one year of service eligibility for survivor annuity benefit.
- Refinement of the 18-month annual increase timing.
- Refinements to directly value certain and life, modified cash refund and pop-up benefit forms.
- Recognition of merit salary increases in the first projection year.
- Elimination of the assumption that 35% of future disabled members elect to receive a refund.
- Removal of the negative value adjustment for liabilities associated with refunds of future terminating members.
- Adjustments to the timing of the normal cost and unfunded actuarial accrued liability payment calculations to reflect contributions throughout the year.

Marble Charter School
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2017
(Continued)

I. Schedule of Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (continued)

B. Changes of Benefit Terms

No changes during the years presented.

C. Changes of Size or Composition of Population Covered by Benefit Terms

No changes during the years presented.

II. Notes to the Schedule of District Contributions

A. Changes to Assumptions or Other Inputs

No changes during the years presented.

B. Changes of Benefit Terms

No changes during the years presented.

C. Changes of Size or Composition of Population Covered by Benefit Terms

No changes during the years presented.