



**JAMES MADISON CHARTER
ACADEMY**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
With Independent Auditors' Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
James Madison Charter Academy

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of James Madison Charter Academy, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the 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, the business-type activities, and each major fund of James Madison Charter Academy, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in

financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other-Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information as listed in the table of contents 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.

Hoelting & Company Inc.

Colorado Springs, Colorado
November 15, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The management of James Madison Charter Academy (JMCA), offers readers of the financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Academy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The liabilities and deferred inflows of JMCA exceeded its assets and deferred outflows at the close of fiscal year 2018-2019 by \$2,975,493 with a deficit of \$2,592,774 in unrestricted net position. In comparison, at June 30, 2018, liabilities exceeded assets by \$3,434,756 with a deficit of \$3,121,806 in unrestricted net position on the government-wide basis.

The total liabilities at June 30, 2019 were \$3,680,012 compared to \$5,999,713 at June 30, 2018. For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, JMCA's revenues were \$1,444,614 compared to \$1,350,763 for fiscal year 2017-2018. Total expenses for the fiscal year 2018-2019 were \$985,351 compared to \$2,152,664 for the fiscal year 2017-2018 on the government-wide basis.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management's discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to JMCA's basic financial statements. This report consists of three parts: 1) Management's Discussion and Analysis, 2) Basic Financial Statements, including Notes to the Financial Statements, and 3) Required and Other Supplemental Information.

SCHOOL-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The School-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the school's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the School's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increase 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 result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. earned but unpaid salary and benefits).

The School-wide statement of activities distinguishes functions of the School supported primarily by per pupil revenue or other revenues passed through from Widefield School

District No. 3. The governmental activities of the School include 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. The School, like other governmental units or charter schools, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the 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 school's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Proprietary funds. JMCA reports one proprietary fund. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The School uses an enterprise fund to account for its building lease activities. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. Individual fund data for the Enterprise fund is provided in the other supplemental information in this report.

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

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL

One of the most important questions asked about a school's finances is "Is the school as a whole better off or worse off as a result of this year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the School's activities in a way that can help answer that question. These two statements report the net position of the school and changes in them. The School's net position (the difference between assets and liabilities) are one way to measure financial health or financial position. In addition, readers also need to consider other non-financial factors such as changes in economic conditions, student population growth, or changes in governmental legislation.

NET POSITION

As part of the analysis, below is a summary of the school's comparative Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities on the government-wide basis below.

Condensed Statement of Net Position						
June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Current assets	\$ 215,876	\$ 143,461	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 215,876	\$ 143,461
Noncurrent assets	-	-	477,207	249,149	477,207	249,149
Capital assets (net)	114,489	18,656	888,471	1,101,108	1,002,960	1,119,764
Total Assets	330,365	162,117	1,365,678	1,350,257	1,696,043	1,512,374
Deferred outflows	595,272	1,262,350	-	-	595,272	1,262,350
Current liabilities	31,099	27,632	66,000	61,500	97,099	89,132
Long-term liabilities	1,971,917	4,255,918	1,610,996	1,654,663	3,582,913	5,910,581
Total Liabilities	2,003,016	4,283,550	1,676,996	1,716,163	3,680,012	5,999,713
Deferred inflows	1,586,797	209,767	-	-	1,586,797	209,767
Net Investment in Capital Assets	114,489	18,656	(767,525.00)	(593,555.00)	(653,036)	(574,899)
Restricted funds	40,800	34,300	229,517	227,649	270,317	261,949
Unrestricted funds	(2,819,465)	(3,121,806)	226,691	-	(2,592,774)	(3,121,806)
Total Net Position	\$ (2,664,176)	\$ (3,068,850)	\$ (311,317)	\$ (365,906)	\$ (2,975,493)	\$ (3,434,756)
Condensed Statement of Activities						
For the Years Ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 167,021	\$ -	\$ 167,021
Operating grants and contributions	38,620	70,528	-	-	38,620	70,528
Capital grants and contributions	41,136	-	-	-	41,136	-
General revenues:						
Property taxes	112,538	106,760	-	-	112,538	106,760
Per pupil revenue	1,060,592	953,481	-	-	1,060,592	953,481
Other	115,004	50,664	76,724	2,309	191,728	52,973
Transfers	(169,333)	-	169,333	-	-	-
Total Revenues and transfers	1,198,557	1,181,433	246,057	169,330	1,444,614	1,350,763
Expenses						
Instructional	495,017	1,198,628	-	-	495,017	1,198,628
Support services	298,866	762,085	-	-	298,866	762,085
Enterprise operations	-	-	191,468	191,951	191,468	191,951
Total Expenses	793,883	1,960,713	191,468	191,951	985,351	2,152,664
Change in net position	404,674	(779,280)	54,589	(22,621)	459,263	(801,901)
Beginning net position as restated	(3,068,850)	(2,289,570)	(365,906)	(343,285)	(3,434,756)	(2,632,855)
Ending Net Position	\$ (2,664,176)	\$ (3,068,850)	\$ (311,317)	\$ (365,906)	\$ (2,975,493)	\$ (3,434,756)

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The School developed its budget for Fiscal Year 2019 in the spring of 2018. The actual expenditures for the year subceeded the final budget for expenditures by \$267,811.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital assets. The School-wide investment in capital assets for the primary government, including business-type activities, as of June 30, 2019 totaled \$1,002,960 (net of accumulated depreciation of \$575,721).

Long-term debt At the end of the current fiscal year, the School had total long-term debt outstanding of \$1,655,996 including \$45,000 due within the next twelve months. The School's debt is non-rated. For comparison, at the end of the previous fiscal year, the School had total long-term debt outstanding, of \$1,694,663 including \$40,000 due within the next twelve months.

For more detailed information on capital assets and debt administration, see Notes 4 and 5 in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Assets with a useful life of more than one year and a unit cost of greater than \$5,000 are capitalized. Assets are recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the assets. James Madison Building Corporation acquired the building in which JMCA is operating the Charter School, therefore, the cost and accumulated depreciation for this building are reported in the financial statements of the reporting entity.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The primary factor driving the budget for the school is student enrollment. The enrollment projected for the 2019-2020 school year is 129 FTE. The School is also projecting grant revenue of over \$50,000 for the 2019-2020 school year.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the James Madison Charter Academy's finances for all those with an interest in them. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report should be directed to the school at James Madison Charter Academy, 660 Syracuse Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80911.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 38,916	\$ -	\$ 38,916
Restricted cash and investments	-	250,517	250,517
Intergovernmental receivable	402,795	-	402,795
Internal Balances	(226,690)	226,690	-
Prepays	855	-	855
Capital assets not being depreciated	-	29,067	29,067
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	114,489	859,404	973,893
Total Assets	<u>330,365</u>	<u>1,365,678</u>	<u>1,696,043</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred pension outflows	590,738	-	590,738
Deferred OPEB outflows	4,534	-	4,534
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>595,272</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>595,272</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	8,306	-	8,306
Accrued salaries and benefits	22,793	-	22,793
Accrued interest payable	-	21,000	21,000
Long-term liabilities			
Due within one year	-	45,000	45,000
Due in more than one year	-	1,610,996	1,610,996
Net pension liability	1,878,116	-	1,878,116
Net OPEB liability	93,801	-	93,801
Total Liabilities	<u>2,003,016</u>	<u>1,676,996</u>	<u>3,680,012</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred pension inflows	1,581,474	-	1,581,474
Deferred OPEB inflows	5,323	-	5,323
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,586,797</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,586,797</u>
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	114,489	(767,525)	(653,036)
Restricted for:			
TABOR	40,800	-	40,800
Debt Service	-	229,517	229,517
Unrestricted	(2,819,465)	226,691	(2,592,774)
Total Net Position (deficit)	<u>\$ (2,664,176)</u>	<u>\$ (311,317)</u>	<u>\$ (2,975,493)</u>

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

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
		Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Governmental activities:						
Instruction	\$ 495,017	\$ 32,443	\$ -	\$ (462,574)	\$ -	\$ (462,574)
Supporting services	298,866	6,177	41,136	(251,553)		(251,553)
Total governmental activities	793,883	38,620	41,136	(714,127)		(714,127)
Business-type activities:						
Building Corp	191,468	-	-		(191,468)	(191,468)
Total	\$ 985,351	\$ 38,620	\$ 41,136		(191,468)	(905,595)
General revenues:						
Per pupil revenue				1,060,592	-	1,060,592
District mill levy				112,538	-	112,538
Unrestricted investment earnings				-	4,971	4,971
Miscellaneous				115,004	-	115,004
Gain on involuntary conversion				-	71,753	71,753
Transfers				(169,333)	169,333	-
Total general revenues and transfers				1,118,801	246,057	1,364,858
Change in net position				404,674	54,589	459,263
Net position - beginning (deficit)				(3,068,850)	(365,906)	(3,434,756)
Net position - ending (deficit)				\$ (2,664,176)	\$ (311,317)	\$ (2,975,493)

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

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>General Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 38,916
Intergovernmental receivable	402,796
Prepays	<u>855</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 442,567</u></u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	\$ 8,306
Accrued salaries and benefits	22,793
Due to other funds	<u>226,691</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>257,790</u>
FUND BALANCE	
Non-spendable	855
Restricted for:	
Emergencies	40,800
Unassigned	<u>143,122</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>184,777</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 442,567</u></u>

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

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019**

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds	\$	184,777
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Capital assets being depreciated	\$	123,875
Accumulated depreciation		<u>(9,386)</u>
		114,489
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in government funds:		
Net pension liability	\$	(1,878,116)
Pension outflows		590,738
Pension inflows		(1,581,474)
Net OPEB liability		(93,801)
OPEB outflows		4,534
OPEB inflows		<u>(5,323)</u>
		<u>(2,963,442)</u>
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u><u>(2,664,176)</u></u>

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

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	General Fund
REVENUES	
Local sources	\$ 227,543
State sources	1,129,226
Federal sources	25,054
	1,381,823
EXPENDITURES	
Instruction	676,759
Supporting services	636,116
	1,312,875
Net change in fund balance	68,948
Fund balance, beginning	115,829
	184,777
Fund balance, ending	\$ 184,777

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

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF
REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF
THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net Change in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds	\$	68,948
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Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Depreciation Expense	\$	(7,313)	
Capital Outlays		103,146	95,833

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.

Pension expenses	\$	240,607	
OPEB expenses		(714)	239,893

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	404,674
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>Building Corporation</u>
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Restricted cash and investments	\$ 250,517
Due from other funds	<u>226,691</u>
Total current assets	<u>477,208</u>
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital assets not being depreciated	29,067
Capital assets being depreciated:	<u>859,404</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>888,471</u>
Total assets	<u>1,365,679</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accrued interest payable	21,000
Loan payable, current portion	<u>45,000</u>
Total current liabilities	66,000
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Loan payable	<u>1,610,996</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,676,996</u>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	(767,525)
Restricted for debt service	229,517
Unrestricted	<u>226,691</u>
Total net position (deficit)	<u><u>\$ (311,317)</u></u>

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

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Building Corporation
OPERATING REVENUES	
Rental income	\$ 169,333
Total operating revenues	169,333
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Interest expense	133,768
Total operating expenses	133,768
Net operating income (loss)	35,565
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Interest income	4,971
Depreciation expense	(57,700)
Gain on involuntary conversion	71,753
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	19,024
Change in net position	54,589
Net position - beginning (deficit)	(365,906)
Net position - ending (deficit)	\$ (311,317)

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

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>Building Corporation</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Lease payments received	\$ 169,333
Interest payments on loan	(132,936)
Principal payment on loan	<u>(40,000)</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>(3,603)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest income	<u>4,971</u>
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	<u>4,971</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,368
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	<u>249,149</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	<u><u>\$ 250,517</u></u>
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Operating income (loss)	\$ 35,565
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss)	
Amortization on loan discount	1,332
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
<i>Increase (decrease) in:</i>	
Interest payable	(500)
Loan payable	<u>(40,000)</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u><u>\$ (3,603)</u></u>

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

James Madison Charter Academy (the School) began operations on July 1, 2005, pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act, to form and operate a charter school within Widefield School District No. 3 (the District).

The financial statements of James Madison Charter Academy (the School) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies of the School are described below.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The accompanying financial statements present the School and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the primary government's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government.

Blended component unit. The James Madison Building Corporation (the Building Corporation) was organized for the purpose of acquiring, leasing, constructing, improving, equipping and financing various facilities, land, equipment and other improvements in connection with property intended to be leased to the School. The Building Corporation has no financial balances or transactions outside of those reported by the School, and therefore, are not reported separately in the financial statements. The Building Corporation does not issue separate financial statements.

The School is considered a component unit of the District. The School is deemed to be fiscally dependent upon the District because the District provides the majority of the support to the School in the form of per pupil operating revenue. The School operates under a charter with the District. The current charter runs through June 30, 2020 at which time the School may seek renewal of its charter in accordance with procedures set forth in state law and school district policy and regulations.

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the government's enterprise funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, and enterprise funds.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the government. Governmental activities are normally supported by per pupil revenue and intergovernmental revenues. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The School reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Additionally, the School reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *Proprietary Fund* is used to account for the financial activities of the Building Corporation, primarily related to capital assets and the related debt service.

During the course of operations, the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental and internal service funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities (i.e., the enterprise funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the business-type activities column.

D. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

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 the related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The 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 collectible within the period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Intergovernmental revenues 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. Expenditure-driven grants recognize revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

The enterprise fund is reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*.

E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in the bank and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Receivables

All receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible.

Capital assets

Capital assets, which include a building, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. All purchased capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. The capitalization level for equipment is \$5,000. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

Capital assets (continued)

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

Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of enterprise funds is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Capital assets of the government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Building and improvements	30 years
Equipment	5 to 10 years

Long-term liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

Pensions

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

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

- Increases employer contribution rates for the SCHDTF by 0.25 percent on July 1, 2019.
- Increases employee contribution rates for the SCHDTF by a total of 2 percent (to be phased in over a period of 3 years starting on July 1, 2019).

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

Pensions (continued)

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

Health Care Trust Fund

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

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position 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 that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position 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 that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Net position flow assumption

The School may fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted—net position and unrestricted—net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the School's policy to consider restricted—net position to have been depleted before unrestricted—net position is applied.

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (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 available to be used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

Non-spendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

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.

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 that was used 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.

Assigned – This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the School's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board of Directors or through the Board of Directors delegating this responsibility to management through the budgetary process. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for any governmental funds except for the General Fund.

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 resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

F. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

Program revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as programs revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all state equalization.

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

Proprietary funds operating and non-operating revenues and expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the School's enterprise funds is rental income. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include interest expense. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

G. ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budget Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the upcoming year, along with estimates for the current year and actual data for the preceding year.

Budgets are required by Colorado State Statute for all funds. On or before June 1, management submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget for all funds for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Public hearings are conducted by the Board of Directors to obtain taxpayer comments. Prior to June 30, the budget is adopted by formal resolution.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the Governmental funds. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund. The legal level of control is the fund level.

Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Directors.

Appropriations are based on total funds expected to be available in each budget year, including beginning fund balances and reserves as established by the Board of Directors. Variances between budget and actual results from the non-expenditure of reserves, nonoccurrence of anticipated events, and normal operating variances. The Board of Directors may authorize supplemental appropriations during the year. For budgetary management purposes, funds are appropriated for capital outlays.

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A summary of deposits and investments as of June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Deposits	\$ 38,916
Investments	<u>250,517</u>
Total	<u>\$ 289,843</u>

Deposits and investments are reported in the financial statements as follows:

Cash and investments	\$ 38,916
Restricted cash and investments	<u>250,517</u>
Total	<u>\$ 289,843</u>

Cash deposits with financial institutions

Custodial credit risk—deposits. 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. 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 carrying amount of cash deposits for the governmental activities at June 30, 2019 was \$38,916 and the bank balances were \$39,327. All of the bank balances were covered by federal deposit insurance.

Investments

Credit Risk

The School is authorized by Colorado statutes to invest in the following:

- ◆ Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agencies' securities;
- ◆ Certain international agencies' securities;
- ◆ General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities;
- ◆ Bankers' acceptances of certain banks;
- ◆ Certain commercial paper;
- ◆ Local government investment pools;
- ◆ Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities;
- ◆ Certain money market fund;
- ◆ Guaranteed investment contracts.

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments (continued)

At June 30, 2019 the School's investment balances were as follows:

<u>Investment</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Money market	Less than 60 days	\$ <u>250,517</u>

These investments are Dreyfus money market funds which are not rated by rating agencies.

All investment balances were restricted for debt service.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<i>Governmental Activities</i>				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Site improvements	\$ -	\$ 86,301	\$ -	\$ 86,301
Equipment	<u>20,729</u>	<u>16,845</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,574</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>20,729</u>	<u>103,146</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>123,875</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,073)</u>	<u>(7,313)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,386)</u>
<i>Governmental activities capital assets, net</i>	<u>\$ 18,656</u>	<u>\$ 95,833</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 114,489</u>
<i>Business Type Activities</i>				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 29,067</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 29,067</u>
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>-</u>	<u>29,067</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,067</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Building and improvements	<u>1,731,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(305,261)</u>	<u>1,425,739</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>1,731,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(305,261)</u>	<u>1,425,739</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(629,892)</u>	<u>(57,700)</u>	<u>121,257</u>	<u>(566,335)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>1,101,108</u>	<u>(57,700)</u>	<u>(184,004)</u>	<u>859,404</u>
<i>Business type activities capital assets, net</i>	<u>\$ 1,101,108</u>	<u>\$ (28,633)</u>	<u>\$ (184,004)</u>	<u>\$ 888,471</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the governmental activities as follows:

<i>Governmental activities</i>	
Instruction	<u>\$ (7,313)</u>

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Series 2007 Charter School Revenue Bonds

Principal
Balance

Bonds to finance acquiring the building the School operates in the original amount of \$2,040,000 due in varying annual installments through May 1, 2037 with a coupon rate of 7.50%

\$ 1,680,000

The changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,720,000	\$ -	\$ (40,000)	\$ 1,680,000	\$ 45,000
Unamortized bond discount	<u>(25,337)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,333</u>	<u>(24,004)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total bonds payable	<u>\$ 1,694,663</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (38,667)</u>	<u>\$ 1,655,996</u>	<u>\$ 45,000</u>

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the note payable are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2020	\$ 45,000	\$ 126,000
2021	45,000	122,625
2022	50,000	119,250
2023	55,000	115,500
2024	55,000	111,375
2025-2029	350,000	487,500
2030-2034	505,000	334,875
2035-2037	<u>575,000</u>	<u>100,500</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,680,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,517,625</u>

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 6 – OPERATING LEASE

On July 1, 2007, James Madison Charter Academy executed a new lease agreement with their blended component unit, James Madison Building Corporation. The lease term includes the initial term from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008 and successive one year renewal terms. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the lease payments were \$169,333.

The future minimum lease payments for this lease are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30</u>	
2020	\$ 170,438
2021	167,896
2022	169,458
2023	169,813
2024	166,521
2025-2029	837,292
2030-2034	840,229
2035-2037	<u>477,478</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,999,125</u>

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

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

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

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

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2019: Eligible employees, James Madison Charter Academy and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	January 1, 2018 Through December 31, 2018	January 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2019
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	5.50%	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	19.13%	19.13%

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

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the James Madison Charter Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from James Madison Charter Academy were \$111,251 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

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

At June 30, 2019, the James Madison Charter Academy reported a liability of \$1,878,116 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the James Madison Charter Academy as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with James Madison Charter Academy were as follows:

James Madison Charter Academy proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,878,116
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the James Madison Charter Academy	256,806
Total	\$ 2,134,922

At December 31, 2018, the James Madison Charter Academy proportion was 0.0106066002 percent, which was a decrease of 0.0022609270 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the James Madison Charter Academy recognized pension expense of \$129,355 and revenue of \$1,319 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2019, the James Madison Charter Academy 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	\$ 63,708	\$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	350,559	1,167,986
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	102,369	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	17,900	413,488
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	56,202	N/A
Total	\$ 590,738	\$ 1,581,474

\$56,202 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30, 2019:	
2020	\$ (217,536)
2021	(535,577)
2022	(349,824)
2023	55,999
2024	-
Thereafter	-

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 – 9.70 percent
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	4.78 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS benefit structure (automatic)	2.00 percent compounded annually
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

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

Discount rate	7.25 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 and DPS benefit structure (automatic)	0% through 2019 and 1.5% compounded annually, thereafter
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

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

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 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:

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

- 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 member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, 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.
- As specified in law, the State will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- 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. AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the SCHDTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected 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 determination does not use the municipal bond rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent.

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

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 7 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the James Madison Charter Academy 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	\$ 2,387,704	\$ 1,878,116	\$ 1,450,487

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

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN

Health Care Trust Fund

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

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

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

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

PERA Benefit Structure

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

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

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the James Madison Charter Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from James Madison Charter Academy were \$5,932 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2019, the James Madison Charter Academy reported a liability of \$93,801 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2018. The James Madison Charter Academy proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on James Madison Charter Academy contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

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

At December 31, 2018, the James Madison Charter Academy proportion was 0.0068943502 percent, which was a decrease of 0.0004169285 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the James Madison Charter Academy recognized OPEB expense of \$6,645. At June 30, 2019, the James Madison Charter Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 340	\$ 143
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	658	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	539	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	-	5,180
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,997	N/A
Total	\$ 4,534	\$ 5,323

\$2,997 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30, 2019:	
2020	\$ (827)
2021	(827)
2022	(827)
2023	(453)
2024	(816)
Thereafter	(36)

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

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

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

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 percent in aggregate
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	5.00 percent
Medicare Part A premiums	3.25 percent for 2018, gradually rising to 5.00 percent in 2025
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

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

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

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

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

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

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

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

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

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

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

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

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and heuristics developed by health plan actuaries and administrators, and projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Effective December 31, 2017, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2018	5.00%	3.25%
2019	5.00%	3.50%
2020	5.00%	3.75%
2021	5.00%	4.00%
2022	5.00%	4.25%
2023	5.00%	4.50%
2024	5.00%	4.75%
2025+	5.00%	5.00%

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

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

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.25%	3.25%	4.25%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 91,210	\$ 93,801	\$ 96,780

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

**JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 104,955	\$ 93,801	\$ 84,265

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

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

The School carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss, including worker's compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage during the last three fiscal years.

NOTE 10 – CONCENTRATION OF RISK

The School is funded directly by the District based on the District's per pupil funding. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, this funding accounted for approximately 78% of the School's revenues.

NOTE 11 - AMENDMENT TO COLORADO CONSTITUTION

Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20, which has several limitations, including revenue raising, spending abilities and other specific requirements of state and local governments.

The amendment requires emergency reserves be established. These reserves must be at least 3% of fiscal year spending. The School is not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls or salary and benefit increases. At June 30, 2019 there is a \$40,800 reservation of fund balance in the General Fund for the amendment.

The Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The School believes it is in compliance with the requirements of the amendment. However, the School has made certain interpretations of the amendment's language in order to determine its compliance.

NOTE 12 - COMPLIANCE

The School has complied with the requirements of the Financial Policies and Procedures Handbook for the 2019 audit period as required by Colorado Statute CRS 22-44-204(3).

NOTE 13 – GAIN ON INVOLUNTARY CONVERSION OF ASSETS

In accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 30 (FIN 30), generally accepted accounting principles require that gain or loss be recognized when proceeds are received in response to a claim on an asset even though the entity has, or will, reinvest the proceeds in replacement or repair of the asset. Accordingly, the School has recorded a gain of \$71,752 resulting from insurance proceeds relating to roof and building damage during 2019.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
School's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0106066002%	0.0128675272%	0.0129775899%	0.0120351411%	0.0126928270%	0.0126179931%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 1,878,116	\$ 4,160,901	\$ 3,863,930	\$ 1,840,690	\$ 1,720,304	\$ 1,609,422
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the School	256,806	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,134,922</u>	<u>\$ 4,160,901</u>	<u>\$ 3,863,930</u>	<u>\$ 1,840,690</u>	<u>\$ 1,720,304</u>	<u>\$ 1,609,422</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 583,102	\$ 593,564	\$ 582,457	\$ 524,489	\$ 531,738	\$ 508,671
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	322.09%	701.00%	663.38%	350.95%	323.52%	316.40%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	57.0%	44.0%	43.1%	59.2%	62.8%	64.1%

* The amounts presented for each year were determined as of 12/31.

* Complete 10-year information to be presented in future years as it becomes available.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION
JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 111,251	\$ 107,471	\$ 112,648	\$ 100,753	\$ 83,830	\$ 78,193
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(111,251)</u>	<u>(107,471)</u>	<u>(112,648)</u>	<u>(100,753)</u>	<u>(83,830)</u>	<u>(78,193)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 581,554	\$ 569,231	\$ 612,881	\$ 568,265	\$ 496,624	\$ 489,318
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.13%	18.88%	18.38%	17.73%	16.88%	15.98%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of 6/30.

* Complete 10-year information to be presented in future years as it becomes available.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
School's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.0068943502%	0.0073112787%	0.0073766221%
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 93,801	\$ 95,017	\$ 95,640
School's covered payroll	\$ 583,102	\$ 593,564	\$ 582,458
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	16.09%	16.01%	16.42%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	17.0%	17.5%	16.7%

* The amounts presented for each year were determined as of 12/31.

* Complete 10-year information to be presented in future years as it becomes available.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB
JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 5,932	\$ 5,803	\$ 6,248
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(5,932)</u>	<u>(5,803)</u>	<u>(6,248)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 581,538	\$ 568,941	\$ 612,509
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of 6/30.

* Complete 10-year information to be presented in future years as it becomes

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

JAMES MADISON CHARTER ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Local sources:				
District mill levy	\$ 95,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 112,538	\$ 17,538
Other local revenue	253,337	255,257	115,005	(140,252)
	348,337	350,257	227,543	(122,714)
State sources:				
Per pupil revenue	1,077,098	1,077,098	1,060,592	(16,506)
Operating grants	500	500	27,498	26,998
Capital grants	35,288	40,151	41,136	985
	1,112,886	1,117,749	1,129,226	11,477
Federal sources:				
Operating grants	41,562	41,562	25,054	(16,508)
Total revenues	1,502,785	1,509,568	1,381,823	(127,745)
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction				
Salaries	433,707	433,707	382,387	51,320
Benefits	145,292	145,292	153,436	(8,144)
Purchased services	125,405	125,405	89,779	35,626
Supplies	27,910	27,910	19,981	7,929
Property	43,525	43,525	31,160	12,365
Other	22	22	16	6
Supporting services				
Salaries	170,709	170,709	203,547	(32,838)
Benefits	57,187	57,187	51,814	5,373
Purchased services	381,883	381,883	273,395	108,488
Supplies	56,722	56,722	40,608	16,114
Property	111,382	111,382	79,740	31,642
Other	(18,142)	(18,142)	(12,988)	(5,154)
Appropriated reserves	45,084	45,084	-	45,084
Total expenditures	1,580,686	1,580,686	1,312,875	267,811
Net change in fund balances	(77,901)	(71,118)	68,948	140,066
Fund balances - beginning	115,829	115,829	115,829	115,829
Fund balance - ending	\$ 37,928	\$ 44,711	\$ 184,777	\$ 255,895

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.