

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE  
SCHOOL**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
With Independent Auditors' Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
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**JUNE 30, 2019**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors  
Mountain View Core Knowledge School

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Mountain View Core Knowledge School, a component unit of School District Fremont RE-1, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents, and the related notes to the financial statements.

### *Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with 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 Mountain View Core Knowledge School, 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 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 11, 2019

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT**  
**FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

As Governing Board of Mountain View Core Knowledge School we offer readers of the School's annual financial report this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information furnished in the independent auditor's report and financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

- Total liabilities and deferred inflows of the school exceeded its total assets and deferred outflows by \$2,765,690 during the fiscal year resulting in a negative net position balance.
- The School reported a \$3,289,981 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the School's general fund reported an ending fund balance of \$618,614, an increase of \$205,286 from the prior year.

**OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The discussion and analysis serves as an introduction of the School's basic financial statements. The School's basic financial statements consist of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required and other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

**Government-wide Financial Statements**

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the School's finances as a whole, in a manner similar to a private-sector business and include two statements:

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, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information reporting 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 the 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. Accrued interest expense is an example of this type of item.

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

## **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the School's operations, focusing on its most significant funds, not the School as a whole.

**Governmental Funds:** The School's basic services are included in this governmental fund, which focuses on (1) how money flows into and out of the fund and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending or reserves. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine the status of financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School's programs.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statement, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Thus, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the School's near-term financing decisions. To facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities, reconciliations are provided for both the governmental fund balance and the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance.

**Proprietary funds.** The School reports one proprietary fund, an enterprise 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 supplementary information in this report.

## **Notes to the financial Statement**

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

## **Required Supplementary Information**

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents required supplementary information concerning the School. The School adopts an annual appropriated budget for the general fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

## **GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the School's financial position. In the case of the School, total liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded total assets and deferred outflows by \$2,765,690 as of June 30, 2019 resulting in a negative net position balance.

68% of the School's assets are investment in capital assets. The assets consist of buildings, vehicles, and land development.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**

**Condensed Statement of Net Position**

	<b>FY 2018-19</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
Current and other assets	\$790,272	\$606,053
Capital assets	1,653,252	1,706,684
Total assets	2,443,524	2,312,737
 Deferred outflows of resources	 1,038,243	 2,140,372
Long-term liabilities	3,454,296	7,188,880
Other liabilities	171,658	189,835
Total liabilities	3,625,954	7,378,715
 Deferred inflows of resources	 2,621,503	 312,933
 <b>NET POSITION:</b>		
Net investment in capital assets	1,653,252	1,706,684
Restricted	68,000	62,000
Unrestricted	(4,486,942)	(5,007,223)
Total net position	\$(2,765,690)	\$(3,238,539)

**Condensed Statement of Activities**

	<b>FY 2018-19</b>	<b>FY 2017-18</b>
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$138,415	\$172,256
Operating grants and contributions		
Capital grants and contributions	73,041	1,263,343
General revenues:		
State Equalization	1,989,111	1,793,098
Other revenues	22,409	80,574
Interest income	10,677	6,651
Total revenues	2,233,653	3,315,922
 Expenses:		
Instruction	1,088,104	2,479,131
Support services	571,279	911,752
Food service	12,204	20,750
Facilities acquisition and construction	28,299	-
Building Corporation	60,918	90,375
Total expenses	1,760,804	3,502,008
 Change in net position	 472,849	 (186,086)
Net position, beginning as restated	(3,238,539)	(3,052,453)
Net position, ending	\$(2,765,690)	\$(3,238,539)

## **ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL'S FUNDS**

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

The general fund is the operating fund of the School. The fund balance for the general fund was a surplus of \$618,614 at the end of the current fiscal year.

## **BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

The School's budget is prepared in accordance with state law. During the year the School amended its budget to correct beginning fund balance and to appropriate additional amounts to fund its programs.

## **CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

### **Capital Assets**

Capital assets include all capital outlays related to capital assets at the school, building and improvements, land and equipment. The School's investment in capital assets at the end of the year was \$1,653,252.

### **Debt Administration**

- At the end of the current fiscal year, the School had \$0 in debt outstanding for the buildings and land as a result of the payoff of the loan from proceeds of the Series 2017 General Obligation bond.

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS**

- The Colorado economy continues to experience moderate growth in 2019. The Fremont County and Canon City area economy is growing, but at a slower pace than the State economy in 2019.

## **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

This financial report is designed to provide the School's taxpayers and creditors with a general overview of the School's finances and to demonstrate the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Mountain View Core Knowledge School, 890 Field Avenue, Canon City, Colorado 81212.

The School's audit reports and other financial information is available on the Cañon City Schools' website at [www.canoncitieschools.org](http://www.canoncitieschools.org).

## **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Business-type Activities</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 601,709	\$ -	\$ 601,709
Receivable from primary government	188,563	-	188,563
Capital assets:			
Sites	-	474,460	474,460
Buildings and improvements	70,648	2,146,586	2,217,234
Equipment and vehicles	108,622	30,500	139,122
Less: accumulated depreciation	(94,056)	(1,083,508)	(1,177,564)
Total capital assets	85,214	1,568,038	1,653,252
Total assets	875,486	1,568,038	2,443,524
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred pension outflows	1,030,204	-	1,030,204
Deferred OPEB outflows	8,039	-	8,039
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,038,243	-	1,038,243
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accrued salaries and benefits	171,658	-	171,658
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year			
Due in more than one year			
Net pension liability	3,289,981	-	3,289,981
Net OPEB liability	164,315	-	164,315
Total liabilities	3,625,954	-	3,625,954
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred pension inflows	2,617,732	-	2,617,732
Deferred OPEB inflows	3,771	-	3,771
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,621,503	-	2,621,503
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Investment in capital assets	85,214	1,568,038	1,653,252
Restricted for TABOR	68,000	-	68,000
Unrestricted	(4,486,942)	-	(4,486,942)
Total net position	\$ (4,333,728)	\$ 1,568,038	\$ (2,765,690)

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

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

<b>Functions/Programs</b>	<b>Program Revenue</b>			<b>Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position</b>			
	<b>Expenses</b>	<b>Charges for Services</b>	<b>Operating Grants and Contributions</b>	<b>Capital Grants and Contributions</b>	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Business-type Activities</b>	<b>Total</b>
Governmental activities							
Instruction	\$ 1,088,104	\$ 134,429	\$ 2,311	\$ -	\$ (951,364)	\$ -	\$ (951,364)
Student support	28,433	-	-	-	(28,433)	-	(28,433)
Instructional staff	3,505	1,675	-	-	(1,830)	-	(1,830)
General administration	(8,440)	-	-	-	8,440	-	8,440
School administration	327,747	-	-	-	(327,747)	-	(327,747)
Business support services	16,000	-	-	-	(16,000)	-	(16,000)
Operating and maintenance	173,598	-	-	-	(173,598)	-	(173,598)
Transportation services	387	-	-	-	(387)	-	(387)
Central support services	30,049	-	-	-	(30,049)	-	(30,049)
Nutritional services	12,204	-	-	-	(12,204)	-	(12,204)
Facilities acquisition and construction	28,299	-	-	73,041	44,742	-	44,742
Total governmental activities	<u>1,699,886</u>	<u>136,104</u>	<u>2,311</u>	<u>73,041</u>	<u>(1,488,430)</u>		<u>(1,488,430)</u>
Business-type activities							
Building Corporation	60,918	-	-	-	-	(60,918)	(60,918)
Total	<u>\$ 1,760,804</u>	<u>\$ 136,104</u>	<u>\$ 2,311</u>	<u>\$ 73,041</u>	<u>(1,488,430)</u>	<u>(60,918)</u>	<u>(1,549,348)</u>
General revenues:							
Per pupil revenue					1,989,111	-	1,989,111
Earnings on investments					10,677	-	10,677
Other revenues					22,409	-	22,409
Transfers					2,889	(2,889)	-
Total general revenues and transfers					<u>2,025,086</u>	<u>(2,889)</u>	<u>2,022,197</u>
Change in net position					536,656	(63,807)	472,849
Net position - beginning, (deficit)					<u>(4,870,384)</u>	<u>1,631,845</u>	<u>(3,238,539)</u>
Net position - ending (deficit)					<u>\$ (4,333,728)</u>	<u>\$ 1,568,038</u>	<u>\$ (2,765,690)</u>

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

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>General Fund</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 601,709
Due from other funds	<u>188,563</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 790,272</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Accrued salaries and benefits	<u>\$ 171,658</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>171,658</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE</b>	
Restricted for emergencies	68,000
Unassigned	<u>550,614</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>618,614</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 790,272</u></u>

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

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
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	\$	618,614
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		85,214
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	\$ (3,289,981)	
Pension outflows	1,030,204	
Pension inflows	(2,617,732)	
Net OPEB liability	(164,315)	
OPEB outflows	8,039	
OPEB inflows	<u>(3,771)</u>	<u>(5,037,556)</u>
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u><u>(4,333,728)</u></u>

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

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>General Fund</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>	
Local sources	\$ 169,189
State sources	<u>2,088,871</u>
Total revenues	<u>2,258,060</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	
Instruction	1,310,702
Supporting services	<u>744,961</u>
Total expenditures	<u>2,055,663</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	202,397
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>	
Transfers in (out)	<u>2,889</u>
Net change in fund balance	205,286
Fund balance - beginning	<u>413,328</u>
Fund balance, ending	<u><u>\$ 618,614</u></u>

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

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
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	\$	205,286
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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	\$	(26,433)	
Capital Outlays		33,918	7,485

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	\$	326,022	
OPEB expenses		(2,137)	323,885

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	536,656
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
PROPRIETARY FUND  
JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>Building Corporation</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Non-current assets:	
Capital assets	\$ 2,651,546
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,083,508)</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>1,568,038</u>
Total assets	<u>1,568,038</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Investment in capital assets	<u>1,568,038</u>
	<u><u>\$ 1,568,038</u></u>

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

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION**  
**PROPRIETARY FUND**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>Building Corporation</u>
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>	
Total operating revenues	\$ -
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	
Total operating expenses	<u>-</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>-</u>
<b>NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)</b>	
Depreciation	<u>(60,918)</u>
Income before transfers	(60,918)
Transfer Out	<u>(2,889)</u>
Change in net position	(63,807)
Net position - beginning	<u>1,631,845</u>
Net position - ending	<u><u>\$ 1,568,038</u></u>

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

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
PROPRIETARY FUND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>Building Corporation</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Transfers out	\$ (18,478)
Net cash provided (used) by non-capital financing activities	<u>(18,478)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(18,478)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	<u>18,478</u>
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
 <b>Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:</b>	
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ -</u>
Total adjustments	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

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

## **NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Mountain View Core Knowledge School (the School) is organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act, to form and operate a charter school within School District Fremont RE-1 (the District). The School began operations during the 1996-97 fiscal year.

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

*Blended component unit.* Mountain View 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 is reported as an enterprise fund and does not issue separate financial statements.

The School is considered a component unit of the District. The School's charter agreement is approved and may be terminated by the District. In addition, 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.

*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. *Business-type activities* rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

*C. BASIS OF PRESENTATION—FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds, including its blended component units. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and proprietary – are presented. A fund is an independent fiscal accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds maintained by the District is consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

The School reports the following major governmental fund:

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.

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 School 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 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 (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, 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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

*D. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, 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 flow. 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. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Charges for services 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, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period of this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The proprietary 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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**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*

Capital assets, which include buildings, leasehold improvements, and vehicles, 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.

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.

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

Buildings	50 years
Leasehold improvements	15 years
Equipment and vehicles	5 years

*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.

*Accrued Salaries and Benefits*

Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over twelve month period from August to July, but are earned during a school year of approximately nine to ten months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, are reported as a liability of the General Fund.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**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)*

*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.

*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:

**Nonspendable** – 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 or 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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**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 (continued)*

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.

*Pensions*

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

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](http://www.leg.colorado.gov).

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

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**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)*

- 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*

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

*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.

*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 revenues of the School's enterprise funds are 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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

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

*Budgetary 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. During April, 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 balances result 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.

**NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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

Deposits	\$ 158,214
Investments	<u>443,495</u>
Total	<u>\$ 601,709</u>

*Cash deposits with financial institutions*

Custodial credit risk-deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all local government entities 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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)**

The carrying amount of the School’s deposits at June 30, 2019 was \$158,214 and the bank balance was \$199,170. All of the bank balances were covered by federal deposit insurance.

*Investments*

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 funds;
- ◆ Guaranteed investment contracts.

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

<u>Investment</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
ColoTrust	Less than 60 days	\$ <u>443,495</u>

*Credit Risk.* State law limits investments to those described above. The School does not have an investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. As of June 30, 2019, Standard & Poor's rated ColoTrust AAAM.

COLOTRUST is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado pursuant to Part 7 of Article 75 of Title 24 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, to pool surplus funds for investment purposes. These investment vehicles operate similarly to money market funds and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The fair value of the position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

The designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services to COLOTRUST in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions of COLOTRUST. Substantially all securities owned by COLOTRUST are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian’s internal records identify the investments owned by COLOTRUST. Investments of COLOTRUST consist of U.S. Treasury bills, notes and note strips, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury Notes. However, the School does not categorize investments with COLOTRUST because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

<i>Governmental Activities</i>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Depreciable assets:				
Building and improvements	\$ 36,730	\$ 33,918	\$ -	\$ 70,648
Equipment	<u>108,622</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>108,622</u>
Total depreciable assets	<u>145,352</u>	<u>33,918</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>179,270</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(67,623)</u>	<u>(26,433)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(94,056)</u>
<i>Governmental activities capital assets, net</i>	<u>\$ 77,729</u>	<u>\$ 7,485</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 85,214</u>
 <i>Business-type Activities</i>				
Non-depreciable assets:				
Land	\$ 474,460	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 474,460
Depreciable assets:				
Building and improvements	2,146,585	-	-	2,146,585
Vehicles	<u>30,500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>30,500</u>
Total depreciable assets	<u>2,177,086</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,177,086</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,022,590)</u>	<u>(60,918)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,083,508)</u>
Total depreciable assets, net	<u>1,154,496</u>	<u>(60,918)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,093,578</u>
<i>Business-type activities capital assets, net</i>	<u>\$ 1,628,956</u>	<u>\$ (60,918)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,568,038</u>

**NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN**

*General Information about the Pension Plan*

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

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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**NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

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

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

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

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

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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

*Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2019:* Eligible employees, Mountain View Core Knowledge School 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).

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 Mountain View Core Knowledge School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from Mountain View Core Knowledge School were \$199,338 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 Mountain View Core Knowledge School proportion of the net pension liability was based on Mountain View Core Knowledge School 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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

At June 30, 2019, the Mountain View Core Knowledge School reported a liability of \$3,289,981 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 Mountain View Core Knowledge School as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with Mountain View Core Knowledge School were as follows:

Mountain View Core Knowledge School proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,289,981
The State’s proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the Mountain View Core Knowledge School	449,859
Total	\$ 3,739,840

At December 31, 2018, the Mountain View Core Knowledge School’s proportion was 0.0185800582 percent, which was a decrease of 0.0031551097 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Mountain View Core Knowledge School recognized pension expense of \$126,685 and revenue of \$2,311 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2019, the Mountain View Core Knowledge School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 111,600	\$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	614,089	2,046,014
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	179,325	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	24,949	571,718
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	100,241	N/A
Total	\$ 1,030,204	\$ 2,617,732

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

\$100,241 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	\$ (326,084)
2021	(880,280)
2022	(579,500)
2023	98,095
2024	-
Thereafter	-

*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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

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

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

For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was 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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION 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:

<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return</b>
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:

- 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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 5 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

- 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.

*Sensitivity of the Mountain View Core Knowledge School 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	\$ 4,182,648	\$ 3,289,981	\$ 2,540,883

*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](http://www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports)

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN**

*Health Care Trust Fund*

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

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

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

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

*PERA Benefit Structure*

The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for benefit recipients who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for benefit recipients who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The basis for the maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for benefit recipients with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. 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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN  
(CONTINUED)**

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 Mountain View Core Knowledge School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from Mountain View Core Knowledge School were \$10,629 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 Mountain View Core Knowledge School reported a liability of \$164,315 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 Mountain View Core Knowledge School proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on Mountain View Core Knowledge School contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)**

At December 31, 2018, the Mountain View Core Knowledge School proportion was 0.0120771451 percent, which was a decrease of 0.0002726949 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Mountain View Core Knowledge School recognized OPEB expense of \$12,765. At June 30, 2019, the Mountain View Core Knowledge School 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	\$ 596	\$ 250
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,153	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	945	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	-	3,521
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	5,345	N/A
Total	\$ 8,039	\$ 3,771

\$5,345 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	\$ (325)
2021	(325)
2022	(325)
2023	331
2024	(418)
Thereafter	(15)

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 6 - 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:

<b>Medicare Plan</b>	<b>Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A</b>	<b>Premiums for Members Without Medicare Part A</b>
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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN  
(CONTINUED)**

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:

<b>Medicare Plan</b>	<b>Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A</b>
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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN  
(CONTINUED)**

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

Healthy, post-retirement mortality assumptions for the 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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 6 - 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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

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 Mountain View Core Knowledge School 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	\$ 159,777	\$ 164,315	\$ 169,533

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2018, measurement date.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 6 - DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) 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%.
- 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 Mountain View Core Knowledge School 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	\$ 183,854	\$ 164,315	\$ 147,610

*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](http://www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports).

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 7 - 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 8 – CONCENTRATION OF RISK**

The School is funded directly by School District Fremont RE-1 (the District) based on the District's per pupil funding. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, this funding along with pass-through grant funding accounted for approximately 89% of the School's revenues.

**NOTE 9 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

*Grants*

The School has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant. However, in the opinion of the School, any such adjustments will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School.

**NOTE 10 - 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 \$68,000 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 11 – 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).

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**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)	0.0185800582%	0.0217351679%	0.0218215942%	0.0205081732%	0.0194205871%	0.0183354263%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 3,289,981	\$ 7,028,381	\$ 6,497,132	\$ 3,136,580	\$ 2,632,142	\$ 2,338,679
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the School	449,859	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$ 3,739,840</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 7,028,381</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 6,497,132</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 3,136,580</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 2,632,142</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 2,338,679</u></b>
School's covered payroll	\$ 1,021,446	\$ 1,002,618	\$ 979,392	\$ 893,742	\$ 813,583	\$ 739,159
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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
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	\$ 199,338	\$ 189,737	\$ 182,732	\$ 168,494	\$ 137,509	\$ 116,787
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(199,338)</u>	<u>(189,737)</u>	<u>(182,732)</u>	<u>(168,494)</u>	<u>(137,509)</u>	<u>(116,787)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 1,042,015	\$ 1,004,961	\$ 994,190	\$ 950,334	\$ 814,628	\$ 730,835
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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
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)	0.0120771451%	0.0123498400%	0.0124036421%
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 164,315	\$ 160,499	\$ 160,817
School's covered payroll	\$ 1,021,446	\$ 1,002,618	\$ 979,391
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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL  
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB  
JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 10,629	\$ 10,250	\$ 10,140
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(10,629)</u>	<u>(10,250)</u>	<u>(10,140)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 1,042,013	\$ 1,004,930	\$ 994,099
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.

**MOUNTAIN VIEW CORE KNOWLEDGE SCHOOL**  
**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	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Local sources:				
Tuition	\$ 61,353	\$ 61,353	\$ 104,220	\$ 42,867
Interest income	6,285	6,285	10,677	4,392
Other local revenue	31,962	31,962	54,292	22,330
	99,600	99,600	169,189	69,589
State sources:				
Per pupil revenue	1,999,040	1,995,689	1,989,111	(6,578)
Operating grants	15,133	15,133	26,719	11,586
Capital grants	41,367	41,367	73,041	31,674
	2,055,540	2,052,189	2,088,871	36,682
Total revenues	2,155,140	2,151,789	2,258,060	106,271
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Instruction				
Salaries	859,600	859,600	796,993	62,607
Benefits	267,528	267,528	261,614	5,914
Purchased services	204,000	204,000	188,838	15,162
Supplies	79,125	79,125	47,331	31,794
Property	26,000	26,000	14,476	11,524
Other	1,000	1,000	1,450	(450)
Supporting services				
Salaries	302,500	302,500	317,677	(15,177)
Benefits	86,764	86,784	100,106	(13,322)
Purchased services	213,375	213,375	196,553	16,822
Supplies	93,400	93,400	71,305	22,095
Property	1,000	1,000	56,734	(55,734)
Other	2,400	2,380	2,586	(206)
Appropriated reserves	72,698	64,101	-	64,101
Total expenditures	2,209,390	2,200,793	2,055,663	145,130
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(54,250)	(49,004)	202,397	251,401
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in (out)	-	-	2,889	2,889
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	2,889	2,889
Net change in fund balances	(54,250)	(49,004)	205,286	254,290
Fund balances - beginning	374,754	413,328	413,328	-
Fund balance - ending	\$ 320,504	\$ 364,324	\$ 618,614	\$ 254,290

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.