

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

Independent Accountants' Reports
and
Basic Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

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Majors and Haley, P.C.
Certified Public Accountants

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

Chris L. Majors, CPA, MT

Lori Hasty Haley, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Education
Battle Rock Charter School
Cortez, Colorado 81321

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate fund information of the Battle Rock Charter School, component unit of Montezuma County (Cortez) School District RE-1, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Battle Rock Charter School, component unit of Montezuma County (Cortez) School District RE-1 basic financial statement. The other supplemental information, including the budgetary comparison schedules and the Colorado Department of Education Charter School Auditors Integrity Report, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Majors and Haley P.C.", written in a cursive style.

Majors and Haley, P.C.
October 4, 2019

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Our discussion and analysis of the Battle Rock Charter School, Colorado ("School"), component unit of Montezuma County (Cortez) School District RE-1, financial performance provides an overview of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Please consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that can be found in the basic financial statements, which begin on page 14.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The School's net position increased \$118,704. This increase was largely the result of the School's share of PERA's pension benefit which totaled \$32,905.
- The School's total revenue was \$607,090, which is an increase of \$100,301 from \$506,789 in the prior year.
 - General revenues (primarily the per pupil charter school allocation of \$491,535) accounted for \$493,647 in revenue, or 81% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of grants accounted for \$113,443, or the remaining 19%.
- The School incurred \$488,386 in expenses which is a decrease of \$424,976 from \$913,362 in the prior year.
 - The general revenues of \$493,647 were adequate to cover all of the \$488,386 in expenditures that were not offset by program specific revenues.
- The General Fund reported a \$76,260 increase in fund balance from \$145,649 in the prior year to \$221,909. This is a 52% increase.
 - General Fund revenues increased \$116,788 from \$477,447 in the prior year to \$594,235 for a 24.5% increase.
 - The General Fund expenditures increased \$37,008 from \$480,967 in the prior year to \$517,975 for a 7.7% increase.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School's basic financial

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

statements. Comparison to the prior year's activity is provided in this document. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components.

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

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

School-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

- **Governmental activities** - All of the School's basic services are included here, such as instruction, students, operations and maintenance, and administration. These activities are financed mainly through general revenues (per pupil charter

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

school allocation from Montezuma County (Cortez) School District RE-1 and Public Land monies).

Fund Financial Statements

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

The School uses two types of funds:

- ***Governmental funds*** - All of the School's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School's general operations and the services it provides. Governmental fund information helps one determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the School-wide statements, additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements explains the relationship (or difference) between them.
- ***Fiduciary funds***- The School is the agent, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others, such as the Student Activity Fund. The School is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in this fund are used only for their intended purpose and by those whom the assets belong. The School excludes these activities from the school-wide financial statements because it cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL AS A WHOLE

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the year ended June 30, 2019 the School's liabilities and deferred inflows were more than its assets and deferred outflows by \$809,840. The negative balance is due to the implementation of GASB 68 and 75, resulting in a net

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

pension liability of \$782,204 and a net OPEB liability of \$39,066 representing its proportionate share of the state retirement system plan. Current year activities increased the net position by \$118,704. \$16,000 of the total net position is restricted for emergencies required to comply with the Tabor amendment and \$18,016 is restricted for capital projects.

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

Table 1
Comparative Summary Statement of Net Position
At June 30

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Assets		
Current assets	\$ 273,515	\$ 183,275
Capital assets, net of depreciation	-	-
Total assets	<u>273,515</u>	<u>183,275</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>321,791</u>	<u>407,753</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	33,590	30,912
Noncurrent liabilities	821,270	1,430,919
Total liabilities	<u>854,860</u>	<u>1,461,831</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>550,286</u>	<u>57,741</u>
Net Position		
Invested in capital assets	-	-
Restricted	34,016	22,714
Unrestricted	(843,856)	(951,258)
Total net position	<u>\$ (809,840)</u>	<u>\$ (928,544)</u>

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

At the close of the most recent fiscal year current assets (\$273,615) comprised 100% of the School's assets. The investments in capital assets, less depreciation net at zero. There was an increase in total current assets from \$183,275 in the prior year to \$273,615. Accrued wages and benefits represent 65% of the total current liabilities. Accrued wages and benefits occur when teachers and certain other School employees' work nine or ten months of the year but are paid over a full twelve months. Current liabilities increased from \$30,912 in the prior year to \$33,590.

The following table provides a summary of changes net position for governmental activities in fiscal year 2019 and 2018.

Table 2

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

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Revenues		
Program revenues		
Operating grants and contributions	\$ 94,785	\$ 76,928
Capital grants and contributions	18,658	29,342
General revenues		
Per pupil charter school allocation	491,535	394,301
Other	2,112	6,218
Total revenues	<u>607,090</u>	<u>506,789</u>
Expenses		
Instruction	325,043	613,614
Students and instructional staff	2,003	15,845
Administration and business	83,154	175,494
Operations and maintenance of plant	42,773	62,150
Student transportation	19,635	15,110
Central	8,422	7,462
Facilities acquisition	7,356	23,687
Total expenses	<u>488,386</u>	<u>913,362</u>
Increase (decrease) in net position	<u>\$ 118,704</u>	<u>\$ (406,573)</u>

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

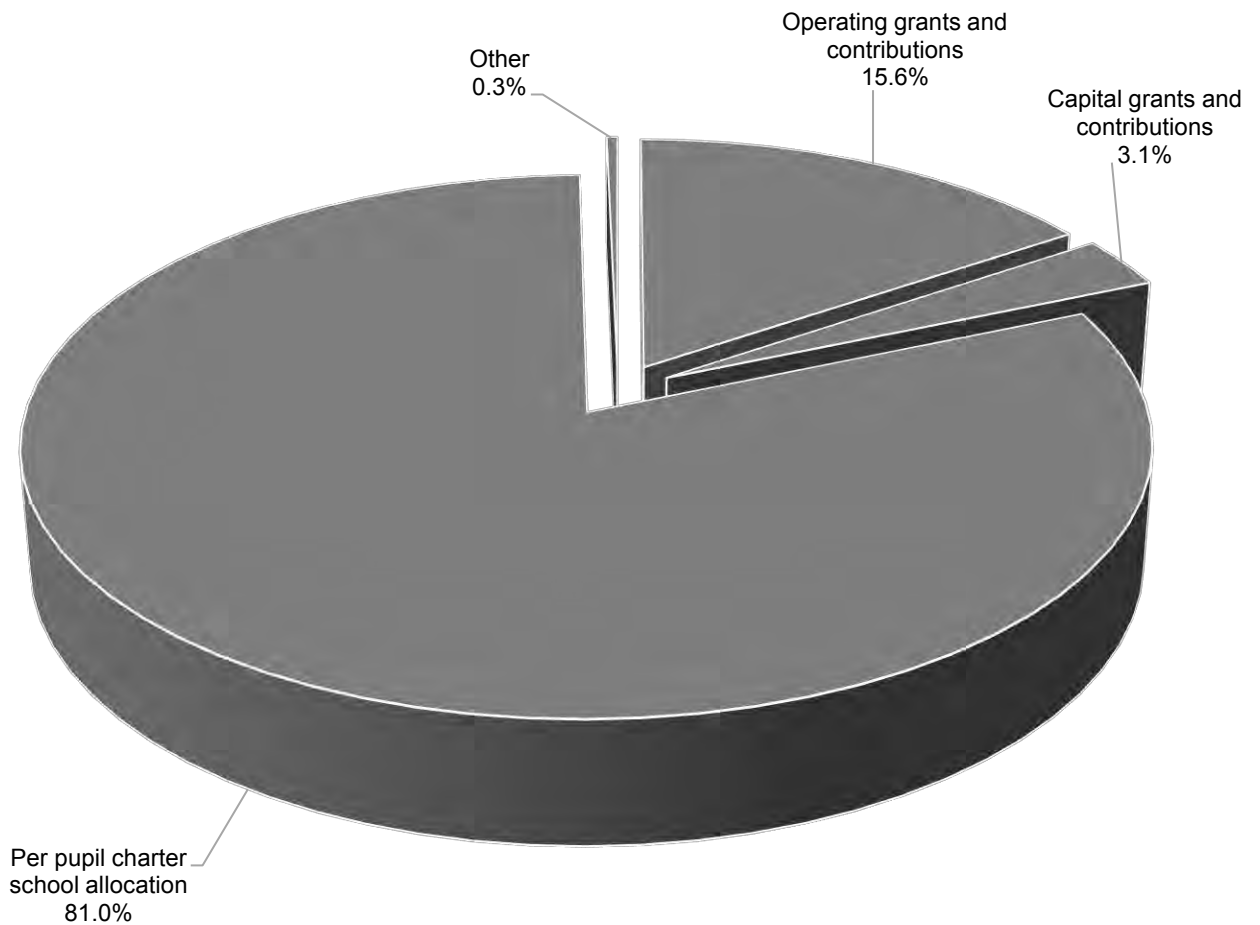
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(UNAUDITED)**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Per pupil charter school allocation accounted for most of the School's total revenue, contributing 81 percent. Another 18.7 percent came from state and federal grants and the remainder from miscellaneous sources. See Table 3.

The School's expenses are predominately related to instruction at 66.6 percent. Administration and business accounted for 17 percent and operations and maintenance of plant made up 8.8%. See Table 4.

Table 3
Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 2019

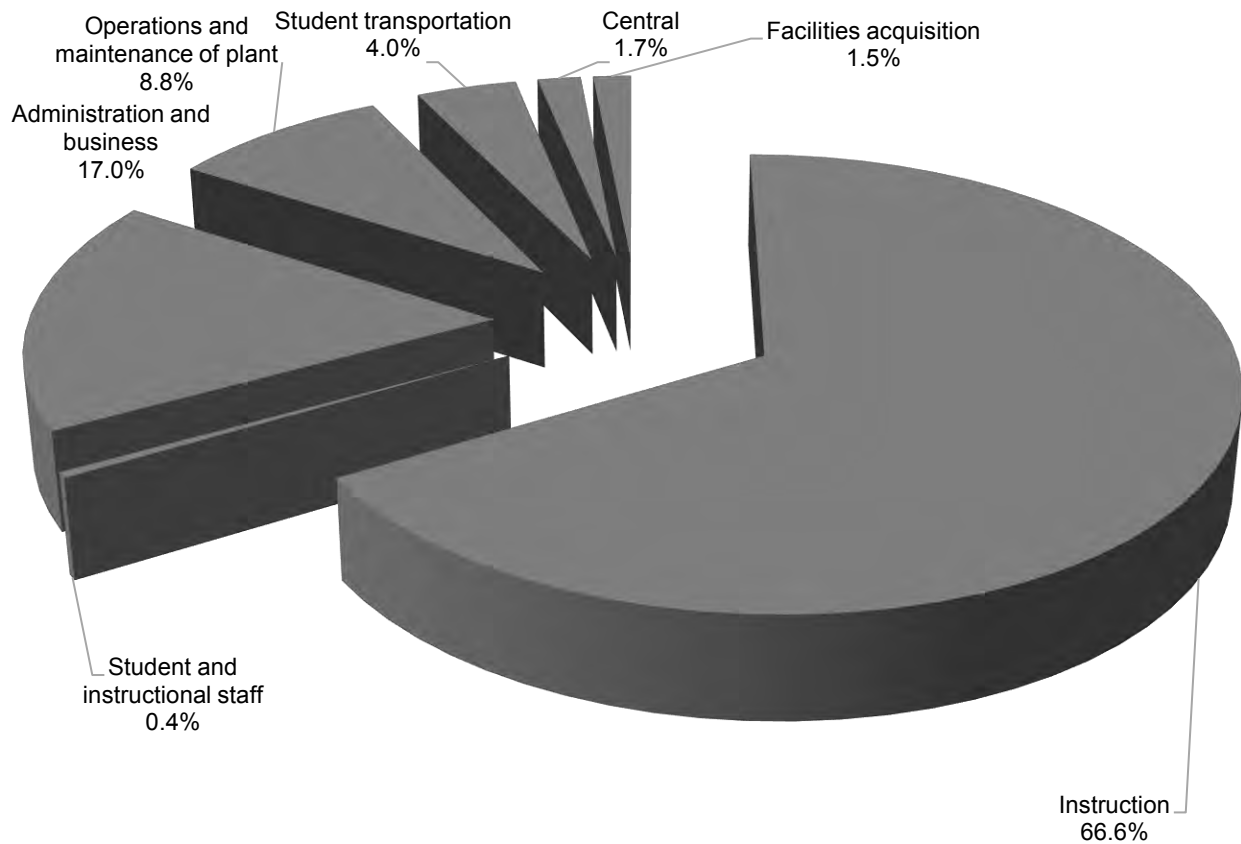


BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Table 4
Expenses for Fiscal Year 2019



Governmental Activities

The primary source of operating revenue for the School comes from per pupil charter school allocation (\$491,535) from Montezuma County (Cortez) School District RE-1. The School received \$7,865 per funded student. In fiscal year 2018 the funded pupil count was 62.5. Funding for the charter school allocation comes from property taxes, specific ownership taxes and state equalization.

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Table 5

Governmental Activities Net Cost of Services

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost of Services	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Instruction	\$ 325,043	\$ 613,614	\$ 230,258	\$ 536,686
Student and instructional staff	2,003	15,845	2,003	15,845
Administration and business	83,154	175,494	83,154	175,494
Operations and maintenance of plant	42,773	62,150	42,773	62,150
Student transportation	19,635	15,110	19,635	15,110
Central	8,422	7,462	8,422	7,462
Facilities acquisition	7,356	23,687	(11,302)	(5,655)
Total	<u>\$ 488,386</u>	<u>\$ 913,362</u>	<u>\$ 374,943</u>	<u>\$ 807,092</u>

- The cost of all governmental activities during the year was \$488,386.
- Federal and state government subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$113,443).
- However, most of the School's costs (\$491,535) were financed by per pupil charter school allocations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the School uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The School only has one major governmental fund, the General Fund, under GASB 34 reporting requirements. This fund is accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The General Fund has total revenues of \$594,235 and expenditures of \$517,975.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The School's budget process is consistent with current Colorado statutes that require a proposed budget be presented to the Board of Education by June 1, with budget adoption by June 30. The law provides for school boards to adjust revenues and expenditures

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

through December 31st of each year. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

Over the course of the year, the School revised the annual operating budget by making and increase in appropriations. This increase was primarily the result of additional information that was obtained after the time the original budget was prepared.

- Actual expenditures were \$168,031 below budget.

CAPITAL ASSET ADMINISTRATION

By the end of fiscal year 2019, the School has invested \$54,731 buildings.

Table 6 shows capital assets for 2019 compared to 2018:

Table 6
Capital Assets
At June 30

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
Buildings	\$ 54,731	\$ 54,731
Accumulated Depreciation	(54,731)	(54,731)
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Additional information on the School's capital assets can be found in Note 3 on page 26 of this report.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE SCHOOL'S FUTURE

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(UNAUDITED)**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the School's citizens, taxpayers, parents, and creditors with a general overview of the School's finances and to demonstrate the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Battle Rock Charter School; 11351 County Road G; Cortez, Colorado 81321.

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL
Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash	\$ 265,092
Due from school district	2,596
Other accounts receivable	5,827
Capital assets, net of depreciation	-
Total Assets	273,515
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension items, net of accumulated amortization	315,041
OPEB items, net of accumulated amortization	6,750
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	321,791
Liabilities	
Interfund payable	11,819
Accrued salaries and benefits payable	21,771
Noncurrent liabilities	
Net pension liability	782,204
Net OPEB liability	39,066
Total Liabilities	854,860
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension items, net of accumulated amortization	549,758
OPEB items, net of accumulated amortization	528
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	550,286
Net Position	
Restricted	
TABOR	16,000
Capital projects	18,016
Unrestricted	(843,856)
Total Net Position	\$ (809,840)

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL
Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position</u>
				<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Governmental Activities				
Instructional Program Services	\$ 325,043	\$ 94,785		\$ (230,258)
Support Program Services				
Students	2,003			(2,003)
General administration	18,483			(18,483)
School administration	32,504			(32,504)
Business	32,167			(32,167)
Operation and maintenance of plant	42,773			(42,773)
Student transportation	19,635			(19,635)
Central support services	8,422			(8,422)
Facilities acquisition	7,356		\$ 18,658	11,302
Total Governmental Activities	<u>488,386</u>	<u>94,785</u>	<u>18,658</u>	<u>(374,943)</u>
 Total School	 <u>\$ 488,386</u>	 <u>\$ 94,785</u>	 <u>\$ 18,658</u>	 <u>(374,943)</u>
General Revenues				
Per pupil charter school allocation				491,535
Other				1,563
State Direct Distribution Payment				549
Total General Revenues				<u>493,647</u>
Changes in Net Position				118,704
Net Position Beginning of the Year				(928,544)
Net Position End of the Year				<u><u>\$ (809,840)</u></u>

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds

June 30, 2019

	General Fund		Capital Projects Fund		Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Cash	\$ 265,092				\$ 265,092
Interfund receivable	(29,835)		\$ 18,016		(11,819)
Due from school district	2,596				2,596
Other accounts receivable	5,827				5,827
Total Assets	<u>\$ 243,680</u>		<u>\$ 18,016</u>		<u>\$ 261,696</u>
Liabilities					
Accrued salaries and benefits payable	\$ 21,771				\$ 21,771
Total Liabilities	<u>21,771</u>				<u>21,771</u>
Fund Balance					
Restricted					
TABOR	16,000				16,000
Capital construction			\$ 18,016		18,016
Unrestricted					
Assigned for next year's expenditures	205,909				205,909
Total Fund Balances	<u>221,909</u>		<u>18,016</u>		<u>239,925</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 243,680</u>		<u>\$ 18,016</u>		<u>\$ 261,696</u>

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet with the Statement of Net Position

Total Fund Balance Governmental Funds	\$ 239,925
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Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

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

Capital assets	\$ 54,731
Accumulated depreciation	(54,731)
	<u>-</u>

Long-term liabilities and related items, including net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, are not due and payable in the current year, and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.

Net pension obligation	(782,204)
Net OPEB obligation	(39,066)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions - net	315,041
Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB - net	6,750
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions - net	(549,758)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB - net	(528)
	<u>(1,049,765)</u>

Total Net Position Governmental Activities	<u>\$ (809,840)</u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues			
Per-pupil charter school allocation	\$ 491,535		\$ 491,535
Other local sources	1,563		1,563
State sources	35,780	\$ 18,658	54,438
Federal sources	65,357		65,357
Total Revenues	594,235	18,658	612,893
Expenditures			
Instructional Program	349,965		349,965
Support Programs			
Students	2,003		2,003
General administration	18,483		18,483
School administration	36,380		36,380
Business	36,999		36,999
Operation and maintenance of plant	46,088		46,088
Student transportation	19,635		19,635
Central	8,422		8,422
Facilities acquisition		7,356	7,356
Total Expenditures	517,975	7,356	525,331
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	76,260	11,302	87,562
Fund Balances beginning of the year	145,649	6,714	152,363
Fund Balances end of the year	\$ 221,909	\$ 18,016	\$ 239,925

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

Net Change in Fund Balances Governmental Funds \$ 87,562

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

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. This amount represents the change in net pension liability, OPEB liability, pension and OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources, and pension and OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources in the current period.

Pension contributions	\$ 43,267	
Pension expense	(16,165)	
Support from State of Colorado	5,803	
OPEB contributions	2,306	
OPEB expense	(4,069)	
	31,142	

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 118,704

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Local sources				
Per-pupil Charter School allocation	\$ 443,372	\$ 490,488	\$ 491,535	\$ 1,047
Other			1,563	1,563
State sources				
Grants		8,925	35,780	26,855
Federal sources				
Grants	34,600	56,965	65,357	8,392
Total Revenues	477,972	556,378	594,235	37,857
Expenditures				
Instructional Program	295,617	330,710	349,965	(19,255)
Support Programs				
Students	1,425	1,556	2,003	(447)
Instructional staff	6,150	6,150		6,150
General administration	19,050	20,756	18,483	2,273
School administration	65,816	68,644	36,380	32,264
Business	3,534	3,858	36,999	(33,141)
Operation and maintenance of plant	56,640	68,886	46,088	22,798
Student transportation	13,737	14,995	19,635	(4,640)
Central	11,600	9,451	8,422	1,029
Appropriated reserves	108,896	161,000		161,000
Total Expenditures	582,465	686,006	517,975	168,031
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	(104,493)	(129,628)	76,260	205,888
Fund Balances beginning of the year	104,493	145,649	145,649	-
Fund Balances end of the year	\$ -	\$ 16,021	\$ 221,909	\$ 205,888

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

Fiduciary Fund

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

As of June 30, 2019

	<u>Agency Fund</u>
Assets	
Interfund receivable	\$ 11,819
Total Assets	<u>\$ 11,819</u>
Liabilities	
Due to agency recipients	\$ 11,819
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 11,819</u>

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

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

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expense of a given function or segments are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) fees and charges to students or others who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are, restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. Major individual governmental funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting – The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is

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incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flow. On an accrual bases, grants and similar items are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the school considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

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

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

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

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

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

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

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

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value of the date donated.

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The School maintained a capitalization threshold of \$25,000 for major outlays for building and improvements. The School does not possess any infrastructure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Nonspendable fund balance represents assets that cannot be spent either because of their form or legally or contractually must be maintained intact.

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- Restricted fund balance reflects resources that are subject to externally enforceable legal limitations.
- Committed fund balance is the portion that is limited to specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board.
- Assigned fund balance displays the School's intended use of these resources.
- Unassigned fund balance represents resources with residual net resources.

Restricted fund balance consists of required Emergency TABOR reserves of \$16,000 and \$18,016 for capital projects.

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

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

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

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

- Increases employer contribution rates for the SCHDTF by 0.25 percent on July 1, 2019.

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

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

Inter-fund Transactions - Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers.

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

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

Public hearings are conducted to obtain comments.

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

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

2. Cash and Investments

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

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the School's cash was \$265,092 in demand deposits. The School's bank balances of \$272,035 at June 30, 2019 and during the year ended June 30, 2019 were entirely covered by FDIC insurance or pledged collateral held by the School's agent banks in the name of governmental accounts of which the School is a part.

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

	<u>Capital Assets July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Capital Assets June 30, 2019</u>
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	\$ 54,731			\$ 54,731
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	(54,731)			(54,731)
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

4. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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	January 1, 2018 Through December 31, 2018	January 1, 2019 Through December 31, 2019
Employer Contribution Rate ¹	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	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount Apportioned to the SCHDTF ¹	9.13%	9.13%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 ¹	4.50%	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 ¹	5.50%	5.50%
Total Employer Contribution Rate to the SCHDTF¹	19.13%	19.13%

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the School were \$43,267 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

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

At June 30, 2019, the School reported a liability of \$782,204 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the School as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the School were as follows:

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School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 782,204
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the School	106,956
Total	<u><u>\$ 889,160</u></u>

At December 31, 2018, the School's proportion was .00441747 percent, which was an increase of .0001 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School recognized pension expense of \$(32,905) and revenue of \$549 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2019, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 26,533	\$ 486,447
Changes in assumptions	146,002	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	105,946	63,311
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	16,333	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	20,227	
Total	<u><u>\$ 315,041</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 549,758</u></u>

\$20,227 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

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resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2020	\$ (24,388)
2021	(150,874)
2022	(103,004)
2023	23,322

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	10 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity – Large Cap	21.20%	4.30%
U.S. Equity – Small Cap	7.42%	4.80%
Non-U.S. Equity – Developed	18.55%	5.20%
Non-U.S. Equity – Emerging	5.83%	5.40%
Core Fixed Income	19.32%	1.20%

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Income Developed	1.84%	0.60%
Emerging Market Debt	0.46%	3.90%
High Yield	1.38%	4.30%
Opportunity Fund	6.00%	3.80%
Private Equity	8.50%	6.60%
Core Real Estate	8.50%	4.90%
Cash	1.00%	0.20%
Total	100.00%	

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

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 4.78 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consisted of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.

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

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

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

Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process used by the plan to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.

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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 payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount determination does not use the municipal bond rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent.

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$994,439	\$782,204	\$604,103

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

5. Other Post-Employment Benefits

Plan description. Eligible employees of the School are provided with OPEB through the HCTF—a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by PERA. The HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), as amended. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, sets forth a framework

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that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure, and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of the premium subsidies. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

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

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

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

PERA Benefit Structure

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

For benefit recipients who have not participated in Social Security and who are not otherwise eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for hospital-related services, C.R.S. § 24-51-1206(4) provides an additional subsidy. According to the statute, PERA cannot charge premiums to

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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benefit recipients without Medicare Part A that are greater than premiums charged to benefit recipients with Part A for the same plan option, coverage level, and service credit. Currently, for each individual PERACare enrollee, the total premium for Medicare coverage is determined assuming plan participants have both Medicare Part A and Part B and the difference in premium cost is paid by the HCTF or the DPS HCTF on behalf of benefit recipients not covered by Medicare Part A.

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the School were \$2,306 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2019 the School reported a liability of \$39,066 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2018. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the School's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2018, the School proportion was .0028714 percent, which was an increase of .0002 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School recognized OPEB expense of \$1,763. At June 30, 2019, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 142	\$ 59
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	693	469
Changes in assumptions	274	
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	4,563	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,078	
Total	<u>\$ 6,750</u>	<u>\$ 528</u>

\$1,078 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2020	\$ 991
2021	991
2022	991
2023	1,147
2024	942
2025	82

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

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June 30, 2019

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

Medicare Plan	Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A
Self-Funded Medicare Supplement 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, 2016, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

Year	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%

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

	1% 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	630,571	648,478	669,074

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

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

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

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June 30, 2019

discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent.

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	43,712	39,066	35,095

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

6. Defined Contribution Pension Plan

Voluntary Investment Program

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

Funding Policy – The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up to the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. The School has not agreed to match employee contributions. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended June 30, 2019, program members contributed \$650 to the Voluntary Investment Program.

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

difference to be paid over the summer break. The difference, totaling \$21,771, is reflected as an accrued expense at June 30.

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

Restricted

TABOR – indicates that a portion of the fund balance has been segregated for expenditures for declared emergencies only. Fund balance reserved for emergencies consists of \$16,000 in the General Fund.

Capital projects- indicates that the fund balance of \$18,016 in the Capital Projects Fund has been restricted for major capital purchases.

Assigned

Assigned for future expenditures – indicates anticipated fund balance available for appropriation in the next budget year. Fund balances assigned for future expenditures consist of \$205,909 in the General Fund.

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

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

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL
Required Supplementary Information

June 30, 2019

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

Such information includes:

Pension Schedules

Schedule of Pension Contributions

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

OPEB Schedules

Schedule of OPEB Contributions

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL
Schedule of the School's Pension Contributions

June 30, 2019
Last 10 Years*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 43,267	\$ 42,500	\$ 33,646	\$ 23,883	\$ 20,735
Contributions in relation to the statutory required contribution	43,267	42,500	33,646	23,883	20,735
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 226,149	\$ 224,835	\$ 182,901	\$ 134,466	\$ 123,103
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.13%	18.90%	18.40%	17.76%	16.84%

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

June 30, 2019
Last 10 Years*

	<u>12/31/2018</u>	<u>12/31/2017</u>	<u>12/31/2016</u>	<u>12/31/2015</u>	<u>12/31/2014</u>
School's proportion of the net pension liability	0.00417471%	0.00432630%	0.00352529%	0.00271965%	0.00377176%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 782,204	\$ 1,398,972	\$ 1,049,616	\$ 415,951	\$ 511,200
School's share of State's share of the net pension liability as nonemployer contributing entity	\$ 106,956				
	<u>\$ 889,160</u>				
School's covered payroll	\$ 242,852	\$ 199,567	\$ 158,274	\$ 118,484	\$ 158,011
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	322.09%	701.00%	663.16%	351.06%	323.52%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	57.01%	43.96%	43.13%	59.20%	64.07%

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL
Schedule of the School's OPEB Contributions

June 30, 2018
Last 10 Years*

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 2,306	\$ 2,294	\$ 1,866
Contributions in relation to the statutory required contribution	2,306	2,294	1,866
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 226,149	\$ 224,835	\$ 182,901
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

* Information is not available for years prior to 2017.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL
Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

June 30, 2019
Last 10 Years*

	<u>12/31/2018</u>	<u>12/31/2017</u>	<u>12/31/2016</u>
School's proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.00287139%	0.00245818%	0.20044906%
School's share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 39,066	\$ 31,947	\$ 25,989
School's covered payroll	\$ 242,852	\$ 199,567	\$ 182,901
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	16.09%	16.01%	14.21%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	17.03%	17.53%	16.72%

* Information is not available for years prior to 2016.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

Other Supplementary Information

June 30, 2019

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

These statements and schedules include:

Budgetary Comparison Schedules

Capital Projects Fund

Agency Fund

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
State sources				
Grants	\$ 11,688	\$ 18,155	\$ 18,658	\$ 503
Total Revenues	<u>11,688</u>	<u>18,155</u>	<u>18,658</u>	<u>503</u>
Expenditures				
Support programs				
Facilities acquisition	12,000	24,500	7,356	17,144
Appropriated reserves	1,865	369		369
Total Expenditures	<u>13,865</u>	<u>24,869</u>	<u>7,356</u>	<u>17,513</u>
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,177)	(6,714)	11,302	18,016
Fund Balances beginning of the year	2,177	6,714	6,714	-
Fund Balances end of the year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 18,016</u>	<u>\$ 18,016</u>

BATTLE ROCK CHARTER SCHOOL

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Due to Agency Recipients - Budget and Actual
Fiduciary Fund
Agency Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Local sources				
Other	\$ 1,000	\$ 5,750	\$ 11,039	\$ 5,289
Total local sources	<u>1,000</u>	<u>5,750</u>	<u>11,039</u>	<u>5,289</u>
Total Revenues	<u>1,000</u>	<u>5,750</u>	<u>11,039</u>	<u>5,289</u>
Expenditures				
Instructional Program	2,000	6,750	4,313	2,437
Appropriated reserves	1,842	1,842		1,842
Total Expenditures	<u>3,842</u>	<u>8,592</u>	<u>4,313</u>	<u>4,279</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>3,842</u>	<u>8,592</u>	<u>4,313</u>	<u>4,279</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	(2,842)	(2,842)	6,726	9,568
Due to agency recipients beginning of the year	2,842	2,842	5,093	2,251
Due to agency recipients end of the year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,819</u>	<u>\$ 11,819</u>



Revenues, Expenditures, & Fund Balance by Location and Fund

Location (900- 969): 911

Fund Type & Number	Beg Fund Balance & Prior Per Adj (6880*)	1000 - 5999 Total Revenues & Other Sources	0001 - 0999 Total Expenditures & Other Uses	6700 - 6799 & Prior Per Adj (6880*) Ending Fund Balance
Governmental	+		-	=
10 General Fund	0	0	0	0
18 Risk Mgmt Sub-Fund of General Fund	0	6,448	6,448	0
19 Colorado Preschool Program Fund	0	0	0	0
Sub- Total	0	6,448	6,448	0
11 Charter School Fund	145,649	587,787	511,527	221,909
20,26-29 Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
06 Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main. Fund	0	0	0	0
21 Food Service Spec Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
22 Govt Designated-Purpose Grants Fund	0	0	0	0
23 Pupil Activity Special Revenue Fund	0	0	0	0
24 Full Day Kindergarten Mill Levy Override	0	0	0	0
25 Transportation Fund	0	0	0	0
31 Bond Redemption Fund	0	0	0	0
41 Building Fund	0	0	0	0
42 Special Building Fund	0	0	0	0
43 Capital Reserve Capital Projects Fund	6,714	18,658	7,356	18,016
46 Supplemental Cap Const, Tech, Main Fund	0	0	0	0
39 Certificate of Participation (COP) Debt Service Fund	0	0	0	0
Totals	152,363	612,893	525,331	239,925
Proprietary				
50 Other Enterprise Funds	0	0	0	0
64 (63) Risk-Related Activity Fund	0	0	0	0
60,65-69 Other Internal Service Funds	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0
Fiduciary				
70 Other Trust and Agency Funds	0	0	0	0
72 Private Purpose Trust Fund	0	0	0	0
73 Agency Fund	0	0	0	0
74 Pupil Activity Agency Fund	5,093	11,039	4,314	11,819
79 GASB 34:Permanent Fund	0	0	0	0
85 Foundations	0	0	0	0
Totals	5,093	11,039	4,314	11,819

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