Lotus School for Excellence

(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)

Aurora, Colorado

Financial Statements

with Independent Auditor's Report

June 30, 2023

HINKLE & COMPANY PC

Strategic Business Advisors

Lotus School for Excellence

(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)

Table of Contents

June 30, 2023

HINKLE & COMPANY PC
Strategic Business Advisors

Office Locations:
Colorado Springs, CO
Denver, CO
Frisco, CO
Tulsa, OK

Denver Office:
750 W. Hampden Avenue,
Suite 400
Englewood,
Colorado 80110
TEL: 303.796.1000
FAX: 303.796.1001
www.HinkleCPAs.com

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Lotus School for Excellence
Aurora, Colorado

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Lotus School for Excellence (the School), a component unit of Aurora Public Schools, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the School, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the School as of June 30, 2023, 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.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The School's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued or when applicable, one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 School's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

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

Hinkle & Company, PC

Englewood, Colorado
October 30, 2023

Lotus School for Excellence

(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the
Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2023

As management of the Lotus School for Excellence (the School), we offer readers of the Lotus School for Excellence financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the School's 17th year of operations.

Financial Highlights

The liabilities and deferred inflows of the School exceeded its assets and deferred outflows at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $4,638,555. The negative net position is the result of implementing GASB 68, and reflecting the proportionate share of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) unfunded pension liability, in addition to GASB 75, Other Post Employment Benefit obligations.

At the close of the fiscal year the School's General fund reported an ending fund balance of $1,628,114. This represents a decrease of $28,746 or 1.74%. The operations of the School is funded primarily by tax revenue received under the State School Finance Act (the Act). State categorical revenue (PPR) for the year was $9,846,112.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the School's basic financial statements. The School's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

The statement of net position presents information on all the School's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows, with the difference between the assets/deferred outflows and liabilities/deferred inflows being reported as net position. Over time, the increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial condition of the School is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the School's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected grant expenses and earned but unpaid salary and benefits).

The government-wide financial statement of activities distinguishes functions/programs of the School supported primarily by per pupil revenue (PPR) passed through from the District (Aurora Public Schools - Arapahoe). The governmental activities of the School include instruction and supporting expenses.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 4-5 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School, like other governmental units or charter schools, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the School can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds. The School currently only maintains two governmental funds.

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the School's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The School maintains two governmental funds the General Fund and the Building Fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the general and building fund. The General Fund is considered to be a major fund.

The School adopts an annual appropriations budget for its General and Building Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget. A budgetary comparison statement is provided on page 40.

Notes to the Financial Statements - The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. This information is provided in pages 9-35.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial condition. In the case of the School, liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded assets and deferred outflows by $4,638,555 for all government funds and business type activities at the close of the most recent fiscal year. $460,243 of this total is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment. Accordingly, these funds are not available to satisfy general operating expenses of the School. The net negative position of $4,638,555 decreased from the prior fiscal year by $157,042 or 3.27%, an improvement supported the State's allocation of resources to PERA.

Lotus's Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Cash and Investments	$1,722,453	$2,344,700
Restricted Investments	130,680	127,230
Receivables and Prepaid Items	607,643	727,623
Capital and Other Assets, Net	16,117,783	14,682,188
Total Assets	18,578,559	17,881,741
Deferred Outflows – Pensions/OPEB	4,162,043	4,046,598
Accts. Payable, Deposits, Def. Rev.	777,138	1,489,347
Due in One Year	283,643	272,158
Due in More Than One Year	7,886,992	8,169,688
Net Pension/OPEB Liability	16,659,294	11,802,504
Total Liabilities	25,607,067	21,733,697
Deferred Inflows – Pensions/OPEB	1,772,090	4,990,239
Net Position		
Investment in Capital Assets, Net	7,947,148	6,240,342
Restricted for Emergencies	460,243	395,884
Unrestricted	(13,045,946)	(11,431,823)
Total Net Position	$ (4,638,555)	$ (4,795,597)

The majority of the School's total assets (86.8%) are in net capital assets. 9.97% percent of total assets represent cash, restricted cash and investments. The School's net position is negative due to the implementation of GASB 68 and GASB 75 and the significant unfunded net pension liability and other post-employment benefit obligations.

Lotus's Change in Net Position
For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022

	June 30,2023	June 30,2022
Program Revenue:		
Charges for Services	$ 120,498	$ 87,146
Operating Grants	1,850,239	3,008,148
Capital Grants and Contributions	2,375,475	281,950
Total Program Revenue	4,346,212	3,377,244
General Revenue:		
Per Pupil Operating Revenue	9,846,112	9,275,016
Mill Levy Revenue	2,551,019	2,521,995
Investment Earnings	78,861	6,814
Other	91,244	299,538
Total General Revenue	12,567,236	12,103,363
Total Revenue	16,913,448	15,480,607
Expenses:		
Current:		
Instruction	8,833,965	6,426,707
Supporting Services	7,578,819	4,599,801
Interest and Fiscal Charges	343,622	348,761
Total Expenses	16,756,406	11,375,269
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	157,042	4,105,338
Beginning Net Position	(4,795,597)	(8,900,935)
Ending Net Position	$ (4,638,555)	$ (4,795,597)

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the School uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds - The focus of Lotus's governmental fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the School's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, June 30, 2023, the School's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of $1,628,114, reflecting a decrease of $28,746 or 1.73%.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The School approves a budget prior to June 30th based on enrollment projections or Funded Pupil Count (FPC). The following is the historical recap of prior enrollment counts:

YEAR	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	K-12 Count
FY07	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	56	0	0	0	0	0	141
FY08	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	64	46	0	0	0	0	168
FY09	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	72	69	27	0	0	0	242
FY10	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	82	61	51	26	0	0	304
FY11	25	27	53	53	53	54	52	85	76	59	47	23	0	607
FY12	20	48	48	69	73	73	92	49	67	75	46	47	24	731
FY13	22	49	76	51	78	73	75	76	51	74	69	46	35	775
FY14	39	52	46	74	55	70	75	78	79	68	70	51	33	790
FY15	40	52	57	51	74	52	85	70	75	73	52	52	31	764
FY16	42	54	69	74	58	72	93	77	73	73	66	50	38	839
FY17	35	70	68	77	72	69	100	80	76	71	61	64	36	879
FY18	42	57	69	71	74	73	90	100	75	71	74	54	52	902
FY19	40	68	75	69	71	69	105	87	86	57	47	54	34	862
FY20	63	74	75	74	74	75	92	93	77	74	54	44	47	916
FY21	61	72	73	71	74	73	93	100	100	77	58	54	43	949
FY22	62	73	68	74	73	63	99	89	97	95	66	44	53	956
FY23	61	73	72	72	71	73	93	94	87	80	76	54	45	951

Enrollment was budgeted at 945 for FY23 with the actual count settling on 951. Per Pupil Revenue (PPR) was initially budgeted at $10,297.72 reflecting a 6.1% increase over FY22 ending PPR. Final FY23 PPR was $10,353.43 or a 6.7% increase over FY22. Lotus's FY24 budget calls for 947 students and is currently estimated at 928 or a 2% decrease compared to budget.

The School revised the budgeted General Fund expenditures from $14,858,485 to $16,160,000. Actual expenditures were $15,860,511 for the School. The Building Fund/Foundation had actual expenditures of $2,648,523.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets - The School's investment in capital assets is anticipated to improve over the coming years as asset additions continue. The auditorium renovation is complete and cost approximately $2.24 million. Total asset additions for FY23 were $2,684,309 which included CIP of $651,697 from FY22. Total depreciation for FY23 was $597,017 resulting in net capital assets of $16,117,783. Please see Note 3 for a summary of capital asset additions and changes for FY23.

During FY18, the Foundation refinanced its debt of $4.2 million and funded an expansion project. The cost of new construction with support from the School was approximately $6,051,048. The primary construction was completed by the spring of FY19 which included eight new classrooms focused on robotics, chemistry and science. Due to the project savings, other building improvements including HVAC, Security Cameras, Administration Office Remodel and Gym improvements were completed during FY20.

Long-Term Lease Agreement & Debt

The current debt was refinanced in the spring of 2018 and included the cash out of approximately five million for the building expansion. The maximum annual debt service of $615,577 carries an interest rate of 4.14%. This Foundation loan is secured by the building and was financed by MidWestOne Bank. The School is required to meet a debt service coverage ratio (DSCR) of 1.1 times and sixty days of operating cash on hand (DOCOH). For the year ending June 30, 2023 Lotus's DSCR was 4.26 times and DOCOH were 46 days.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

In November of 2000 voters in Colorado approved a provision to the Colorado constitution providing that K-12 funding would increase ratably with pupil growth, plus inflation, plus 1% for 10 years and thereafter, growth plus inflation. This provision expired in FY11 and continues without the 1% increase. The FY24 budget currently projects the School's General Fund equity will increase by approximately $434K by year end. The surplus/net income is driven by fewer capital projects than prior years and additional revenue. The FY24 PPR (Per Pupil Revenue) is currently $11,443.45 reflecting a 10.53% over FY23. With the Mill Levy funding at $2,900 per student, and enrollment at 928, the School is expected to meet its reserve, capital and cash goals for the coming year.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Lotus's finances for all those with an interest in the School's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Lotus School for Excellence
Attn: Business Office
11001 E. Alameda Ave.
Aurora, CO 80012

Basic Financial Statements

Lotus School for Excellence

(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and Investments	$ 1,722,453
Restricted Cash and Investments	130,680
Accounts Receivable	18,633
Grants Receivable	375,268
Due from District	138,495
Prepaids and Deposits	75,247
Capital Assets, *Not Being Depreciated*	590,820
Capital Assets*, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation*	15,526,963
Total Assets	18,578,559
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
OPEB, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	245,015
Pensions*, Net of Accumulated Amortization*	3,917,028
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,162,043
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	211,833
Accrued Interest	22,668
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	540,487
Deferred Revenue	2,150
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Due Within One Year	283,643
Due in More Than One Year	7,886,992
Net OPEB Liability	548,906
Net Pension Liability	16,110,388
Total Liabilities	25,607,067
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
OPEB, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	195,560
Pensions*, Net of Accumulated Amortization*	1,576,530
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,772,090
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,947,148
Restricted for Emergencies	460,243
Unrestricted	(13,045,946)
Total Net Position	$ (4,638,555)

Lotus School for Excellence

(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position: Governmental Activities
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities					
Instruction	$ 8,833,965	$ 100,410	$ 2,153,156	$ 342,863	$ (6,237,536)
Supporting Services	5,546,207	20,088	(302,917)	-	(5,829,036)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	343,622	-	-	-	(343,622)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 14,723,794	$ 120,498	$ 1,850,239	$ 342,863	(12,410,194)
General Revenues					
Per Pupil Revenue					9,846,112
District Mill Levy					2,551,019
Investment Income					78,861
Other					91,244
Total General Revenues					12,567,236
Change in Net Position					157,042
Net Position, *Beginning of Year*					(4,795,597)
Net Position, *End of Year*					$ (4,638,555)

Lotus School for Excellence

(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)

Balance Sheet
Governmental Fund
June 30, 2023

	General	Building	Total
Assets			
Cash and Investments	$ 1,722,453	$ -	$ 1,722,453
Restricted Cash and Investments	52,488	78,192	130,680
Accounts Receivable	18,633	-	18,633
Grants Receivable	375,268	-	375,268
Due from District	138,495	-	138,495
Prepaids and Deposits	75,247	-	75,247
Total Assets	$ 2,382,584	$ 78,192	$ 2,460,776
Liabilities and Fund Balance			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	$ 211,833	$ -	$ 211,833
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	540,487	-	540,487
Deferred Revenue	2,150	-	2,150
Total Liabilities	754,470	-	754,470
Fund Balance			
Nonspendable Prepaid Expenditures	75,247	-	75,247
Restricted for Emergencies	460,243	-	460,243
Unrestricted, Unassigned	1,092,624	78,192	1,170,816
Total Fund Balance	1,628,114	78,192	1,706,306
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$ 2,382,584	$ 78,192	$ 2,460,776

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because:

Total Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	$ 1,706,306
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.	16,117,783
Long-term liabilities and related items are not reported in governmental funds:	
Bonds Payable	(8,170,635)
Accrued Interest	(22,668)
Net pension liability	(16,110,388)
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources	3,917,028
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources	(1,576,530)
Net OPEB liability	(548,906)
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources	245,015
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources	(195,560)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	$ (4,638,555)

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

Lotus School for Excellence

(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	General	Building	Total
Revenues			
Local Sources	$ 12,686,253	$ 617,332	$ 13,303,585
State Sources	1,215,985	-	1,215,985
Federal Sources	1,929,527	-	1,929,527
Total Revenues	15,831,765	617,332	16,449,097
Expenditures			
Instruction	8,432,453	-	8,432,453
Supporting Services	5,395,446	2,032,933	7,428,379
Debt Service			
Principal	-	271,211	271,211
Interest	-	344,379	344,379
Total Expenditures	13,827,899	2,648,523	16,476,422
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	2,003,866	(2,031,191)	(27,325)
Expenditures			
Transfers In (Out)	(2,032,612)	2,032,612	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	(28,746)	1,421	(27,325)
Fund Balance, *Beginning of Year*	1,656,860	76,771	1,733,631
Fund Balance, *End of Year*	$ 1,628,114	$ 78,192	$ 1,706,306

Lotus School for Excellence

(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because:

Net Change in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	$	(27,325)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense:		
Depreciation expense		(597,017)
Capital Outlays		2,032,612
Repayment of debt principal and accrued interest is an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and does not effect the statement of activities.		271,968
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 governmental funds. This includes the change in:		
Net pension liability		(4,852,543)
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources		56,407
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources		3,194,279
Net OPEB liability		(4,247)
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources		59,038
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources		23,870
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	157,042

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

The Lotus School for Excellence (the School) was formed in 2003 pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school within Aurora Public Schools (the District) which opened in 2006.

The accounting policies of the School conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Following is a summary of the more significant policies.

Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of the School, and organizations for which the School is financially accountable organizations. 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 includes the Lotus School for Excellence Foundation (the Foundation) within its reporting entity. The Foundation is a Colorado non-profit entity organized to provide a mechanism to issue and pay debt on behalf of the School. The Foundation is considered to be part of the School for financial reporting purposes because its resources are entirely for the direct benefit of the School and is blended into the School's financial statements as a special revenue fund called the Building Fund. The Foundation has no financial balances or transactions outside of those reported by the School and therefore, is not reported separately in the financial statements. The Foundation does not issue separate financial statements.

The School is a component unit of the District. The School's charter was authorized 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 (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all activities of the School. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements *(Continued)*

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to students or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Unrestricted revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collected within the current year or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current year. For this purpose, the School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current year. Intergovernmental revenues, grants and interest associated with the current year are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current year. All other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the School. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

The School reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund - This fund is the general operating fund of the School. It is currently used to account for all financial activities of the School.

Building Fund - This fund is used to account for the financial activities of the Foundation, which are primarily for capital purposes and the related debt service.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Net Position/Fund Balance

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

Prepaid Expenses - Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are reported as prepaid expenses using the consumption method.

Capital Assets - Capital assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of $5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at the acquisition value on the date of donation.

Capital assets are amortized or depreciated using the straight-line method over the life of the related lease agreement or the estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	50 years
Leasehold Improvements	15 - 40 years
Furniture and Equipment	5 - 10 years

Accrued Salaries and Benefits - Salaries and benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from August to July but are earned during a school year of approximately nine to ten months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, are reported as a liability of the General Fund. Accrued salaries and benefits were $540,487 as of June 30, 2023.

Unearned Revenues - Unearned revenues represent resources received by the School before it has a legal claim to them, including tuition and fees.

Compensated Absences - Full time employees earn 8 days and part time employees earn 4 days of paid time off (PTO) per year. The School's policy allows employees to carry over up to 30 unused PTO days. Unused compensated absences are paid upon resignation or termination at a rate of $25 per day.

Long-Term Debt - In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize the face amount of debt issued as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the debt proceeds, are reported as current debt service expenditures.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

<u>Assets, Liabilities and Net Position/Fund Balance</u> *(Continued)*

Pensions - The School participates in the School Division Trust Fund (SCHDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position (FNP), and additions to/deductions from the FNP 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.

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 (FNP), and additions to/deductions from the FNP of the HCTF's 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.

Net Position - The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as follows:

- *<u>Investment in Capital Assets</u>* is intended to reflect the portion of net position which are associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost.
- *<u>Restricted Net Position</u>* are liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use.
- *<u>Unrestricted Net Position</u>* represents assets that do not have any third party limitation on their use. While School management may have categorized and segmented portion for various purposes, the School Board has the unrestricted right to revisit or alter these managerial decisions.

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

- *<u>Nonspendable</u>* - This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form (such as inventories and prepaid amounts) or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

- *Restricted* - This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- *Committed* - This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.
- *Assigned* - This classification includes amounts the government intends to use for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.
- *Unassigned* - This classification includes the residual fund balance for the funds' financial statements. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

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

Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss.

Subsequent Events

The School evaluated subsequent events through October 30, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 2: Cash and Investments

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2023 consisted of the following:

Petty Cash	$	585
Deposits		118,675
Investments		1,733,873
Total	$	1,853,133

Deposits

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires all local government entities to deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by State regulations. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. The financial institution is allowed to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. At June 30, 2023, the School does not have bank deposits in excess of federal depository insurance amounts.

Investments

The School is required to comply with State statutes which specify investment instruments meeting defined rating, maturity and concentration risk criteria in which local governments may invest, which include the following. State statutes do not address custodial risk.

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

On June 30, 2023, the School had the following investments:

Investment Type	Rating	Fair Value	Less than 1 year
COLOTRUST PLUS+	AAAm	1,733,873	1,733,873
Total		$ 1,733,873	$ 1,733,873

Note 2: Cash and Investments (Continued)

Investments *(Continued)*

Interest Rate Risk - State statutes generally limit investments to an original maturity of five years unless the governing board authorizes the investment for a period in excess of five years. The School does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk - State statutes limit certain investments to those with specified ratings from nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, depending on the type of investment. The School has no policy for managing credit risk or interest rate risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk - State statutes do not limit the amount the School may invest in a single issuer, except for corporate securities.

Local Government Investment Pools

The District had invested $1,733,873 in the Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust) which has a credit rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. ColoTrust is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds and is regulated by the State Securities Commissioner. It operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to $1.00. Investments consist of U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities owned are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the entities.

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

Restricted Cash and Investments

Cash and Investments in the amount of $78,192 is restricted for debt service in the Building Fund. Cash in the amount of $52,488 is restricted in the General Fund for Special Education Reserve requirements.

Note 3: Capital Assets

Changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2023, are summarized below. Depreciation and amortization are combined in the following table.

	Balance 6/30/22	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/23
Capital Assets, *Note Depreciated*				
Land	$ 590,820	$ -	$ -	$ 590,820
Construction in progress	651,697	-	(651,697)	-
Total Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*	1,242,517	-	(651,697)	590,820
Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*				
Building	10,349,091	2,684,309	-	13,033,400
Leasehold Improvements	4,480,361	-	-	4,480,361
Equipment	2,314,122	-	-	2,314,122
Total Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*	17,143,574	2,684,309	-	19,827,883
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Building	(1,939,288)	(252,902)	-	(2,192,190)
Leasehold Improvements	(682,713)	(162,691)	-	(845,404)
Equipment	(1,081,902)	(181,424)	-	(1,263,326)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(3,703,903)	(597,017)	-	(4,300,920)
Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated* , Net	13,439,671	2,087,292	-	15,526,963
Capital Assets, Net	$ 14,682,188	$ 2,087,292	$ (651,697)	$ 16,117,783

Depreciation and amortization expense were charged to the supporting services program.

Note 4: Long-Term Debt

Following is a summary of the School's long-term debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2023:

Governmental Activities	Balance 6/30/22	Additions	Payments	Balance 6/30/23	Due Within One Year
Bonds Payable	$ 8,441,846	$ -	$ (271,211)	$ 8,170,635	$ 283,643

Note 4: Long-Term Debt (Continued)

On March 15, 2018, the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority (CECFA) issued $9,250,000 Charter School Refunding Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2018. Proceeds of the bonds were loaned to the Foundation to construct educational facilities for the School and to pay off the existing mortgage related to the School's building. The School is obligated under a lease agreement to make monthly lease payments to the Foundation for the use of educational facilities. The Foundation is required to make equal loan payments to the Trustee, for payment of the bonds. The bonds accrue interest at 4.14% per annum. Principal and interest payments are due annually on March 1 through 2033.

Future debt service requirements are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	$ 283,643	$ 331,960	$ 615,603
2025	295,614	319,992	615,606
2026	308,088	307,519	615,607
2027	321,090	294,519	615,609
2028	334,641	280,971	615,612
2029-2033	6,627,559	1,114,589	7,742,148
Total	$ 8,170,635	$ 2,649,550	$ 10,820,185

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information

Plan Description - Eligible employees of the School are provided with pensions through the 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 annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2022 - 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.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

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

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5% 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 annualized into a monthly benefit based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

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

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

In all cases the service retirement benefit is limited to 100 percent of highest average salary and 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.

Upon meeting certain criteria, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit generally receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Subject to the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) under C.R.S. § 24-51-413, eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership before January 1, 2007, and all eligible benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive the maximum annual increase (AI) or AI cap of 1.00% unless adjusted by the AAP. Eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lesser of an annual increase of the 1.00% AI cap or the average increase of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed a determined increase that would exhaust 10% of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned AI cap by up to 0.25% based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

Disability benefits are available for eligible employees once they reach five years of earned service credit and are determined to meet the definition of a disability. The disability benefit amount is based on the lifetime retirement benefit formula(s) shown above considering a minimum of 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) in place under which service credit was obtained, and the qualified survivor(s) who will receive the benefits.

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2023 - Eligible employees of the School and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq*. and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 11.00% of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 01, 2022 through June 30, 2023. The School's contribution rate was 20.38% of covered salaries for July 01, 2022 through June 30, 2023. However, a portion of the School's contribution (1.02% of covered salaries) is allocated to the Health Care Trust Fund (See Note 6). Contribution rates for the SCHDTF are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

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 $1,432,140, for the year ended June 30, 2023.

For purposes of GASB 68 paragraph 15, a circumstance exists in which a nonemployer contributing entity is legally responsible for making contributions to the SCHDTF and is considered to meet the definition of a special funding situation. As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute $225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution 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. House Bill (HB) 22-1029, instructed the State treasurer to issue an additional direct distribution to ERA in the amount of $380 million (actual dollars), upon enactment. The July 1, 2023, payment is reduced by $190 million (actual dollars) to $35 million (actual dollars). The July 1, 2024, payment will not be reduced due to PERA's negative investment return in 2022. Senate Bill (SB) 23-056, enacted June 2, 2023, requires an additional direct distribution of approximately $14.5 million (actual dollars), for a total of approximately $49.5 million (actual dollars) to be contributed July 1, 2023.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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 at December 31, 2022, and the total pension liability (TPL) used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the TPL to December 31, 2022. The School proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year, 2022 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2023, the School reported a liability of $16,110,388, for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected an increase 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:

School proportionate share of net pension liability	$ 20,805,117
The State's proportionate share of net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the school	(4,694,729)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 16,110,388

At December 31, 2022, the School's proportion was 0.08847260290%, which was a decrease of 0.0123843396% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the School recognized pension expense of $2,428,492 and expense of $552,072 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2023, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 152,469	$ -
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	285,368	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	2,164,222	-
Changes in proportion	598,720	1,576,530
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	716,249	-
Total	$ 3,917,028	$ 1,576,530

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

$716,249 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 subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2024	$ 22,586
2025	(275,318)
2026	618,152
2027	1,258,829
Total	$ 1,624,249

Actuarial Assumptions - The TPL in the December 31, 2021, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs.

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.3%
Real wage growth	0.7%
Wage inflation	3.0%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.4% - 11.0%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post retirement benefit increases:	
Hired prior to 1/1/2007	1.00%
Hired after 12/31/2006	Financed by AIR

The mortality tables described below are generational mortality tables developed on a benefit-weighted basis.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions were based upon the PubT-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions were based upon the PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 112% of the rates prior to age 80 and 94% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 83% of the rates prior to age 80 and 106% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the PubT-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 97% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 105% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99% of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2021, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, and were reviewed and adopted by the PERA Board at their November 20, 2020, meeting .

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared at least every five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, 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.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25 percent long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the Board's November 15, 2019, meeting, to be effective January 1, 2020. As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

Note: 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 TPL was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in Senate Bill (SB) 18-200 and required adjustments resulting from the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u> *(Continued)*

- 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, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect 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, as a nonemployer contributing entity, 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.
- HB 22-1029, effective upon enactment in 2022, required the State treasurer to issue, in addition to the regularly scheduled $225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution, a warrant to PERA in the amount of $380 million (actual dollars). The July 1, 2023, direct distribution is reduced by $190 million (actual dollars) to $35 million (actual dollars). The July 1, 2024, direct distribution will not be reduced from $225 million (actual dollars) due to PERA's negative investment return in 2022.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial FNP, 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 FNP 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 SCHDTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL. The discount determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 21,082,957	$ 16,110,388	$ 11,957,784

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

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

General Information

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, and sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure, and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of the premium subsidies. Colorado State law provisions may be amended by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) 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.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

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 health benefits program 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 over 65 years of age or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. 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% reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The benefit recipient pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

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

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

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

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

Contributions - Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1)(f) of the CRS, 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% 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 was $71,677, for the year ended June 30, 2023.

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

At June 30, 2023, the School reported a liability of $548,906 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured at December 31, 2022, and the total OPEB liability (TOL) used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2022. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the School's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year ended December 31, 2022, relative to the contributions of all participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2022, the School's proportion was 0.0672284660%, which was an increase of 0.0089144390% from its proportion measured at December 31,2021.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

<u>OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB</u> *(Continued)*

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the School recognized OPEB expense of $23,437. At June 30, 2023, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 72	$ 132,745
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	8,823	60,582
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	33,528	-
Changes in proportion	166,744	2,233
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	35,848	-
Total	$ 245,015	$ 195,560

$35,848 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 subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2024	$ (6,625)
2025	(9,424)
2026	13,565
2027	17,527
2028	(437)
Thereafter	(999)
Total	$ 13,607

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB *(Continued)*

Actuarial Assumptions - The TOL in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.3%
Real wage growth	0.7%
Wage inflation	3.0%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.4% - 11.0%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Health care cost trend rates:	
PERA Benefit Structure	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.0%
PERACare Medicare plans	
6.50% in 2022 gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2030	
Medicare Part A premiums:	
3.75% for 2022, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2029	
DPS Benefit Structure	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.0%
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums:	N/A

The TOL for the HCTF, as of the December 31, 2022, measurement date, was adjusted to reflect the disaffiliation, allowable under C.R.S. § 24-51-313, of Tri-County Health Department (TriCounty Health), effective December 31, 2022. As of the close of the 2022 fiscal year, no disaffiliation payment associated with Tri-County Health was received, and therefore no disaffiliation dollars were reflected in the FNP as of the December 31, 2022, measurement date.

Beginning January 1, 2022, the per capita health care costs are developed by plan option; based on 2022 premium rates for the UnitedHealthcare Medicare Advantage Prescription Drug (MAPD) PPO plan #1, the UnitedHealthcare MAPD PPO plan #2, and the Kaiser Permanente MAPD HMO plan. Actuarial morbidity factors are then applied to estimate individual retiree and spouse costs by age, gender, and health care cost trend. This approach applies for all members and is adjusted accordingly for those not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for the PERA benefit structure.

The 2022 Medicare Part A premium is $499 (actual dollars) per month.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB *(Continued)*

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 industry methods developed by health plan actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2021, 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 used to measure the TOL are summarized in the table below:

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2022	6.50%	3.75%
2023	6.25%	4.00%
2024	6.00%	4.00%
2025	5.75%	4.00%
2026	5.50%	4.25%
2027	5.25%	4.25%
2028	5.00%	4.25%
2029	4.75%	4.50%
2030+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2021, valuation 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 TOL for the HCTF, but developed using a headcount-weighted basis. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

<u>OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB</u> *(Continued)*

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the PubS-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the School Division were based upon the PubT-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the Judicial Division were based upon the PubG-2010(A) Above-Median Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 94% of the rates prior to age 80 and 90% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 87% of the rates prior to age 80 and 107% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the unadjusted PubS-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the School Division were based on the upon the PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 112% of the rates prior to age 80 and 94% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 83% of the rates prior to age 80 and 106% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the Judicial Division were based upon the unadjusted PubG-2010(A) Above-Median Healthy Retiree Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 97% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 105% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB *(Continued)*

Disabled mortality assumptions for members other than State Troopers were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99% of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the unadjusted PubS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the roll-forward calculation for the HCTF:

- Per capita health care costs in effect as of the December 31, 2021, valuation date for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to be age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits have been updated to reflect costs for the 2022 plan year.
- The December 31, 2021, valuation utilizes premium information as of January 1, 2022, as the initial per capita health care cost. As of that date, PERACare health benefits administration is performed by UnitedHealthcare. In that transition, the costs for the Medicare Advantage Option #2 decreased to a level that is lower than the maximum possible service-related subsidy as described in the plan provisions.
- The health care cost trend rates applicable to health care premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in those premiums. Medicare Part A premiums continued with the prior valuation trend pattern.

Actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trend rates are analyzed and updated annually by PERA Board's actuary, as discussed above.

Effective for the December 31, 2022, measurement date, the timing of the retirement decrement was adjusted to middle-of-year within the valuation programming used to determine the TOL, reflecting a recommendation from the 2022 actuarial audit report, dated October 14, 2022, summarizing the results of the actuarial audit performed on the December 31, 2021, actuarial valuation.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2021, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, and were adopted by the PERA's Board during the November 20, 2020, Board meeting.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared at least every five years for PERA. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB *(Continued)*

Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, 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 percentages and then adding expected inflation.

As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized, as presented previously (See Note 5).

Note: 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 nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25%.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the TOL was 7.25%. 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, 2022, 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 3.00%.
- 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.
- Estimated transfers of dollars into the HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB *(Continued)*

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the HCTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TOL. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the School's proportionate share of 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%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.25%) or one percentage point higher (8.25%) than the current rate, as follows:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 636,345	$ 548,906	$ 474,118

Sensitivity of the School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates - The following presents the net OPEB liability using the current healthcare cost trend rates applicable to the PERA benefit structure, ranging from 3.00% to 7.25%, as well as if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rates, as follows:

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 533,370	$ 548,906	$ 565,812

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

Note 7: Commitments and Contingencies

Claims and Judgments

The School participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by revenues received from other governmental entities. Expenditures financed by these revenues are subject to audit by the appropriate government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with program regulations, the School may be required to reimburse the other government. At June 30, 2023, significant amounts of related expenditures have not been audited but management believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the School.

TABOR Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed the TABOR Amendment to the State Constitution which limits state and local government taxing powers and imposes spending limitations. The Amendment is subject to many interpretations, but the School believes it is in substantial compliance with the Amendment. In accordance with the Amendment, the School has established an emergency reserve representing 3% of qualifying expenditures. At June 30, 2023, the District held $460,243 on behalf of the School for this reserve.

Note 8: Deficit Net Position

The net position of the School is a deficit position in the amount of $(4,638,555) due to the inclusion of its Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB liability balances in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 75.

Required Supplementary Information

Lotus School for Excellence
(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions
Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado School Division Trust Fund
June 30, 2023

Measurement Date	12/31/22	12/31/21	12/31/20	12/31/19
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability				
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0884726029%	0.0967387763%	0.1008569425%	0.0840000000%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 16,110,388	$ 11,257,845	$ 15,247,530	$ 12,605,807
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	4,694,729	1,290,569	-	2,025,151
Total Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 20,805,117	$ 12,548,414	$ 15,247,530	$ 14,630,958
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 6,822,110	$ 6,045,868	$ 5,411,309	$ 4,955,628
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	236%	186%	282%	254%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position (FNP) as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	62%	75%	65%	57%

Reporting Date	6/30/23	6/30/22	6/30/21	6/30/20
School Contributions				
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 1,432,140	$ 1,281,865	$ 1,119,831	$ 1,031,643
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(1,432,140)	(1,281,865)	(1,119,831)	(1,031,643)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 7,027,146	$ 6,376,883	$ 5,632,957	$ 5,316,394
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	20.38%	20.10%	19.88%	19.40%

This schedule is presented to show information for 10 years. Until information for the full 10-year period is available, information will be presented for the years it is available.

(Continued)

Lotus School for Excellence
(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions
Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado School Division Trust Fund
June 30, 2023
(Continued)

Measurement Date	12/31/18	12/31/17	12/31/16	12/31/15	12/31/14
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability					
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0760000000%	0.0830000000%	0.0760000000%	0.0620000000%	0.0580000000%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 13,475,677	$ 26,939,119	$ 22,585,012	$ 10,205,297	$ 8,439,678
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	1,842,612	-	-	-	-
Total Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 15,318,289	$ 26,939,119	$ 22,585,012	$ 10,205,297	$ 8,439,678
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 4,519,330	$ 3,849,523	$ 3,413,865	$ 2,907,914	$ 2,588,785
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	298%	700%	662%	351%	326%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position (FNP) as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	57%	44%	43%	59%	63%

Reporting Date	6/30/19	6/30/18	6/30/17	6/30/16	6/30/15
School Contributions					
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 864,885	$ 750,068	$ 697,564	$ 583,117	$ 497,976
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(864,885)	(750,068)	(697,564)	(583,117)	(497,976)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 4,519,330	$ 3,973,072	$ 3,595,502	$ 3,104,519	$ 2,759,665
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	19.14%	18.88%	19.40%	18.78%	18.04%

This schedule is presented to show information for 10 years. Until information for the full 10-year period is available, information will be presented for the years it is available.

Lotus School for Excellence

(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability and Contributions

Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado Health Care Trust Fund

June 30, 2023

Measurement Date	12/31/22	12/31/21
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability		
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0672284660%	0.0631630960%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 548,906	$ 544,659
School's Covered Payroll	$ 6,822,110	$ 6,045,868
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	8%	9%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	39%	39%

Reporting Date	6/30/23	6/30/22
School Contributions		
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 71,677	$ 65,770
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(71,677)	(65,770)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -
School's Covered Payroll	$ 7,027,146	$ 6,376,883
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.02%	1.03%

This schedule is presented to show information for 10 years. Until information for the full 10-year period is available, information will be presented for the years it is available.

(Continued)

Lotus School for Excellence

(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability and Contributions

Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado Health Care Trust Fund

June 30, 2023

(Continued)

Measurement Date	12/31/20	12/31/19	12/31/18	12/31/17
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability				
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0583140270%	0.0490000000%	0.0470000000%	0.0430000000%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 554,113	$ 619,476	$ 673,028	$ 616,228
School's Covered Payroll	$ 5,411,309	$ 4,955,628	$ 4,519,330	$ 3,849,523
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	10%	13%	15%	16%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	33%	24%	17%	18%

Reporting Date	6/30/21	6/30/20	6/30/19	6/30/18
School Contributions				
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 57,456	$ 54,229	$ 46,096	$ 40,525
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(57,456)	(54,229)	(46,096)	(40,525)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's Covered Payroll	$ 5,632,957	$ 5,316,394	$ 4,519,330	$ 3,973,072
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

This schedule is presented to show information for 10 years. Until information for the full 10-year period is available, information will be presented for the years it is available.

Lotus School for Excellence

(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)

Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Local Sources:				
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 9,628,368	$ 9,846,102	$ 9,846,112	$ 10
Mill Levy Override	2,466,595	2,551,000	2,551,019	19
Pupil Activities	79,500	109,800	100,410	(9,390)
Charges for Services	4,000	25,000	20,088	(4,912)
Grants and Donations	150	10,100	-	(10,100)
Earnings on Investments	7,500	80,000	77,380	(2,620)
Other	11,500	131,679	91,244	(40,435)
Total Local Sources	12,197,613	12,753,681	12,686,253	(67,428)
State Sources:				
Capital Construction	371,195	746,319	342,863	(403,456)
Grants	75,000	200,000	873,122	673,122
Total State Sources	446,195	946,319	1,215,985	269,666
Federal Sources:				
Grants	2,214,677	2,460,000	1,929,527	(530,473)
Total Revenues	14,858,485	16,160,000	15,831,765	(328,235)
Expenditures				
Salaries	6,186,375	5,720,786	7,388,896	(1,668,110)
Benefits	1,985,150	2,155,108	2,602,485	(447,377)
Purchased Services	2,507,004	3,086,608	2,964,923	121,685
Supplies and Materials	558,371	463,498	641,872	(178,374)
Property	1,224,863	2,248,000	204,209	2,043,791
Other	2,309,132	2,486,000	25,514	2,460,486
Transfers	87,590	-	2,032,612	(2,032,612)
Total Expenditures	14,858,485	16,160,000	15,860,511	299,489
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	(28,746)	(28,746)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,875,567	1,733,500	1,656,860	(76,640)
Fund Balance, End of Year	$ 1,875,567	$ 1,733,500	$ 1,628,114	$ (105,386)

Note 1: Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions

The Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA) School Division Trust Fund's net pension liability and associated amounts are measured annually at December 31, based on an actuarial valuation as of the previous December 31. The School's contributions and related ratios represent cash contributions and any related accruals that coincide with the School's fiscal year ending on June 30.

Changes in Assumptions and Other Inputs

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021. The following revised economic and demographic assumptions were effective as of December 31, 2021.

- Investment rate of return assumption of 7.25% per year, compounded annually. This assumption did not change from the prior year.
- Price inflation assumption of 2.3% per year. This assumption did not change from the prior year.
- Real rate of investment return assumption of 4.85% per year, net of investment expenses. The rate reflected in the roll-forward calculation of the collective total pension liability to the measurement date was 7.25%. This assumption did not change from prior year.
- Wage inflation assumption of 3.0% per year. This assumption did not change from the prior year.
- Healthy and disabled mortality assumptions are based on the PubT-2010 Employee Tables.

Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

A budget is adopted for the School on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1, for their approval. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

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

All appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.