Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

Table of Contents

June 30, 2018

HINKLE & COMPANY PC
Strategic Business Advisors

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors
Ricardo Flores Magón Academy
Westminster, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Ricardo Flores Magón Academy as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the Ricardo Flores Magón Academy, as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

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

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

5950 S. Willow Dr., Ste. 302
Greenwood Village,
Colorado 80111
TEL: 303.796.1000
FAX: 303.796.1001
www.HinkleCPAs.com

Opinions
In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Ricardo Flores Magón Academy as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter
As discussed in Note 9 to the financial statements, for the year ended June 30, 2018, the Ricardo Flores Magón Academy adopted new accounting guidance as required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters
Required Supplementary Information
Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the 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

Greenwood Village, Colorado
October 1, 2018

Ricardo Flores Magon Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2018

As management of Ricardo Flores Magon Academy (RFMA or the School), we offer readers of Ricardo Flores Magon Academy's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information provided in the accompanying financial statements.

Financial Highlights

The year ended June 30, 2018 is the eleventh year of operations for RFMA. As of June 30, 2018, net position decreased by $(2,395,702) to $(7,728,296). Ricardo Flores Magon Academy's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of $379,559, an increase of $5,340 from the prior year.

The operations of the School are funded primarily by tax revenue received under the Colorado School Finance Act in Per Pupil Revenue (PPR). Tax revenue for the year from PPR was $2,217,289.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School's basic financial statements. The School's basic financial statements 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 the School's assets and liabilities, and deferred inflows and outflows, with the difference being reported as net position. Over time, the increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how net position changed during the year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (for example, salaries and benefits earned but unpaid as of year-end).

The government-wide statement of activities distinguishes functions/programs of the School supported primarily by Per Pupil Revenue or other revenues passed through from the School's

authorizer (Colorado Charter School Institute). The governmental activities of RFMA include instruction and supporting services.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School keeps track of these monies to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the 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.

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 balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The School maintains one governmental fund, and adopts an annually appropriated budget for the fund. A budgetary comparison schedule is included to demonstrate that spending did not exceed the budget.

Proprietary Funds

The School also maintains a proprietary fund to record the activity of the BG Building Corporation (the "Corporation"). The Corporation is a non-profit entity organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the School's financial position. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, RFMA's net position was $(7,728,296). This position includes a net pension liability in the amount of $10,802,883, representing the School's proportionate share of the School Division Trust Fund pension liability, administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The School reports this net pension liability, and associated deferred inflows and outflows of resources, as required by GASB (Governmental Accounting Standards Board) 68. The School's net position also includes a net OPEB (Other Postemployment Benefit) liability in the amount of $246,733, representing the School's proportionate share of the defined benefit Health Care Trust Fund, administered by PERA. The School reports this net OPEB liability, and associated deferred inflows and outflows of resources, as requirement by GASB 75. This standard was made effective July 1, 2017 and resulted in a restated net position for June 30, 2017. More information regarding the net pension and OPEB liabilities may be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Of the School's total net position, $391,683 is invested in capital assets, and $82,000 is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment.

Ricardo Flores Magon Academy's Net Position

	2017-2018	2016-2017
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 505,404	$ 513,012
Accounts Receivable	38,281	28,455
Grants Receivable	-	65,407
Prepaid Expenses	-	750
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	66,000	66,000
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	1,823,937	1,912,204
TOTAL ASSETS	2,433,622	2,585,828
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	3,389,597	4,575,524
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	9,348	-
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	3,398,945	4,575,524
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	11,925	28,697
Accrued Liabilities	42,468	170,014
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	109,733	134,141
Unearned Revenues	-	553
Accrued Interest Payable	5,509	5,385
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due Within One Year	31,908	16,981
Due in More Than One Year	1,460,837	1,343,167
Net Pension Liability	10,802,883	10,500,721
Net OPEB Liability	246,733	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	12,711,996	12,199,659
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	833,236	43,087
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	15,631	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	848,867	43,087
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	391,683	512,671
Restricted for Emergencies	82,000	85,000
Unrestricted	(8,201,979)	(5,679,065)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (7,728,296)	$ (5,081,394) *

*Restated to $(5,332,594) to reflect the cumulative effect of adopting GASB 75.

Ricardo Flores Magon Academy's Change in Net Position

	2017-2018	2016-2017
REVENUES		
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 2,217,289	$ 2,337,131
Supplemental and Additional At-Risk Funding	3,427	3,538
Contributions Not Restricted to Specific Programs	59,273	78,320
Capital Construction	73,660	84,520
Insurance Proceeds	175,285	-
Charges for Services	8,961	21,903
Operating Grants and Contributions	462,645	502,593
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-
Investment Income	210	354
Other	2,588	122,277
TOTAL REVENUE	3,003,338	3,150,636
EXPENSES		
Instruction	2,689,023	2,773,444
Support Services	2,555,381	2,363,503
Building Corporation	154,636	251,448
TOTAL EXPENSES	5,399,040	5,388,395
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(2,395,702)	(2,237,759)
NET POSITION, Beginning	(5,332,594)	(2,843,635)
NET POSITION, Ending	$ (7,728,296)	$ (5,081,394) *

*Restated to $(5,332,594) to reflect the cumulative effect of adopting GASB 75.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Fund

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

The focus of the School'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, unassigned 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, the School's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of $379,559, an increase of $5,340 from the prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

RFMA recognized $210,527 more revenue than expected and spent $74,281 less than planned, when compared to the final budget. There were budget amendments during the year, which reflected changes in revenues and expenditures. Revisions included decreased revenues and expenditures to align with actual enrollment.

Capital Assets & Long-Term Debt

The School has invested in capital assets for equipment in support of the School's educational program, the School's educational facility, and improvements to the School's educational facility. More information regarding capital assets may be found in Note 3 to the financial statements. Depreciation expenses for capital assets are booked under the Instruction program of the School's operations.

The School has long-term debt in the form a loan from Solera National Bank, obtained to finance building improvements and refinance outstanding debt. In June 2017 the School refinanced the loan with Solera and drew an additional $150,000. More information regarding long-term debt obligations may be found in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget for Ricardo Flores Magon Academy is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2017-2018 school year was 279.26 funded students. Enrollment projected for 2018-2019 is 299.50 funded students. This factor was considered when preparing RFMA's budget for 2018-2019.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Ricardo Flores Magon Academy'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 the School:

Ricardo Flores Magon Academy
5301 Lowell Blvd
Westminster, CO 80221

Basic Financial Statements

Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash	$ 505,404	$ -	$ 505,404
Accounts Receivable	38,281	-	38,281
Capital Assets, *Not Being Depreciated*	-	66,000	66,000
Capital Assets, *Net of Accumulated Depreciation*	-	1,823,937	1,823,937
Total Assets	543,685	1,889,937	2,433,622
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pensions, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	3,389,597	-	3,389,597
OPEB, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	9,348	-	9,348
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,398,945	-	3,398,945
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	11,925	-	11,925
Accrued Liabilities	42,468	-	42,468
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	109,733	-	109,733
Accrued Interest Payable	-	5,509	5,509
Noncurrent Liabilities			
Due Within One Year	-	31,908	31,908
Due in More Than One Year	-	1,460,837	1,460,837
Net Pension Liability	10,802,883	-	10,802,883
Net OPEB Liability	246,733	-	246,733
Total Liabilities	11,213,742	1,498,254	12,711,996
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pensions, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	833,236	-	833,236
OPEB, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	15,631	-	15,631
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	848,867	-	848,867
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	-	391,683	391,683
Restricted for Emergencies	82,000	-	82,000
Unrestricted	(8,201,979)	-	(8,201,979)
Total Net Position	$ (8,119,979)	$ 391,683	$ (7,728,296)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position: Business-Type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position: Total
Primary Government						
Governmental Activities						
Instruction	$ 2,689,023	$ 7,094	$ 328,666	$ (2,353,263)	$ -	$ (2,353,263)
Supporting Services	2,555,381	1,867	133,979	(2,419,535)	-	(2,419,535)
Total Governmental Activities	5,244,404	8,961	462,645	(4,772,798)	-	(4,772,798)
Business-Type Activities						
Building Corporation	154,636	-	-	-	(154,636)	(154,636)
Total Primary Government	$ 5,399,040	$ 8,961	$ 462,645	(4,772,798)	(154,636)	(4,927,434)
	General Revenues					
	Per Pupil Revenue			2,217,289	-	2,217,289
	Additional At-Risk Funding			3,427	-	3,427
	Capital Construction			73,660	-	73,660
	Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs			59,273	-	59,273
	Investment Income			210	-	210
	Insurance Proceeds			175,285	-	175,285
	Other			2,588	-	2,588
	Transfers			(46,969)	46,969	-
	Total General Revenues and Transfers			2,484,763	46,969	2,531,732
	Change in Net Position			(2,288,035)	(107,667)	(2,395,702)
	Net Position, *Beginning of year*			(5,831,944)	499,350	(5,332,594)
	Net Position, *End of year*			$ (8,119,979)	$ 391,683	$ (7,728,296)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

Balance Sheet
Governmental Fund
June 30, 2018

	General
Assets	
Cash	$ 505,404
Accounts Receivable	38,281
Total Assets	$ 543,685
Liabilities and Fund Balance	
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 11,925
Accrued Liabilities	42,468
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	109,733
Total Liabilities	164,126
Fund Balance	
Restricted for Emergencies	82,000
Unrestricted, Unassigned	297,559
Total Fund Balance	379,559
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$ 543,685
Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because:	
Total Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	$ 379,559
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds:	
Net pension liability	(10,802,883)
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources	3,389,597
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources	(833,236)
Net OPEB liability	(246,733)
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources	9,348
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources	(15,631)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	$ (8,119,979)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General
Revenues	
Local Sources	$ 2,463,606
State Sources	254,520
Federal Sources	285,212
Total Revenues	3,003,338
Expenditures	
Instruction	1,450,801
Supporting Services	1,597,197
Total Expenditures	3,047,998
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(44,660)
Other Financing Sources	
Transfers In	50,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	5,340
Fund Balance, *Beginning of year*	374,219
Fund Balance, *End of year*	$ 379,559

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

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, 2018

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because:	
Net Change in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	$ 5,340
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	(13,321)
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 changes in the following.	
Net pension liability	(302,162)
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources	(1,185,927)
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources	(790,149)
Net OPEB liability	13,182
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources	633
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources	(15,631)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$ (2,288,035)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2018

	Building Corporation
Assets	
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital Assets*, Not Being Depreciated*	$ 66,000
Capital Assets*, Net of Accumulated Depreciation*	1,823,937
Total Assets	1,889,937
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accrued Interest Payable	5,509
Loan Payable*, Current Portion*	31,908
Total Current Liabilities	37,417
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Loan Payable	1,460,837
Total Liabilities	1,498,254
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	391,683
Total Net Position	$ 391,683

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Building Corporation
Operating Revenues	
Rental Income	$ 96,969
Total Operating Revenues	96,969
Operating Expenses	
Depreciation	74,946
Debt Service	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	79,690
Total Operating Expenses	154,636
Net Operating Loss	(57,667)
Transfers	
Transfers Out	(50,000)
Change in Net Position	(107,667)
Net Position, *Beginning of year*	499,350
Net Position, *End of year*	$ 391,683

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Building Corporation
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Rental Payments Received	$ 96,969
Loan Interest and Fees Paid	(79,566)
Loan Principal Paid	(17,403)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	-
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities	
Loan Proceeds	150,000
Lease Settlement Paid	(100,000)
Transfer to General Fund	(50,000)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	-
Net Change in Cash	-
Cash, *Beginning of year*	-
Cash, *End of year*	$ -
Reconciliation of Net Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	
Net Operating Loss	$ (57,667)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	
Depreciation Expense	74,946
Changes in Assets and Liabilities	
Accrued Interest Payable	124
Loan Payable	(17,403)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	$ -

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

The Ricardo Flores Magón Academy (the School) was organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school. On January 20, 2007, the School entered into a contract with the Colorado Charter School Institute (the Institute) to authorize the School pursuant to the Colorado Charter School Institute Act, for an initial term of five years. The School began operations in August, 2007. The current contract expires on June 30, 2020.

The financial statements of the School have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) 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. The more significant of the School's accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

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

The School includes the BG Building Corporation (the Corporation) within its reporting entity. The Corporation is a non-profit entity organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property. The Corporation is blended into the School's financial statements as an enterprise fund and does not issue separate financial statements.

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. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges for interfund services that are reasonably equivalent to the services provided. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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.

Separate financial statements are provided for the governmental fund and the proprietary fund. 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 as are the proprietary fund financial statements. 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, not to exceed 60 days. 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.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with ongoing operations. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

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.

The School reports the following major proprietary fund:

Building Corporation - This fund is used to account for the financial activities of the Corporation, primarily related to capital assets and the related debt service.

Assets, Liabilities and Net Position/Fund Balance

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

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include land, buildings and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund in the fund 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. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend the asset lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives.

Buildings	30 years
Building Improvements	15 - 30 years
Equipment	3 years

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Long-Term Debt - In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Debt premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the straight-line method. In the governmental fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financing uses.

Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the debt proceeds, are reported as current expenses or expenditures.

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

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) - The School participates in the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position, and additions to and deductions from the HCTF's fiduciary net position have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, the same basis of accounting used by the HCTF. For this purpose, the HCTF recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Employer contributions are recognized when the compensation is payable to the employees.

Net Position/Fund Balance - In the government-wide and fund financial statements, net position and fund balance are restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are externally imposed. The Board of Directors is authorized to establish a fund balance commitment through passage of a resolution and may assign fund balances to a specific purpose through an informal action.

The School has not established a formal policy for its use of restricted and unrestricted fund balances. However, if both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available for a specific purpose, the School uses restricted fund balance first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned balances.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

Note 2: Cash and Investments

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 PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all 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, 2018, the School had bank deposits of $256,724 collateralized with securities held by the financial institutions' agents but not in the School's name.

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 generally limit the maturity of investment securities to five years from the date of purchase, unless the governing board authorizes an investment for a period in excess of five years. 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

The School has no investments at June 30, 2018.

Note 3: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, is summarized below.

	Balance 6/30/17	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/18
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*				
Equipment	$ 76,318	$ -	$ -	$ 76,318
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Equipment	(62,997)	(13,321)	-	(76,318)
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, *Net*	$ 13,321	$ (13,321)	$ -	$ -
Business-Type Activities				
Capital Assets, *Not Being Depreciated*				
Land	$ 66,000	$ -	$ -	$ 66,000
Total Capital Assets, *Not Being Depreciated*	66,000	-	-	66,000
Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*				
Buildings	617,100	-	-	617,100
Building Improvements	1,630,617	-	-	1,630,617
Total Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*	2,247,717	-	-	2,247,717
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	(123,421)	(20,571)	-	(143,992)
Building Improvements	(225,413)	(54,375)	-	(279,788)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(348,834)	(74,946)	-	(423,780)
Total Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated, Net*	1,898,883	(74,946)	-	1,823,937
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, *Net*	$ 1,964,883	$ (74,946)	$ -	$ 1,889,937

Depreciation expense of the governmental activities was charged to the instruction program of the School.

Note 4: Long-Term Debt

	Balance 6/30/17	Additions	Payments	Balance 6/30/18	Due Within One Year
Business-Type Activities					
2013 Loan	$ 1,360,148	$ 150,000	$ 17,403	$ 1,492,745	$ 31,908

Note 4: Long-Term Debt (Continued)

On July 5, 2013, the Corporation obtained a $1,500,000 loan from Solera National Bank. Loan proceeds were used to finance building improvements and to refinance outstanding debt. Under the loan agreement, monthly interest payments were required beginning August 5, 2013, with interest accruing at the Wall Street Journal Prime Rate plus 1%, except that the rate would not be less than 4.25% per annum, resulting in an initial rate of 4.25%. Beginning August 5, 2014, monthly principal and interest payments of $10,388 were required, including interest accruing at 5.5% per annum. A balloon payment was due at maturity on July 9, 2019.

On June 5, 2017, the loan maturity was extended to June 5, 2027, including an option to draw an additional $150,000. Interest accrues on the outstanding balance of the loan at 5.5% per annum. Beginning July 5, 2017, monthly interest-only payments were due. Beginning on January 5, 2018, monthly principal and interest payments of $9,434 are required. A balloon payment of $1,157,826 is due at maturity on June 5, 2027.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	$ 31,908	$ 81,305	$ 113,213
2020	33,707	79,506	113,213
2021	35,609	77,604	113,213
2022	37,618	75,595	113,213
2023	39,740	73,473	113,213
2024 - 2027	1,314,163	265,839	1,580,002
Total	$ 1,492,745	$ 653,322	$ 2,146,067

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information

Plan Description - The School contributes to the School Division Trust Fund (SDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). All employees of the School participate in the SDTF. Title 24, Article 51 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) assigns the authority to establish and amend plan provisions to the State Legislature. PERA issues a publicly available financial report that includes information on the SDTF. That report may be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

General Information (Continued)

Benefits Provided - The SDTF provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to plan participants or their beneficiaries. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure in place, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. The retirement benefit is the greater of the a) highest average salary over three years multiplied by 2.5% and then multiplied by years of service credit, or b) the value of the participant's contribution account plus an equal match on the retirement date, annualized into a monthly amount based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors. In no case can the benefit amount exceed the highest average salary or the amount allowed by applicable federal regulations.

Retirees may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination of employment, and may be eligible to receive a matching amount if five years of service credit is earned and certain other criteria is met. Retirees who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) as established by State statutes. Retirees who began employment before January 1, 2007, receive an annual increase of 2%, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 2% or the average consumer price index for the prior calendar year. Retirees that began employment after January 1, 2007, receive an annual increase of the lesser of 2% or the average consumer price index for the prior calendar year, with certain limitations.

Disability benefits are available for plan participants once they reach five years of earned service credit and meet the definition of a disability. The disability benefit amount is based on the retirement benefit formula described previously, considering a minimum of twenty years of service credit.

Survivor benefits are determined by several factors, which include the amount of earned service credit, highest average salary of the deceased, the benefit structure in place, and the qualified survivor receiving the benefits.

Contributions - The School and eligible employees are required to contribute to the SDTF at rates established by Title 24, Article 51, Part 4 of the CRS. These contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the State Legislature. The contribution rate for employees is 8% of covered salaries. The School's contribution rate for calendar years 2018 and 2017 was 20.15% and 19.65% of covered salaries, respectively. However, a portion of the School's contribution (1.02% of covered salaries) is allocated to the Health Care Trust Fund (See Note 6). The School's contributions to the SDFT for the year ended June 30, 2018, were $301,056, equal to the required contributions.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a net pension liability of $10,802,883, representing its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the SDTF. The net pension liability was measured at December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2017.

The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School's contributions to the SDTF for the calendar year ended December 31, 2017, relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2017, the School's proportion was 0.0334077637%, which was a decrease of 0.0018604824% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2016.

During the 2018 legislative session, the State Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 18-200 with the goal of eliminating the unfunded pension liability of the SDTF within the next 30 years. The significant provisions of the legislation include increased age and service requirements to receive full retirement benefits, highest average salary calculated over five years rather than three years, changes to includable employee salaries, increased contributions from employees and employers, and an annual direct distribution from the State of Colorado. The School's estimated net pension liability at June 30, 2018, had the provisions of SB 18-200 been effective was $4,880,649.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School recognized pension expense of $2,392,050. At June 30, 2018, 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	$ 198,619	$ -
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	2,758,377	17,504
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	424,239
Changes in proportion	279,187	391,493
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	153,414	-
Total	$ 3,389,597	$ 833,236

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)

School contributions subsequent to the measurement date of $153,414 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,	
2019	$ 1,750,293
2020	869,991
2021	(57,737)
2022	(159,600)
Total	$ 2,402,947

Actuarial Assumptions - The actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, determined the total pension liability using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs.

Price inflation	2.4%
Real wage growth	1.1%
Wage inflation	3.5%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.5% - 9.7%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	5.26%
Future post-employment benefit increases:	
Hired prior to 1/1/2007	2.0%
Hired after 12/31/2006	ad hoc

[1]The discount rate reflected in the roll-forward calculation of the total pension liability to the measurement date was 4.78%.

Healthy mortality assumptions for active members were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table. The mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates. Healthy, post-retirement mortality assumptions were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, with certain adjustments. For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

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)

On November 18, 2016, PERA's governing board adopted revised economic and demographic assumptions based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, which were effective on December 31, 2016. The significant changes affecting the plan included decreasing the investment rate of return assumption from 7.5% per year, compounded annually, net of investment expenses, to 7.25%, and updating mortality assumptions based on RP-2014 mortality tables.

The long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was determined using 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.

The most recent analysis of the long-term expected rate of return was adopted by PERA's governing board on November 18, 2016, and included the target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class, as follows:

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

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)

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 4.78%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and the employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in State statutes, which currently require annual increases, to a total of 20.15% of covered salaries for the year ended December 31, 2018. When the actuarially determined funding ratio reaches 103%, the employer contribution rate will decrease 0.5% each year, to a minimum of 10.15%.

Based on the assumptions described previously, the SDTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be depleted in 2041 and, as a result, the municipal bond index rate, defined as the December average of the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index, was used in the determination of the discount rate. The long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on plan investments was applied to all periods through 2041, and the municipal bond index rate was applied to periods after 2041 to develop the discount rate. On the measurement date of December 31, 2017, the municipal bond index rate was 3.43%, resulting in a discount rate of 4.78%. The discount rate at the prior measurement date was 5.26%.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 4.78%, as well as the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.78%) or one percentage point higher (5.78%) than the current rate, as follows:

	1% Decrease (3.78%)	Current Discount Rate (4.78%)	1% Increase (5.78%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 13,645,879	$ 10,802,883	$ 8,486,167

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about the SDTF's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's separately issued financial report, which may be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

General Information

Plan Description - All employees of the School are eligible to receive postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) through the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) assigns the authority to establish and amend plan provisions to the State Legislature. PERA issues a publicly available financial report that includes information on the HCTF. That report may be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits Provided - The HCTF provides a healthcare premium subsidy to eligible benefit recipients and retirees who choose to enroll. Eligibility to enroll is voluntary and includes benefit recipients, their eligible dependents and surviving spouses, among others. Eligible benefit recipients may enroll in the HCTF upon retirement, upon the occurrence of certain life events, or on an annual basis during an open enrollment period. The health care premium subsidy is based on the benefit structure under which the member retires and the member's years of service credit.

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, and $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. An additional subsidy is provided if the benefit recipient has not participated in Social Security and is not otherwise eligible for Medicare Part A. The maximum subsidy is based on 20 or more years of service. The subsidy is reduced for each year of service less than 20 years. The benefit recipient pays the remaining portion of the premium not covered by the subsidy.

Contributions - As established by Title 24, Article 51, Section 208 of the CRS, 1.02% of the School's contributions to the School Division Trust Fund (SDTF) (See Note 5) is apportioned to the HCTF. No employee contributions are required. These contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the State Legislature. The School's apportionment to the HCTF for the year ended June 30, 2018, was $15,396, equal to the required amount.

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a net OPEB liability of $246,733, representing its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability of the HCTF. The net OPEB liability was measured at December 31, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2017.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

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, 2017, relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2017, the School's proportion was 0.0189853295%, which was a decrease of 0.0010615627% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School recognized OPEB expense of $17,004. At June 30, 2018, 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	$ 1,167	$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	4,128
Changes in proportion	-	11,503
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	8,181	-
Total	$ 9,348	$ 15,631

School contributions subsequent to the measurement date of $8,181 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,	
2019	$ (3,063)
2020	(3,063)
2021	(3,063)
2022	(3,063)
2023	(2,031)
2024	(181)
Total	$ (14,464)

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 actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, determined the total OPEB liability using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

Price inflation	2.4%
Real wage growth	1.1%
Wage inflation	3.5%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.5%
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:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.0%
Medicare plans	5.0%
Medicare Part A premiums:	
3% for 2017, gradually rising to 4.25% in 2023	

Healthy mortality assumptions for active members were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table. The mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates. Healthy, post-retirement mortality assumptions were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, with certain adjustments. For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

Health care cost trend rates are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience, building block models and heuristics developed by actuaries and administrators, and other projected trends.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2016, valuation were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, and were adopted by PERA's governing board on November 18, 2016. In addition, certain actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and the related trends are analyzed by PERA's actuary as needed.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

The long-term expected rate of return on the HCTF investments was determined using 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.

The most recent analysis of the long-term expected rate of return was adopted by PERA's governing board on November 18, 2016, and included the target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class, as presented previously in Note 5.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on this assumption, the HCTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future OPEB payments to current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on HCTF investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as the School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability 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	$ 277,406	$ 246,733	$ 220,554

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates - The following presents the School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates, ranging from 3% to 5%, as well as the School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability 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	$ 239,945	$ 246,733	$ 254,910

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about the HCTF's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's separately issued financial report, which may be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Note 7: Interfund Transactions

The Building Corporation received loan proceeds of $150,000 (See Note 4). Proceeds of $100,000 were used as the final payment on the lease agreement for a previous location. During the year ended June 30, 2018, the remaining $50,000 was transferred to the General Fund.

Note 8: 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, 2018, 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 interpretation, but the School believes it is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Amendment. In accordance with the Amendment, the School has established an emergency reserve, representing 3% of qualifying expenditures. At June 30, 2018, the reserve was reported as restricted fund balance in the General Fund, in the amount of $82,000.

Note 9: Change in Accounting Principle

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School adopted the standards of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. As a result, net position of the governmental activities at June 30, 2017, was restated to reflect the cumulative effect of adopting the standards.

Certain balances of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB at June 30, 2017, were not available and have not been reported in the financial statements.

	Governmental Activities
Net Position, June 30, 2017, *as Originally Stated*	$ (5,580,744)
Deferred Outflows of Resources	8,715
Net OPEB Liability	(259,915)
Net Position, June 30, 2017, *as Restated*	$ (5,831,944)

Required Supplementary Information

Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

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, 2018

	12/31/17	12/31/16	12/31/15	12/31/14	12/31/13
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability					
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0334077637%	0.0352682461%	0.0320338943%	0.0291120062%	0.0276340164%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 10,802,883	$ 10,500,721	$ 4,899,358	$ 3,945,655	$ 3,524,711
School's Covered Payroll	$ 1,541,318	$ 1,582,902	$ 1,396,030	$ 1,219,586	$ 1,114,016
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	701%	663%	351%	324%	316%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	44%	43%	59%	63%	64%

	6/30/18	6/30/17	6/30/16	6/30/15	6/30/14
School Contributions					
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 301,056	$ 284,266	$ 268,174	$ 219,031	$ 187,183
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(301,056)	(284,266)	(268,174)	(219,031)	(187,183)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's Covered Payroll	$ 1,509,409	$ 1,547,411	$ 1,511,471	$ 1,296,758	$ 1,171,297
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	19.95%	18.37%	17.74%	16.89%	15.98%

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.

Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

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, 2018

	12/31/17
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0189853295%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 246,733
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 1,617,265
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	15%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	18%

	6/30/18
School Contributions	
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 15,396
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(15,396)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 1,576,350
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.98%

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.

Ricardo Flores Magón Academy

Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance *Positive (Negative)*
Revenues				
Local Sources				
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 2,457,671	$ 2,140,268	$ 2,217,289	$ 77,021
Student Fees and Activities	45,709	29,703	7,094	(22,609)
Food Services Fees	7,656	5,259	1,867	(3,392)
Grants	55,000	46,931	21,000	(25,931)
Contributions and Donations	17,900	19,559	38,273	18,714
Investment Income	-	354	210	(144)
Insurance Proceeds	-	-	175,285	175,285
Other	36,800	72,150	2,588	(69,562)
Total Local Sources	2,620,736	2,314,224	2,463,606	149,382
State Sources				
Instruction Grants	146,418	105,744	175,560	69,816
Food Service Grants	5,061	1,976	1,873	(103)
Additional At-Risk Funding	7,093	767	3,427	2,660
Capital Construction	76,354	67,730	73,660	5,930
Total State Sources	234,926	176,217	254,520	78,303
Federal Sources				
Instruction Grants	145,647	160,632	153,106	(7,526)
Food Services Grants	186,279	141,738	132,106	(9,632)
Total Federal Sources	331,926	302,370	285,212	(17,158)
Total Revenues	3,187,588	2,792,811	3,003,338	210,527
Expenditures				
Salaries	1,704,753	1,612,157	1,537,884	74,273
Employee Benefits	536,195	515,364	462,529	52,835
Purchased Professional Services	147,395	166,129	219,215	(53,086)
Purchased Property Services	204,792	402,012	429,300	(27,288)
Other Purchased Services	404,014	316,853	302,766	14,087
Supplies	68,647	72,454	77,842	(5,388)
Property	29,967	15,239	16,318	(1,079)
Other	70,000	247	2,144	(1,897)
Contingency	21,825	21,824	-	21,824
Total Expenditures	3,187,588	3,122,279	3,047,998	74,281
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	-	(329,468)	(44,660)	284,808
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers In	-	50,000	50,000	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	(279,468)	5,340	284,808
Fund Balance, *Beginning of year*	191,066	374,218	374,219	1
Fund Balance, *End of year*	$ 191,066	$ 94,750	$ 379,559	$ 284,809

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

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, 2018, the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. The following revised economic and demographic assumptions were effective as of December 31, 2016.

- Investment rate of return assumption decreased from 7.5% per year, compounded annually, net of investment expenses, to 7.25%.
- Price inflation assumption decreased from 2.8% per year to 2.4%.
- Real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.7% per year, net of investment expenses, to 4.85%.
- Wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.9% per year to 3.5%.
  Healthy and disabled mortality assumptions are based on the RP-2014 Mortality Tables, updated from the RP-2000 Mortality Tables.

Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

An annual 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.