Parker Performing Arts School

(A Component Unit of Douglas County School District RE. 1)

Financial Statements
with Independent Auditor's Report

June 30, 2022

HINKLE & COMPANY PC
Strategic Business Advisors

Parker Performing Arts School

(A Component Unit of Douglas County School District RE.1)

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June 30, 2022

HINKLE & COMPANY PC
Strategic Business Advisors

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Parker Performing Arts School
Parker, Colorado

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Parker Performing Arts School (the School), a component unit of Douglas County School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, 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 financial statements referred to above 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, 2022, 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.

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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.

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, 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

Englewood, Colorado
October 28, 2022

Parker Performing Arts School

Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2022

As management of Parker Performing Arts School (PPA or the School), we offer readers of Parker Performing Arts School's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. 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, 2022 is the sixth year of operations for PPA. As of June 30, 2022, net position increased by $2,949,074 to $(8,809,112). Parker Performing Arts School's governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of $1,737,070, an increase of $116,869 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 $5,744,292.

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 (Douglas County School District). The governmental activities of PPA 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 two governmental funds and adopts an annually appropriated budget for the funds. A budgetary comparison schedule is included to demonstrate that spending did not exceed the budget.

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, 2022, PPA's net position was $(8,809,112). This position includes a net pension liability in the amount of $6,151,438, 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 Post-Employment Benefits) liability in the amount of $297,608, 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. 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, $(2,385,720) is invested in capital assets and $224,200 is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment.

Parker Performing Arts School's Net Position

	2021-2022	2020-2021
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 1,907,293	$ 1,543,674
Restricted Cash and Investments	231,125	551,174
Accounts Receivable	74,217	9,699
Prepaid Expenses	8,246	4,500
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	17,100,940	17,492,068
TOTAL ASSETS	19,321,821	19,601,115
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	1,679,657	2,803,377
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	48,029	68,334
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,727,686	2,871,711
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	83,664	128,075
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	356,012	340,809
Accrued Interest Payable	53,737	19,962
Deferred Income	44,135	53,737
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Long Term Liabilities	19,486,660	19,396,900
Net Pension Liability	6,151,438	9,084,599
Net OPEB Liability	297,608	330,252
TOTAL LIABILITIES	26,473,254	29,354,334
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	3,257,896	4,740,554
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	127,469	136,124
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	3,385,365	4,876,678
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(2,385,720)	(1,904,832)
Restricted for Emergencies	224,200	199,000
Restricted for Debt Service	231,125	551,174
Unrestricted	(6,878,717)	(10,603,528)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (8,809,112)	$ (11,758,186)

Parker Performing Arts School's Change in Net Position

	2021-2022	2020-2021
REVENUES		
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 5,744,292	$ 5,239,765
District Mill Levy	787,934	782,477
Capital Construction	197,097	213,228
Charges for Services	295,863	841,541
Operating Grants and Contributions	(6,467)	16,288
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs	339,019	416,079
Miscellaneous	127,547	836,111
TOTAL REVENUE	7,485,285	8,345,489
EXPENSES		
Instruction	749,076	1,383,942
Support Services	2,407,647	2,399,710
Interest and Fees on Long-Term Debt	1,379,488	1,952,584
TOTAL EXPENSES	4,536,211	5,736,236
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	2,949,074	2,609,253
NET POSITION, Beginning	(11,758,186)	(14,367,439)
NET POSITION, Ending	$ (8,809,112)	$ (11,758,186)

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.

The focus of the School's governmental funds 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 $1,505,945, an increase of $436,918 from the prior year. The School also maintains a governmental fund to record the activity of the Building Corporation (the Corporation). This fund is used to account for financial activities related to capital assets and the related debt service. The Corporation reported an ending fund balance of $231,125, a decrease of $(320,049) from the prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

PPA recognized $3,821 less revenue than expected and spent $270,272 less than planned, when compared to the final budget. There were budget amendments during the year, which reflected changes in revenues and expenditures. Overall, revenue and expenses were fine-tuned to account for changes to student enrollment as well as funding assumptions.

Capital Assets & Long-Term Debt

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

The School has long-term debt in the form of Series 2020 Revenue Bonds, issued through the Arizona Industrial Development Authority Education Facility. Proceeds of the bonds were loaned to the Building Corporation for the purchase of the School's educational facilities. The School is required to make lease payments to the Building Corportion, and the Building Corporation is required to make equal payments to the Trustee for payment of the bonds. More information regarding long-term liabilities may be found in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget for Parker Performing Arts School is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2021-2022 school year was 657.00 funded students. Enrollment projected for 2022-2023 is 670.00 funded students. This factor was considered when preparing PPA's budget for 2022-2023.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Parker Performing Arts School'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:

Parker Performing Arts School
15035 Compark Blvd.
Englewood, CO 80112

Basic Financial Statements

Parker Performing Arts School

(A Component Unit of Douglas County School District RE.1)

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2022

		Governmental Activities
Assets		
Cash	$	1,907,293
Restricted Cash and Investments		231,125
Accounts Receivable		74,217
Prepaid Expenses		8,246
Capital Assets*, Net of Accumulated Depreciation*		17,100,940
Total Assets		19,321,821
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pensions*, Net of Accumulated Amortization*		1,679,657
OPEB, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*		48,029
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		1,727,686
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		83,664
Accrued Salaries and Benefits		356,012
Accrued Interest Payable		53,737
Deferred Income		44,135
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Long Term Liabilities		19,486,660
Net Pension Liability		6,151,438
Net OPEB Liability		297,608
Total Liabilities		26,473,254
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pensions*, Net of Accumulated Amortization*		3,257,896
OPEB, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*		127,469
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		3,385,365
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		(2,385,720)
Restricted for:		
Emergencies		224,200
Debt Service		231,125
Unrestricted		(6,878,717)
Total Net Position	$	(8,809,112)

Parker Performing Arts School

(A Component Unit of Douglas County School District RE.1)

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position: Governmental Activities
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities				
Instruction	$ 749,076	$ 287,412	$ 24,727	$ (436,937)
Supporting Services	2,407,647	8,451	(31,194)	(2,430,390)
Interest and Fees on Long-Term Debt	1,379,488	-	-	(1,379,488)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 4,536,211	$ 295,863	$ (6,467)	(4,246,815)
General Revenues				
Per Pupil Revenue				5,744,292
District Mill Levy				787,934
Capital Construction				197,097
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs				339,019
Miscellaneous				127,547
Total General Revenues				7,195,889
Change in Net Position				2,949,074
Net Position, *Beginning of year*				(11,758,186)
Net Position, *End of year*				$ (8,809,112)

Parker Performing Arts School

(A Component Unit of Douglas County School District RE.1)

Balance Sheet

Governmental Fund

June 30, 2022

		General		Building		Total
Assets						
Cash	$	1,907,293	$	-	$	1,907,293
Restricted Cash and Investments		-		231,125		231,125
Accounts Receivable		74,217		-		74,217
Prepaid Expense		8,246		-		8,246
Total Assets	$	1,989,756	$	231,125	$	2,220,881
Liabilities and Fund Balance						
Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	$	50,511	$	-	$	50,511
Accrued Salaries and Benefits		389,165		-		389,165
Unearned Revenue		44,135		-		44,135
Total Liabilities		483,811		-		483,811
Fund Balance						
Nonspendable		8,246		-		8,246
Restricted for:						
Emergencies		224,200		-		224,200
Debt Service		-		231,125		231,125
Unrestricted, Unassigned		1,273,499		-		1,273,499
Total Fund Balance		1,505,945		231,125		1,737,070
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$	1,989,756	$	231,125	$	2,220,881

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

Total Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	$	1,737,070
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.		17,100,940
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.		
Accrued Interest Payable		(53,737)
Long-Term Debt		(19,486,660)
Net pension liability		(6,151,438)
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources		1,679,657
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources		(3,257,896)
Net OPEB liability		(297,608)
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources		48,029
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources		(127,469)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	(8,809,112)

Parker Performing Arts School

(A Component Unit of Douglas County School District RE.1)
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General	Building	Total
Revenues			
Local Sources	$ 7,076,353	$ 969,679	$ 8,046,032
State Sources	369,897	-	369,897
Federal Sources	216,923	-	216,923
Total Revenues	7,663,173	969,679	8,632,852
Expenditures			
Instruction	4,172,018	-	4,172,018
Supporting Services	3,054,237	-	3,054,237
Debt Service			
Interest and Fees	-	1,289,728	1,289,728
Total Expenditures	7,226,255	1,289,728	8,515,983
Net Change in Fund Balance	436,918	(320,049)	116,869
Fund Balance, *Beginning of year*	1,069,027	551,174	1,620,201
Fund Balance, *End of year*	$ 1,505,945	$ 231,125	$ 1,737,070

Parker Performing Arts School

(A Component Unit of Douglas County School District RE.1)

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because:	
Net Change in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	$ 116,869
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:	
Capital Outlay	9,989
Depreciation expense	(401,117)
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.	
Amortization of Bond Discount	(89,760)
Net pension liability	2,933,161
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources	(1,123,720)
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources	1,482,658
Net OPEB liability	32,644
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources	(20,305)
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources	8,655
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$ 2,949,074

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

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

The School is a component unit of the District. The School's charter is 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.

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.

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.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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 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.

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

In the fund financial statements, 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 Building Corporation, which are primarily related to capital assets and the related debt service.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 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 depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives, as follows:

Equipment	5 - 10 years
Building Improvements	10 years
Building	50 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 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.

Long-Term Debt - In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. In the governmental fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources if the debt is not expected to be repaid with current financial resources. Short-term debt borrowed and repaid during the fiscal year is recorded as a liability in the governmental fund financial statements. Issuance costs are reported as current expenses or expenditures.

Pensions - The School participates in the School Division Trust Fund (SCHDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position (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.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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/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.

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 has evaluated subsequent events through October 28, 2022, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 2: Cash and Investments

A summary of cash and investments at June 30, 2022, follows:

Deposits	$	1,907,293
Investments		231,125
Total	$	2,138,418

Note 2: Cash and Investments (Continued)

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

Cash and Investments	$	1,907,293
Restricted Cash and Investments		231,125
Total	$	2,138,418

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, 2022, the School had bank deposits of $1,657,293 collateralized with securities held by the financial institution's agent 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 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

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.

Credit Risk - State statutes limit certain investments to those with specified ratings from nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, depending on the type of investment.

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

Note 2: Cash and Investments (Continued)

Restricted Cash and Investments

Cash and investments of $231,125 have been restricted by the Building Corporation's loan agreement for capital outlay and future debt service.

Note 3: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, is summarized below.

Governmental Activities	Balance 6/30/21	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/22
Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*				
Building	$ 17,611,156	$ -	$ -	$ 17,611,156
Building Improvements	335,661	-	-	335,661
Equipment	107,458	9,989	-	117,447
Total Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*	18,054,275	9,989	-	18,064,264
Less Accumulated Depreciation				
Building	(352,223)	(352,223)	-	(704,446)
Building Improvements	(135,901)	(33,566)	-	(169,467)
Equipment	(74,083)	(15,328)	-	(89,411)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(562,207)	(401,117)	-	(963,324)
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, *Net*	$ 17,492,068	$ (391,128)	$ -	$ 17,100,940

Depreciation expense was charged to the supporting services program of the School.

Note 4: Long-Term Debt

Governmental Activities

Following is a summary of long-term debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	Balance 6/30/21	Additions	Payments	Balance 6/30/22	Due Within One Year
2021 Revenue Bonds	$ 20,635,000	$ -	$ -	$ 20,635,000	$ -
2021 Discount	(1,238,100)	-	89,760	(1,148,340)	-
Total	$ 19,396,900	$ -	$ 89,760	$ 19,486,660	$ -

Note 4: Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Governmental Activities *(Continued)*

On July 2021, the Arizona Industrial Development Authority Education Facility issued a $20,635,000 Revenue Bond, Series 2020. Bond proceeds were loaned to the School to finance the purchase of educational facilities. The school is required to make loan payments to the Trustee, for payment of the bonds. The Bonds accrue interest at rates of 6.25%. Interest Payments are due semi-annually on December and June, beginning in December 2020 through June 2057. Principal payments are due annually from June 2026 through June 2057.

Future debt service requirements for the loan, based upon the amount and terms as of June 30, 2022, is as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ -	$ 1,289,688	$ 1,289,688
2024	-	1,289,688	1,289,688
2025	-	1,289,688	1,289,688
2026	215,000	1,289,688	1,504,688
2027	230,000	1,276,250	1,506,250
2028-2032	1,385,000	6,146,563	7,531,563
2033-2037	1,870,000	5,656,875	7,526,875
2038-2042	2,540,000	4,993,750	7,533,750
2043-2047	3,440,000	4,095,000	7,535,000
2048-2052	4,655,000	2,876,563	7,531,563
2053-2057	6,300,000	1,229,688	7,529,688
Total	$ 20,635,000	$ 31,433,441	$ 52,068,441

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.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

Benefits Provided as of June 30, 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 under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

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

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5% 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 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 also cannot exceed the maximum benefit allowed by federal Internal Revenue Code.

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

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

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.

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 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 in place under which service credit was obtained, and the qualified survivor who will receive the benefits.

Contributions Provisions as of June 30, 2022 - Eligible employees, 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 10.50% of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 01, 2021 through June 30, 2022. The School's contribution rate was 20.90% of covered salaries for July 01, 2021 through June 30, 2022. 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 $665,175, for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

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. In addition to the $225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution due July 1, 2022, House Bill (HB) 22-1029, instructs the State treasurer to issue a warrant to PERA in the amount of $380 million (actual dollars), upon enactment, with reductions to future direct distributions scheduled to occur July 1, 2023, and July 1, 2024.

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, 2021, and the total pension liability (TPL) used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2021. The School proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2022, the School reported a liability of $6,151,438, 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's proportionate share of net pension liability	$ 6,586,409
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the School	(434,971)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 6,151,438

At December 31, 2021, the School’s proportion was 0.0528593635%, which was a decrease of 0.0072319810% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2020.

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)*

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School recognized pension benefit of $2,672,980 and expense of $103,980 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2022, 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	$ 235,504	$ -
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	469,616	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	2,312,756
Changes in proportion	633,736	945,140
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	340,801	-
Total	$ 1,679,657	$ 3,257,896

$340,801 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,	
2023	$ (445,014)
2024	(510,349)
2025	(682,957)
2026	(280,720)
Total	$ (1,919,040)

Actuarial Assumptions - The TPL in the December 31, 2020, determined the total pension liability using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs.

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)*

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%
Future post-employment benefit increases:	
Hired prior to 1/1/2007	1.25%
Hired after 12/31/2006	Financed by AIR

The TPL as of December 31, 2021, includes the anticipated adjustments to contribution rates and the AI cap, resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.

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.

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.

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 actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, 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 every four to 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.

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%.

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)*

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, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. 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.
- 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.
- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered AI cap, from 1.25% to 1.00%, resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.

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)*

- 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.

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	$ 9,054,413	$ 6,151,438	$ 3,729,013

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. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, 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.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

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

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

Enrollment in the PERACare 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.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

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

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.

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 $33,616, for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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>

At June 30, 2022, the School reported a liability of $297,608 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured at December 31, 2021, and the total OPEB liability (TOL) used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2021. 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, 2021, relative to the contributions of all participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2021, the School's proportion was 0.0345131159%, which was a decrease of 0.0002420640% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School recognized OPEB expense of $10,776. At June 30, 2022, 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	$ 453	$ 70,569
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	6,161	16,144
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	18,424
Changes in proportion	24,783	22,332
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	16,632	-
Total	$ 48,029	$ 127,469

$16,632 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,	
2023	$ (15,334)
2024	(35,775)
2025	(27,465)
2026	(13,993)
2027	(3,057)
Thereafter	(448)
Total	$ (96,072)

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, 2020 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	3.40% - 11.00%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB 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	
4.50% in 2021, 6.00% in 2022, gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2029	
Medicare Part A premiums:	
3.75% in 2021, 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

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

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age 65 or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A in the December 31, 2020, valuation, the following monthly costs/premiums (actual dollars) are assumed for 2020 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

- Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Rx - Monthly Cost of $633, Monthly Premium of $230, Monthly Costs Adjusted to Age 65 of $591.
- Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO - Monthly Cost of $596, Monthly Premium of $199, Monthly Costs Adjusted to Age 65 of $562.

The 2020 Medicare Part A premium is $471 (actual dollars) per month.

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

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

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, 2020, 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
2021	4.50%	3.75%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.80%	4.00%
2024	5.60%	4.00%
2025	5.40%	4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.25%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, 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.

The pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the School Division were based upon the PubT-2010 Employee Table 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)*

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the School Division were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality 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 for the School Divisions were based on the 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.

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.

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

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2021 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, 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 every four to 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.

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, 2021 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	$ 345,641	$ -	$ 256,580

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, ranging from 2.75% to 5.50%, 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	$ 289,062	$ -	$ 307,509

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, 2022, 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, 2022, the reserve was reported as restricted fund balance in the General Fund, in the amount of $224,200.

Current Economic Conditions

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the United States of America and State of Colorado declared an emergency associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Along with significant declines in financial markets, the public health emergency creates uncertain economic conditions. The School has adapted and made changes to operations due to potential impacts on health and safety. Should these conditions persist, the School could be negatively impacted.

Required Supplementary Information

Parker Performing Arts School

(A Component Unit of Douglas County School District RE.1)
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, 2022

	12/31/21	12/31/20
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability		
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0528593635%	0.0600913445%
Net Pension Liability		
School's Proportionate Share of the	$ 6,151,438	$ 9,084,599
State's Proportionate Share	434,971	-
Total Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	6,586,409	9,084,599
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 3,303,745	$ 3,207,405
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	186%	283%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75%	67%

	6/30/22	6/30/21
School Contributions		
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 655,175	$ 644,954
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(655,175)	(644,954)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 3,295,645	$ 3,230,494
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	19.88%	19.96%

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)

Parker Performing Arts School

(A Component Unit of Douglas County School District RE.1)
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, 2022
(Continued)

	12/31/19	12/31/18	12/31/17	12/31/16
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability				
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0537196727%	0.0534036390%	0.0680820745%	0.0517306831%
Net Pension Liability				
School's Proportionate Share of the	$ 8,026,603	$ 9,456,211	$ 22,015,323	$ 15,402,225
State's Proportionate Share	1,017,939	1,293,010	-	-
Total Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	9,044,542	10,749,221	22,015,323	15,402,225
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 3,155,952	$ 2,929,552	$ 3,140,545	$ 1,160,883
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	254%	323%	701%	1327%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	57%	57%	44%	43%

	6/30/20	6/30/19	6/30/18	6/30/17
School Contributions				
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 633,743	$ 536,458	$ 625,272	$ 485,000
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(633,743)	(536,458)	(625,272)	(485,000)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 3,249,540	$ 2,796,940	$ 3,312,113	$ 2,634,777
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	19.50%	19.18%	18.88%	18.41%

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.

Parker Performing Arts School

(A Component Unit of Douglas County School District RE.1)
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, 2022

	12/31/21	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	0.0345131159%	0.0347551799%	0.0350989602%	0.0346259560%	0.0386839686%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 297,608	$ 330,252	$ 394,512	$ 471,101	$ 502,737
School's Covered Payroll	$ 3,303,745	$ 3,207,405	$ 3,155,952	$ 2,929,552	$ 1,160,883
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	9%	10%	13%	16%	43%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	33%	33%	17%	18%	18%

	6/30/22	6/30/21	6/30/20	6/30/19	6/30/18
School Contributions					
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 33,616	$ 32,951	$ 33,145	$ 28,529	$ 33,784
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(33,616)	(32,951)	(33,145)	(28,529)	(33,784)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's Covered Payroll	$ 3,295,645	$ 3,230,494	$ 3,249,540	$ 2,796,940	$ 3,312,113
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.02%	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.

Parker Performing Arts School

(A Component Unity of Douglas County School District RE.1)
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance *Positive (Negative)*
Revenues				
Local Sources				
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 5,757,468	$ 5,742,660	$ 5,744,292	$ 1,632
District Mill Levy	788,094	787,933	787,934	1
Tuition and Fees	275,000	203,000	287,412	84,412
Rental Income	40,000	20,000	8,451	(11,549)
Contributions	85,000	121,000	122,096	1,096
Miscellaneous	97,187	244,432	126,168	(118,264)
Total Local Sources	7,042,749	7,119,025	7,076,353	(42,672)
State Sources				
Capital Construction	201,000	197,100	197,097	(3)
Grants	132,297	191,879	172,800	(19,079)
Total State Sources	333,297	388,979	369,897	(19,082)
Federal Sources				
Grants	158,990	158,990	216,923	57,933
Total Federal Sources	158,990	158,990	216,923	57,933
Total Revenues	7,535,036	7,666,994	7,663,173	(3,821)
Expenditures				
Salaries	3,476,569	3,376,886	3,353,826	23,060
Employee Benefits	1,227,405	1,197,371	1,220,373	(23,002)
Purchased Services	2,175,202	2,155,576	2,108,358	47,218
Supplies	386,197	339,697	343,922	(4,225)
Property	45,000	248,000	178,227	69,773
Other	200,350	179,000	21,549	157,451
Total Expenditures	7,510,723	7,496,530	7,226,255	270,275
Net Change in Fund Balance	24,313	170,464	436,918	266,454
Fund Balance, *Beginning of year*	822,689	1,069,031	1,069,027	(4)
Fund Balance, *End of year*	$ 847,002	$ 1,239,495	$ 1,505,945	$ 266,450

Parker Performing Arts School

(A Component Unit of Douglas County School District RE.1)
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2022

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 2022, the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. The following revised economic and demographic assumptions were effective as of December 31, 2020.

- 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 decreased from 2.4% 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 decreased from 3.5% the prior year.
- Healthy and disabled mortality assumptions are based on the PubT-2010 Employee Tables.

Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgetary Information

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

The School adheres to the following procedures to establish the budgetary information reflected in the financial statements.

- Management submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- Prior to June 30, the budget is adopted by the Board of Directors.
- Expenditures may not legally exceed budget 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.