

NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
With Independent Auditors' Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
New Summit Charter Academy

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of New Summit Charter Academy, a component unit of Academy School District No. 20, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of New Summit Charter Academy, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other-Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Hoelting & Company Inc.

Colorado Springs, Colorado
October 4, 2019

NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

As management of New Summit Charter Academy (the School) we offer readers of the School's annual financial report this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the annual financial report.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Liabilities and deferred inflows of the school exceeded the assets and deferred outflows of the school by \$957,684 during the fiscal year resulting in a negative net position balance. This negative net position balance is largely due to the PERA net pension and net OPEB liabilities.
- The School's total net position decreased \$937,587. The decrease is also due primarily to the School recording its proportionate share of the PERA net pension and net OPEB liabilities.
- Long-term liabilities of \$4,030,940 consist of a \$111,848 capital lease outstanding, \$3,732,668 net pension liability and \$186,424 net OPEB liability.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the School's general fund reported an ending fund balance surplus of \$41,344.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

The *statement of activities* presents information reporting how the School's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods. Accrued interest expense is an example of this type of item.

Both government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the School that are principally supported by per pupil revenues and district mill levy revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the School include the running of a K-8 charter school in Academy School District 20.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position. As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the School's financial position. In the case of the School, total liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded assets and deferred outflows by \$958 thousand as of June 30, 2019 resulting in a negative net position balance.

\$152 thousand of the School's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land and building improvements, and equipment), less any related outstanding debt that was used to acquire those assets. The School uses these capital assets to provide a school facility to its students. Accordingly, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the School investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources used to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. \$128 thousand of these funds are restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment. The remaining deficit balance of \$1.2 million is unrestricted. The deficit position results primarily from the School recording its proportionate share of its pension and OPEB plan liabilities and related items. Those liabilities were recorded for the first time in the current fiscal year as the School began admitting students at the start of the year.

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 469,450	\$ 272,957
Capital assets	<u>264,109</u>	<u>-</u>
Total assets	<u>733,559</u>	<u>272,957</u>
Deferred Outflows	<u>5,089,405</u>	<u>-</u>
Long-term liabilities	4,030,940	-
Other liabilities	<u>428,106</u>	<u>293,054</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,459,046</u>	<u>293,054</u>
Deferred Inflows	<u>2,321,602</u>	<u>-</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	152,261	-
Restricted	128,400	-
Unrestricted	<u>(1,238,345)</u>	<u>(20,097)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ (957,684)</u>	<u>\$ (20,097)</u>

Condensed Statement of Activities

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues:		
General revenues:		
Per pupil revenue	\$ 3,997,890	\$ -
District mill levy	499,377	-
Other	195,121	12,119
Program Revenue:		
Charges for Services	196,562	-
Operating grants and contributions	269,730	200,771
Capital grants and contributions	<u>133,107</u>	<u>-</u>
Total revenues	<u>4,691,787</u>	<u>212,890</u>
Expenses:		
Instruction	3,674,651	-
Supporting services	<u>1,954,723</u>	<u>235,187</u>
Total expenses	<u>5,629,374</u>	<u>235,187</u>
Change in net position	(937,587)	(22,297)
Net position, beginning	<u>(20,097)</u>	<u>2,200</u>
Net position, ending	<u>\$ (957,684)</u>	<u>\$ (20,097)</u>

Governmental Activities. During the current fiscal year, net position for governmental activities decreased \$938 thousand from the prior fiscal year for an ending balance of \$958 thousand. As noted above, the decrease in net position results primarily from the School recording its proportionate share of its pension and OPEB plan liabilities and related items. Per pupil and mill levy revenues along with instructional expenses were recorded for the first time as the School began admitting students at the start of the year.

ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL'S FUNDS

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

The General Fund is the principal operating fund of the School. As of June 30, 2019, the total general fund balance was \$41 thousand an increase of \$61 thousand in comparison with the prior year. \$128 thousand of this total was restricted for TABOR emergency reserves, resulting in a deficit \$87 thousand unassigned fund balance. The deficit unassigned fund balance indicates that the School was unable to cover its required TABOR reserves. While management anticipated meeting this reserve requirement, an unexpected \$53 thousand curriculum expense due to the transition from one accounting program to another, \$30 thousand PERA expense, and additional month salary accrual of \$144 thousand that was not anticipated by the previous business services contractor contributed to the lower than anticipated fund balance. The School has mitigated these issues moving forward.

The general fund balance increase of \$61 thousand during the current year is primarily due to supplies and capital outlays being more than originally anticipated during the first year admitting students. Salary and benefit costs were about as anticipated in the original budget. These differences resulted in the ending fund balance being about \$93 thousand less than originally planned.

Revenues for the General Fund totaled \$4.7 million in fiscal year 2019 compared to \$213 thousand in fiscal year 2018, an increase of \$4.5 million. The significant increase in revenue was because the School began admitting students this year and received per pupil revenue and district mill levy revenue. Overall expenditures increased \$4.6 million. Instructional and supporting expenditures increased as a result of student enrollment and related staffing, as well as the direct expenses for serving those students.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The School's budget is prepared in accordance with Colorado law. During the year the School amended its budget primarily to reflect the following changes:

- The final (revised) budget increased total revenues by \$85 thousand to update per pupil and local source revenue.
- Supplies and capital outlays increased \$129 thousand and \$192 thousand, respectively, to provide for additional start-up costs in the first year of admitting students.
- \$169 thousand was added to budget sources and capital outlays for capital lease proceeds received that were used to finance technology equipment.

Actual General Fund revenue and other financing sources in the 2019 fiscal year was \$4.9 million and actual expenditures were \$4.8 million which resulted in an increase in fund balance of \$61 thousand.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

Capital assets include all capital outlays related to capital assets at the school or the land and building improvements at Lexington Drive. The School's investment in capital assets at the end of the year was \$264,109.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

- \$69 thousand of capital outlays for the school playground.
- \$222 thousand for technology and security equipment.

Debt Administration

At the end of current fiscal year, the School had \$111,848 in debt outstanding. During the year, the School entered into a \$169,310 capital lease to finance technology equipment.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The primary factor driving the School's budget is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2018-2019 school year was 489 students. Enrollment for the 2019-2020 school year is estimated at 545 students. The School estimates an increase in Per Pupil Revenue (PPR) of approximately \$987 thousand.

After five years of cuts in school finance, Colorado stabilized funding for 2012-13. Per Pupil Revenue increased in 2018-19 and is expected to increase in following years.

Beginning in the 2019-20 budget year, HB17-1375 requires school districts that collect revenue from mill levies in addition to the total program mill levy and that authorize an innovation school or a charter school to:

- adopt a plan for distributing the revenue to the schools of the school district for the benefit of the students enrolled in the school district; or
- distribute 95% of the per pupil amount of the revenue to the innovation schools and charter schools of the school district (per pupil distribution).

The 2019-2020 School budget has been prepared with the School's strategic plan in mind and with the highest priority of providing financial resources for the quality education of New Summit's students.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide the School's stakeholders and creditors with a general overview of the School's finances and to demonstrate the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Kim McClelland at 7899 Lexington Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80920.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 405,808
Receivables	31,642
Deposits	32,000
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	264,109
Total Assets	733,559
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension outflows	4,929,667
Deferred OPEB outflows	159,738
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,089,405
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	88,291
Accrued salaries and benefits	339,815
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	45,714
Due in more than one year	66,134
Net pension liability	3,732,668
Net OPEB liability	186,424
Total Liabilities	4,459,046
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension inflows	2,321,318
Deferred OPEB inflows	284
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,321,602
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	152,261
Restricted for:	
TABOR	128,400
Unrestricted	(1,238,345)
Total Net Position (deficit)	\$ (957,684)

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenue</u>		<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position</u>
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>		<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Governmental activities:					
Instruction	\$ 3,674,651	\$ 196,562	\$ 269,730	\$ -	\$ (3,208,359)
Supporting services	1,954,723	-	-	133,107	(1,821,616)
Total governmental activities	<u>5,629,374</u>	<u>196,562</u>	<u>269,730</u>	<u>133,107</u>	<u>(5,029,975)</u>
General revenues:					
Per pupil revenue					3,397,890
District mill levy					499,377
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					186,586
Miscellaneous					<u>8,535</u>
Total general revenues					<u>4,092,388</u>
Change in net position					(937,587)
Net position - beginning (deficit)					<u>(20,097)</u>
Net position - ending (deficit)					<u>\$ (957,684)</u>

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND
JUNE 30, 2019**

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	405,808
Receivables		31,642
Deposits		32,000
		469,450
Total Assets	\$	469,450

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	\$	88,291
Accrued salaries and benefits		339,815
		428,106
Total Liabilities		428,106

FUND BALANCE

Restricted for:		
TABOR		128,400
Unassigned		(87,056)
		41,344
Total Fund Balance		41,344

Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	469,450
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2019**

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds	\$	41,344
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		264,109
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in government funds:		
Capital lease payable	\$	(111,848)
Net pension liability		(3,732,668)
Pension outflows		4,929,667
Pension inflows		(2,321,318)
Net OPEB liability		(186,424)
OPEB outflows		159,738
OPEB inflows		(284)
		(1,263,137)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	(957,684)

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

NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

REVENUES	
Local sources	\$ 869,888
State sources	3,573,915
Federal sources	<u>278,299</u>
Total revenues	<u>4,722,102</u>
EXPENDITURES	
Instruction	2,732,209
Supporting services	<u>2,079,492</u>
Total expenditures	<u>4,811,701</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(89,599)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	
Proceeds from long-term debt	<u>151,040</u>
Net change in fund balance	61,441
Fund balance, beginning	<u>(20,097)</u>
Fund balance, ending	<u><u>\$ 41,344</u></u>

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF
REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE TO THE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net Change in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds	\$	61,441
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Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Depreciation Expense	\$ (37,600)	
Capital Outlays	<u>301,709</u>	264,109

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position.

Principal repayment	\$ 39,192	
Issuance of capital lease	<u>(151,040)</u>	(111,848)

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.

Pension expenses	\$ (1,124,319)	
OPEB expenses	<u>(26,970)</u>	<u>(1,151,289)</u>

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u><u>(937,587)</u></u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The New Summit Charter Academy (the “School”) is a federal 501(c)(3) tax-exempt, state nonprofit corporation, organized on June 4, 2016 pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school in the State of Colorado. In 2018 the School began to operate within the Academy School District 20 (the District). The charter contract continues through June 30, 2022 and may be renewed by mutual agreement.

The financial statements of New Summit Charter Academy have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies of the School are described below.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

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

Based upon the application of these criteria, there are no organizations that should be included in the School’s reporting entity.

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the government. *Governmental activities* are normally supported by per pupil revenue and intergovernmental revenues. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

C. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major funds, each displayed in a separate column.

The School reports the following major governmental fund:

The *General Fund* is the general operating fund of the School. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

D. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis* of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Intergovernmental revenues and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Expenditure-driven grants recognize revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period of this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

*E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND
NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE*

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in the bank and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Receivables

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

Prepaid expenses

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Capital assets

Capital assets, which include land improvements, leasehold improvements, and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. All purchased capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset, or materially extend asset lives, are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets or remaining period of the lease, as applicable.

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

Land improvements	15 years
Leasehold improvements	25 years
Equipment	5 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 in the financial statements.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

*E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND
NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)*

Pensions

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

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

- Increases employer contribution rates for the SCHDTF by 0.25 percent on July 1, 2019.
- Increases employee contribution rates for the SCHDTF by a total of 2 percent (to be phased in over a period of 3 years starting on July 1, 2019).
- As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413, the State is required to contribute \$225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SCHDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the total annual payroll of the SCHDTF, State Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund. A portion of the direct distribution allocated to the SCHDTF is considered a nonemployer contribution for financial reporting purposes.
- Modifies the retirement benefits, including temporarily suspending and reducing the annual increase for all current and future retirees, increases the highest average salary for employees with less than five years of service credit on December 31, 2019 and raises the retirement age for new employees.
- Member contributions, employer contributions, the direct distribution from the State, and the annual increases will be adjusted based on certain statutory parameters beginning July 1, 2020, and then each year thereafter, to help keep PERA on path to full funding in 30 years.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

*E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND
NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)*

Health Care Trust Fund

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

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

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

Long-term debt

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

In the fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as current expenditures.

Net position flow assumption

The School may fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted—net position and unrestricted—net position in the government-wide financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the School's policy to consider restricted—net position to have been depleted before unrestricted—net position is applied.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

*E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND
NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)*

Fund balance classification

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

Nonspendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was used when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned – This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the School's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board of Directors or through the Board of Directors delegating this responsibility to management through the budgetary process. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for any governmental funds except for the General Fund.

Unassigned – This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

The School would typically use Restricted fund balances first, followed by Committed resources, and then Assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend Unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

Program revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as programs revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all per pupil revenue.

Compensated absences

It is the School's policy to permit employees to accumulate sick/vacation time. Accrued sick/vacation time may be carried into the next fiscal year but is forfeited if not used by the end of the second fiscal year. A liability for compensated absences is not recorded in the financial statements because the amount is insignificant.

G. ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budget Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the upcoming year, along with estimates for the current year and actual data for the preceding year.

Budgets are required by Colorado State Statute for all funds. Management submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget for all funds for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Public hearings are conducted by the Board of Directors to obtain taxpayer comments. Prior to June 30, the budget is adopted by formal resolution.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the Governmental funds. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund. The legal level of control is the fund level.

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

Appropriations are based on total funds expected to be available in each budget year, including beginning fund balances and reserves as established by the Board of Directors. The variances between budget and actual may result from the non-expenditure of reserves, nonoccurrence of anticipated events, and normal operating variances. The Board of Directors may authorize supplemental appropriations during the year. For budgetary management purposes, funds are appropriated for capital outlays.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

Insufficient reserves for TABOR emergency

The School is required to set aside 3% of its fiscal year spending under Article X, section 20(5) of the Colorado Constitution. As of June 30, 2019 cash balances were insufficient to meet this reserve requirement.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash deposits with financial institutions

Custodial credit risk—deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School’s deposits might not be recovered. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits.

The carrying amount of the School’s deposits at June 30, 2019 was \$405,808 and the bank balances were \$447,094. Of the bank balances, \$250,000 was covered by federal deposit insurance and \$197,094 was uninsured but collateralized in accordance with the provisions of the PDPA. The collateral is pooled and held in trust for all uninsured deposits as a group.

Investments

Credit Risk

The School is authorized by Colorado statutes to invest in the following:

- ◆ Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agencies’ securities;
- ◆ Certain international agencies’ securities;
- ◆ General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities;
- ◆ Bankers’ acceptances of certain banks;
- ◆ Certain commercial paper;
- ◆ Local government investment pools;
- ◆ Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities;
- ◆ Certain money market fund;
- ◆ Guaranteed investment contracts.

The School has no investments as of June 30, 2019.

NOTE 4 – RECEIVABLES

Receivables consists of the following at June 30, 2019:

Receivable from District 20	\$ 15,700
Other receivables	<u>15,942</u>
Total receivables	<u><u>\$ 31,642</u></u>

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
<i>Governmental Activities</i>				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	\$ -	\$ 11,483	\$ -	\$ 11,483
Leasehold improvements	-	100,235	-	100,235
Equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>189,991</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>189,991</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	-	301,709	-	301,709
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>-</u>	<u>(37,600)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(37,600)</u>
<i>Governmental activities capital assets, net</i>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 264,109</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 264,109</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

<i>Governmental activities</i>	
Support services	<u>\$ 37,600</u>

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL LEASE

On July 24, 2018, the School entered into a lease agreement as lessee for financing the acquisition of equipment valued at \$151,040. The equipment has a useful life of five years. This lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and, therefore, has been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019, were as follows.

For the year ended June 30,

2020	\$ 52,095
2021	52,095
2022	<u>17,366</u>
Total minimum lease payments	121,556
Less amount representing interest	<u>(9,708)</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 111,848</u>

Changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Equipment Lease	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 151,040</u>	<u>\$ 39,192</u>	<u>\$ 111,848</u>	<u>\$ 45,714</u>

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 7 – OPERATING LEASE

The School leases the school facility under an operating lease. The future minimum lease payments for the lease is as follows.

<u>For the year ended June 30,</u>	
2020	\$ 750,314
2021	848,658
2022	875,688
2023	921,751
2024	968,576
2025-2029	5,121,544
2030-2034	5,617,964
2035-2038	<u>5,521,790</u>
Total	<u>\$ 20,626,285</u>

In addition to the base rents above, the leases require additional rents for other costs and expenses incurred by the lessor for operation, maintenance, and debt service for the leased property. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, amounts expended under leases were \$304,497.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

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

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

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

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.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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

	January 1, 2018 Through December 31, 2018	January 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2019
Employer contribution rate	10.15%	10.15%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF	9.13%	9.13%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	19.13%	19.13%

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the New Summit Charter Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from New Summit Charter Academy were \$330,349 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

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

At June 30, 2019, the New Summit Charter Academy reported a liability of \$3,732,668 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the New Summit Charter Academy 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 New Summit Charter Academy were as follows:

New Summit Charter Academy proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,732,668
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the New Summit Charter Academy	510,391
Total	\$ 4,243,059

At December 31, 2018, the New Summit Charter Academy proportion was 0.0210801212 percent, which was an increase 0.0210801212 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the New Summit Charter Academy recognized pension expense of \$1,454,668 and revenue of \$2,622 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2019, the New Summit Charter Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 126,616	\$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	696,719	2,321,318
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	203,454	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	3,732,280	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	170,598	N/A
Total	\$ 4,929,667	\$ 2,321,318

\$170,598 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30, 2019:	
2020	\$ 1,289,134
2021	685,543
2022	351,780
2023	111,294
2024	-
Thereafter	-

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- As specified in law, the State will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the SCHDTF’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount determination does not use the municipal bond rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent.

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,745,449	\$ 3,732,668	\$ 2,882,774

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

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN

Health Care Trust Fund

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(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 is voluntary and is available to benefit recipients and their eligible dependents, certain surviving spouses, and divorced spouses and guardians, among others. Eligible benefit recipients may enroll into the program upon retirement, upon the occurrence of certain life events, or on an annual basis during an open enrollment period.

PERA Benefit Structure

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

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

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the New Summit Charter Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from New Summit Charter Academy were \$17,614 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2019, the New Summit Charter Academy reported a liability of \$186,424 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2018. The New Summit Charter Academy proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on New Summit Charter Academy contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2018, the New Summit Charter Academy proportion was 0.0137021951 percent, which was an increase of 0.0137021951 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the New Summit Charter Academy recognized OPEB expense of \$44,584. At June 30, 2019, the New Summit Charter Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 677	\$ 284
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,308	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	1,072	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	147,585	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	9,096	N/A
Total	\$ 159,738	\$ 284

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

\$9,096 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30, 2019:	
2020	\$ 29,734
2021	29,734
2022	29,734
2023	30,478
2024	29,501
Thereafter	1,177

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

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 percent in aggregate
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	5.00 percent
Medicare Part A premiums	3.25 percent for 2018, gradually rising to 5.00 percent in 2025
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

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

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

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

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

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

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

Medicare Plan	Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A
Self-Funded Medicare Supplement Plans	\$289
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	300
Rocky Mountain Health Plans Medicare HMO	270
UnitedHealthcare Medicare HMO	400

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

Health care cost trend rates reflect the change in per capita health costs over time due to factors such as medical inflation, utilization, plan design, and technology improvements. For the PERA benefit structure, health care cost trend rates are needed to project the future costs associated with providing benefits to those PERACare enrollees not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A.

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and heuristics developed by health plan actuaries and administrators, and projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Effective December 31, 2017, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

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

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2018	5.00%	3.25%
2019	5.00%	3.50%
2020	5.00%	3.75%
2021	5.00%	4.00%
2022	5.00%	4.25%
2023	5.00%	4.50%
2024	5.00%	4.75%
2025+	5.00%	5.00%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

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

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

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

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

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

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

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.25%	3.25%	4.25%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 181,276	\$ 186,424	\$ 192,345

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

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

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the HCTF's fiduciary net position was projected to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 208,592	\$ 186,424	\$ 167,472

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

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

The District carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss, and bills the School for its portion of coverage. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage during the last three fiscal years.

NOTE 11 – CONCENTRATION OF RISK

The School is funded directly by the District based on the District’s per pupil funding. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, this funding accounted for approximately 72% of the School’s revenues.

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Grants

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

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019**

NOTE 13 - AMENDMENT TO COLORADO CONSTITUTION

Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20, which has several limitations, including revenue raising, spending abilities and other specific requirements of state and local governments.

The amendment requires emergency reserves be established. These reserves must be at least 3% of fiscal year spending. The School is not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls or salary and benefit increases. At June 30, 2019 there is a \$128,400 reservation of fund balance in the General Fund for the amendment.

The Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The School believes it is in compliance with the requirements of the amendment. However, the School has made certain interpretations of the amendment's language in order to determine its compliance.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2019**

	2018
School's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0210801212%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 3,732,668
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the School	510,391
Total	\$ 4,243,059
School's covered payroll	\$ 1,158,887
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	322.09%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	57.0%

- * The amounts presented for each year were determined as of 12/31.
- * Complete 10-year information to be presented in future years as it becomes available.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION
JUNE 30, 2019**

	2019
Contractually required contribution	\$ 330,349
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(330,349)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -
School's covered payroll	\$ 1,726,865
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.13%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of 6/30.

* Complete 10-year information to be presented in future years as it becomes available.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2019**

	2018
School's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.0137021951%
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 186,424
School's covered payroll	\$ 1,158,887
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	16.09%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	17.0%

- * The amounts presented for each year were determined as of 12/31.
- * Complete 10-year information to be presented in future years as it becomes available.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB
JUNE 30, 2019**

	2019
Contractually required contribution	\$ 17,614
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(17,614)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -
School's covered payroll	\$ 1,726,886
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%

- * The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of 6/30.
- * Complete 10-year information to be presented in future years as it becomes available.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

**NEW SUMMIT CHARTER ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>(Negative)</u>
REVENUES				
Local sources:				
District mill levy	\$ 474,445	\$ 499,377	\$ 499,377	\$ -
Tuition	140,000	127,836	128,086	250
Pupil Activities	55,836	55,473	68,476	13,003
Donations and grants	121,100	165,413	165,413	-
Other local revenue	8,900	10,411	8,536	(1,875)
	<u>800,281</u>	<u>858,510</u>	<u>869,888</u>	<u>11,378</u>
State sources:				
Per pupil revenue	3,432,359	3,397,890	3,397,890	-
Operating grants	12,000	42,918	42,918	-
Capital grants	139,365	133,107	133,107	-
	<u>3,583,724</u>	<u>3,573,915</u>	<u>3,573,915</u>	<u>-</u>
Federal sources:				
Operating grants	254,250	291,302	278,299	(13,003)
Total revenues	<u>4,638,255</u>	<u>4,723,727</u>	<u>4,722,102</u>	<u>(1,625)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries	1,905,691	1,916,738	1,907,964	8,774
Benefits	570,684	630,758	627,870	2,888
Purchased services	1,313,971	1,294,025	1,288,101	5,924
Supplies	204,931	334,426	332,895	1,531
Property	409,305	601,760	599,005	2,755
Other	78,141	56,123	55,866	257
Total expenditures	<u>4,482,723</u>	<u>4,833,830</u>	<u>4,811,701</u>	<u>22,129</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	155,532	(110,103)	(89,599)	20,504
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	169,310	151,040	(18,270)
Net change in fund balances	155,532	59,207	61,441	2,234
Fund balances - beginning	<u>(21,303)</u>	<u>(21,303)</u>	<u>(20,097)</u>	<u>1,206</u>
Fund balance - ending	<u><u>134,229</u></u>	<u><u>37,904</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 41,344</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,440</u></u>

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.