LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2018

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JOHN CUTLER
& ASSOCIATES

Board of Directors
Lotus School for Excellence
Aurora, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lotus School for Excellence (the "School"), a component unit of the Joint School District No. 28 J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, 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.

Auditor's 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lotus School for Excellence as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the budgetary comparison information, schedules of the school's proportionate share, and schedules of the school's contributions on pages 45-49 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Lotus School for Excellence's basic financial statements. The individual fund financial schedules listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining statements are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 25, 2018, on our consideration of the Lotus School for Excellence's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Lotus School for Excellence's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

John Cutler & Associates, LLC

September 25, 2018

Lotus School for Excellence
(A Component Unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado)
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2018

As management of the Lotus School for Excellence (the School), we offer readers of the Lotus School for Excellence financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Financial Highlights

The liabilities of the School exceeded its assets at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $14,072,654. The negative net position is the result of implementing GASB 68, and reflecting the proportionate share of the Public Employees Retirement Association unfunded pension liability.

At the close of the fiscal year the School's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of $1,433,789. This represents an increase of $172,817 or 13.7%. The operations of the School are funded primarily by tax revenue received under the State School Finance Act (the Act). State categorical revenue (PPR) for the year was $7,080,568.

Overview of Financial Statements

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 1-2 of this report.

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

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

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

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

Proprietary Funds - Services for which the School charges a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way as the government-wide financial statements. The School's internal service fund (one type of proprietary fund) is the same as its business-type activities but provides more detail and additional information such as cash flow analysis. The School reports one proprietary fund the Foundation.

The School adopts an annual appropriations budget for its General Fund and Foundation. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund and the

Foundation to demonstrate compliance with the budget. Budgetary comparison statements are provided on pages 45 and 50.

Notes to the Financial Statements - The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. This information is provided in pages 9-44.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial condition. In the case of the School, liabilities exceeded assets by $14,072,654 for all government funds and business type activities at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Lotus's Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Governmental and Business Type Activities 30-Jun-18
Cash and Investments	$1,819,145
Restricted Investments	1,476,436
Escrow Deposit	3,645,029
Receivables and Prepaid Items	79,509
Capital and Other Assets, Net	7,013,392
Total Assets	14,033,511
Deferred Outflows – Pensions/OPEB	10,335,118
Accounts Payable, Deposits, Deferred Revenue	183,991
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	340,062
Due in More Than One Year	9,250,000
Net Pension/OPEB Liability	27,555,347
Total Liabilities	37,329,400
Deferred Inflows – Pensions/OPEB	1,111,883
Net Position	
Investment in Capital Assets, Net	2,884,857
Restricted for Emergencies	246,000
Unrestricted	(17,203,511)
Total Net Position	$ (14,072,654)

The majority of the School's total assets (49.9%) are in net capital assets. 23.4% percent of total assets represent cash, restricted cash and investments. The School's net position is negative due to the implementation of GASB 68 and the significant unfunded net pension liability.

Lotus's Change in Net Position
For the Years Ended June 30, 2018

	June 30, 2018
Program Revenue:	
Charges for Services	$ 200,465
Grants and Contributions	571,952
Total Program Revenue	772,417
General Revenue:	
Per Pupil Operating Revenue	7,080,568
Mill Levy Revenue	536,756
Investment Earnings	32,094
Other	19,146
Total General Revenue	7,668,564
Total Revenue	8,440,981
Expenses:	
Current:	
Instruction	9,090,100
Supporting Services	4,350,232
Interest and Fiscal Charges	239,101
Total Expenses	13,679,433
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	(5,238,452)
Beginning Net Position, restated	(8,834,202)
Ending Net Position	$(14,072,654)

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds
As noted earlier, the School uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, June 30, 2018, the School's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of $1,433,789, an increase of $172,817 or 13.7%.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights
The School approves a budget prior to June 30th based on enrollment projections or Funded Pupil Count (FPC) for the following school year. FTEs for the last few years were 820.9, 863.7 and 880.9 for FY16, FY17 and FY18 respectively. Enrollment was budgeted to remain flat in FY19. However, we anticipate the FPCs to be below the budget estimate of 880.9 by approximately 45.7 or 835.2 FPC. This will be more than offset by the early implementation of full Mill Levy sharing by Aurora Public Schools. In addition, Capital Construction funding will increase to approximately $292 per FPC.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets The School's investment in capital assets is anticipated to improve over the coming years as asset additions are made and contributed to the internal service fund (Building Corporation/Lotus School for Excellence Foundation). Total depreciation for FY18 was $285,896 resulting in net capital assets of $7,013,392. This amount includes capital additions of $448,065. Please see Note 4.

During FY18, the Foundation refinanced its debt of $4.2 million and funded an expansion project. The cost of new construction will be approximately $5,000,000. Construction should be completed by the spring of FY19 and include eight new classrooms focused on robotics, chemistry and science.

Long-Term Lease Agreement & Debt
The School entered into a lease agreement with the Foundation in June, 2008. The lease was renewed and extended beginning July 1, 2013. The lease calls for a monthly lease payment, intercepted by the District and State Treasurer. With the recent refinancing and building expansion the new maximum monthly lease payment is approximately $51,298 for the School. This is representative of a maximum annual debt service of $615,577 which carries an interest rate of 4.14%. This Foundation loan is secured by the building and is financed by MidWestOne Bank. The School is required to meet a debt service coverage ratio of 1.1 times and sixty days of cash on hand. See Note 6 for more information.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

In November of 2000 voters in Colorado approved a provision to the Colorado constitution providing that K-12 funding would increase at pupil growth, plus inflation, plus 1% for 10 years and thereafter, growth plus inflation. This provision expired in FY 11 and continues without the 1% increase. The FY19 budget currently projects the School's General Fund equity will increase by approximately $192K by year end. With the Colorado economy improving, the State continues to chip away at the unfunded stabilization factor ($672MM). The PPR (Per Pupil Revenue) increase for FY19 is 6.3%. With the additional Mill Levy funding, Capital Construction funding and increase in PPR, the School is expected to meet its reserve and capital goals for the coming year.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Lotus's finances for all those with an interest in the School's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Lotus School for Excellence, Attn: Business Office, 11001 E. Alameda Ave., Aurora, CO 80012.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2018

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 1,819,145	$ 1,600,817
Restricted Cash and Investments	1,476,436	286,924
Accounts Receivable	9,242	46,261
Grants Receivable	25,197	63,939
Due from District	9,481	-
Prepaid Items	35,589	10,580
Escrow Deposit	3,645,029	-
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	704,190	590,820
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	6,309,202	6,260,403
TOTAL ASSETS	14,033,511	8,859,744
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	10,265,486	10,220,381
Related to OPEB	69,632	-
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	10,335,118	10,220,381
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	158,250	170,002
Accrued Interest Payable	19,337	-
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	340,062	281,137
Unearned Revenue	5,204	5,000.00
Deposits	1,200	1,200
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due Within One Year	-	155,744
Due in More Than One Year	9,250,000	4,073,523
Net Pension Liability	26,939,119	22,585,012
Net OPEB Liability	616,228	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	37,329,400	27,271,618
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	1,101,574	102,046
Related to OPEB	10,309	-
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,111,883	102,046
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	2,884,857	2,908,880
Restricted for Emergencies	246,000	234,000
Unrestricted	(17,203,511)	(11,436,419)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (14,072,654)	$ (8,293,539)

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

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2018

		PROGRAM REVENUES			Net Expense (Revenue) and Changes in Net Position	
			Operating	Capital	Governmental Activities	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	2018	2017
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT						
Governmental Activities						
Instruction	$ 9,090,100	$ 145,635	$ 334,485	$ -	$ (8,609,980)	$ (6,669,646)
Supporting Services	4,350,232	54,830	5,123	232,344	(4,057,935)	(3,956,832)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	239,101	-	-	-	(239,101)	(235,155)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 13,679,433	$ 200,465	$ 339,608	$ 232,344	(12,907,016)	(10,861,633)
GENERAL REVENUES						
Per Pupil Revenue					7,080,568	6,649,585
Mill Levy Override					536,756	439,531
Investment Earnings					32,094	15,130
Other					19,146	63,594
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES					7,668,564	7,167,840
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					(5,238,452)	(3,693,793)
NET POSITION, Beginning, Restated					(8,834,202)	(4,599,746)
NET POSITION, Ending					$ (14,072,654)	$ (8,293,539)

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

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

BALANCE SHEET
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2018

	GENERAL FUND	
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 1,815,858	$ 1,597,531
Restricted Cash and Investments	25,000	-
Accounts Receivable	9,242	46,261
Grants Receivable	25,197	63,939
Due from District	9,481	-
Prepaid Expenses	28,349	10,580
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,913,127	$ 1,718,311
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$ 132,872	$ 170,002
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	340,062	281,137
Unearned Revenues	5,204	5,000
Deposits	1,200	1,200
TOTAL LIABILITIES	479,338	457,339
FUND BALANCES		
Nonspendable for Prepaid Expenses	28,349	10,580
Restricted for Emergencies	246,000	234,000
Unassigned	1,159,440	1,016,392
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,433,789	1,260,972
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	1,851,720	1,691,249
Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds. This liability includes net pension liability ($26,939,119), net OPEB liability ($616,228), deferred outflows related to pensions $10,265,486, deferred outfloes related to OPEB $69,632, deferred inflows related to pensions ($1,101,574), and deferred inflows related to OPEB ($10,309).	(18,332,112)	(12,466,677)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the lease costs to governmental funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.	973,949	1,220,917
Net position of governmental activities	$ (14,072,654)	$ (8,293,539)

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

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year Ended June 30, 2018

	GENERAL FUND	
	2018	2017
REVENUES		
Local Sources	$ 7,866,374	$ 7,390,544
State Sources	320,265	537,598
Federal Sources	246,564	113,049
TOTAL REVENUES	8,433,203	8,041,191
EXPENDITURES		
Instruction	5,053,572	4,558,723
Supporting Services	3,207,779	3,391,759
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	8,261,351	7,950,482
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	171,852	90,709
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		
Transfer In	965	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	172,817	90,709
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	1,260,972	1,170,263
FUND BALANCES, Ending	$ 1,433,789	$ 1,260,972

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

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 2018

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$	172,817
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which capital outlay $334,695 exceeded depreciation expense ($174,224) for the year.		160,471
Deferred Charges related to pensions are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, in the government-wide statements these amounts are capitalized and amortized.		(5,324,772)
The Internal Service fund is used by management to charge the cost of lease payments to the governmental funds. The net revenue of the internal service fund is reported with the governmental activities.		(246,968)
Change in net position of governmental activities	$	(5,238,452)

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

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES
June 30, 2018

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	
	Internal Service Fund	
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Investments	$ 3,287	$ 3,286
Restricted Cash and Investments	1,451,436	286,924
Prepaid Expenses	7,240	-
Escrow Deposit	3,645,029	-
Total Current Assets	5,106,992	290,210
Long-term Assets		
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	5,161,672	5,159,974
Total Long-term Assets	5,161,672	5,159,974
TOTAL ASSETS	10,268,664	5,450,184
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	25,378	-
Accrued Interest Payable	19,337	-
Mortgage Payable - Current Portion	-	155,744
Total Current Liabilities	44,715	155,744
Long-Term Liabilities		
Mortgage Payable	9,250,000	4,073,523
TOTAL LIABILITIES	9,294,715	4,229,267
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,008,137	930,707
Unrestricted	(34,188)	290,210
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 973,949	$ 1,220,917

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

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES
Year Ended June 30, 2018

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	
	Internal Service Fund	
	2018	2017
OPERATING REVENUES		
Rent	$ 336,897	$ 382,498
Investment Income	7,778	2,739
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	344,675	385,237
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Supporting Services	8,977	-
Depreciation	111,672	111,672
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	120,649	111,672
OPERATING INCOME	224,026	273,565
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES		
Interest Expense	(239,101)	(235,155)
Debt Issuance Costs	(230,928)	-
Transfer Out	(965)	-
TOTAL NON-OPERATING EXPENSES	(470,994)	(235,155)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	(246,968)	38,410
NET POSITION, Beginning	1,220,917	1,182,507
NET POSITION, Ending	$ 973,949	$ 1,220,917

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

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES
Year Ended June 30, 2018
Increase (Decrease) in Cash

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	
	Internal Service Fund	
	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash Received from Rental Operations	$ 336,897	$ 382,498
Cash Paid to Suppliers	(16,217)	-
Investment Income	7,778	2,739
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	328,458	385,237
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Transfer Out	(965)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Capital Assets	(87,992)	-
Interest Expense	(219,764)	(235,155)
Debt Issuance Costs	(230,928)	-
Escrow Deposit	(3,645,029)	-
Proceeds from Issuance of Debt	9,250,000	-
Principal Payments on Loan	(4,229,267)	(147,342)
Net Cash Used by Financing Activities	837,020	(382,497)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	1,164,513	2,740
CASH, Beginning	290,210	287,470
CASH, Ending	$ 1,454,723	$ 290,210
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating Income	$ 224,026	$ 273,565
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Depreciation Expense	111,672	111,672
Capital Assets Purchased with Accounts Payable	(25,378)	-
Changes in Assets and Liabilities		
Prepaid Expenses	(7,240)	-
Accounts Payable	25,378	-
Total Adjustments	104,432	111,672
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$ 328,458	$ 385,237

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

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES***

Lotus School for Excellence (the "School") was formed in 2003 pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school which opened in 2006. The accounting policies of the School conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. Following is a summary of the more significant policies.

Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of the School and organizations for which the School is financially accountable. 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, the following organization is included in the School's reporting entity.

Lotus School for Excellence Foundation

The purpose of the Foundation is to provide a mechanism to issue and pay debt on behalf of the School. The Foundation is considered to be part of the School for financial reporting purposes because its resources are entirely for the direct benefit of the School and is blended into the School's financial statements as an internal service fund called the Building Fund. As part of its ongoing responsibilities, the Foundation provides the School with monthly financial statements. Separate financial statements are not available.

The School is a component unit of the Joint School District No. 28 J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the School. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column.

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period, not to exceed 60 days. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

Intergovernmental revenues, grants, 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. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the School.

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (Continued)

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

Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

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

The School reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – This 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.

Additionally, the School reports the following fund types:

The *Internal Service Fund* is used to account for activity of the Building Fund.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (Continued)

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Investments – Investments are recorded at fair value.

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

Prepaid Expenses - Payments for goods and services to be received in the near future. An expenditure is reported in the year in which the goods or services are received.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column 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. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Depreciation of exhaustible capital assets is charged as an expense against operations, and accumulated depreciation is reported on the statement of net position in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation has been provided over the following estimated useful lives of the capital assets using the straight-line method: buildings 50 years, furniture and equipment 5 to 10 years.

Unearned Revenues – The unearned revenues include amounts received but not yet available for expenditure.

Long Term Obligations - In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund type 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. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (Continued)

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

Compensated Absences – Full time employees earn 8 days and part time employees earn 4 days of paid time off ("PTO") per year. The School's policy allows employees to carry over up to 30 unused PTO days. Unused compensated absences are paid upon resignation or termination at a rate of $25 per day. For the year ended June 30, 2017, the School's compensated absences liability was immaterial and was not recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

Net Position– The government-wide and business-type fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

- Investment in Capital Assets is intended to reflect the portion of net position which are associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost.

- Restricted Net Position are liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use.

- Unrestricted Net Position represents assets that do not have any third party limitation on their use. While School management may have categorized and segmented portion for various purposes, the School Board has the unrestricted right to revisit or alter these managerial decisions.

Fund Balance 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 used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

- Nonspendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form (such as inventories and prepaid amounts) or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The School has reported its prepaid items as nonspendable as of June 30, 2018.

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (Continued)

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

- Restricted – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The School has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies.

- Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The School did not have any committed resources as of June 30, 2018.

- Assigned – This classification includes amounts the government intends to use for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. The School did not have any assigned resources as of June 30, 2018.

- 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.

Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded any coverages in the last three years.

NOTE 1: ***SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES*** (Continued)

Comparative Data

Comparative total data for the prior year has been presented in the accompanying financial statements in order to provide an understanding of changes in the School's financial position and operations. However, complete comparative data in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles has not been presented since its inclusion would make the financial statements unduly complex and difficult to read.

Data in these columns do not present financial position or results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

NOTE 2: ***STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY***

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

A budget is adopted for all funds on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget is adopted by the Board of Directors prior to June 30. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Revisions must be approved by the Board of Directors. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. All appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

NOTE 3: ***CASH AND INVESTMENTS***

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2018 consisted of the following:

Petty Cash	$ 500
Deposits	333,521
Investments	2,961,560
Total	**$ 3,295,581**

NOTE 3: ***CASH AND INVESTMENTS*** (Continued)

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. 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. At June 30, 2018, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the School are eligible public depositories. 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 School has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2018, the School had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of $333,521. The bank balances with the financial institutions were $334,053. Of these balances $275,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and $59,053 was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institutions name (PDPA).

Investments

Interest Rate Risk

The School does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk

Colorado statutes specify in which instruments units of local government may invest, which include:

- Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. Government Agency securities
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- Local government investment pools
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- Certain money market funds
- Guaranteed investment contracts

NOTE 3: ***CASH AND INVESTMENTS*** (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

The Academy has no policy for managing credit risk or interest rate risk.

Local Government Investment Pools

The District had invested $2,961,560 in the Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust) which has a credit rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. ColoTrust is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds and is regulated by the State Securities Commissioner. It operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to $1.00. Investments consist of U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities owned are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the entities.

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

Restricted Cash and Investments

Cash and Investments in the amount of $1,451,436 is restricted for debt service in the Building Fund. Cash in the amount of $25,000 is restricted in the General Fund for Special Education Reserve requirements.

NOTE 4: ***CAPITAL ASSETS***

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

	Balance June 30, 2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2018
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated				
Land	$ 590,820	$ -	$ -	$ 590,820
Construction in Progress	-	113,370	-	113,370
Total Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	590,820	113,370	-	704,190
Capital Assets, Depreciated				
Building	5,583,508	-	-	5,583,508
Leasehold Improvements	1,244,471	285,391	-	1,529,862
Equipment	993,892	49,304	-	1,043,196
Total Capital Assets, Depreciated	7,821,871	334,695	-	8,156,566
Accumulated Depreciation				
Building	1,014,354	111,672	-	1,126,026
Leasehold Improvements	103,645	66,354	-	169,999
Equipment	443,469	107,870	-	551,339
Total Accumulated Depreciation	1,561,468	285,896	-	1,847,364
Net Capital Assets, Depreciated	6,260,403	48,799	-	6,309,202
Net Capital Assets	**$ 6,851,223**	**$ 162,169**	**$ -**	**$ 7,013,392**

Depreciation has been charged to the Supporting Services program of the School.

NOTE 5: ***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 nine months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2018, were $340,062 in the General Fund.

NOTE 6: *LONG-TERM DEBT*

Following is a summary of the School's long-term debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2018:

	Balance June 30, 2017	Additions	Payments	Balance June 30, 2018	Due In One Year
Mortgage Payable	$ 4,229,267	$ -	$ 4,229,267	$ -	$ -
Bonds Payable	-	9,250,000	-	9,250,000	-
Total	**$ 4,229,267**	**$ 9,250,000**	**$ 4,229,267**	**$ 9,250,000**	**$ -**

Mortgage Payable

In October 2008, the Foundation obtained a mortgage payable from Self-Help Credit Union in the amount of $4,901,110. The mortgage was obtained for the acquisition of the land educational facility. The original mortgage was due on July 1, 2013. The School refinanced the existing mortgage in July of 2013. The School increased its outstanding mortgage debt to Self-Help Credit Union by $419,123 to provide additional funding to pay off the note payable.

The School is obligated to make monthly lease payments to the Foundation for use of the building. The Foundation is required to make monthly debt service payments in the amount of $31,875 for payment of the mortgage debt through July 1, 2018. The mortgage carries an interest rate of 5.38%. The mortgage payable was paid in full using proceeds of the 2018 CECFA Charter School Refunding Improvement Revenue Bonds.

Bonds Payable

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

NOTE 6: ***LONG-TERM DEBT*** (Continued)

Future debt service requirements are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2019	$ -	$ 279,642	$ 279,642
2020	237,075	378,467	615,542
2021	247,115	368,462	615,577
2022	257,541	358,034	615,575
2023	268,410	347,166	615,576
2024-2028	1,521,809	1,556,071	3,077,880
2029-2033	6,718,050	1,206,715	7,924,765
Total	**$ 9,250,000**	**$ 4,494,557**	**$ 13,744,557**

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN***

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Pensions. The School participates in the School Division Trust Fund (SCHDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension fund 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.

During the 2018 legislative session, 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.*

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Governmental accounting standards require the net pension liability and related amounts of the SCHDTF for financial reporting purposes be measured using the plan provisions in effect as of the SCHDTF's measurement date of December 31, 2017. As such, the following disclosures do not include the changes to plan provisions required by SB 18-200 with the exception of the section titled C*hanges between the measurement date of the net pension liability and June 30, 2018*

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2017. 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.

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2017, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007 and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure receive an annual increase of 2 percent, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 2 percent or the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) for the prior calendar year. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment after January 1, 2007 receive an annual increase of the lesser of 2 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.

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 retirement benefit formula 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.

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2017	For the Year Ended December 31, 2018
Employer contribution rate[1]	10.15%	10.15%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f) [1]	(1.02)%	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF[1]	9.13%	9.13%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 [1]	4.50%	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 [1]	5.00%	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF[1]	**18.63%**	**19.13%**

[1]Rates are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the School were $750,068 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a liability of $26,939,119 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2017. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2017 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the SCHDTF.

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

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

At December 31, 2017, the School's proportion was 0.083309%, which was an increase of 0.00744% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School recognized pension expense of $6,058,598. At June 30, 2018, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$495,297	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	$6,878,554	$43,650
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	N/A	$1,057,924
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	$2,513,468	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$378,167	N/A
Total	**$10,265,486**	**$1,101,574**

$378,167 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, 2019. 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	$5,276,340
2020	$3,336,993
2021	$567,621
2022	($395,209)

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

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

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2016 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	5.26 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS benefit structure (automatic)	2.00 percent
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

A discount rate of 4.78 percent was used in the roll-forward calculation of the total pension liability to the measurement date of December 31, 2017.

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.

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.

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

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

- **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:

NOTE 7: *DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN* (Continued)

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

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%.

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year 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 current member contribution rate. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

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

- 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, including 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.

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

- 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. As the ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases financed by the AIR are defined to have a present value at the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments equal to the amount transferred for their future payment, AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments have no impact on the Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR) determination process when the timing of AIR cash flows is not a factor (i.e., the plan's fiduciary net position is not projected to be depleted). When AIR cash flow timing is a factor in the SEIR determination process (i.e., the plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be depleted), 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 end of the month.

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

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

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the projection test indicates the SCHDTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be depleted in 2041 and, as a result, the municipal bond index rate was used in the determination of the discount rate. The long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on pension plan investments was applied to periods through 2041 and the municipal bond index rate, the December average of the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index published weekly by the Bond Buyer, was applied to periods on and after 2041 to develop the discount rate. For the measurement date, the municipal bond index rate was 3.43 percent, resulting in a discount rate of 4.78 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 3.86 percent were used in the discount rate determination resulting in a discount rate of 5.26 percent, 0.48 percent higher compared to the current measurement date.

Sensitivity of the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 4.78 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 (3.78 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (5.78 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (3.78%)	Current Discount Rate (4.78%)	1% Increase (5.78%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$34,028,668	$26,939,119	$21,161,916

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

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

Changes Between the Measurement Date of the Net Pension Liability and June 30, 2018

During the 2018 legislative session, the Colorado General Assembly passed significant pension reform through 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. SB 18-200 makes changes to the plans administered by PERA with the goal of eliminating the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the Division Trust Funds and thereby reach a 100 percent funded ratio for each division within the next 30 years.

A brief description of some of the major changes to plan provisions required by SB 18-200 are listed below. A full copy of the bill can be found online at www.leg.colorado.gov.

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

- Increases employee contribution rates by a total of 2 percent (to be phased in over a period of 3 years starting on July 1, 2019).

- Directs the state to allocate $225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution will be allocated to the SCHDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the other divisions eligible for the direct distribution.

- Modifies the retirement benefits, including temporarily suspending and reducing the annual increase for all current and future retirees, modifying 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.

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

Changes Between the Measurement Date of the Net Pension Liability and June 30, 2018 (Continued)

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a liability of $26,939,119 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability which was measured using the plan provisions in effect as of the pension plan's year-end based on a discount rate of 4.78%. For comparative purposes, the following schedule presents an estimate of what the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability and associated discount rate would have been had the provisions of SB 18-200, applicable to the SCHDTF, become law on December 31, 2017. This pro forma information was prepared using the fiduciary net position of the SCHDTF as of December 31, 2017. Future net pension liabilities reported could be materially different based on changes in investment markets, actuarial assumptions, plan experience and other factors.

Estimated Discount Rate Calculated Using Plan Provisions Required by SB 18-200 (pro forma)	Proportionate Share of the Estimated Net Pension Liability Calculated Using Plan Provisions Required by SB 18-200 (pro forma)
7.25%	$ 12,170,853

Recognizing that the changes in contribution and benefit provisions also affect the determination of the discount rate used to calculate proportionate share of the net pension liability, approximately $12,575,341 of the estimated reduction is attributable to the use of a 7.25 percent discount rate.

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN***

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

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

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

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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.

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

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

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the 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 School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the School were $40,525 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a liability of $616,228 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2017. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on School's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2017 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2017, the School's proportion was 0.047417%, which was an increase of 0.00430% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School recognized OPEB expense of $56,767. At June 30, 2018, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$2,914	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	N/A	$10,309
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	$46,554	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$20,164	N/A
Total	**$69,632**	**$10,309**

$20,164 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, 2019. 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	$7,141
2020	$7,141
2021	$7,141
2022	$7,142
2023	$9,719
Thereafter	$875

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2016 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	3.00 percent for 2017, gradually rising to 4.25 percent in 2023
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.

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.

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and heuristics developed by health plan actuaries and administrators, and projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Effective December 31, 2016, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2017	5.00%	3.00%
2018	5.00%	3.25%
2019	5.00%	3.50%
2020	5.00%	3.75%
2021	5.00%	4.00%
2022	5.00%	4.00%
2023	5.00%	4.25%
2024+	5.00%	4.25%

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.

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following economic and demographic assumptions were specifically developed for, and used in, the measurement of the obligations for the HCTF:

- The assumed rates of PERACare participation were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.

- 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 2017 plan year.

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

- The percentages of PERACare enrollees who will attain age 65 and older ages and are assumed to not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A coverage were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

- The percentage of disabled PERACare enrollees who are assumed to not qualify for premium-free Medicare Part A coverage were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.

- Assumed election rates for the PERACare coverage options that would be available to future PERACare enrollees who will qualify for the "No Part A Subsidy" when they retire were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

- Assumed election rates for the PERACare coverage options that will be available to those current PERACare enrollees, who qualify for the "No Part A Subsidy" but have not reached age 65, were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

- The rates of PERAcare coverage election for spouses of eligible inactive members and future retirees were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

- The assumed age differences between future retirees and their participating spouses were revised to reflect more closely actual experience.

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. 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 needed.

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.

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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%.

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.00%	3.00%	4.00%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.25%	4.25%	5.25%
Net OPEB Liability	$599,273	$616,228	$636,649

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, 2017, 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. For future plan members, employer contributions were reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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

- 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 end of the month.

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.

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$692,834	$616,228	$550,842

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

NOTE 9: ***COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES***

Modular Lease

On February 19, 2016 the School entered into a lease agreement for modular classrooms. The lease required a one-time set up fee in the amount of $16,300. Monthly lease payments in the amount of $2,393 are due beginning in May 2016 through April 2019.

Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Year Ended June 30	
2019	$ 23,930
Total	**$ 23,930**

Total rent expense for the year ended June 30, 2018 for this lease was $28,716.

Claims and Judgments

The School participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by grants received from other governmental units. Expenditures financed by grants are subject to audit by the appropriate grantor government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, the School may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of June 30, 2018, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited, but the School believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the School.

Tabor Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed the Tabor Amendment to the State Constitution, which limits state and local government tax powers and imposes spending limitations. Fiscal year 1993 provides the basis for limits in future years to which may be applied allowable increases for inflation and student enrollment. Revenue received in excess of the limitations may be required to be refunded. The School believes it has complied with the Amendment. As required by the Amendment, the School has established a reserve for emergencies. At June 30, 2017, the reserve of $246,000 was recorded as a reservation of fund balance in the General Fund.

NOTE 10: ***RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION***

The beginning net position of the governmental activities was decreased by $540,663 as the School implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 75.

NOTE 11: ***DEFICIT NET POSITION***

The net position of the governmental activities is in a deficit position in the amount of $14,072,654 due to the School including its Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB liability per the requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 75.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2018

	2018				
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2017 ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Operating Revenue	$ 6,814,925	$ 7,023,046	$ 7,080,568	$ 57,522	$ 6,649,585
Mill Levy Override	439,531	536,756	536,756	-	439,531
Pupil Activities	117,500	107,064	145,635	38,571	131,325
Charges for Services	47,450	37,000	54,830	17,830	91,984
Grants and Donations	6,000	750	5,123	4,373	2,134
Earnings on Investments	7,500	12,500	24,316	11,816	12,391
Other Revenue	11,500	11,500	19,146	7,646	63,594
Federal and State Sources				-	
Grants and Donations	519,154	556,384	566,829	10,445	650,647
TOTAL REVENUES	7,963,560	8,285,000	8,433,203	148,203	8,041,191
EXPENDITURES					
Instruction					
Salaries	2,922,746	3,075,352	3,119,752	(44,400)	2,828,588
Employee Benefits	970,221	1,025,372	959,560	65,812	895,962
Purchased Services	206,382	358,590	392,426	(33,836)	302,670
Supplies and Materials	494,757	539,338	577,554	(38,216)	531,503
Property	35,700	10,936	4,280	6,656	-
Total Instruction	4,629,806	5,009,588	5,053,572	(43,984)	4,558,723
Supporting Services					
Salaries	1,041,780	1,084,367	995,659	88,708	898,611
Employee Benefits	330,612	345,302	299,160	46,142	273,557
Purchased Services	1,349,473	1,311,794	1,414,136	(102,342)	1,580,665
Supplies and Materials	149,430	150,780	144,580	6,200	103,345
Property	320,000	399,914	337,720	62,194	506,536
Other	142,459	13,255	16,524	(3,269)	29,045
Total Supporting Services	3,333,754	3,305,412	3,207,779	97,633	3,391,759
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	7,963,560	8,315,000	8,261,351	53,649	7,950,482
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	-	(30,000)	171,852	201,852	90,709
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
Transfers In	-	-	965	965	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	-	(30,000)	172,817	202,817	90,709
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	1,323,156	1,260,972	1,260,972	-	1,170,263
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 1,323,156	$ 1,230,972	$ 1,433,789	$ 202,817	$ 1,260,972

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.058%	0.062%	0.067%	0.076%	0.083%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 7,360,337	$ 8,439,678	$ 10,205,297	$ 22,585,012	$ 26,939,119
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 2,303,755	$ 2,588,785	$ 2,907,914	$ 3,413,865	$ 3,849,523
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	319.5%	326.0%	350.9%	661.6%	699.8%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	64.1%	62.8%	59.2%	43.10%	43.96%

Note: Information above is presented as of the measurement date.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Statutorily required contributions	$ 412,443	$ 497,976	$ 583,117	$ 697,564	$ 750,068
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	412,443	497,976	583,117	697,564	750,068
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 2,400,701	$ 2,759,665	$ 3,104,519	$ 3,595,502	$ 3,973,072
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	17.18%	18.04%	18.78%	19.40%	18.88%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2017	2018
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.043%	0.047%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 559,074	$ 616,228
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 3,413,865	$ 3,849,523
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	16.4%	16.0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	16.72%	17.53%

Note: Information above is presented as of the measurement date.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2017	2018
Statutorily required contributions	$ 36,665	$ 40,525
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	36,665	40,525
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 3,595,502	$ 3,973,072
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	1.02%	1.02%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULE

LOTUS SCHOOL FOR EXCELLENCE

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
BUILDING FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2018

	2018				
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2017 ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Lease Revenue	$ 444,695	$ 444,695	$ 336,897	$ (107,798)	$ 382,498
Earnings on Investments	3,000	3,000	7,778	4,778	2,739
TOTAL REVENUES	447,695	447,695	344,675	(103,020)	385,237
EXPENDITURES					
Purchased Services	-	-	8,977	(8,977)	-
Depreciation	150,000	150,000	111,672	38,328	111,672
Debt Issuance Costs	-	235,000	230,928	4,072	-
Debt Service					
Principal	135,000	135,000	116,364	18,636	147,342
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	220,432	220,432	239,101	(18,669)	235,155
Transfer Out	-	-	965	(965)	-
Contingency	44,568	44,568	-	44,568	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	550,000	785,000	708,007	76,993	494,169
NET INCOME, Budget Basis	$ (102,305)	$ (337,305)	$ (363,332)	$ (26,027)	(108,932)
GAAP BASIS ADJUSTMENTS					
Loan Principal Payments			116,364		147,342
NET INCOME, GAAP Basis			(246,968)		38,410
NET POSITION, Beginning			1,220,917		1,182,507
NET POSITION, Ending			$ 973,949		$ 1,220,917

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

COMPLIANCE

JOHN CUTLER
& ASSOCIATES

Board of Directors
Lotus School for Excellence
Aurora, Colorado

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Lotus School for Excellence as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Lotus School for Excellence's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 25, 2018.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Lotus School for Excellence's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Lotus School for Excellence's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Lotus School for Excellence's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a *material weakness*, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Lotus School for Excellence's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose

John Cutler & Associates, LLC

September 25, 2018