COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2022

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FINANCIAL SECTION

Board of Directors
Coperni 2 Charter School
Colorado Springs, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Coperni 2 Charter School (the "School"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Coperni 2 Charter School as of June 30, 2022, 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.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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, and for the design implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

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Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

• exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

• identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

• obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

• evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

• conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

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, the schedules of the School’s proportionate share, and the schedules of the School’s contributions on pages 48-52 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.

PB Solutions LLC

Littleton, Colorado
October 6, 2022

Third Future Schools
Coperni 2
Management's Discussion and Analysis
As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Third Future Schools (TFS) as managers of Coperni 2 (C2), School we offer readers of the financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Coperni 2 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information we have furnished in the statistical section of the financial statements.

Financial Highlights

The year ending June 30, 2022, represented the fifth year of school operations the general fund revenue totaled $3,094,828. Expenditures totaled $3,163,814 when including other financing sources, the fund balance ended with $97,564. The total assets for C2 in the General Fund were $391,942 and the total liabilities were $$294,378.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to Coperni 2's basic financial statements. The Copernic's basic financial statements consist 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 board overview of Coperni 2's finances, in a manner like a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all Coperni 2's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows or resources with the difference between them reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of Coperni 2 is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how Coperni 2's net position changed during the year. All Changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenue and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flow changes in future fiscal periods.

The financial results of the Coperni 2 under a government-wide accounting presentation are materially impacted by GASB 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, an amendment of GASB State No 27*, and GASB 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions*. Under GASB 68 and 75, Coperni 2 must report liabilities for its proportionate share of the entire underfunded status of these respective plans.

Excluding GASB 68 and 75, C2 would have a net position of ($375,938). That deficit is largely due to the deficit net position of the Building Corporation. ($471,559). In the Statement of Net Position total assets were $6,620,250, total liabilities (6,996,188). The amounts excluded would be deferred outflows, deferred inflows, and the net pension and net OPEB liabilities.

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. Coperni 2, like other local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements, Coperni 2 maintains the governmental fund – its General Fund reported on a GASB basis – which reports most activity related to the day-to-day operations of the school. The Building Corporation is reported as an Internal Service Fund, see Footnotes page 10 and page 12.

Coperni 2 adopts an annual budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison had been provided for the general fund in the financial statements to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The next section of the basic financial statements are the notes. The notes to the financial statements explain in detail some of the data contained in those statements. After the notes, supplemental information is provided to show details about the budgetary information for the school.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Coperni's basic services are accounted for in a governmental fund. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow in and out, and what monies are left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual accounting* that provides a short-term spending focus. As a result, the governmental fund financial statements give the reader a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance Coperni's programs. The relationship between government activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in a reconciliation that is a part of the fund financial statements.

Coperni 2 adopts an annual budget on a fund basis. The budgetary comparison statements are not included in the basic financial statements but are part of the supplemental statements and schedules that follow the notes. The budget is a legally adopted document that incorporates input from the faculty, management, and the Board of Directors of Third Future Schools in determining what activities will be pursued and what services will be provided by Coperni 2 during the year. It also authorizes the Coperni 2 to obtain funds from identified sources to finance these current period activities. The budgetary statement provided demonstrates how well Coperni 2 has complied with the budget ordinance and how Coperni 2 has succeeded in providing the services as planned when the budget was adopted

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indictor of Coperni 2's financial position. As of June 30, 2022, Coperni 2's net position was $(3,177,336). Coperni 2 had unrestricted net position deficit of $(2,565,811) as of June 30, 2022, which is significantly impacted by GASBs 68 and 75 as previously discussed. Following is a condensed statement of net position as of June 30, 2022:

Third Future Schools
Coperni 2
Management's Discussion and Analysis
As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Condensed Statement of Net Position

ASSETS	2021	2022
Cash and Investments	$ 97,813	$ 551,918
Accounts Receivable	47,112	193,833
Prepaid Expenses	108,031	-
Deposits	70,813	500
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	-	5,840,207
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	-	33,792
Total Assets:	323,769	6,620,250
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to OPEB Liability	2,163,187	80,058
Related to Pensions	104,603	842,089
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources:	2,267,790	922,147
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	20,585	42,525
Accrued Salary and Benefits Liability	105,660	103,770
Due to Others	71,524	148,083
Accrued Interest Payable	-	151,075
		-
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due in One Year	28,997	13,487
Due in More than One Year	-	6,537,248
Net OPEB Liability	122,477	114,732
Net Pension Liability	3,371,288	2,371,466
Total Liabilities:	3,720,531	9,482,386
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to OPEB Liability	47,470	46,582
Related to Pensions	1,456,794	1,190,765
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources:	1,504,264	1,237,347
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	-	(674,793)
Restricted for Emergencies (Tabor)	54,871	63,268
Unrestricted	(2,668,107)	(2,565,811)
Total Net Position:	**$ (2,633,236)**	**$ (3,177,336)**

Coperni 2s primary source of revenue during the year was per pupil revenue. TFS/C2 incurred expenses related to instruction, support services, and long-term debt during the fiscal year-end June 30, 2022.

Condensed Statement of Activities

		2021		2022
REVENUES				
Operating Grants and Contributions	$	1,221,879	$	934,983
Capital Grants and Contributions		67,774		66,691
General Revenues		2,129,640		2,028,894
TOTAL REVENUES		**3,419,293**		**3,030,568**
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Instructional		2,123,734		1,632,874
Supporting Services		1,490,593		1,787,272
Interest and Fiscal Charges		-		154,522
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		**3,614,327**		**3,574,668**
NET CHANGE IN NET POSITION		**(195,034)**		**(544,100)**
NET POSITION, Beginning,		**(2,438,202)**		**(2,633,2363**
NET POSITION, Ending	**$**	**(2,633,236)**	**$**	**(3,177,336)**

Financial Analysis of the School's Funds

As noted earlier, Coperni 2 uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The focus of the Coperni 2's general fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing Coperni 2's financing requirements. Specifically, unreserved fund balance can be a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was $33,796 and total fund balance of $97,564. Coperni 2 is required by statute to keep an emergency reserve, which was $63,268 as of June 30, 2022.

Actual revenues were greater than budgeted by $37,861 while actual expenditures were greater than budgeted by $180,802. This was a result of additional salaries and supplies. Most of the increase in expenses was due to payments to DYAD personnel and substitutes.

Long-term Debt. The balance of Coperni 2's long term debt is $6,550,735 as of June 30, 2022 (this excludes the Pension and OPEB liabilities. More details can be found in notes 5 and 6 of the footnotes to the financial statements.

In December 2021, the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority ("CECFA) issued Charter School Revenue Bonds, Series 2021A in the amount of $5,645,000 and Series 2021B in the amount of $870,000 for a total of $6,515,000. Proceeds of the bonds were used to purchase the Coperni 2's educational facility. See note 5 of the footnotes to the Financial Statements.

The Government Accounting Standard Board (GASB) initiated statement 87 to provide consistent accounting for all leases. By doing so, leases are more accurately categorized on financial statements as financings of the right to use an asset for a predetermined period of time. GASB 87 leases are now generally called financings, instead of upholding the previous distinction between capital and operating leases. This is a new line in AAL financial statement.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget will be student enrollment. The Funded Pupil Count (FPC) projected for the 2022-2023 school year is 200, which is a decrease of 30 in FPC from the 2021-2022 school year. This is a major factor in preparing Coperni 2's budget for the fiscal year 2022-2023.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the Coperni 2's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to James Terry, Chief Finance Officer at 431 Sable Blvd, Aurora, CO 80011, or email James.Terry@ThirdFuture.org.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
As of June 30, 2022

		GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$	197,609
Restricted Cash and Investments		354,309
Grants Receivable		173,393
Due from CSI		20,440
Deposits		500
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation		5,840,207
Right to Use Assets, Net of Accumulated Amortization		33,792
TOTAL ASSETS		6,620,250
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions		842,089
Related to OPEB		80,058
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		922,147
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable		42,525
Accrued Salaries and Benefits		103,770
Due to Related Parties		148,083
Accrued Interest Payable		151,075
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due in One Year		13,487
Due in More than One Year		6,537,248
Net Pension Liability		2,371,466
Net OPEB Liability		114,732
TOTAL LIABILITIES		9,482,386
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions		1,190,765
Related to OPEB		46,582
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		1,237,347
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		(674,793)
Restricted for Emergencies		63,268
Unrestricted		(2,565,811)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$	(3,177,336)

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

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2022

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	PROGRAM REVENUES: CHARGES FOR SERVICES	PROGRAM REVENUES: OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	PROGRAM REVENUES: CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	NET (EXPENSE) REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION: GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
Governmental Activities					
Instructional	$ 1,632,874	$ -	$ 152,383	$ -	$ (1,480,491)
Supporting Services	1,787,272	-	782,600	66,691	(937,981)
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	154,522	-	-	-	(154,522)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 3,574,668	$ -	$ 934,983	$ 66,691	(2,572,994)
GENERAL REVENUES					
Per Pupil Revenue					1,888,410
Mill Levy Override					96,994
Earnings on Investments					728
Other					42,762
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES					2,028,894
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					(544,100)
NET POSITION, Beginning					(2,633,236)
NET POSITION, Ending					$ (3,177,336)

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

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
June 30, 2022

	GENERAL FUND
ASSETS	
Cash and Investments	$ 197,609
Grants Receivable	173,393
Due from CSI	20,440
Deposits	500
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 391,942
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	$ 42,525
Accrued Salaries	103,770
Due to Academy for Advanced Learning	146,938
Due to Coperni 3	1,145
TOTAL LIABILITIES	294,378
FUND BALANCES	
Nonspendable	500
Restricted for Emergencies	63,268
Unassigned	33,796
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	97,564
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 391,942

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

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND
BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

Total fund balances of governmental funds		$ 97,564
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Right to Use Asset	40,550	
Accumulated Amortization	(6,758)	$ 33,792
Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and ,therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Lease Payable	(35,735)	
Net Pension Liability	(2,371,466)	
Net OPEB Liability	(114,732)	(2,521,933)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources - Related to Pensions	842,089	
Deferred inflows of resources - Related to Pensions	(1,190,765)	
Deferred outflows of resources - Related to OPEB	80,058	
Deferred inflows of resources -Related to OPEB	(46,582)	(315,200)
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		(471,559)
Net position of governmental activities		$ (3,177,336)

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

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	GENERAL FUND
REVENUES	
Local Sources	$ 2,493,627
State Sources	183,089
Federal Sources	418,112
TOTAL REVENUES	3,094,828
EXPENDITURES	
Current	
Instruction	1,627,966
Supporting Services	1,498,589
Debt Service	
Principal	33,812
Interest	3,447
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,163,814
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(68,986)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	
Lease Proceeds	40,550
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(28,436)
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	126,000
FUND BALANCES, Ending	$ 97,564

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

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND.
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2022

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		$ (28,436)
Capital outlay to purchase or build capital assets are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, those costs are shown in the statement of net position an allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation or amortization expense in the statement of activities.		
Capital Outlay	40,550	
Depreciation and amortization	(6,758)	33,792
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require current financial resources and are not reported in the funds.		
Lease Principal Payments	4,815	
Loan Principal Payments	28,997	33,812
Lease proceeds are reported as financial resources in the governmental funds and fi increase fund balance. In the government-wide financial statements those amounts are capitalized and amortized		(40,550)
Deferred Charges related to pensions and OPEB are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for the government-wide statements those amounts are capitalized and amortized.		
Deferred charges related to Pension Plan	(55,247)	
Deferred charges related to OPEB	(15,912)	(71,159)
The Internal Service Fund is used by management to charge the cost of lease payments to the governmental funds. The net income (loss) of the Internal Service Fund is reported with the governmental activities.		(471,559)
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ (544,100)

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

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE
June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Restricted Cash and Investments	$ 354,309
Total Current Assets	354,309
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	5,840,207
Total Noncurrent Assets	5,840,207
TOTAL ASSETS	6,194,516
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accrued Interest Payable	151,075
Bonds Payable, Current Portion	-
Total Current Liabilities	151,075
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Bonds Payable	6,515,000
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	6,515,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,666,075
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(674,793)
Unrestricted	203,234
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (471,559)
	-

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

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUES	
Rent Income	$ 151,075
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	151,075
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Purchased Services	270,901
Depreciation	201,386
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	472,287
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(321,212)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Earnings on Investments	728
Interest Expense	(151,075)
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	(150,347)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(471,559)
NET POSITION, Beginning	-
NET POSITION, Ending	$ (471,559)

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

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE
Year Ended June 30, 2022
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from Rental Operations	$ 151,075
Cash Paid to Suppliers	(270,901)
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	(119,826)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of Capital Assets	(6,041,593)
Proceeds from Debt Issuance	6,515,000
Interest Payments	-
Net Cash Provided by Capital Financing Activities	473,407
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest Received	728
NET INCREASE(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	354,309
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Beginning	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Ending	$ 354,309
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (321,212)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	
Depreciation Expense	201,386
Total Adjustments	201,386
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$ (119,826)

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

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

The Coperni 2 Charter School (the "School") was formed pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school. The School was originally authorized under the name of Monarch Classical School of the Arts, under a contract with the Colorado Charter School Institute (the "Institute") pursuant to the Colorado Charter School Institute Act. In December 2018, the School signed a merger agreement with Monarch Classical School of the Arts. Per this agreement, the School would assume charter contract with the Institute and would continue operations under the name of Coperni 2.

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

Reporting Entity

The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on financial accountability. The financial reporting entity consists of the School and organizations for which the School is financially accountable. It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if the School's officials appoint a voting majority for the organization's governing body and either it is able to impose its will on the organization, or if the organization provides benefits to, or imposes financial burdens on the School. The School may also be financially accountable for organizations that are fiscally dependent upon it.

Based on the application of this criteria, the School includes the following organization within its reporting entity:

Coperni 2 Building Corporation

The Coperni 2 Corporation (the "Corporation"), a blended component unit, was formed to support the School to perform its function and to carry out its purpose, specifically to provide a mechanism to issue debt on behalf of the School. The Corporation is considered to be part of the School for financial reporting purposes because their resources are entirely for the benefit of the School. The activities of the Corporation are reported in the School's financial statements as an internal service fund. Separate financial statements are not available for the Corporation.

NOTE 1: <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> *(Continued)*

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 nonfiduciary 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.

The statement of net position reports all financial, capital and debt resources of the School. The difference between the assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the School is reported as net position.

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 other customers 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 revenue and other items 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, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the 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.

NOTE 1: ***<u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u>*** *(Continued)*

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

For this purpose, the School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period.

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.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due.

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

In the fund financial statements, the School reports the following major governmental funds:

> The *General Fund* is the School's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the School, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

In addition, the School reports the following fund type:

> The *Internal Service Fund* accounts for the activities of the Coperni 2 Building Corporation

Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balance/Net Position

<u>Deposits and Investments</u> – For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the School considers cash and cash equivalents to be all demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date of three months or less. Investments are stated at fair value.

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

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

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

Prepaid Expenses – Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit future periods are recorded as prepaid expenses. An expenditure is reported in the year in which the services are consumed.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns 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 acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

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. Property and equipment of the School is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives.

Buildings and Improvements	30 years

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

Accrued Salaries and Benefits – Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from August to July but are earned during a school year of approximately nine to ten months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2022, were $103,770. The accrued compensation is reported as a liability in the General Fund.

Deferred Outflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and balance sheets will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of 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.

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

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources - In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and balance sheets will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of 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.

Long-Term Debt – In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the 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 current expenditures.

Compensated Absences – The School's policy allows employees to accumulate paid time off. Employees who resign or terminate employment will be paid for their unused paid time off up to a maximum of 8 days provide they have completed five of more years of service to the School. At June 30, 2022, no liability has been accrued for these compensated absences.

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.

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

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

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 either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The School reports deposits as nonspendable at June 30, 2022.

- 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, 2022.

- Assigned – This classification includes spendable fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for a specific purpose that are neither considered restricted or committed. The School did not have any assigned resources as of June 30, 2022.

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

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

- 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 fund balance.

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 purchases commercial insurance for these risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in the last three years.

Income Taxes

The School is a tax-exempt entity under section 501 (c) 3 of the US Internal Revenue Code. The School's tax filings are subject to audit by various taxing authorities. The School believes it has no significant uncertain tax provisions for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Subsequent Events

The School has evaluated events subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2022 through October 6, 2022, the date these financial statements were issued, and has incorporated any required recognition into these financial statements.

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

Budgets

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

Management submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing 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 to the budget must be approved by the Board of Directors. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

State Compliance

At June 30, 2022, actual expenditures in the General Fund exceeded budgeted amounts by $180,802. This may be a violation of state statute.

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

At June 30, 2022, cash and investments consist of the following:

Petty Cash	$ 300
Deposits	197,309
Investments	354,309
Total	$ 551,918

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, 2022, 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

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS *(Continued)*

Deposits (Continued)

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.

Cash Pooled in Third Future Schools (TFS) Network

During the year ended June 30, 2022 the School, as part of the TFS Network, started using a pooled cash process. Cash deposits are held at a single operating bank account for the Network's three schools: Academy of Advanced Learning, Coperni 2, and Coperni 3.

At June 30, 2022 the School's balance in equity in pooled cash was $197,309. The bank balances with the financial institutions were $752,266. Of these balances, $250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and $502,266 was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institutions name (PDPA).

Custodial Risk

The School has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

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.

NOTE 3: <u>CASH AND INVESTMENTS</u> (*Continued)*

Investments (Continued)

<u>Credit Risk</u>

Colorado statutes specify in which instruments the units of local government may invest which includes:

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

The School does not have a formal investment policy to limit credit risk. However, the School follows state statutes regarding investments.

<u>Local Government Investment Pool</u>

The School has invested $354,309 in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado pursuant to Title 24, Article 75, Part 7 of the Colorado Revised Statues, to pool surplus funds for investment purposes. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces the requirements of creating and operating the Pools. CSAFE reports its underlying investments at amortized cost and is considered a qualifying external investment pool under GASB Statement 79. CSAFE operates similar to money market funds where each share is equal in value to $1.00. The fair value of the position in the pools is the same as the value of the pooled shares.

CSAFE is rated AAAm by Standard and Poor's. The designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities are owned by the pools and held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank.

NOTE 3: ***<u>CASH AND INVESTMENTS</u>*** (*Continued)*

Investments (Continued)

The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the pools. Investments of the pools comply with state statues, consisting of U.S. Treasury bills, notes and note strips, repurchase agreements, U.S. Instrumentalities, Commercial Paper, Bank Deposits and Money Market Funds. CSAFE does not have any limitations or restrictions on participant withdrawals.

Restricted Cash and Investments

At June 30, 2022, cash and investments in the amount of $354,309 are restricted in the Internal Service Fund for debt service requirements.

NOTE 4: ***<u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>***

Capital Asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 is summarized below:

	Balance 6/30/2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2022
Governmental Activities				
Capital Asset, Being Depreciated				
Building	-	6,041,593	-	6,041,593
Right to Use Asset	-	40,550	-	40,550
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	-	6,082,143	-	6,082,143
Accumulated Depreciation				
Building	-	201,386	-	201,386
Right to Use Asset	-	6,758	-	6,758
Total Depreciation	-	208,144	-	208,144
Net Capital Assets	$ -	$ 5,873,999	$ -	$ 5,873,999

Depreciation and amortization have been charged to the Supporting Services program of the School.

NOTE 5: ***LONG-TERM DEBT***

The following is a summary of the School's long-term debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	Balance 6/30/2021	Additions	Payments	Balance 6/30/2022	Due In One Year
Note Payable - CSI	$ 28,997	$ -	$ 28,997	$ -	$ -
Bond Payable	-	6,515,000	-	6,515,000	-
Net Pension Liability	3,371,288	-	999,822	2,371,466	-
Net OPEB Liability	122,477	-	7,745	114,732	-
Total	$ 3,522,762	$ 6,515,000	$ 1,036,564	$ 9,001,198	$ -

Notes Payable – CSI

In January 2019, the Charter School Institute authorized an Assistance Fund loan to the School in the amount of $75,000 to cover the necessary expenditures related to the School's operations. The loan carries 0% interest and is repayable in monthly installments over a three-year period starting in July 2019. The note was paid in full during the year ended June 30, 2022.

Series 2021 Charter School Revenue Bonds

In December 2021, the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority ("CECFA) issued Charter School Revenue Bonds, Series 2021A in the amount of $5,645,000 and Series 2021B in the amount of $870,000. Proceeds of the bonds were used to purchase the School's educational facility. The School is required to make lease payments to the Corporation for the use of the building and the Corporation is required to make equal payments to the Trustee, for payment of the bonds.

The Series 2021A bonds carry an interest rate of 4.250% and the Series 2021B bonds carry an interest rate of 5.50%. Semi-annual interest payments are due on January 1 and July 1, beginning on July 1, 2022. Annual principal payments are due on July 1 beginning on July 1, 2025 through 2029. A final balloon payment in the amount of $6,010,000 is due on July 1, 2029.

NOTE 5: ***LONG-TERM DEBT*** (Continued)

Series 2021 Charter School Revenue Bonds (Continued)

The Series 2021A bonds maturing on July 1, 2029 are subject to redemption prior to maturity, at the option of the Corporation, as a whole or in part in authorized denominations, in any order of maturity and in whole or partial maturities, on July 1, 2025 and on any date thereafter, upon direction by the Corporation and upon payment of par plus accrued interest through the date of redemption.

The Series 2021B bonds are subject to redemption prior to maturity, on any date, at the option of the Corporation, as a whole or in part in authorized denominations, in any order of maturity and in whole or partial maturities, upon direction by the Corporation and upon payment of par plus accrued interest through the date of redemption.

The Series 2021B bonds are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest thereon to the redemption date. Pursuant to the provisions of the loan agreement, the Corporation is required to provide funds for deposit into the bond principal fund and bond interest fund sufficient to redeem the principal amount of the bonds maturing on July 1, 2029.

Future debt service requirements on the bonds are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ -	$ 151,075	$ 151,075
2024	-	287,763	287,763
2025	-	287,763	287,763
2026	115,000	287,763	402,763
2027	125,000	281,437	406,437
2028-2030	6,275,000	801,963	7,076,963
Total	$ 6,515,000	$ 2,097,764	$ 8,612,764

NOTE 5: LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

Financial Covenants

The Series 2021A and 2021B Charter School Revenue Bonds require the School meet certain financial covenants. These covenants are tested at June 30 of each year and a certification whether the balances required have been met. At June 30, 2022, the School was required to maintain a coverage ratio of 1.1, maintain emergency reserves as required under Article X, Section 20(5) (Tabor), maintain cash on hand of not less than 40 days, and maintain cumulative unrestricted cash reserves sufficient to meet all accrued and unrestricted salary obligations of the School. At June 30, 2022, the School does not meet its cash on hand and coverage ratio covenants.

NOTE 6: CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES-LEASES

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, Leases. GASB 87 enhances the relevance and consistency of information for the government's leasing activities. For lessees, the accounting standard establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use a leased asset. The standard also establishes requirements for lessors to recognize a lease receivable and deferred inflow of resources. These changes were incorporated in the School's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Copier Lease Agreements

In December 2021, the School entered into a lease agreement with Xerox to lease a copier in the amount of $40,550. The interest rate on the leases is 8.5%. The lease payment schedules require the School to make monthly lease payments of $1,377 beginning on January 1, 2022 through January 1, 2025.

The following is a summary of the School's copier lease transactions for the year ended June 30, 2022:

	Balance 6/30/2021	Additions	Payments	Balance 6/30/2022	Due In One Year
Copier Lease	$ -	$ 40,550	$ 4,815	$ 35,735	$ 13,487

NOTE 6: ***CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES-LEASES***

Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 13,487	$ 3,038	$ 16,525
2024	14,633	1,891	16,524
2025	7,615	646	8,261
Total	$ 35,735	$ 5,575	$ 41,310

Total lease expense for the year ended June 30, 2022 was $8,262.

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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 plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position (FNP) and additions to/deductions from the FNP of the SCHDTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2021. 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% and then multiplied by years of service credit.
- The value of the retiring employee's member contribution account plus a 100% 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% 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% 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% or 100% on eligible amounts depending on when contributions were remitted to PERA, the date employment was terminated, whether 5 years of service credit has been obtained and the benefit structure under which contributions were made.

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

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

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

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2022: Eligible employees of, the School and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 10.50% of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2021 Through June 30, 2022
Employer contribution rate	10.90%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02%)
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF	9.88%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	**19.88%**

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the School were $249,359 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

For purposes of GASB 68 paragraph 15, a circumstance exists in which a nonemployer contributing entity is legally responsible for making contributions to the SCHDTF and is considered to meet the definition of a special funding situation. As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute $225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SCHDTF based on the total annual payroll of the

NOTE 7: ***<u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u>*** (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

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

At June 30, 2022, the School reported a liability of $2,371,466 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected an increase for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the School as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the School were as follows:

The School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$2,371,466
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the School	271,858
Total	$2,643,324

At December 31, 2021, the School's proportion was 0.0204%, which was a decrease of 0.00192% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

NOTE 7: ***<u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u>*** (Continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School recognized pension expense of $268,643 and revenue of $29,024 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2022, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$90,789	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	181,044	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	N/A	$891,600
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	453,629	299,165
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	116,627	N/A
Total	$842,089	$1,190,765

$116,627 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, 2023. 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:	
2023	$ 80,146
2024	($189,552)
2025	($247,676)
2026	($108,221)

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 TPL in the December 31, 2020, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions, and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation:	3.40%-11.00%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 and DPS benefit structure (compounded annually)	1.00%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06[1]	Financed by the AIR

[1] Post-retirement benefit increases are provided by the AIR, accounted separately within each Division Trust Fund, and subject to moneys being available; therefore, liabilities related to increases for members of these benefit tiers can never exceed available assets.

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 7: ***<u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u>*** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in Senate Bill (SB) 18-200, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

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 for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. Employer contributions also include current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.

- As specified in law, the State, as a nonemployer contributing entity, will provide an annual direct distribution of $225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.

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

- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial FNP, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the FNP and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.

- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered AI cap, from 1.25% to 1.00%, resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.

- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

NOTE 7: ***<u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u>*** (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 SCHDTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$3,490,604	$2,371,466	$1,437,587

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

NOTE 8: ***<u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u>***

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 (FNP) and additions to/deductions from the FNP 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 POSTEMPLOYMENT 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, and sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure, and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of the premium subsidies. Colorado State law provisions may be amended by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

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

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

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

NOTE 8: ***<u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u>*** (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 maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for benefit recipients with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5% reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The benefit recipient pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

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

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

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

NOTE 8: ***<u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u>*** (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% 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 $12,794 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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

At June 30, 2022, the School reported a liability of $114,732 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total OPEB liability (TOL) used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the TOL to December 31, 2021. The School proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the School's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2021, the School's proportion was 0.0133%, which was an increase of 0.0004160% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School recognized OPEB expense of $28,451. At June 30, 2022, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

NOTE 8: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT 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	$175	$27,204
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	2,375	6,224
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	N/A	7,102
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	71,524	6,052
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	5,984	N/A
Total	$80,058	$46,582

$5,984 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, 2023. 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:	
2023	$18,684
2024	$17,735
2025	($7,590)
2026	($1,372)
2027	$ 27
Thereafter	$ 8

Actuarial assumptions. The TOL in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

NOTE 8: <u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u> (Continued)

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

	State Division	School Division	Local Government Division	Judicial Division
Actuarial cost method	Entry age			
Price inflation	2.30%			
Real wage growth	0.70%			
Wage inflation	3.00%			
Salary increases, including wage inflation				
Members other than State Troopers	3.30%-10.90%	3.40%-11.00%	3.20%-11.30%	2.80%-5.30%
State Troopers	3.20%-12.40%	N/A	3.20%-12.40%	N/A
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%			
Discount rate	7.25%			
Health care cost trend rates				
PERA benefit structure:				
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%			
PERACare Medicare plans	4.50% in 2021, 6.00% in 2022, gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2029			
Medicare Part A premiums	3.75% in 2021, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2029			
DPS benefit structure:				
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%			
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A			
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A			

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

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

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

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age 65 or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A in the December 31, 2020, valuation, the following monthly costs/premiums (actual dollars) are assumed for 2021 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

	Initial Costs for Members without Medicare Part A		
Medicare Plan	**Monthly Cost**	**Monthly Premium**	**Monthly Cost Adjusted to Age 65**
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Rx	$633	$230	$591
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage	596	199	562

The 2021 Medicare Part A premium is $471 (actual dollars) per month.

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

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

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and industry methods developed by health plan actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2020, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

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

The PERA benefit structure health care cost trend rates used to measure the TOL are summarized in the table below:

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2021	4.50%	3.75%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.80%	4.00%
2024	5.60%	4.00%
2025	5.40%	4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.25%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, valuation for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below, reflect generational mortality and were applied, as applicable, in the determination of the TOL for the HCTF, but developed using a headcount-weighted basis. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 8: ***<u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u>*** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class.

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

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

These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and then adding expected inflation.

As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

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

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

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
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.75%	3.75%	4.75%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	$111,437	$114,732	$118,549

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

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

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2021, measurement date.

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.

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

- Estimated transfers of dollars into the HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits.

- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

Sensitivity of the School's proportionate share of 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%, as well as what the proportionate share of

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

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

the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or one-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB	$133,29	$114,732	$98,915

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

NOTE 9: ***RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS***

The School is a member of the Third Future Schools Network ("TFS" or the "Network")

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Network included the following locations:

TFS – Academy of Advanced Learning
TFS – Coperni 2
TFS – Coperni 3

At June 30, 2022, Coperni 2 owed $146,938 to the Academy of Advanced Learning and $1,145 to Coperni 3. The amounts were loaned to the school to provide additional funding for operations.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Network transferred $345,525 to Coperni 2 to provide additional funding for operations. Coperni 2 paid fees in the amount of $167,291 to the Network.

NOTE 10: <u>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES</u>

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, 2022, 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 an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20 (the "Tabor Amendment"), which has several limitations, including revenue raising, spending abilities, and other specific requirements of state and local government. The Tabor Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretations. The School believes it has complied with the Amendment.

The School has established a reserve, representing 3% of qualifying expenditures, as required by the Amendment. At June 30, 2022, the emergency reserve of $63,268 was reported as a restriction of net position and fund balance in the Governmental Activities and General Fund, respectively.

NOTE 11: <u>DEFICIT NET POSITION</u>

At June 30, 2022, the net position of the governmental activities is in a deficit position in the amount of $3,177,336 due to the School including its Net Pension and Net OPEB liabilities per requirements of GASB No. 68 and No.75.

At June 30, 2022, the net position of the Internal Service Fund is in a deficit position in the amount of $471,559. The deficit is a result of the capital assets depreciating faster than the principal balance of the related debt is paid. Management expects this deficit to be eliminated once the School makes annual principal payments on its debt.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2021 ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 2,434,329	$ 2,304,546	$ 1,888,410	$ (416,136)	$ 1,808,431
Mill Levy Override	-	-	96,994	96,994	66,257
Charges for Services	-	-		-	-
Network Support	-	-	345,525	345,525	695,217
Grants and Contributions	310,000	310,000	119,936	(190,064)	109,021
Other	11,500	10,650	42,762	32,112	6,964
State Sources					
Capital Construction	-	-	66,691	66,691	67,774
PERA on Behalf Contribution	-	-	29,024	29,024	-
Grants and Donations	-	-	87,374	87,374	41,575
Federal Sources					
Grants and Donations	536,234	431,771	418,112	(13,659)	376,066
TOTAL REVENUES	3,292,063	3,056,967	3,094,828	37,861	3,171,305
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
Salaries	1,444,642	1,269,893	1,284,532	(14,639)	1,224,667
Employee Benefits	460,360	435,876	420,891	14,985	370,444
Purchased Services	923,249	847,999	1,170,386	(322,387)	1,049,356
Supplies and Materials	89,303	115,262	163,764	(48,502)	144,943
Property	187,606	216,670	76,723	139,947	91,642
Other	72,720	68,315	10,259	58,056	10,594
Debt Service					
Principal	28,997	28,997	33,812	(4,815)	25,891
Interest	-	-	3,447	(3,447)	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,206,877	2,983,012	3,163,814	(180,802)	2,917,537
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	85,186	73,955	(68,986)	(142,941)	253,768
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
Lease Proceeds	-	-	40,550	40,550	-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	85,186	73,955	(28,436)	(102,391)	253,768
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	58,271	253,768	126,000	(127,768)	(127,768)
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 143,457	$ 327,723	$ 97,564	$ (230,159)	$ 126,000

See the accompanying independent auditor's report.

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
PERA SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND PLAN

Years Ended December 31,

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.02040%	0.02223%	0.01766%	0.01912%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	$ 2,371,466	$ 3,371,288	$ 2,638,799	$ 3,385,986
State of Colorado Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	271,858	-	334,699	462,988
Total Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	2,643,324	3,371,288	2,973,498	3,848,974
Covered payroll	$ 1,273,560	$ 1,191,927	$ 1,037,270	$ 525,625
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	207.6%	282.8%	286.7%	732.3%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.86%	66.99%	64.52%	57.01%

NOTE: Information for the prior six years was not available for this report

See the accompanying independent auditor's report.

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
PERA SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND PLAN

Years Ended June 30,

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually Required Contributions	$ 249,358	$ 256,918	$ 220,863	$ 189,253
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	249,358	256,918	220,863	189,253
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 1,254,329	$ 1,229,271	$ 1,139,645	$ 989,299
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	19.88%	20.90%	19.38%	19.13%

NOTE: Information for the prior six years was not available for this report.

See the accompanying independent auditor's report.

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
PERA HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND PLAN

Years Ended December 31,

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.01330%	0.01289%	0.01154%	0.01243%
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ 114,732	$ 122,477	$ 129,664	$ 169,109
Covered payroll	$ 1,273,560	$ 1,191,927	$ 1,037,270	$ 525,625
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	9.01%	10.28%	12.50%	32.17%
Plan Fiduciary Net position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	39.40%	32.78%	24.49%	17.03%

NOTE: Information for the prior six years was not available for this report.

COPERNI 2 CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
PERA HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND PLAN

Years Ended June 30,

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Contractually Required Contributions	$ 12,794	$ 12,539	$ 11,624	$ 10,091
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	12,794	12,539	11,624	10,091
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 1,254,329	$ 1,229,271	$ 1,139,645	$ 989,299
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

NOTE: Information for the prior six years was not available for this report.

See the accompanying independent auditor's report.