GLOBE CHARTER SCHOOL

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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JOHN CUTLER
& ASSOCIATES

Board of Directors
GLOBE Charter School
Colorado Springs, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of GLOBE Charter School, component unit of Colorado Springs School District 11, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required budgetary information and pension disclosures on pages 37-41 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.

John Cutler & Associates, LLC

August 20, 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis
GLOBE Charter School
June 30, 2019

As management of GLOBE Charter School, we offer readers of GLOBE Charter School's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the GLOBE Charter School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the School's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

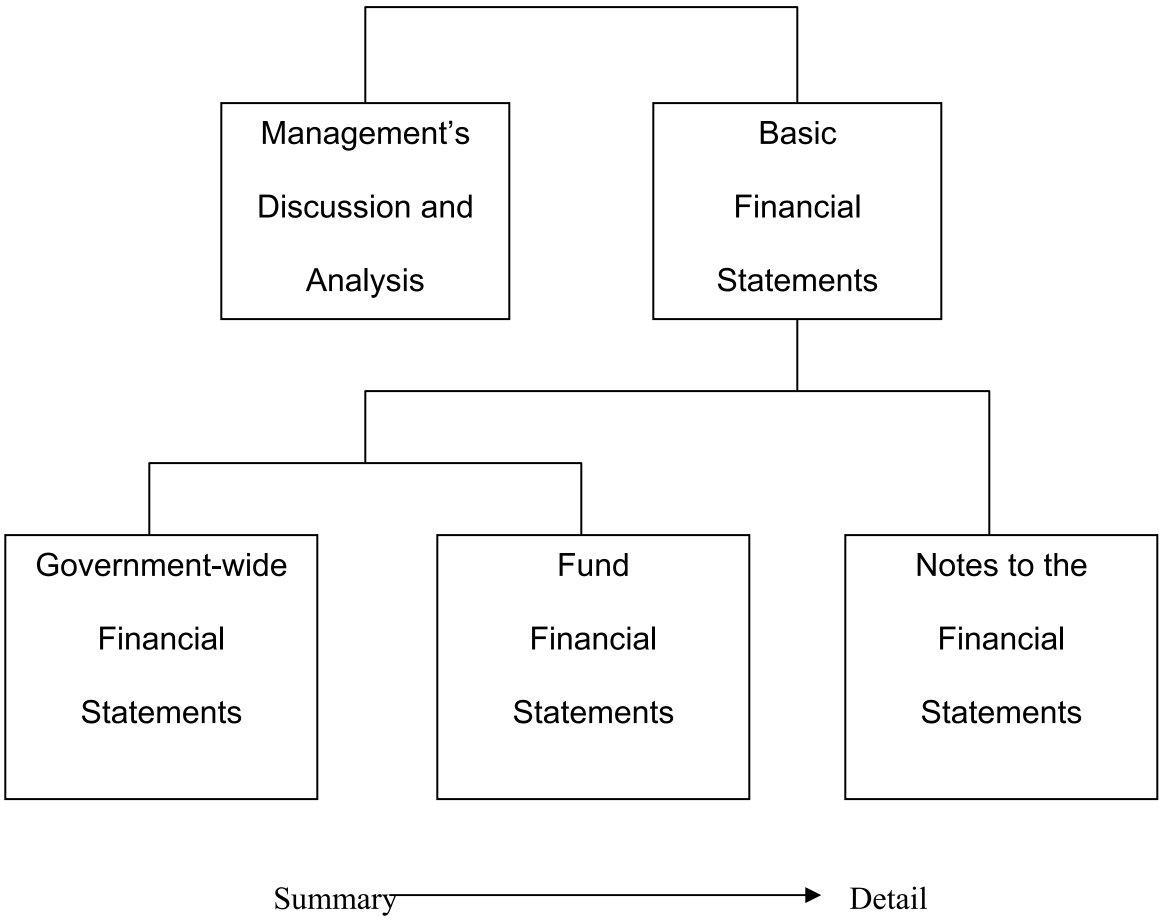
- The liabilities of GLOBE Charter School exceeded its assets at the close of the fiscal year by $2,652,801. The main reason was a change in the reporting of the Colorado pension system's net pension liability.
- The school's total net assets increased by $820,874 as a result of the decrease in the PERA liability calculation.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, GLOBE Charter School's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $626,249 an increase of $12,611 in comparison with the prior year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to GLOBE Charter School's basic financial statements. The School's basic financial statements consist of three components; 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The basic financial statements present two different views of the School through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains other supplemental information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of GLOBE Charter School.

Required Components of Annual Financial Report

Figure 1



Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements (Pages 1 and 2) in the basic financial statements are the **Government-wide Financial Statements**. They provide both short and long-term information about the School's financial status.

The next statements (Pages 3 and 4) are **Fund Financial Statements**.

The next section of the basic financial statements is 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.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the School's finances, similar in format to a financial statement of a private-sector business. The government-wide statements provide short and long-term information about the School's financial status as a whole.

The two government-wide statements report the School's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets are the difference between the School's total assets and total liabilities. Measuring net assets is one way to gauge the School's financial condition.

The government-wide financial statements are on pages 1 and 2 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide a more detailed look at the School's most significant activities on a fund accounting basis. 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. GLOBE Charter School uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The School'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 him or her determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the School'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.

GLOBE Charter School 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 the School in determining what activities will be pursued and what services will be provided by the School during the year. It also authorizes the School to obtain funds from identified sources to finance these current period activities. The budgetary statement provided demonstrates how well the School has complied with the budget ordinance and whether or not the School has succeeded in providing the services as planned when the budget was adopted.

Management Discussion and Analysis
GLOBE Charter School
June 30, 2019

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

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as one useful indicator of a school's financial condition. However, in order to determine the true health of the organization, effects of the Colorado PERA liability changes must be removed. The liabilities of GLOBE Charter School exceeded its assets by $2,652,801 as of June 30, 2019. The School's net assets increased by $820,874 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

The GLOBE Charter School's Net Assets

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Cash	693,202	672,731
Accounts Receivable	2,158	0
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	69,158	36,113
TOTAL ASSETS	764,518	708,844
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	727,485	1,466,088
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	0	2,156
Accrued Salaries and Liabilities	69,111	56,937
Accrued Compensated Absences	39,044	76,848
Net Pension Liabilities	2,473,577	5,249,580
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,581,732	5,385,521
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	1,563,072	263,086
NET ASSETS		
Invested in Capital Assets	69,158	36,113
Restricted for Emergencies	48,500	47,500
Unrestricted	(2,779,459)	(3,557,288)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	(2,652,801)	(3,473,675)

- The school's positive change was due to a spending below the budgeted adjusting spending amounts to meet the budget as well as a large change to the Pension Liability.
- The negative fund balance is due to the changes in recording Net Pension Liability according to GASB 68 and is not related to operations at the school.

GLOBE Charter School Changes in Net Assets

	2019	2018
Program Revenues		
Grants and Donations	71,913	118,657
General Revenues		
Per Pupil Revenue	1,135,152	1,111,291
Mill Levy Override	360,770	342,584
Other	43,457	9,080
Total Revenues	**1,611,292**	**1,581,612**
Program Expenses		
Instructional	578,122	1,625,852
Support	212296	798,206
Total Expenses	**790,418**	**2,424,058**
Change in Net Assets	**820,874**	**(842,446)**
Beginning Net Assets	**(3,473,675)**	**(2,631,229)**
Ending Net Assets	**(2,652,801)**	**(3,473,675)**

Governmental activities: Governmental activities increased the School's net assets by $820,874 for the year.

Financial Analysis of the School's Funds

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

Governmental Funds. The focus of the GLOBE Charter School's general fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing GLOBE Charter School'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 $577,749, while total fund balance was increased to $626,249. The School is required by statute to keep an emergency reserve, which was $48,500 as of June 30, 2019.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. GLOBE Charter School's investment in capital assets is $69,158 at June 30, 2019. It consists primarily of Equipment. More details can be found in note 4 of the footnotes to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt. GLOBE has no long term-debt.

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Economic Factors

The following key economic indicators were considered in the School's budget:

- Used a student count of 153 students
- A 4% increase in PPR due to a change in state funding

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the School'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 the Principal, GLOBE Charter School, 3302 Alpine Place, Colorado Springs, CO 80909, 719-630-0577.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GLOBE CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
As of June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 693,202	$ 672,731
Accounts Receivable	2,158	-
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	69,158	36,113
TOTAL ASSETS	764,518	708,844
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	721,909	1,462,610
Related to OPEB	5,576	3,478
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	727,485	1,466,088
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	-	2,156
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	69,111	56,937
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Accrued Compensated Absences	39,044	76,848
Pension Liability	2,355,909	5,132,377
OPEB Liability	117,668	117,203
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,581,732	5,385,521
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	1,556,022	258,264
Related to OPEB	7,050	4,822
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,563,072	263,086
NET POSITION		
Invested in Capital Assets	69,158	36,113
Restricted for Emergencies	48,500	47,500
Unrestricted, Unreserved	(2,770,459)	(3,557,288)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (2,652,801)	$ (3,473,675)

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

GLOBE CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2019

		PROGRAM REVENUES				
			Operating	Capital	Net (Expense) Revenue	
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	and Changes in Net Position	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	2019	2018
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT						
Governmental Activities						
Instructional	$ 597,255	$ -	$ 69,881	$ -	$ (527,374)	$ (1,526,582)
Supporting Services	212,296	-	-	21,165	(191,131)	(778,819)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 809,551	$ -	$ 69,881	$ 21,165	(718,505)	(2,305,401)
GENERAL REVENUES						
Per Pupil Revenue					1,135,152	1,111,291
Mill Levy Override					360,770	342,584
Other					41,971	7,594
Investment Earnings					1,486	1,486
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES					1,539,379	1,462,955
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					820,874	(842,446)
NET POSITION, Beginning,					(3,473,675)	(2,631,229)
NET POSITION, Ending					$ (2,652,801)	$ (3,473,675)

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

GLOBE CHARTER SCHOOL

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
June 30, 2019

	2019	2018
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 693,202	$ 672,731
Accounts Receivable	2,158	-
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 695,360	$ 672,731
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$ -	$ 2,156
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	69,111	56,937
TOTAL LIABILITIES	69,111	59,093
FUND BALANCES		
Restricted for Emergencies	48,500	47,500
Unassigned	577,749	566,138
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	626,249	613,638
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds. This amount is the Net Capital Assets.	69,158	36,113
Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and therefore, are not reported in the funds. This liability includes accrued compensated absences of ($39,044) net pension liability ($2,355,909), net OPEB liability ($117,668), deferred outflows related to pensions $721,909, and deferred outflows related to OPEB $5,576, deferred inflows related to pensions ($1,556,022) deferred inflows related to OPEB ($7,050).	(3,348,208)	(4,123,426)
Net position of governmental activities	$ (2,652,801)	$ (3,473,675)

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

GLOBE CHARTER SCHOOL

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	2019	2018
REVENUES		
Local Sources	$ 1,540,555	$ 1,494,925
State and Federal Sources	89,870	86,687
TOTAL REVENUES	1,630,425	1,581,612
EXPENDITURES		
Current		
Instruction	999,336	811,084
Supporting Services	618,478	618,478
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,617,814	1,429,562
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	12,611	152,050
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	613,638	461,588
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 626,249	$ 613,638

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

GLOBE CHARTER SCHOOL

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$	12,611
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement of net positions and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which capital outlay $39,999 exceeded depreciation expense ($6,954).		33,045
Repayment of long-term debt and related costs are reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds and decrease fund balance. For the School as a whole, however, these costs and payments reduce the liabilities or are capitalized in the statement of net assets and do not result in an expense in the statement of activities. This amount is the decrease in compensated absences.		37,804
Deferred Charges related to pensions and OPEB are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for the government-wide funds those amounts are capitalized and amortized.		737,414
Change in net position of governmental activities	$	820,874

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

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

GLOBE Charter School (the "School") was formed in 1995 pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school with Colorado Springs School District No. 11.

The accounting policies of the School conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. Following is a summary of the more significant policies.

Reporting Entity

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

Based upon the application of these criteria, no additional organizations are includable in the School's reporting entity. However, it is a component unit of the Colorado Springs School District No. 11.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment.

Program revenues include 1) charges to students or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

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

Intergovernmental revenues and grants associated with the current fiscal period are 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.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in the government-wide financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

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

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

The School reports the following major governmental fund:

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

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

In addition to the 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 inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position and fund balance that applies to a futures period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $500 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Depreciation of exhaustible capital assets is charged as an expense against operations, and accumulated depreciation is reported on the statement of net position in the government-wide financial statements.

Long-Term Debt – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, 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. The School has no long-term debt as of June 30, 2019.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Nonspendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not spendable in form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The School does not have any nonspendable fund balance at June 30, 2019.

- 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.

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

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

- 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, 2019.

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

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

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. The School has not suffered any losses that exceeded coverage in the last three years.

Comparative Data

Comparative total data for the prior year has been presented in the accompanying financial statements in order to provide an understanding of changes in the School's financial position and operations. However, comparative data has not been presented in all statements because such inclusion would make certain statements unduly complex and difficult to understand. Also, certain amounts presented in the prior year data have been reclassified to be consistent with current year's presentation.

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

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

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

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

Cash and investments consist of the following as of June 30, 2019:

Deposits	$ 589,117
Petty cash	110
Investments	103,975
Total	$ 693,202

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, 2019, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that the majority of the financial institutions holding deposits for the School are eligible public depositories. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. The School has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2019, the School had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of $589,117. The bank balances with the financial institutions were $697,742. Of these balances $347,714 were covered by federal depository insurance and $246,054 was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institution's name (PDPA).

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

Investments

Interest Rate Risk

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

Credit Risk

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

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

Fair Value

The School categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant observable inputs. As of June 30, 2019, the School held no investments requiring categorization.

Local Government Investment Pool

The School had invested $103,975 in the Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust) which has a credit rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. ColoTrust is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds and is regulated by the State Securities Commissioner. It operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to $1.00. Investments consist of U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities owned are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the entities.

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

Investments (Continued)

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

NOTE 4: ***CAPITAL ASSETS***

Capital Assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, is summarized below.

	Balance June 30, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2019
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, depreciated				
Equipment	$ 48,944	$ 39,999	$ -	$ 88,943
Accumulated Depreciation				
Equipment	(12,831)	(6,954)	-	(19,785)
Net Capital Assets	**$ 36,113**	**$ 33,045**	**$ -**	**$ 69,158**

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

NOTE 5: **ACCRUED SALARIES AND BENEFITS**

Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from August to July, but are earned during a school year of nine months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2019, were $69,111 in the General Fund.

NOTE 6: *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 and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the SCHDTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

The Colorado General Assembly passed significant pension reform through Senate Bill (SB) 18-200: Concerning Modifications To the Public Employees' Retirement Association Hybrid Defined Benefit Plan Necessary to Eliminate with a High Probability the Unfunded Liability of the Plan Within the Next Thirty Years. The bill was signed into law by Governor Hickenlooper on June 4, 2018. A brief description of some of the major changes to plan provisions required by SB 18-200 for the SCHDTF are listed below. A full copy of the bill can be found online at www.leg.colorado.gov. Increases employer contribution rates for the SCHDTF by 0.25 percent on July 1, 2019.

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

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

Modifies the retirement benefits, including temporarily suspending and reducing the annual increase for all current and future retirees, increases the highest average salary for employees with less than five years of service credit on December 31, 2019 and raises the retirement age for new employees.

Member contributions, employer contributions, the direct distribution from the State, and the annual increases will be adjusted based on certain statutory parameters beginning July 1, 2020, and then each year thereafter, to help keep PERA on path to full funding in 30 years.

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

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

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

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

The value of the retiring employee's member contribution account plus a 100 percent match on eligible amounts as of the retirement date. This amount is then annuitized into a monthly benefit based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Contributions provisions as of <Insert Employer Year-End>: Eligible employees, the School and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, et seq. and § 24-51-413.

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan

Eligible employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

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

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

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from there School were $147,426 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

NOTE 6: ***<u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN</u>*** (Continued)

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

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

At June 30, 2019, the School reported a liability of $2,355,906 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the 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:

GLOBE Charter School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$2,355,906
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with GLOBE Charter School	$322,137
Total	$2,678,043

At December 31, 2018, the School proportion was 0.0133% percent, which was decrease of 0.00257% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School recognized pension expense of $334,409 and revenue of $1,655 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity..

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2019 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	$79,915	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	$439,740	$1,465,120
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$128,412	$201,553
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	N/A	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$73,842	N/A
Total	$721,909	$1,666,673

$73,842 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2020	$ 3,534
2021	$(522,614)
2022	$(459,119)
2023	$ 70,244

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

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

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 6: ***DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$2,995,131	$2,355,906	$1,819,488

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

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN***

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

C.R.S. § 24-51-1202 et seq. specifies the eligibility for enrollment in the health care plans offered by PERA and the amount of the premium subsidy. The law governing a benefit recipient's eligibility for the subsidy and the amount of the subsidy differs slightly depending under which benefit structure the benefits are calculated. All benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure and all retirees under the DPS benefit structure are eligible for a premium subsidy, if enrolled in a health care plan under PERACare. Upon the death of a DPS benefit structure retiree, no further subsidy is paid.
Enrollment in the PERACare is voluntary and is available to benefit recipients and their eligible dependents, certain surviving spouses, and divorced spouses and guardians, among others. Eligible benefit recipients may enroll into the program upon retirement, upon the occurrence of certain life events, or on an annual basis during an open enrollment period.

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from Academy were $7,570 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported a liability of $117,668 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2018. The Academy proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on Academy contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2018, the Academy proportion was 0.00865 percent, which was an increase of 0.0004 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Academy recognized OPEB expense of $49,067. At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$427	$178
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	$825	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	$677	N/A
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	N/A	$6,871
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$3,647	N/A
Total	$5,576	$7,050

NOTE 7: ***<u>DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN</u>*** (Continued)

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

$17,112 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30, 2019:	
2020	($1,074)
2021	($1,074)
2022	($1,074)
2023	($604)
2024	($1,222)
Thereafter	($73)

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

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

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2018 plan year.

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

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

Several factors were considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption for the HCTF, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return

NOTE 7: *DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN* (Continued)

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

(expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation.

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

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

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

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.00%	3.00%	4.00%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.25%	4.25%	5.25%
Net OPEB Liability	$114,419	$117,668	$121,405

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2018, measurement date.

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.

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

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

- Transfers of a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits were estimated and included in the projections.

NOTE 7: ***DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN*** (Continued)

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$580,748	$519,029	$466,264

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

NOTE 8: ***COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES***

Building Agreement

GLOBE operates in a District owned building. The school has a contract with the District and participates in the District buyback options for maintenance and repairs.

NOTE 8: ***COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES*** (Continued)

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, 2019, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited, but the School believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the School.

Tabor Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed the Tabor Amendment to the State Constitution, which limits state and local government tax powers and imposes spending limitations. Fiscal year 1993 provides the basis for limits in future years to which may be applied allowable increases for inflation and student enrollment. Revenue received in excess of the limitations may be required to be refunded. The School believes it has complied with the Amendment. As required by the Amendment, the School has established a reserve for emergencies. At June 30, 2019, the reserve of $48,500 was recorded as a reservation of fund balance in the General Fund.

NOTE 9: ***DEFICIT NET POSITION***

The Net Position of the government type activities is a deficit of $2,652,801 due to the School included the Net Pension Liability per GASB No. 68 and the Net OPEB Liability per the requirements of GASB Statement No. 75.

REQUIRED SUPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GLOBE CHARTER SCHOOL

GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	2019				
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2018 ACTUAL
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 1,177,100	$ 1,143,808	$ 1,135,152	$ (8,656)	$ 1,111,291
Mill Levy Override	351,828	352,672	360,770	8,098	342,584
Tuition and Fees	-	-	-	-	31,970
Interest	-	-	2,662	2,662	1,486
Other	33,060	38,060	41,971	3,911	7,594
State and Federal Sources					
Grants and Donations	64,273	78,888	89,870	10,982	86,687
TOTAL REVENUES	1,626,261	1,613,428	1,630,425	16,997	1,581,612
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries	779,846	785,075	776,887	8,188	728,486
Employee Benefits	318,780	298,041	304,679	(6,638)	261,762
Purchased Services	337,037	332,506	369,427	(36,921)	373,169
Supplies and Materials	130,045	182,036	102,948	79,088	66,145
Property	27,493	83,590	47,153	36,437	-
Other	33,060	33,060	16,720	16,340	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,626,261	1,714,308	1,617,814	96,494	1,429,562
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	-	(100,880)	12,611	113,491	152,050
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	613,638	613,638	613,638	-	461,588
FUND BALANCE, Ending	$ 613,638	$ 512,758	$ 626,249	$ 113,491	$ 613,638

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

GLOBE CHARTER SCHOOL

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

Years Ended December 31,
(School Division Trust Fund Measurement Date)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.0154%	0.0159%	0.0163%	0.0159%	0.0133%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 2,090,143	$ 2,438,784	$ 4,681,512	$ 5,132,377	$ 2,355,906
School's covered payroll	$ 645,634	$ 694,907	$ 732,939	$ 735,337	$ 742,196
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	323.7%	351.0%	638.7%	698.0%	317.4%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	62.8%	59.2%	43.1%	44.0%	57.0%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

GLOBE CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Statutorily required contributions	$ 118,743	$ 137,264	$ 139,186	$ 125,364	$ 147,426
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	118,743	137,264	139,186	125,364	147,426
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered payroll	$ 663,306	$ 731,800	$ 717,506	$ 665,221	$ 742,196
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	17.90%	18.76%	19.40%	18.85%	19.86%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

GLOBE CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S OPEB PROPORTIONATE SHARE
SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUST FUND

Years Ended December 31,
(School Division Trust Fund Measurement Date)

	2016	2017	2018
School's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0093%	0.0090%	0.0087%
School's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 120,350	$ 117,203	$ 117,668
School's covered payroll	$ 732,939	$ 735,337	$ 742,196
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	16.4%	15.9%	15.9%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	16.72%	17.53%	17.03%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

GLOBE CHARTER SCHOOL

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	2017	2018	2019
Statutorily required contributions	$ 7,319	$ 6,785	$ 7,570
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	7,319	6,785	7,570
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered payroll	$ 717,506	$ 665,221	$ 742,196
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.