SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors Scientific and Cultural Facilities District Denver, Colorado

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Scientific and Cultural Facilities District ("the District" or "SCFD"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the entity's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free 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 auditors' 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 Scientific and Cultural Facilities District as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and Special Revenue fund 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, as listed in the table of contents, and the pension information and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

Denver, Colorado July 23, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Our discussion and analysis of Scientific and Cultural Facilities District's ("the District" or "SCFD") financial performance provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. This report should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

Financial Highlights

In comparison to the 2018 financial statements:

- Sales and use tax revenues for 2019 increased by \$2,977,418, or 4.71%.
- Interest earnings and the related transfer from the Special Revenue Fund to the General Fund for 2019 increased by \$49,679, due to a trend of slightly improved earnings from Colotrust.
- Administrative expenses for 2019 were \$991,603, which is a \$12,166, 1.24% increase over 2018; the increase is due to salaries adjustments, SCFD rebranding and a new website.
- Total fund distributions for 2019 were \$65,147,901 up by \$2,932,757, or 4.71%.
- Total net position of governmental activities was \$841,155 in 2019 and \$526,607 in 2018, a change of \$314,548.
- Tier I, II and III total distributions from the Special Revenue Fund reflect the first full year of new inter-Tier percentages where Tiers II & III are allocated a larger share of distributable funds.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The District's financial statements report on government-wide activities which break down to 1) government-wide financial statements on page 8 - 9; 2) fund financial statements on pages 10 - 15; and 3) notes to the financial statements, pages 16 - 42.

Government-wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements present an overview of the District's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business. These statements include the *statement of net position* and the *statement of activities*:

The statement of net position presents information on the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. Net position equals the total assets and deferred outflows of resources less total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Changes to net position over time may indicate improvements or deterioration in the District's financial position. The District uses the accrual basis of accounting to record all assets and liabilities.

The statement of activities describes how the District's net position changed. When revenue and expense activities occur, a change is recorded to net position. Changes to cash flow do not necessarily occur at the same time as the change to net position. Some items affecting reported revenue and expenses may impact cash flows in future periods.

The District administers the distribution of a special sales and use tax to qualifying scientific and cultural entities.

Fund Financial Statements. A fund is an account grouping to control, record and track resources for segregated, specific activities. The District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements. The District has two *Governmental* funds, the general fund and a special revenue fund.

Governmental Funds. These funds are used to account for the same functions reported in the government-wide financial statements. Unlike the government-wide financial statements, the governmental fund financial statements focus on *spendable resource inflows and outflows* during the fiscal year as well as fiscal year end *balances for spendable resources*. Governmental fund financial statements focus on the current flow of available resources and on their end of the year balances. This information may be useful in evaluating the District's present and near-future financing requirements.

In comparing the activities in government-wide financial statements with the governmental funds, the balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance for governmental funds will show a reconciliation to the government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities. The government-wide statement of net position reflects the results of financial decisions that affect assets and liabilities and their future impact on available resources.

As required by state law, the District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for the general fund and special revenue fund to demonstrate compliance with this law.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide essential, additional information to understand the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The District's total net position increased by \$314,548 from 2018 to 2019. This was a result of the change in fund balance for 2019 of \$239,435, as well as the effects of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, which required the District to record its pension plan net liability and related deferred outflows and inflows as of December 31, 2019 in the net amount of \$(504,919), a decrease of \$79,843 from 2018.

At December 31, 2019, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$841,155. Cash and investments increased by \$155,488 and the net increase due to qualifying entities was \$583,043. The largest proportion of the District's net position is in taxes receivable and cash and investments, which are used to meet spending needs in the first quarter of the next year. Current liabilities consist primarily of amounts due to qualifying entities.

District Net Position

	Year Ended	Year Ended December 31,				
	2019	2018				
Current assets	\$ 17,945,191	\$ 17,114,209				
Capital assets	3,467	4,767				
Total assets	17,948,658	17,118,976				
Deferred outflows of resources	262,500	109,062				
Liabilities		-				
Current liabilities	16,553,603	15,960,880				
Noncurrent liabilities	816,304	627,797				
Total liabilities	17,369,907	16,588,677				
Deferred inflows of resources	96	112,754				
Net position						
Invested in Capital Assets	3,467	4,767				
Restricted for:						
Emergency reserves	39,185	36,888				
Unrestricted	798,503	484,952				
Total net position	\$ 841,155	\$ 526,607				

The restricted net position for emergency reserves is based on TABOR requirements (see Note 10 to the financial statements). The unrestricted net position is generally used to meet the operating expenses of the subsequent years and may consist of various balances that are committed for a specific purpose by action of the Board of Directors (see Note 2 to the financial statements describing Fund Equity balances).

However, the change in unrestricted net position from 2018 to 2019 is due primarily to:

An increase in sales and use tax revenues as well as an increase in revenues related to interest
income due to better market rates in the current year and a decrease in the pension liability and
related deferred inflows and outflows due to a change in assumptions.

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the District's net position by \$314,548. The key elements of this increase were as follows:

- An increase in investment income of \$49,679 primarily due to better market rates compared to the prior year.
- A decrease in pension expense of \$171,368 compared to the prior year.

District Changes in Net Position

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2019			2018	
Revenue					
General revenue					
Sales tax	\$	60,461,149	\$	56,573,598	
Use tax		5,678,852		6,588,985	
Restricted grants		9,205		30,000	
Net investment earnings		299,332		249,653	
Other income		5,514		2,522	
Total revenues		66,454,052		63,444,758	
Expenses		_		_	
Administrative		991,603		979,437	
Special Revenue Fund distributions		65,147,901		62,215,144	
Total expenses		66,139,504		63,194,581	
Change in Net Position		314,548		250,177	
Net Position - Beginning	526,607 276			276,430	
Net Position - Ending	\$	841,155	\$	526,607	

Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

As of December 31, 2019, the District's general fund reported a fund balance of \$1,400,287, which is an increase of \$239,435 in comparison to the prior year. The increase is primarily due to increased sales and use tax revenue and increased investment income due to better market rates as compared to the prior year.

Sales and use tax collections increased by 4.71% over 2018. The District's special revenue fund distributes all revenue received and has no fund balance at year-end.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The general or administrative portion of tax revenue per statute was 0.75% of the total tax revenue collected until amended by statue in 2016 to increase the administrative portion to 1.5%. For 2019, the administrative portion was \$992,100 of the total tax collections of \$66,140,001 leaving \$65,147,901 distributable to recipient organizations. The District amended the budgeted appropriations after yearend in order to match actual taxes received for 2019 with required disbursements to each of the Tiers and 2019 administrative expenditures. The final variance for general expenditures was \$29,827.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

During 2019, sales and use tax receipts increased by 4.71%, as compared to 5.53% in 2018. While economic growth in the U.S. and Colorado was expected to moderate in the medium term outlook, the future looks much different during the Coronavirus (COVID-19) era, with a potential shrinkage of SCFD sales and use tax revenues of up to 30% expected in 2020, and an unknown growth rate in subsequent years. The U.S. and Colorado economies have suffered a sharp contraction in the second quarter of 2020, and effects are continuing. The outlook is expected to improve somewhat in the third and fourth quarter as the economy adjusts to COVID-19 market conditions and changes in the daily life of consumers and businesses.

New unemployment claims, many of which were focused on specific sectors of the economy, also increased sharply in Q2. While improvements are expected as COVID-19 restrictions can be safely lifted, this factor may remain a significant indicator into the foreseeable future because it pertains to consumer confidence, and therefore spending, in the metro Denver area. U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to decrease by approximately 5.0 percent overall in 2020, before rebounding to an estimated 4.0 percent in 2021, according to recent CBO forecasts.

As allowed by statute, all election costs have been recovered by the general fund from sales and use tax revenue and distributions. Subsequently, other than the 1.5% statutory administrative percentage, the entity's only other potential supplemental revenue source to support operating costs is earnings from investments based on short-term balances waiting to be distributed to recipient organizations. These factors were considered in preparing and adopting the District's conservative budget for 2020, and conditions surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic were addressed in the revised budget for 2020 that was adopted at the May 2020 SCFD Board of Directors meeting.

Management will continue to apply a fiscally conservative approach to budgeting, will closely monitor economic factors that may affect delivering the District's programs and continue to develop and update current forecasting models to assist with implementation of the statute.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to Deborah Jordy, Executive Director, 1047 Santa Fe Drive, Denver, CO 80204; 303-860-0588.



SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and Investments Receivables:	\$ 5,926,685
Taxes	11,996,338
Other Assets	374
Deposits	7,653
Prepaid Expenses Total Current Assets	<u>14,141</u> 17,945,191
Total Current Assets	17,945,191
CAPITAL ASSETS	
Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	3,467
Total Assets	17,948,658
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	58,434
OPEB Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date Pension Related Deferrals	4,701 189,748
OPEB Related Deferrals	9,617
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	262,500
	·
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	40,475
Due to Tier I Entities	9,928,152
Due to Tier II Entities	4,528,630
Due to Tier III Entities	2,047,647
Compensated Absences Total Current Liabilities	8,699 16,553,603
	10,000,000
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	750 404
Net Pension Liability Net OPEB Liability	753,101 63,203
Total Liabilities	17,369,907
	, ,
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Pension Related Deferrals	
OPEB Related Deferrals	96
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	96
NET POSITION	
NET POSITION Invested in Capital Assets	3,467
Restricted for:	5, 7 07
Emergency Reserves	39,185
Unrestricted	798,503
Total Net Position	\$ 841,155

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

EXPENSES	
Administrative:	
Other	\$ 991,603
Total Administrative Expenses	991,603
Tier Allocations:	
Tier I Allocation	39,754,404
Tier II Allocation	15,441,254
Tier III Allocation	9,952,243
Total Tier Allocations	65,147,901
Total Program Expenses	66,139,504
GENERAL REVENUES	
Sales Tax	60,461,149
Use Tax	5,678,852
Restricted Grants	9,205
Net Investment Earnings	299,332
Other	5,514
Total General Revenues	66,454,052
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	314,548
Net Position - Beginning of Year	526,607
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 841,155</u>

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

ASSETS	General	 Special Revenue	G	Total overnmental Funds
Cash and Investments	\$ 111,981	\$ 5,814,704	\$	5,926,685
Taxes Receivable	179,945	11,816,393		11,996,338
Other Current Assets	374	-		374
Due from Other Fund	1,126,668	-		1,126,668
Deposits	7,653	-		7,653
Prepaid Items	 14,141	 		14,141
Total Assets	\$ 1,440,762	\$ 17,631,097	\$	19,071,859
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$ 40,475	\$ -	\$	40,475
Due to Other Fund	-	1,126,668		1,126,668
Due to Tier I Entities	-	9,928,152		9,928,152
Due to Tier II Entities	-	4,528,630		4,528,630
Due to Tier III Entities	 	 2,047,647		2,047,647
Total Liabilities	40,475	17,631,097		17,671,572
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	21,794	-		21,794
Restricted for:				
Emergency Reserves	39,185	-		39,185
Committed for:				
Operating Reserves	442,373	-		442,373
Election Cost Reserves	400,000	-		400,000
Unassigned	 496,935	 		496,935
Total Fund Balances	 1,400,287	 -		1,400,287
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 1,440,762	\$ 17,631,097	\$	19,071,859

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 1,400,287
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 governmental funds	3,467
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences, and amounts related to net pension liability and net OPEB liability, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the fund balance sheet:	
Compensated Absences	(8,699)
Net Pension Liability	(753,101)
Net OPEB Liability	(63,203)
Deferred Outflows of Resources for Pension	248,182
Deferred Outflows of Resources for OPEB	14,318
Deferred Inflows of Resources for Pension	-
Deferred Inflows of Resources for OPEB	 (96)
	 (562,599)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 841,155

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	General	Special Revenue	G	Total overnmental Funds
REVENUES				
Sales Tax	\$ 906,917	\$ 59,554,232	\$	60,461,149
Use Tax	85,183	5,593,669		5,678,852
Restricted Grants	9,205	-		9,205
Net Investment Earnings	-	299,332		299,332
Other	5,514	_		5,514
Total Revenues	1,006,819	65,447,233		66,454,052
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries and Related Costs	618,809	-		618,809
Accounting	65,594	-		65,594
Travel and Mileage	10,071	-		10,071
Consulting	162,186	-		162,186
Insurance	5,554	-		5,554
Legal	2,139	-		2,139
Office Supplies	4,000	-		4,000
Meeting	10,514	-		10,514
Professional Development	92,577	-		92,577
Other	1,389	-		1,389
Postage	613	_		613
Printing	3,287	_		3,287
Rent	60,902	_		60,902
Memberships/Subscriptions	6,803	_		6,803
Telephone	4,324	_		4,324
Rex Morgan Event and SCFD Day	1,982	_		1,982
Restricted Grants	9,205	_		9,205
Office Equipment and Furniture	6,767	_		6,767
Tier I Allocation	-	39,754,404		39,754,404
Tier II Allocation	_	15,441,254		15,441,254
Tier III Allocation	_	9,952,243		9,952,243
Total Expenditures	1,066,716	65,147,901		66,214,617
EXCESS REVENUES OVER (UNDER)	_	_		
EXPENDITURES	(59,897)	299,332		239,435
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfer In	299,332	-		299,332
Transfer (Out)	-	(299,332)		(299,332)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	299,332	(299,332)		-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	239,435	-		239,435
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	 1,160,852	 		1,160,852
FUND BALANCE - END OF YEAR	\$ 1,400,287	\$ 	\$	1,400,287

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

\$ 239,435 Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds (Page 12) Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities (Page 9) are Different Because: Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do notrequire the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: **Compensated Absences** (1,176)Depreciation Expense (1,300)Change in Pension Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date 8,615 **Net Pension Expense** 71,228 Change in OPEB Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date 693 Net OPEB Expense (2,947)Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Page 9) \$ 314,548

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted	Amoı	unts	Actual	w E	ariance ith Final Budget- Positive
	Original		Final	Amounts	(Negative)	
REVENUES						
Sales Tax	\$ 810,000	\$	810,000	\$ 906,917	\$	96,917
Use Tax	90,000		90,000	85,183		(4,817)
Restricted Grants	6,000		6,000	9,205		3,205
Other Income	80		80	5,514		5,434
Total Revenues	 906,080		906,080	1,006,819		100,739
EXPENDITURES						
Salaries and Related Costs	622,593		622,593	618,809		3,784
Accounting	48,000		48,000	65,594		(17,594)
Travel and Mileage	15,700		15,700	10,071		5,629
Consulting	136,300		136,300	162,186		(25,886)
Insurance	5,200		5,200	5,554		(354)
Legal	25,000		25,000	2,139		22,861
Office Supplies	2,500		2,500	4,000		(1,500)
Meeting	15,300		15,300	10,514		4,786
Professional Development	96,000		96,000	92,577		3,423
Other	12,450		12,450	1,297		11,153
Postage	800		800	613		187
Printing	5,000		5,000	3,287		1,713
Rent	79,200		79,200	60,902		18,298
Repairs and Maintenance	600		600	92		508
Memberships/Subscriptions	8,750		8,750	6,803		1,947
Telephone	5,300		5,300	4,324		976
Rex Morgan Event & SCFD Day	11,850		11,850	1,982		9,868
Restricted Grants	6,000		6,000	9,205		(3,205)
Office Equipment and Furniture	· -		, -	6,767		(6,767)
Total Expenditures	1,096,543		1,096,543	1,066,716		29,827
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER						
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(190,463)		(190,463)	(59,897)		130,566
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES						
Transfer In	266,416		266,416	299,332		32,916
Total Other Financing Sources	266,416		266,416	299,332		32,916
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	75,953		75,953	239,435		163,482
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	 1,077,884		1,160,852	 1,160,852		
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$ 1,153,837	\$	1,236,805	\$ 1,400,287	\$	163,482

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

				Variance with Final Budget -
	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
REVENUES				
Sales Tax	\$ 53,190,000	\$ 59,554,232	\$ 59,554,232	\$ -
Use Tax	5,910,000	5,593,669	5,593,669	-
Net Investment Earnings	266,416	299,332	299,332	
Total revenues	59,366,416	65,447,233	65,447,233	-
EXPENDITURES				
Tier I Allocation	36,307,100	39,754,404	39,754,404	-
Tier II Allocation	13,868,800	15,441,254	15,441,254	-
Tier III Allocation	8,924,100	9,952,243	9,952,243	-
Total Expenditures	59,100,000	65,147,901	65,147,901	
EXCESS REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	266,416	299,332	299,332	- _
OTHER FINANCING (USES)				
Transfer (Out)	(266,416)	(299,332)	(299,332)	-
Total Other Financing (Uses)	(266,416)	(299,332)	(299,332)	_
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year				
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

NOTE 1 DEFINITION OF REPORTING ENTITY

Scientific and Cultural Facilities District (District) was established by a statute of the State of Colorado to assist in the preservation and development of scientific and cultural facilities. The area comprising the District consists of the City and County of Denver, the City and County of Broomfield, the counties of Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, and Jefferson, and portions of Douglas County. The District is governed by a board of eleven directors, seven members of which are appointed by the governing bodies of the seven counties in the District and four members of which are appointed by the Governor of the State of Colorado. Under the original statute, the District was authorized to exist through July 1, 1996. A question to extend the existence of the District to 2006 was approved by voters November 8, 1994, a question to extend the existence to 2018 was approved by voters November 2, 2004, and a question to extend the existence to 2030 was approved November 8, 2016.

A uniform sales and use tax of one tenth of 1% is collected within the District area and distributed to qualifying scientific and cultural facilities which are classified into tiers. The statute provides formulas for distribution of the taxes within each tier and allows an amount not to exceed one and one half percent of the tax revenue collected to be used for administration costs of the District.

After the allocation of taxes for administrative costs, the taxes are distributed to facilities as follows:

Tier

 I - Denver Museum of Nature and Science, Denver Zoological Gardens, Denver Art Museum, Denver Botanical Gardens, and Denver Center for the Performing Arts 	64.0%
 II - Scientific or cultural facilities in Colorado having annual operating income of more than \$1,250,000; as adjusted for inflation 	22.0%
III - Eligible scientific or cultural facilities approved by county cultural councils	14.0%
If total annual revenues exceed \$38 million dellars, after the allocation of	tayos fo

If total annual revenues exceed \$38 million dollars, after the allocation of taxes for administrative costs, the excess taxes are distributed to facilities as follows:

Tier

 I - Denver Museum of Nature and Science, Denver Zoological Gardens, Denver Art Museum, Denver Botanical Gardens, and Denver Center for the Performing Arts 	57.0%
 II - Scientific or cultural facilities in Colorado having annual operating income of more than \$1,250,000; as adjusted for inflation 	26.0%
III - Eligible scientific or cultural facilities approved by county cultural councils	17.0%

NOTE 1 DEFINITION OF REPORTING ENTITY (CONTINUED)

The District follows the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) accounting pronouncements which provide guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations and functions should be included within the financial reporting entity. GASB pronouncements set forth the financial accountability of a governmental organization's elected governing body as the basic criterion for including a possible component governmental organization in a primary government's legal entity. Financial accountability includes, but is not limited to, appointment of a voting majority of the organization's governing body, ability to impose its will on the organization, a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits or burdens and fiscal dependency.

The District is not financially accountable for any other organization, nor is the District a component unit of any other primary governmental entity.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 government. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a 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 customers or applicants 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. Taxes, internally dedicated resources and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate statements are provided for governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

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

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.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation</u> (Continued)

Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. The major sources of revenues susceptible to accrual are sales and use taxes. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the District.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the District's operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The special revenue fund is used to record the collection of sales and use taxes and the distribution thereof to eligible governmental entities and 501(c)(3) organizations, as required by the statute creating the District (see Note 1).

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

Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

Prepaid Items

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

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition cost 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.

Equipment of the District is depreciated using the straight-line method over a five-year life.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Compensated Absences

The District has a policy that allows employees to accumulate unused vacation benefits up to certain maximum hours. All such benefits are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Fund Equity

The District's fund balances in the governmental funds are reported in classifications based on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints for the specific purposes on which amounts in the fund can be spent. Fund balances are classified in one of five categories: 1) nonspendable, 2) restricted, 3) committed, 4) assigned, and 5) unassigned.

Nonspendable

Nonspendable fund balance represents 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 District has reported the amount equal to the reported deposits and prepaid items in the amount of \$21,794 as nonspendable as they do not constitute spendable resources even though they are a component of net position.

Restricted

Restricted fund balances reflect amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources because of state or federal laws or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors. Emergency reserves have been provided for as required by Article X, Section 20 of the Constitution of the State of Colorado (see Note 10). A portion of the General Fund balance in the amount of \$39,185 has been restricted in compliance with this requirement.

Committed

Committed fund balance is the amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a 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 specific use by taking formal Board action. The District has committed \$442,373 of the General Fund balance as an operating reserve, to be drawn upon during periods of economic fluctuation.

The District has committed \$400,000 of the General Fund balance as an election cost reserve, to be drawn upon for costs related to reauthorization in future years.

Assigned

Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by the Board of Director's intended use of these resources for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. The District did not have any assigned resources as of December 31, 2019.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fund Equity (Continued)

Unassigned

Unassigned fund balance represents the net resources in excess of the other spendable classifications. The District's policy is to spend unassigned fund balance and then the funds committed for operating reserves. The District considers all unassigned fund balances to be "reserves" for future operations or capital replacement as defined within Article X, Section 20 of the Constitution of the State of Colorado (see Note 10).

Budgetary Information

In accordance with the State Budget Law, the District's Board of Directors holds public hearings in the fall each year to approve the budget and appropriate the funds for the ensuing year. The appropriation is at the total fund expenditures level and lapses at year-end. The District's Board of Directors can modify the budget by line item within the total appropriation without notification. The appropriation can only be modified upon completion of notification and publication requirements. The budget includes each fund on its basis of accounting unless otherwise indicated.

Supplementary appropriations approved by the District for the year ended December 31, 2019 modified the appropriation from \$59,366,416 to \$65,447,233 in the Special Revenue Fund.

Budgets for both funds of the District are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at December 31, 2019 consisted of the following:

Due to General Fund from:

Special Revenue Fund

\$ 1.126.668

This balance resulted from the time lag between the dates that payments between funds are made.

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019 consisted of the following:

Transfer to General Fund from:

Special Revenue Fund

\$ 299,332

This transfer was used to move unrestricted interest revenues collected in the Special Revenue Fund to the General Fund in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Pensions. The District participates in the Local Government Division Trust Fund (LGDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension fund administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the LGDTF 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.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF) administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA) and additions to/deductions from the HCTF's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the HCTF. For this purpose, the HCTF recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2019 consisted of the following:

	 Amount
Deposits with Financial Institutions	\$ 1,130,293
Investments	 4,796,392
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 5,926,685

Cash Deposits

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 regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The eligible collateral is determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds. The pool for all the uninsured public deposits as a group is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to the aggregate uninsured deposits.

The State Commissioners for banks and financial services are required by statute to monitor the naming of eligible depositories and reporting of the uninsured deposits and assets maintained in the collateral pools.

At December 31, 2019, the District's cash deposits had a carrying balance of \$1,130,293.

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

<u>Investments</u>

Credit Risk

The District has adopted a formal investment policy in which the primary investment objectives shall be safety, liquidity, and yield.

The District has defined investment instruments meeting defined rating and risk criteria in which the District may invest, as follows:

- Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agency securities
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks rated in the highest tier by a national rating agency
- Commercial paper rated in the highest tier by a national rating agency
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- Certain money market funds
- Local government investment pools

The local government investment pool is the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust) and is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Interest Rate Risk

The District will minimize the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in general interest rates by:

- Structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity.
- Investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools.

To the extent possible, the District attempts to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. Unless matched to a specific cash flow, the District will not directly invest in securities maturing more than five years from the date of purchase.

As of December 31, 2019, the District had the following investments:

Investment	Maturity	F	Fair Value
Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (ColoTrust)	< 1 Year	\$	4,796,392

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

ColoTrust

As of December 31, 2019, the District had invested \$4,796,392 in the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (the Trust), an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces all state statutes governing the Trust. The Trust operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The Trust offers shares in two portfolios, COLOTRUST PRIME and COLOTRUST PLUS+. Both portfolios may invest in U.S. Treasury securities and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. treasury securities. COLOTRUST PLUS+ may also invest in certain obligations of U.S. government agencies, highest rated commercial paper and any security allowed under C.R.S. 24-75-601. A designated custodial bank serves as custodian for the Trust's portfolios pursuant to a custodian agreement. The custodian acts as safekeeping agent for the Trust's investment portfolios and provides services as the depository in connection with direct investments and withdrawals. The custodian's internal records segregate investments owned by the Trust. The Trust records its investments at fair value and the District records its investment in the Trust using the net asset value method. There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily, and there is no redemption notice period.

NOTE 4 EQUIPMENT

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

	 llance at ember 31,					_	alance at cember 31,
	2018	Αc	dditions	Ret	irements		2019
Capital Assets:							
Office Furniture and Equipment	\$ 14,853	\$	-	\$	(8,353)	\$	6,500
Less: Accumulated Depreciation for							
Office Furniture and Equipment	 10,086		1,300		(8,353)		3,033
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$ 4,767	\$	(1,300)	\$		\$	3,467

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in long-term obligations for the year ended December 31, 2019 were as follows:

	ance at ember 31,					 lance at ember 31,	С	urrent
	 2018	A	dditions	Re	tirements	2019	<u>P</u>	ortion
Compensated Absences	\$ 7,523	\$	37,789	\$	(36,613)	\$ 8,699	\$	8,699

Compensated absences are liquidated by the General Fund.

NOTE 6 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Rental Commitments

The District leased office space under an operating lease that expired in December 2019. Payments consisted of a base rent and an additional rent for the District's proportionate share of operating expenses. Parking spaces are also leased under a month-to-month lease.

In August 2019, the District executed a new lease for office space under an operating lease, which expires in December 2029. Payments consist of a base rent and an additional rent for the District's proportionate share of operating expenses.

Total rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2019 under these leases was \$60,902.

The minimum base rent for the office space is as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	 Amount
2020	\$ 51,172
2021	52,335
2022	53,498
2023	54,661
2024	55,824
Thereafter	296,565
	\$ 564,055

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

The District participates in the Local Government Division Trust Fund (LGDTF), 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 LGDTF 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 LGDTF that were in effect on the LGDTF's December 31, 2018 measurement date are listed below. A full copy of the bill can be found online at www.leg.colorado.gov.

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

- Increases employee contribution rates for the LGDTF by a total of 2% (to be phased in over a period of three years starting on July 1, 2019).
- 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.
- Expands eligibility to participate in the PERA DC Plan to members of the Local Government Division hired on or after January 1, 2019. Beginning January 1, 2021, and every year thereafter, employer contribution rates for the LGDTF will be adjusted to include a defined contribution supplement based on the employer contribution amount paid to defined contribution plan participant accounts that would have otherwise gone to the defined benefit trusts to pay down the unfunded liability plus any defined benefit investment earnings thereon.

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description

Eligible employees of the District are provided with pensions through the Local Government Division Trust Fund (LGDTF) — a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by PERA. Plan benefits are specified in Title 24, Article 51 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), administrative rules set forth at 8 C.C.R. 1502-1, and applicable provisions of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits Provided

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.

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

Benefits Provided (Continued)

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 HAS is calculated as the average of the highest annual salaries associated with three periods of 12 consecutive months under PERA-covered employment.
- 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.

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.

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. 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% 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% or the average CPI-W for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10% percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the LGDTF. The automatic adjustment provision may raise or lower the aforementioned AI for a given year by up to one-quarter of 1% 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 retirement benefit formula 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)

Benefits Provided (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

Eligible employees and the District are required to contribute to the LGDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, et seq. Eligible employees are required to contribute 8% of their PERA-includable salary. The employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	For the
	Year Ended
	December 31,
	2019
Employer Contribution Rate ¹	10.00 %
Amount of Employer Contribution Apportioned	
to the health Care Trust Fund as Specified	
in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f) ¹	(1.02)%
Amount Apportioned to the LGDTF ¹	8.98 %
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED)	
as Specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 ¹	2.20 %
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement	
(SAED) as Specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411 ¹	1.50 %
Total Employer Contribution Rate to the LGDTF ¹	12.68 %

^{*}Rates are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

Employer contributions are recognized by the LGDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the LGDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the LGDTF from the District were \$58,434 for the year ended December 31, 2019.

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

At December 31, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$753,101 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability 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 District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's contributions to the LGDTF for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the LGDTF.

At December 31, 2018, the District's proportion was 0.059902449%, which was an increase of 0.008207053% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of (\$71,228). At December 31, 2019, the District 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	\$	31,490	\$	-	
Changes of Assumptions or other Inputs		-		-	
Net Difference between Projected and Actual					
Earnings on Pension Plan Investments		98,075		-	
Changes in Proportion and Differences between					
Contributions Recognized and Proportionate Share					
of Contributions		60,183		-	
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date		58,434			
Total	\$	248,182	\$	-	

\$58,434 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 December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	A	Amount		
2020	\$	102,210		
2021		28,537		
2022		5,465		
2023		53,536		

Actuarial Assumptions

The December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation used the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions, and other inputs:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age
Price Inflation	2.40%
Real Wage Growth	1.10%
Wage Inflation	3.50%
Salary Increases, Including Wage Inflation	3.50 - 10.45%
Long-Term Investment Rate of Return, Net of Pension	
Plan Investment Expenses, Including Price Inflation	7.25%
Discount Rate	7.25%
Future Post-Retirement Benefit Increases:	
PERA Benefit Structure Hired Prior to January 1, 2007,	
and DPS Benefit Structure (Automatic)	2.00%
PERA Benefit Structure Hired After December 31, 2006	
(Ad Hoc, Substantively Automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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.

Future Post Retirement Benefit Increases:

PERA Benefit Structure Hired Prior to January 1, 2007; and DPS Benefit Structure (Automatic)

PERA Benefit Structure hired after December 31, 2006 (Ad Hoc, Substantively Automatic)

0% through 2019 and 1.5% Compounded Annually, Thereafter 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.

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 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.

The mortality assumption for disabled retirees was based on 90% of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2016 valuation 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 PERA's 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 LGDTF, 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 by the investment consultant 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 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

	Target	30-Year Expected Geometric
Asset Class	Allocation	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%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Discount Rate (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. 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 included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process used by the plan to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. 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 LGDTF'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% on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. 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 District'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	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.25%)	(7.25%)	(8.25%)
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,152,089	\$ 753,101	\$ 419,308

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

During the 2019 legislative session, the Colorado General Assembly passed HB 19-1217: *PERA Public Employees' Retirement Association Local Government Division Member Contribution Rate.* The bill was signed into law by Governor Polis on May 20, 2019, and eliminates the 2 percent increase in the contribution rate for members in the Local Government Division mandated by SB 18-200.

Defined Contribution Pension Plans

Voluntary Investment Program

Plan Description

Employees of the District that are also members of the LGDTF may voluntarily contribute to the Voluntary Investment Program, an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) defined contribution plan administered by PERA. Title 24, Article 51, Part 14 of the C.R.S., as amended, assigns the authority to establish the Plan provisions to the PERA Board of Trustees. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report for the Program. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Funding Policy

The Voluntary Investment Program is funded by voluntary member contributions up the maximum limits set by the Internal Revenue Service, as established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 1402 of the C.R.S., as amended. In addition, the District has agreed to match employee contributions up to 5% of covered salary as determined by the Internal Revenue Service. Employees are immediately vested in their own contributions, employer contributions and investment earnings. For the year ended December 31, 2019, program members contributed \$20,114 and the District recognized pension expense of \$20,114 for the Voluntary Investment Program.

NOTE 8 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan Description

Eligible employees of the SCFD are provided with postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) through the Health Care Trust Fund (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.

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 Division, School Division, Local Government Division and Judicial Division Trust Funds), 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.

Eligibility to enroll in PERACare is voluntary and includes, among others, benefit recipients and their eligible dependents, as well as certain surviving spouses, divorced spouses and guardians. 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 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (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% 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.

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 District is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the District were \$4,701 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 December 31, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$63,203 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability 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 pension liability to December 31, 2018. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's 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 District's proportion was 0.0046454365%, which was an increase of .0006284629% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

NOTE 8 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

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

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$6,956. At December 31, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	 ed Outflows esources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	\$ 229	\$	96	
Changes of Assumptions or other Inputs	443		-	
Net Difference between Projected and Actual				
Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	363		-	
Changes in Proportion and Differences between				
Contributions Recognized and Proportionate Share				
Share of Contributions	8,582		-	
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	 4,701			
Total	\$ 14,318	\$	96	

\$4,701 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction in the net OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 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,	Aı	mount
2020	\$	1,933
2021		1,933
2022		1,933
2023		2,185
2024		1,480
Thereafter		58

NOTE 8 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

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

Actuarial Assumptions

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

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age
Price Inflation	2.40%
Real Wage Growth	1.10%
Wage Inflation	3.50%
Salary Increases, Including Wage Inflation	3.50 - 10.45%
Long-Term Investment Rate of Return, Net of Pension Plan	
Investment Expenses, Including Price Inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Future Post Retirement Benefit Increases:	
PERA Benefit Structure Hired Prior to January 1, 2007;	2.00% Compounded Annually
and DPS Benefit Structure (Automatic)	Annually
PERA Benefit Structure hired after December 31, 2006	Financed by the
(Ad Hoc, Substantively Automatic)	Annual Increase Reserve

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 65 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	 lembers Without care 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.

NOTE 8 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

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

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees in the PERA Benefit Structure who are age 65 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:

		r Members t Medicare
Medicare Plan	P	art 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:

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%

NOTE 8 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

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

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.

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% of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

NOTE 8 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

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

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

	Target	30-Year Expected Geometric
Asset Class	Allocation	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	

NOTE 8 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

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

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

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% C	ecrease in	Cur	rent Trend	1%	Increase in	
	Tre	nd Rates		Rates	Tre	end Rates	
PERACare Medicare Trend Rate		4.00%		5.00%	6.00%		
Initial Medicare Part A Trend Rate	:	2.25%		3.25%		4.25%	
Ultimate Medicare Part A Trend Rate		4.00%		5.00%		6.00%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	61,458	\$	63,203	\$	65,211	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability 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, 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 used by the plan to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Transfers of a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the end of the month.

NOTE 8 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (CONTINUED)

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

Discount Rate (Continued)

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% 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. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability, as well as what the District's 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%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current discount rate:

		Current Discount						
	1%	Decrease	Rate		1% Increase			
	(6.25%)	(7.25%)	(8.25%)		
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	70,719	\$	63,203	\$	56,778		

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

NOTE 9 RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees, or acts of God.

The District is a member of the Colorado Special Districts Property and Liability Pool (Pool) as of December 31, 2019. The Pool is an organization created by intergovernmental agreement to provide property, liability, public officials' liability, boiler and machinery and workers compensation coverage to its members. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The District pays annual premiums to the Pool for liability, property, public officials' liability and workers compensation coverage. In the event aggregated losses incurred by the Pool exceed amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and funds accumulated by the Pool, the Pool may require additional contributions from the Pool members. Any excess funds which the Pool determines are not needed for purposes of the Pool may be returned to the members pursuant to a distribution formula.

NOTE 10 TAX, REVENUE, SPENDING AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, commonly known as the Taxpayer's Bill of Rights (TABOR) contains tax, spending, revenue, and debt limitations, which apply to the state of Colorado and all local governments.

Spending and revenue limits are determined based on the prior year's Fiscal Year Spending adjusted for allowable increases based upon inflation and local growth. Fiscal Year Spending is generally defined as expenditures plus reserve increases with certain exceptions. Revenue in excess of the Fiscal Year Spending limit must be refunded unless the voters approve retention of such revenue.

On November 7, 1995, District voters approved retention of revenue in excess of the Fiscal Year Spending limit through June 30, 2006. On November 2, 2004, District voters approved retention of such revenue through June 30, 2018. On November 8, 2016, District voters approved retention of such revenue through June 30, 2030.

TABOR requires local governments to establish Emergency Reserves. These reserves must be at least 3% of Fiscal Year Spending (excluding bonded debt service). Local governments are not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls, or salary or benefit increases.

The District, in consultation with legal counsel, has determined that Emergency Reserves should not accumulate in the Special Revenue Fund. All sales and use taxes collected in that fund will be distributed to the various tiers, pursuant to the statute, which created the District (see Note 1).

The District's management believes it is in compliance with the provisions of TABOR. However, TABOR is complex and subject to interpretation. Many of the provisions, including the interpretation of how to calculate Fiscal Year Spending limits will require judicial interpretation.

NOTE 11 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing these financial statements, the District has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through July 23, 2020, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Subsequent to year-end, the World Health Organization declared the spread of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) a worldwide pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic is having significant effects on global markets, supply chains, businesses, and communities. Specific to the District, COVID-19 may impact various parts of its 2020 operations and financial results including, but not limited to, a reduction in sales and use tax revenues, increased costs for emergency preparedness and shortages of personnel. Management believes the District is taking appropriate actions to mitigate the negative effects that are expected. However, the size, scope and duration of the impact of COVID-19 is unknown and cannot be reasonably estimated as these events occurred subsequent to year-end and are still developing.

During the period from January 1, 2020 through July 23, 2020, both domestic and international equity markets have experienced substantial volatility and may be of an historic nature. Any losses relating to the District's investment in external investment pools are not reflected in the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019 as these events occurred subsequent to year-end and are still developing. However, in adherence to the District's investment policy described in Note 3, all of the financial assets available for distribution are normally invested in ColoTrust accounts in order to maximize safety.



SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY DECEMBER 31, 2019

Fiscal Year	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Plan Measurement Date	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
(Entity)'s Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.059902449%	0.051695396%	0.049808822%	0.049761173%	0.050408993%	0.049903939%
(Entity)'s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 753,101	\$ 575,592	\$ 672,589	\$ 548,160	\$ 451,820	\$ 410,670
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability associated with the (Entity) **						
Total	\$ 753,101	\$ 575,592	\$ 672,589	\$ 548,160	\$ 451,820	\$ 410,670
(Entity)'s Covered Payroll	392,568	326,116	302,132	282,605	276,219	266,242
(Entity)'s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	191.8%	176.5%	222.6%	194.0%	163.6%	154.2%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	75.96%	79.37%	73.6%	76.9%	80.7%	77.7%

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of December 31 based on the measurement date of the Plan. Information earlier than 2014 was not available.

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS DECEMBER 31, 2019

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 58,434	\$ 49,819	\$ 41,352	\$ 38,310	\$ 35,834	\$ 35,025	\$ 33,760	\$ 31,717	\$ 31,268	\$ 31,033
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	58,434	49,819	41,352	38,310	35,834	35,025	33,760	31,717	31,268	31,033
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ -	\$ -	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ -
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 460,840	\$ 392,568	\$ 326,116	\$ 302,132	\$ 282,605	\$ 276,219	\$ 266,242	\$ 250,134	\$ 246,593	\$ 244,740
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	12.68%	12.69%	12.68%	12.68%	12.68%	12.68%	12.68%	12.68%	12.68%	12.68%

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of December 31.

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY DECEMBER 31, 2019

Fiscal Year	2019		2018		2017	
Plan Measurement Date	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017		December 31, 201	
(Entity)'s Proportion (Percentage) of the Collective Net OPEB Liability	0.0046454365%		0.0040169736%			0.0038235061%
(Entity)'s Proportionate Share of the Collective Net OPEB Liability	\$	63,203	\$	52,205	\$	49,573
Covered Payroll	\$	392,568	\$	326,116	\$	302,132
(Entity)'s Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		16.10%		16.01%		16.41%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		17.03%		17.53%		16.72%

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of December 31 based on the measurement date of the Plan. Information earlier than 2017 was not available.

SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL FACILITIES DISTRICT REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF DISTRICT OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS DECEMBER 31, 2019

		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
Contractually Required Contribution	\$	4,701	\$	4,008	\$	3,326	\$	3,082	\$	2,883	\$	2,817	\$	2,716	\$	2,551	\$	2,515	\$	2,496	
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution		4,701		4,008		3,326		3,082		2,883		2,817		2,716		2,551		2,515		2,496	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 4	460,840	\$	392,568	\$	326,116	\$	302,132	\$	282,605	\$	276,219	\$	266,242	\$	250,134	\$	246,593	\$	244,740	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%		1.02%	

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of December 31.