

**ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING**

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**June 30, 2019**

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## JOHN CUTLER & ASSOCIATES

Board of Directors  
Academy of Urban Learning  
Denver, Colorado

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

#### Opinions

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

## Other Matters

### *Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the budgetary comparison information, schedules of the Academy's proportionate share, and schedules of the Academy's contributions on pages 38-42 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

*John Cutler & Associates, LLC*

October 18, 2019

## **Academy of Urban Learning Management's Discussion and Analysis**

As management of Academy of Urban Learning (AUL or the School), we offer readers of Academy of Urban Learning's financial statements our narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

### **Financial Highlights**

The year ended June 30, 2019 is the fourteenth year of operations for AUL. As of June 30, 2019, net position increased by \$330,152 to \$(417,569). This negative balance is the result of the implementation of regulations under the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) Numbers 68 and 75. Further information about GASB 68 and 75 is provided in Notes 6 and 7 of the financial statements.

The operations of the School are funded primarily by tax revenue received under the Colorado School Finance Act in Per Pupil Revenue. Such revenue for the year was \$1,093,384. At the close of the fiscal year, Academy of Urban Learning's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$427,817, an increase of \$112,511 from prior year. This increase is the result of closely monitoring spending throughout the year.

### **Overview of Financial Statements**

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

#### ***Government-Wide Financial Statements***

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

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

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

The government-wide statement of activities distinguishes functions/programs of the School supported primarily by Per Pupil Revenue or other revenues passed through from the authorizer (Denver Public Schools). The governmental activities of the School include instruction and supporting services.

### ***Fund Financial Statements***

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School, like other governmental units or schools, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

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

The School adopts annually appropriated budgets for any governmental funds. A budgetary comparison schedule for the governmental fund has been provided herein.

### ***Notes to the Financial Statements***

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. This information is provided in pages 6-37.

## Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the School's financial position. In the case of Academy of Urban Learning, liabilities exceeded assets resulting in a net position of \$(417,569) in FY 2018-2019. Again, this is directly related to the Pension Plan and the Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) liabilities reporting requirements under GASB 68 and 75. Of the School's total net position, \$48,000 is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment. Accordingly, these funds are not available to satisfy the school's general operating expenses.

### Academy of Urban Learning's Net Position Governmental Activities

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and investments	\$ 507,443	\$ 322,776
Accounts Receivable	2,590	44,903
Prepaid Expenses	9,215	4,729
Capital Assets, Net of Accum Depreciation	13,101	17,950
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>532,349</b>	<b>390,358</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>		
Related to Pensions	229,736	219,169
Related to OPEB	8,162	6,389
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	<b>237,898</b>	<b>225,558</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts Payable	-	88
Accrued Salaries & Benefits	76,431	57,014
Unearned Revenue	15,000	-
Noncurrent Liability – Net Pension Liability	755,621	1,002,034
Noncurrent Liability – OPEB Liability	50,735	56,805
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>897,787</b>	<b>1,115,941</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>		
Related to Pensions	284,141	245,923
Related to OPEB	5,888	1,773
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<b>290,029</b>	<b>247,696</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Investment in Capital Assets	13,101	17,950
Restricted for Emergencies	48,000	39,000
Unrestricted	(478,670)	(804,671)
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$ (417,569)</b>	<b>\$ (747,721)</b>

The largest portion of the School's assets is in cash and investments, at 95% of total assets in 2019.

**Academy of Urban Learning's Change in Net Position  
Governmental Activities**

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Program Revenue:		
Charges for Services	-	-
Operating Grants and Contributions	185,287	193,143
Capital Grants and Contributions	18,891	12,859
Total Program Revenue	<u>204,178</u>	<u>206,002</u>
General Revenue:		
Per Pupil Revenue	1,093,384	787,817
Mill Levy Revenue	487,555	392,783
Interest	4,753	2,959
Unrestricted State Contribution	41,829	-
Other Income	11,479	5,264
Total General Revenue	<u>1,639,000</u>	<u>1,188,823</u>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<u>1,843,178</u>	<u>1,394,825</u>
Expenses:		
Current:		
Instruction	703,561	813,142
Supporting Services	809,465	802,768
Total Expenses	<u>1,513,026</u>	<u>1,615,910</u>
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position</b>	330,152	(221,085)
<b>Net Position, Beginning</b>	<u>(747,721)</u>	<u>(526,636)</u>
<b>Net Position, Ending</b>	<u>\$ (417,569)</u>	<u>\$ (747,721)</u>

The largest portion of the School's revenues came from per pupil revenue – 59%, respectively in 2019.

**Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds**

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

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the School’s General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$427,817, an increase of \$112,511 from prior year.

### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

The School approves a final general fund budget in May based on enrollment projections for the school year. In October, after enrollment stabilizes, adjustments are made to the budget. At year-end, the School had some variances between its final budgeted and actual activities. Overall, the School recognized \$11,613 more revenue than expected and spent \$(21,106) less than planned, when compared to the final budget. One budget amendment was made during FY 2018-2019.

### **Capital Assets & Long-Term Debt**

The School has invested in capital assets for tenant improvements made to the School's facility. Depreciation expenses for capital assets are booked under Supporting Services of the School’s operations.

The School has no long-term debt obligations.

### **Economic Factors and Next Year’s Budget**

The primary factor driving the budget for Academy of Urban Learning is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2018-2019 school year was 126.00 funded students. This information was analyzed as part of the 2019-2020 budget which is projecting a 120.00 funded student count.

### **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Academy of Urban Learning’s finances for all those with an interest in the School’s finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the School:

Academy of Urban Learning  
2417 W. 29th Ave.  
Denver, CO 80211

## **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

As of June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities	
	2019	2018
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash	\$ 507,443	\$ 322,776
Accounts Receivable	2,590	44,903
Prepaid Assets	9,215	4,729
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	13,101	17,950
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>532,349</b>	<b>390,358</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>		
Related to Pensions	229,736	219,169
Related to OPEB	8,162	6,389
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	<b>237,898</b>	<b>225,558</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts Payable	-	88
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	76,431	57,014
Unearned Revenue	15,000	-
Noncurrent Liability - Net Pension Liability	755,621	1,002,034
Noncurrent Liability - OPEB Liability	50,735	56,805
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>897,787</b>	<b>1,115,941</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>		
Related to Pensions	284,141	245,923
Related to OPEB	5,888	1,773
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	<b>290,029</b>	<b>247,696</b>
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Investment in Capital Assets	13,101	17,950
Restricted for Capital Construction	-	-
Restricted for Emergencies	48,000	39,000
Unrestricted	(478,670)	(804,671)
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION</b>	<b>\$ (417,569)</b>	<b>\$ (747,721)</b>

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
Year Ended June 30, 2019

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	PROGRAM REVENUES			Net Expense (Revenue) and Changes in Net Position	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					2019	2018
<b>Governmental Activities</b>						
Instructional	\$ 689,238	\$ -	\$ 185,287	\$ -	\$ (503,951)	\$ (619,999)
Supporting Services	823,788	-	-	18,891	(804,897)	(789,909)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 1,513,026</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 185,287</u>	<u>\$ 18,891</u>	(1,308,848)	(1,409,908)
GENERAL REVENUES						
					1,093,384	787,817
Per Pupil Revenue					487,555	392,783
Mill Levy Override					4,753	2,959
Interest					41,829	-
Unrestricted State Contribution					11,479	5,264
Other Income						
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES					<u>1,639,000</u>	<u>1,188,823</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					330,152	(221,085)
NET POSITION, Beginning					<u>(747,721)</u>	<u>(526,636)</u>
NET POSITION, Ending					<u>\$ (417,569)</u>	<u>\$ (747,721)</u>

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
June 30, 2019

	<u>GENERAL FUND</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 507,443	\$ 322,776
Prepaid Assets	9,215	4,729
Accounts Receivable	2,590	44,903
	<u>519,248</u>	<u>372,408</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 519,248</u>	<u>\$ 372,408</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ 88
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	76,431	57,014
Deferred Revenue	15,000	-
	<u>91,431</u>	<u>57,102</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>91,431</u>	<u>57,102</u>
FUND EQUITY		
Fund Balance		
Nonpendable	9,215	4,729
Restricted for Emergencies	48,000	39,000
Unassigned	370,602	227,848
	<u>427,817</u>	<u>271,577</u>
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	<u>427,817</u>	<u>271,577</u>
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	13,101	17,950
Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. This liability includes net pension liability of (\$755,621), Net OPEB liability of (\$50,735), deferred outflows related to pensions of \$294,510, deferred outflows relating to OPEB of \$8,162, deferred inflows relating to pensions of (\$284,141) and deferred inflows relating to OPEB (\$5,888).	<u>(858,487)</u>	<u>(1,080,977)</u>
Net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$ (417,569)</u>	<u>\$ (791,450)</u>

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

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

	<u>GENERAL FUND</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
REVENUES		
Local Sources	\$ 1,605,189	\$ 1,228,280
State and Federal Sources	196,160	166,545
	<u>1,801,349</u>	<u>1,394,825</u>
TOTAL REVENUES		
EXPENDITURES		
Current		
Instruction	829,871	739,893
Supporting Services	858,967	759,586
	<u>1,688,838</u>	<u>1,499,479</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	112,511	(104,654)
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	<u>315,306</u>	<u>419,960</u>
FUND BALANCES, Ending	<u>\$ 427,817</u>	<u>\$ 315,306</u>

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

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

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 112,511
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount of current period depreciation.	(4,849)
Deferred Charges related to pensions are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for the government-wide funds that amount is capitalized and amortized.	<u>222,490</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 330,152</u></u>

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

# ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

The Academy of Urban Learning (the “Academy”) was organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Academics Act to form and operate a charter Academy within the Denver Public Academy District (the “District”) in the State of Colorado. The Academy began classes in the fall of 2005.

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

#### **Reporting Entity**

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

Based on the application of these criteria, the Academy does not include additional organizations within its reporting entity. However, the Academy is a component unit of the Denver Public Academy District.

#### **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 Academy. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column.

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

Program revenues include 1) charges to students or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

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

**Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements** (Continued)

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

**Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation**

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

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

Intergovernmental revenues, grants, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Academy.

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

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

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

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

The Academy reports the following major governmental fund:

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

**Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

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

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

**Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position**

*Investments* – Investments are reported at fair value.

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

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

*Unearned Revenues* – Unearned revenues include grant funds that have been collected but the corresponding expense has not been incurred.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

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

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

*Capital Assets* – Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Academy as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. 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.

Leasehold improvements of the Academy are depreciated using the straight-line method over ten years.

*Long-Term Debt* – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bond issuance costs are recognized as expense in the period where they are incurred. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period.

The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as current expenditures.

*Net Position* – The government-wide fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. Investment in capital assets is intended to reflect the portion of net position which is associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost. Restricted net position is liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use. Unrestricted net position represents assets that do not have any third party limitations on their use.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

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

- Nonspendable – amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form (such as inventories and prepaid amounts) or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Academy reports its prepaid amounts as nonspendable.
- Restricted – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Academy has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies. The Academy has also classified the fund balance of the Building Corporation as restricted for debt service.
- Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The Academy did not have any committed resources as of June 30, 2019.
- Unassigned – This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

The Academy would typically use Restricted fund balances first, followed by Committed resources, and then Assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend Unassigned fund balances.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

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

**Compensated Absences**

The Academy's policy allows employees to accumulate Paid Time Off (PTO) during the year. Upon termination of employment, no payment is made to the employee for accrued but unpaid PTO, therefore no liability has been recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

**Risk Management**

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

**Comparative Data**

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

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

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

**Budgets and Budgetary Accounting**

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

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

**NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS**

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

Deposits	\$ 309,581
Investments	<u>197,862</u>
Total	<u>\$ 507,443</u>

**Deposits**

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. At June 30, 2019, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the Academy are eligible public depositories. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group.

The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. The Academy has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2019, the Academy had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$309,581. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$329,725. Of these balances, \$250,000 were covered by federal depository insurance and \$79,725 were covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institutions name (PDPA).

**Investments**

Interest Rate Risk

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

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

**Investments** (Continued)

Credit Risk

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

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

It is the Academy's policy to follow Colorado State statutes guidelines for managing credit risk or interest rate risk.

Fair Value

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

**Local Government Investment Pools**

The Academy had invested \$197,862 in the Colorado Government Liquid Asset Trust (COLOTRUST) which has a credit rating of AAAM by Standard and Poor's. COLOTRUST is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds and is regulated by the State Securities Commissioner. It operates similarly to a money market fund and each share is equal in value to \$1.00. Investments consist of U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agency securities. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities owned are held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the entities.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

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

**Investments** (Continued)

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

**NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

	Balance <u>June 30, 2017</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance <u>June 30, 2018</u>
<b>Governmental Activities</b>				
Building Improvements	\$ 48,489	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,489
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>				
Building Improvements	30,538	4,850	-	35,388
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 17,951</u>	<u>\$ 4,850</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 13,101</u>

Depreciation is charged to the supporting services program of the Academy.

**NOTE 5: ACCRUED SALARIES AND BENEFITS**

Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from August to July but are earned during a school year of nine months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2019, were \$76,431. Accordingly, the accrued compensation is reflected as a liability in the accompanying financial statements of the General Fund.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

**NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN**

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

*Pensions.* The Academy participates in the Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund (DPS Division), a single-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 DPS Division 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 DPS Division are listed below. A full copy of the bill can be found online at [www.leg.colorado.gov](http://www.leg.colorado.gov).

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

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

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** (Continued)

- 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.

**General Information about the Pension Plan**

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

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

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

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5 percent and then multiplied by years of service credit
- \$15 times the first 10 years of service credit plus \$20 times service credit over 10 years plus a monthly amount equal to the annuitized member contribution account balance based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

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

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

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

**General Information about the Pension Plan** (Continued)

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2018, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments in certain years, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Pursuant to SB 18-200, there are no annual increases (AI) for 2018 and 2019 for all benefit recipients. Thereafter, benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007 and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive an annual increase, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 1.5 percent or the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) for the prior calendar year.

Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment after January 1, 2007 will receive the lessor of an annual increase of 1.5 percent or the average CPI-W for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the DPS Division. The automatic adjustment provision may raise or lower the aforementioned AI for a given year by up to one-quarter of 1 percent based on the parameters specified C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

Disability benefits are available for eligible employees once they reach five years of earned service credit and are determined to meet the definition of disability. The disability benefit amount is based on the lifetime retirement benefit formula(s) shown above considering a minimum 20 years of service credit, if deemed disabled. Survivor benefits are determined by several factors, which include the amount of earned service credit, highest average salary of the deceased, the benefit structure(s) under which service credit was obtained, and the qualified survivor(s) who will receive the benefits.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

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

**General Information about the Pension Plan** (Continued)

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

	January 1, 2018 Through December 31, 2018	January 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2019
Employer contribution rate	10.15%	10.15%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the DPS HCTF as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02%)	(1.02%)
PCOP offset as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-412	(14.18%)	(13.48%)
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%	5.50%
<b>Total employer contribution rate to the DPS Division</b>	<b>4.95%</b>	<b>5.65%</b>

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

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING  
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 June 30, 2019

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

**General Information about the Pension Plan** (Continued)

Employer contributions are recognized by the DPS Division in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the DPS Division. Employer contributions recognized by the DPS Division from Academy were \$58,983 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

The net pension liability for the DPS Division 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 Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Academy's contributions to the DPS Division for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity .

At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported a liability of \$755,617 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

The amount recognized by the Academy as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with Academy were as follows:

Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$755,621
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the Academy	\$391,480
Total	\$1,147,101

At December 31, 2018, the Academy's proportion was 0.07387 percent, which was a decrease of 0.0379 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

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

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Academy recognized pension income of \$53,696 and revenue of \$41,829 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$46,360	\$742
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$53,480	\$16,943
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$96,598	N/A
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	N/A,	\$266,456
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$33,298	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$229,736</b>	<b>\$284,141</b>

\$33,298 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2020	\$69,076
2021	(\$49,637)
2022	(\$50,278)
2023	(\$9,374)
2024	(\$47,490)

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Several factors were considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption for the DPS Division, 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.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

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

<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return</b>
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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

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

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

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including scheduled increases in SB 18-200. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employer contributions also include current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- As specified in law, the State will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.

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

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the DPS Division’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

*Sensitivity of the Academy’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 percent, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$1,121,341	\$755,621	\$451,253

*Pension plan fiduciary net position.* Detailed information about the DPS Division’s fiduciary net position is available in PERA’s CAFR which can be obtained at [www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports](http://www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports).

**Taxable Pension Certificates of Participation (PCOPs)**

The District issued Taxable Pension Certificates of Participation (PCOPs) on July 17, 1997 to fully fund the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of the Plan. Full funding of the UALL reduced the employer contribution rate from the full funding rate of 15.75% to the normal cost rate of 4.98%. This rate is based upon actuarially determined contribution requirements, the approval and recommendation of the Plan’s Board and approval of the District’s Board of Education. The Academy contributed 9.54%, 9.60% and 10.02%, of covered payroll for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively, to the District to cover its obligation relating to the PCOPs. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017 the Academy made contributions totaling \$87,759, \$74,069 and \$74,740, respectively, to the District towards its PCOPs obligation.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

**Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

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

**General Information about the OPEB Plan**

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

*Benefits provided.* The DPS HCTF provides a health care premium subsidy to eligible participating PERA benefit recipients and retirees who choose to enroll in one of the PERA health care plans, however, the subsidy is not available if only enrolled in the dental and/or vision plan(s). The health care premium subsidy is based upon the benefit structure under which the member retires and the member's years of service credit. For members who retire having service credit with employers in the Denver Public Schools (DPS) Division and one or more of the other four Divisions (State, School, Local Government and Judicial), the premium subsidy is allocated between the Heath Care Trust Fund (HCTF) and the 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.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

**General Information about the OPEB Plan** (Continued)

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

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

*PERA Benefit Structure*

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

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

*DPS Benefit Structure*

The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for retirees who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for retirees who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

**General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)**

The basis for the maximum subsidy, in each case, is for retirees with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5 percent reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The retiree pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

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

*Contributions.* Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1)(f) of the C.R.S., as amended, certain contributions are apportioned to the DPS HCTF. PERA reporting agencies of the DPS Division are required to contribute at a rate of 1.02 percent of PERA-includable salary into the DPS HCTF.

Employer contributions are recognized by the DPS HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the DPS HCTF from Academy were \$9,383 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported a liability of \$50,735 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the DPS HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2018. The Academy proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on Academy contributions to the DPS HCTF for the calendar year 2018 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the DPS HCTF.

At December 31, 2018, the Academy proportion was 0.11232 percent, which was an increase of 0.0008 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2017.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Academy recognized OPEB expense of \$7,399. At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	N/A	\$5,888
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$4	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	\$1,027	N/A
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	\$2,136	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$4,995	N/A
Total	\$8,162	\$5,888

\$4,995 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<b>Year ended June 30, :</b>	
2020	(\$788)
2020	\$39
2021	\$38
2022	\$72
2023	(\$875)
Thereafter	(\$1,207)

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

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

<b>Medicare Plan</b>	<b>Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A</b>
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.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

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%

Mortality assumptions for the determination of the total pension liability for the DPS Division as shown below are applied, as applicable, in the determination of the total OPEB liability for the DPS HCTF. Affiliated employers of the DPS Division participate in the DPS HCTF.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

Healthy 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 DPS Division were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

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

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

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

<b>Asset Class</b>	<b>Target Allocation</b>	<b>30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return</b>
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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

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%.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

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

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

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.25%	3.25%	4.25%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	4.00%	5.00%	6.00%
Net OPEB Liability	\$50,720	\$50,735	\$50,752

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

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
June 30, 2019

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

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$58,085	\$50,735	\$44,443

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

**NOTE 8: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

**Facilities Use Agreement**

The School entered into a Facilities Use Agreement with the District for their building. The School and the District amended the Facilities Use Agreement beginning July 7, 2013. The amended agreement calculates the annual Facilities Use Fee based on number of enrolled students at a rate of \$773 per student. The new agreement’s expiration date is concurrent with the Academy’s charter agreement. Total rent expense for the year ended June 30, 2019 for this lease was \$99,002.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

**Claims and Judgments**

The Academy participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by grants received from other governmental units. Expenditures financed by grants are subject to audit by the appropriate grantor government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, the Academy may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of June 30, 2019, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited, but the Academy believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the Academy.

**Tabor Amendment**

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed the Tabor Amendment to the State Constitution, which limits state and local government tax powers and imposes spending limitations. Fiscal year 1993 provides the basis for limits in future years to which may be applied allowable increases for inflation and student enrollment. Revenue received in excess of the limitations may be required to be refunded. The Academy believes it has complied with the Amendment.

As required by the Amendment, the Academy has established a reserve for emergencies. At June 30, 2019, the reserve of \$48,000 was recorded as a reservation of fund balance in the General Fund. The Academy has designated their deposits and prepaids as assets to cover this reserve.

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

The net position of the governmental activities is in a deficit position in the amount of \$417,569 due to the Academy including its Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB liability per the requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 75.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

GENERAL FUND  
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE  
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	2019			VARIANCE	2018 ACTUAL
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Revenue	\$ 1,011,936	\$ 1,093,384	\$ 1,093,384	\$ -	\$ 787,817
Mill Levy Override	366,719	487,972	487,555	(417)	392,783
Grants and Donations	7,000	27,000	8,018	(18,982)	39,457
Interest	2,500	4,000	4,753	753	2,959
Other	3,000	9,500	11,479	1,979	5,264
State and Federal Sources					
Grants and Donations	166,039	167,880	196,160	28,280	166,545
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>1,557,194</b>	<b>1,789,736</b>	<b>1,801,349</b>	<b>11,613</b>	<b>1,394,825</b>
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries	813,961	928,211	945,308	(17,097)	784,904
Employee Benefits	197,661	236,823	261,782	(24,959)	183,734
Purchased Services	373,489	389,688	358,692	30,996	448,758
Supplies and Materials	47,722	57,222	54,189	3,033	51,237
Property	6,800	41,000	38,992	2,008	3,339
Other	47,000	57,000	29,875	27,125	27,507
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>1,486,633</b>	<b>1,709,944</b>	<b>1,688,838</b>	<b>21,106</b>	<b>1,499,479</b>
<b>CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>70,561</b>	<b>79,792</b>	<b>112,511</b>	<b>32,719</b>	<b>(104,654)</b>
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	254,851	315,306	315,306	-	419,960
FUND BALANCE, Ending	<u>\$ 325,412</u>	<u>\$ 395,098</u>	<u>\$ 427,817</u>	<u>\$ 32,719</u>	<u>\$ 315,306</u>

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

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

Years Ended December 31,

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.1323%	0.1295%	0.1092%	0.1055%	0.1118%	0.0739%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 687,964	\$ 808,695	\$ 888,586	\$ 1,155,389	\$ 1,005,034	\$ 755,621
State of Colorado Proportionate Share the Net Pension Liability associated of with the School	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>391,480</u>
Total	687,964	808,695	888,586	1,155,389	1,005,034	1,147,101
School's covered payroll	721,390	\$ 763,096	\$ 683,745	\$ 732,747	\$ 765,199	\$ 919,908
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	95.4%	106.0%	130.0%	157.7%	131.3%	82.1%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.3%	83.9%	79.3%	74.1%	79.5%	75.7%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS  
SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 38,154	\$ 23,159	\$ 20,172	\$ 31,957	\$ 34,398	\$ 58,983
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	<u>38,154</u>	<u>23,159</u>	<u>20,172</u>	<u>31,957</u>	<u>34,398</u>	<u>58,983</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 794,069	\$ 704,614	\$ 674,167	\$ 732,747	\$ 763,473	\$ 919,908
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	4.80%	3.29%	2.99%	4.36%	4.51%	6.41%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

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

Years Ended December 31,

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.1055%	0.1115%	0.1123%
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 57,491	\$ 56,805	\$ 50,735
School's covered-employee payroll	\$ 732,747	\$ 765,199	\$ 763,473
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	7.8%	7.4%	6.6%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	25.2%	30.5%	34.7%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS  
DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 7,551	\$ 7,787	\$ 9,383
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	<u>7,551</u>	<u>7,787</u>	<u>9,383</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's covered-employee payroll	\$ 740,347	\$ 763,473	\$ 919,908
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.