Wyatt Academy

(A Component Unit of Denver Public Schools)

Financial Statements

June 30, 2019

HINKLE & COMPANY PC

Strategic Business Advisors

Wyatt Academy
(A Component Unit of Denver Public Schools)
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HINKLE & COMPANY PC
Strategic Business Advisors

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors
Wyatt Academy
Denver, Colorado

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

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

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the 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 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.

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Opinions

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

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the 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.

Hinkle & Company, PC

Greenwood Village, Colorado
October 16, 2019

Wyatt Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

As management of Wyatt Academy (Wyatt or the School), we offer readers of Wyatt Academy's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information provided in the accompanying financial statements.

Financial Highlights

The year ended June 30, 2019 is the twentieth year of operations for Wyatt. As of June 30, 2019, net position increased by $269,864 to $(1,058,971). Wyatt Academy's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of $639,143, a decrease of $(665,114) from the prior year.

The operations of the School are funded primarily by tax revenue received under the Colorado School Finance Act in Per Pupil Revenue (PPR). Tax revenue for the year from PPR was $1,503,195.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is 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 the School's assets and liabilities, and deferred inflows and outflows, with the difference being reported as net position. Over time, the increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how net position changed during the year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (for example, salaries and benefits earned but unpaid as of year-end).

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 School's authorizer (Denver Public Schools). The governmental activities of Wyatt 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 keeps track of these monies to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

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 balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The School maintains one governmental fund and adopts an annually appropriated budget for the fund. A budgetary comparison schedule is included and demonstrates that spending did exceed the School's budget. See below for more information.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the School's financial position. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, Wyatt's net position was $(1,058,971). This position includes a net pension liability in the amount of $1,697,719, representing the School's proportionate share of the Denver Public Schools Division pension liability, administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The School reports this net pension liability, and associated deferred inflows and outflows of resources, as required by GASB (Governmental Accounting Standards Board) 68. The School's net position also includes a net OPEB (Other Postemployment Benefit) liability in the amount of $113,809, representing the School's proportionate share of the defined benefit Health Care Trust Fund, administered by PERA. The School reports this net OPEB liability, and associated deferred inflows and outflows of resources, as requirement by GASB 75. More information regarding the net pension and OPEB liabilities may be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Of the School's total net position, $1,232,630 is invested in capital assets and $75,000 is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment.

Wyatt Academy's Net Position

	2018-2019	2017-2018
ASSETS		
Cash	$ 808,436	$ 1,431,653
Accounts Receivable	300	21,921
Grants Receivable	21,999	123,381
Prepaid Expenses	1,636	-
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	1,604,767	1,707,474
TOTAL ASSETS	2,437,138	3,284,429
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	487,413	624,057
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	10,440	12,943
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	497,853	637,000
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	4,438	3,556
Accrued Liabilities	52,530	77,491
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	136,260	191,651
Accrued Interest Payable	1,255	1,255
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Due within One Year	131,091	129,788
Due in more than One Year	241,046	372,137
Net Pension Liability	1,697,719	2,835,617
Net OPEB Liability	113,809	160,762
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,378,148	3,772,257
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	1,552,934	1,447,346
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	62,880	30,661
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,615,814	1,478,007
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	1,232,630	1,205,549
Restricted for Emergencies	75,000	133,000
Unrestricted	(2,366,601)	(2,667,384)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (1,058,971)	$ (1,328,835)

Wyatt Academy's Change in Net Position

	2018-2019	2017-2018
REVENUES		
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 1,503,195	$ 3,073,847
At-Risk Supplemental Aid & Additional At-Risk	72,925	86,150
Mill Levy Override	387,581	741,580
Capital Construction	53,604	102,353
Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs	110,028	70,307
Charges for Services	2,527	17,371
Insurance Proceeds	131,480	111,420
Operating Grants and Contributions	391,291	417,933
Capital Grants and Contributions	22,765	21,921
Interest Income	319	-
Other	55,366	8,033
TOTAL REVENUE	2,731,081	4,650,915
EXPENSES		
Instruction	997,097	2,596,919
Support Services	1,459,586	2,223,649
Interest on Long-Term Debt	4,534	5,503
TOTAL EXPENSES	2,461,217	4,826,071
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	269,864	(175,156)
NET POSITION, Beginning	(1,328,835)	(1,153,679)
NET POSITION, Ending	$ (1,058,971)	$ (1,328,835)

Financial Analysis of the Government's Fund

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

The focus of the School's governmental fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School's financing requirements. In particular, 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 $639,143, a decrease of $(665,114) from the prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Wyatt recognized $161,695 less revenue than expected and spent $44,096 more than planned, when compared to the final budget. There were budget amendments during the year, which reflected changes in revenues and expenditures. Revisions included adjustments to revenues and expenditures based on updated enrollment and funding assumptions, as well as additional facility costs and associated insurance proceeds. Spending in excess of budget was the result of the implementation of a GASB 68 accounting standard after the School adopted its Supplemental Budget late in the year.

Capital Assets & Long-Term Debt

The School has invested in capital assets for leasehold improvements made to the current School facility and on equipment put in place to support the School's operations. Depreciation expenses for capital assets are booked under the Supporting Services program of the School's operations.

The School has a loan payable to the Piton Foundation. The loan was obtained to refinance a loan originally issued to finance improvements on the School's facility. During 2017-2018, the loan was extended and the interest rate was reduced. Payments are due through July 2022.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget for Wyatt Academy is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2018-2019 school year was 178.76 funded students. Enrollment projected for 2019-2020 is 181.00 funded students. This factor was considered when preparing Wyatt's budget for 2019-2020.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Wyatt Academy'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:

Wyatt Academy
3620 Franklin St.
Denver, CO 80205

Basic Financial Statements

Wyatt Academy

(A Component Unit of Denver Public Schools)

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash	$ 808,436
Accounts Receivable	300
Grants Receivable	21,999
Prepaid Expenses	1,636
Capital Assets, *Net of Accumulated Depreciation*	1,604,767
Total Assets	2,437,138
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pensions, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	487,413
OPEB, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	10,440
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	497,853
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	4,438
Accrued Liabilities	52,530
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	136,260
Accrued Interest Payable	1,255
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Due Within One Year	131,091
Due in More Than One Year	241,046
Net Pension Liability	1,697,719
Net OPEB Liability	113,809
Total Liabilities	2,378,148
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pensions, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	1,552,934
OPEB, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	62,880
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,615,814
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,232,630
Restricted for Emergencies	75,000
Unrestricted	(2,366,601)
Total Net Position	$ (1,058,971)

Wyatt Academy
(A Component Unit of Denver Public Schools)
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position: Governmental Activities
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities					
Instruction	$ 997,097	$ 2,527	$ 299,322	$ 22,765	$ (672,483)
Supporting Services	1,459,586	-	91,969	-	(1,367,617)
Interest on Long-term Debt	4,534	-	-	-	(4,534)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 2,461,217	$ 2,527	$ 391,291	$ 22,765	(2,044,634)
	General Revenues				
	Per Pupil Revenue				1,503,195
	At-Risk Supplemental Aid				70,273
	Additional At-Risk Funding				2,652
	District Mill Levy				387,581
	Capital Construction				53,604
	Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs				110,028
	Interest Income				319
	Insurance Proceeds				131,480
	Other				55,366
	Total General Revenues				2,314,498
	Change in Net Position				269,864
	Net Position, *Beginning of year*				(1,328,835)
	Net Position, *End of year*				$ (1,058,971)

Wyatt Academy

(A Component Unit of Denver Public Schools)
Balance Sheet
Governmental Fund
June 30, 2019

		General
Assets		
Cash	$	808,436
Accounts Receivable		300
Grants Receivable		21,999
Prepaid Expenses		1,636
Total Assets	$	832,371
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	$	4,438
Accrued Liabilities		52,530
Accrued Salaries and Benefits		136,260
Total Liabilities		193,228
Fund Balance		
Nonspendable		1,636
Restricted for Emergencies		75,000
Unrestricted, Unassigned		562,507
Total Fund Balance		639,143
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$	832,371

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because:

Total Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	$	639,143
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.		1,604,767
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.		
Accrued interest payable		(1,255)
Loan payable		(372,137)
Net pension liability		(1,697,719)
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources		487,413
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources		(1,552,934)
Net OPEB liability		(113,809)
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources		10,440
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources		(62,880)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	(1,058,971)

Wyatt Academy
(A Component Unit of Denver Public Schools)
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General
Revenues	
Local Sources	$ 2,081,781
State Sources	318,336
Federal Sources	152,422
Total Revenues	2,552,539
Expenditures	
Instruction	1,367,255
Supporting Services	1,847,556
Debt Service	
Principal	129,788
Interest	4,534
Total Expenditures	3,349,133
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(796,594)
Other Financing Sources	
Insurance Proceeds	131,480
Net Change in Fund Balance	(665,114)
Fund Balance, *Beginning of year*	1,304,257
Fund Balance, *End of year*	$ 639,143

Wyatt Academy

(A Component Unit of Denver Public Schools)

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because:		
Net Change in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	$	(665,114)
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:		
Depreciation expense		(102,707)
The repayment of long-term debt principal is an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and does not affect the statement of activities.		129,788
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. This includes the changes in the following:		
Net pension liability		1,137,897
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources		(136,644)
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources		(105,588)
Net OPEB liability		46,953
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources		(2,502)
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources		(32,219)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	269,864

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

The Wyatt Academy (the Academy), formerly known as Wyatt-Edison Charter School, Inc., operates as a charter school within Denver Public Schools (the District) pursuant to the Colorado Charter School Act. The Academy's current charter contract terminates on June 30, 2019.

The accounting policies of the Academy conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Following is a summary of the Academy's more significant policies.

Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of the Academy, organizations for which the Academy is financially accountable, and organizations that raise and hold economic resources for the direct benefit of the Academy. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate are part of the Academy. 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 there is a potential for the organization to provide benefits to, or impose financial burdens on, the Academy. Based upon the application of this criteria, the Academy does not include additional organizations with its reporting entity.

The Academy is component unit of the District. The Academy's charter is authorized by the District and the majority of the Academy's funding is provided by the 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 activities of the Academy. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and 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 revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current year or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current year. For this purpose, the Academy considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current year. Intergovernmental revenues, grants, and interest associated with the current year are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current year. All other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Academy. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

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

In the fund financial statements, the Academy reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund - This fund is the general operating fund of the Academy. It is currently used to account for all financial activities of the Academy.

Assets, Liabilities and Net Position/Fund Balance

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

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include leasehold improvements and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of $5,000 or more 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 the acquisition value on the date of donation.

Capital assets are amortized or depreciated using the straight-line method over the life of the related lease agreement or the estimated useful lives, as follows.

Leasehold Improvements	5 - 35 years
Equipment	5 - 10 years

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Accrued Salaries and Benefits - Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from August to July, but are earned during a school year of approximately nine to ten months. The salaries and benefits earned but unpaid are reported as a liability of the General Fund.

Compensated Absences - Eligible employees of the Academy are allowed to use five sick days and three personal days during the school year. Employees are compensated for any unused sick and personal days at the end of the school year at the rate of $100 per day. The Academy does not reimburse or otherwise compensate employees for any unused sick and personal days at termination. Therefore, on liability is reported in the financial statements for these compensated absences.

Long-Term Debt - In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. In the governmental fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources.

Pensions - The Academy participates in the Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund (DPSD), 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 and deductions from the DPSD's fiduciary net position have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, the same basis of accounting used by the DPSD. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Employer contributions are recognized when the compensation is payable to the employees.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) - The Academy participates in the Denver Public Schools Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a single-employer postemployment healthcare plan 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 and deductions from the HCTF's fiduciary net position have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, the same basis of accounting used by the HCTF. 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.

Net Position/Fund Balance - In the government-wide and fund financial statements, net position and fund balance are restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are externally imposed. The Board of Directors is authorized to establish a fund balance commitment through passage of a resolution and may assign fund balances to a specific purpose through an informal action.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

The Academy has not established a formal policy for its use of restricted and unrestricted fund balances. However, if both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available for a specific purpose, the Academy uses restricted fund balance first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned balances.

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 carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss.

Subsequent Events

We have evaluated subsequent events through October 16, 2019, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 2: Cash and Investments

Deposits

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires all local government entities to deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by State regulations. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. The 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 uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. At June 30, 2019, the Academy had bank deposits of $583,135 collateralized with securities held by the financial institution's agent but not in the Academy's name.

Investments

The Academy is required to comply with State statutes which specify investment instruments meeting defined rating, maturity and concentration risk criteria in which local governments may invest, which include the following. State statutes do not address custodial risk.

- Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. Agency securities
- Certain international agency securities
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- Commercial paper
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities

Note 2: Cash and Investments (Continued)

Investments *(Continued)*

- Certain money market funds
- Guaranteed investment contracts
- Local government investment pools

Interest Rate Risk - State statutes generally limit investments to an original maturity of five years unless the governing board authorizes the investment for a period in excess of five years.

Credit Risk - State statutes limit certain investments to those with specified ratings from nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, depending on the type of investment.

Concentration of Credit Risk - State statutes do not limit the amount the Academy may invest in a single issuer, except for corporate securities.

The Academy had no investments at June 30, 2019.

Note 3: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, is summarized below. Depreciation and amortization are combined in the following table.

	Balance 6/30/18	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/19
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*				
Leasehold Improvements	$ 2,845,944	$	$ -	$ 2,845,944
Equipment	29,839	-	-	29,839
Total Capital Assets*, Being Depreciated*	2,875,783	-	-	2,875,783
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Leasehold Improvements	(1,157,066)	(99,161)	-	(1,256,227)
Equipment	(11,243)	(3,546)	-	(14,789)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,168,309)	(102,707)	-	(1,271,016)
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 1,707,474	$ (102,707)	$ -	$ 1,604,767

Depreciation and amortization expense were charged to the supporting services program of the Academy.

Note 4: Long-Term Debt

Following is a summary of long-term debt transaction for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Balance 6/30/18	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/19	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Piton Foundation Loan	$ 501,925	$ -	$ (129,788)	$ 372,137	$ 131,091

On June 26, 2012, the Academy obtained a loan from the Piton Foundation in the amount of $1,076,866 to refinance an existing loan originally issued to finance improvements to the Academy's building. Interest accrued on the loan at 4.5% per annum through June 30, 2017.

In July 2017, the loan was extended, and the interest rate was reduced to 1% per annum. Quarterly principal and interest payments of $33,580 are required by the loan agreement through July 1, 2022.

Future debt service requirements for loan is as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 131,091	$ 3,231	$ 134,322
2021	132,407	1,915	134,322
2022	108,639	586	109,225
Total	$ 372,137	$ 5,732	$ 377,869

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information

Plan Description - The Academy contributes to the Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund (DPSD), a single-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by (PERA). All employees of the Academy participate in the DPSD. 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 financial report (CAFR) that includes information on the DPSD that may be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits Provided - The DPSD provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to plan participants or their beneficiaries. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

The lifetime retirement benefit for all eligible retiring employees under the Denver Public Schools (DPS) benefit structure is the greater of the a) highest average salary multiplied by 2.5% and then multiplied by years of service credit, or b) $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 a) highest average salary multiplied by 2.5% and then multiplied by years of service credit, or b) the value of the retiring employee's contribution account plus an equal match on eligible amounts as of the retirement date, annualized into a monthly amount 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.

Retirees may elect to withdraw their contributions 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, retirees who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) 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, retirees under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007 and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive an annual increase, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 1.5% or the average consumer price index for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the DPSD. The automatic adjustment provision may raise or lower the aforementioned AIR 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 plan participants once they reach five years of earned service credit and are determined to meet the definition of a disability. The disability benefit amount is based on the lifetime retirement benefit formula described previously, considering a minimum of twenty 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 in place under which service credit was obtained, and the qualified survivor who will receive the benefits.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

Contributions - The Academy, eligible employees and the State are required to contribute to the DPSD at a rate set by Colorado statute. These contribution requirements are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, et seq. and § 24-51-413. The contribution rate for eligible employees is 8% of covered salaries during the period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. The Academy's contribution rate for calendar years 2019 and 2018 was 20.15% of covered salaries, respectively. However, a portion of the Academy's contribution (1.02% of covered salaries) is allocated to the Health Care Trust Fund (see Note 6).

Employer contributions are recognized by the DPSD in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the DPSD. The Academy's contributions to the DPSD for the year ended June 30, 2019, were $74,903, equal to the required contributions.

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

At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported a net pension liability of $1,697,719, representing 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 the Academy were as follows:

School Proportionate share of net pension liability	$	2,577,297
The State's proportionate share of net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the School		(879,578)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$	1,697,719

The net pension liability was measured at 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 DPSD for the calendar year ended December 31, 2018, relative to the contributions of all participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At December 31, 2018, the Academy's proportion was 0.1659710083%, which was a decrease of 0.1503240312% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2017.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

- 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 DPSD are listed below. A full copy of the bill can be found online at www.leg.colorado.gov.
- Increases employer contribution rates for the DPSD by 0.25 percent on July 1, 2019.
- Increases employee contribution rates for the DPSD 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 DPSD based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the DPSD to the total annual payroll of the DPSD, State Division Trust Fund, School Division Trust Fund, and Judicial Division Trust Fund. A portion of the direct distribution allocated to the DPSD is considered a nonemployer contribution for financial reporting purposes.
- Modifies the retirement benefits, including temporarily suspending and reducing the annual increase for all current and future retirees, increases the highest average salary for employees with less than five years of service credit on December 31, 2019 and raises the retirement age for new employees.
- Member contributions, employer contributions, the direct distribution from the State, and the annual increases will be adjusted based on certain statutory parameters beginning July 1, 2020, and then each year thereafter, to help keep PERA on path to full funding in 30 years.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the direct distribution for the DPSD was $18,621,907.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Academy recognized pension benefit of $701,625 which includes $93,981 of support from the state as a nonemployer contributing entity.

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 104,160	$ 1,663
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	120,159	38,067
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	217,037	-
Changes in proportion	-	1,513,204
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	46,057	-
Total	$ 487,413	$ 1,552,934

Academy contributions subsequent to the measurement date of $46,057 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2020	$ (349,547)
2021	(371,082)
2022	(319,973)
2023	(70,976)
Total	$ (1,111,578)

Actuarial Assumptions - The actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, determined the total pension liability using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs.

Price inflation	2.4%
Real wage growth	1.1%
Wage inflation	3.5%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.5% - 9.7%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	4.78%
Future post-employment benefit increases:	
Hired prior to 1/1/2007	0% through 2019 and 1.5% compounded annually thereafter
Hired after 12/31/2006	ad hoc

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions *(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 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 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 significant changes affecting the plan included decreasing the investment rate of return assumption from 7.5% per year, compounded annually, net of investment expenses, to 7.25%, and updating mortality assumptions based on RP-2014 mortality tables.

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

Note 5: 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, as follows:

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

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

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

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

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- As specified in law, the State will provide an annual direct distribution of $225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, DPSD’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current participants. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount determination does not use the municipal bond rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the School’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the School’s proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the School’s proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.25%) or one percentage point higher (8.25%) than the current rate, as follows:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 2,519,413	$ 1,697,719	$ 1,013,870

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about the DPSD's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's separately issued financial report, which may be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

<u>General Information</u>

Plan Description - All employees of the Academy are eligible to receive postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) through the Denver Public Schools Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a single-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS), 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 report may be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits Provided - The DPS HCTF provides a healthcare 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.

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.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

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

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

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

Contributions - As established by Title 24, Article 51, Section 208 of the CRS, 1.02% of the Academy's contributions to the Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund (DPSD) (see Note 5) is apportioned to the HCTF. No employee contributions are required. These contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the State Legislature. The Academy's apportionment to the HCTF for the year ended June 30, 2019, was $14,278, equal to the required amount.

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 net OPEB liability of $113,809, representing its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability of the HCTF. The net OPEB liability was measured at 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's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Academy's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year ended December 31, 2018, relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2018, the Academy's proportion was 0.2519567877% which was a decrease of 0.0635162928% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Academy recognized OPEB expense of $2,638. At June 30, 2019, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 13,209
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	10	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	2,303	-
Changes in proportion	-	49,671
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	8,127	-
Total	$ 10,440	$ 62,880

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

Academy contributions subsequent to the measurement date of $8,127 will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,		
2020	$	(10,102)
2021		(10,102)
2022		(10,102)
2023		(9,119)
2024		(12,659)
Thereafter		(8,483)
Total	$	(60,567)

Actuarial Assumptions - The actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, determined the total OPEB liability using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

Price inflation	2.4%
Real wage growth	1.1%
Wage inflation	3.5%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.5%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Health care cost trend rates:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.0%
Medicare plans	5.0%
Medicare Part A premiums: 3.25% for 2018, gradually rising to 5.00% in 2025	

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 valuation were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, and were adopted by PERA's governing board on November 18, 2016. In addition, certain actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and the related trends are analyzed by PERA's actuary as needed.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

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

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 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.

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (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.

The most recent analysis of the long-term expected rate of return was adopted by PERA's governing board on November 18, 2016 and included the target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class, as presented previously (see Note 5).

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

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

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

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 Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as the Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.25%) or one percentage point higher (8.25%) than the current rate, as follows:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 130,297	$ 113,809	$ 99,694

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates - The following presents the Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates, ranging from 3% to 5%, as well as the Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rates, as follows:

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 113,776	$ 113,809	$ 113,847

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about the HCTF's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's separately issued financial report, which may be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Note 7: Commitments and Contingencies

Claims and Judgments

The Academy participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by revenues received from other governmental entities. Expenditures financed by these revenues are subject to audit by the appropriate government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with program regulations, the Academy may be required to reimburse the other government. At June 30, 2019, significant amounts of related expenditures have not been audited but management 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 taxing powers and imposes spending limitations. The Amendment is subject to interpretation, but the Academy believes it is in substantial compliance with the requirements of the Amendment. In accordance with the Amendment, the Academy has established an emergency reserve, representing 3% of qualifying expenditures. At June 30, 2019, the reserve was reported as restricted fund balance in the General Fund, in the amount of $75,000.

Operating Lease

In March 2007, the Academy entered into a lease agreement with the Phillips Family Trust to use a building and certain surrounding property for a term of twenty-two years. In addition, the Academy has an option to renew the lease for an additional ten years. The maximum rent required by the lease agreement of $1 per year was paid in full for the entire lease term.

Required Supplementary Information

Wyatt Academy
(A Component Unit of Denver Public Schools)
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions
Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado
Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund
June 30, 2019

	12/31/18	12/31/17	12/31/16	12/31/15	12/31/14	12/31/13
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability						
Academy's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.1659710083%	0.3162950395%	0.3696615347%	0.4269679938%	0.4402818697%	0.4237529301%
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 1,697,719	$ 2,835,617	$ 4,049,539	$ 3,473,534	$ 2,749,868	$ 2,203,956
Academy's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 1,829,531	$ 2,144,047	$ 2,442,570	$ 2,671,688	$ 2,594,815	$ 2,311,035
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	93%	132%	166%	130%	106%	95%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	76%	80%	74%	79%	84%	86%

	6/30/19	6/30/18	6/30/17	6/30/16	6/30/15	6/30/14
Academy Contributions						
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 74,903	$ 99,942	$ 70,842	$ 52,227	$ 59,321	$ 97,064
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(74,903)	(99,942)	(70,842)	(52,227)	(59,321)	(97,064)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Academy's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 1,399,846	$ 2,216,701	$ 2,145,014	$ 2,636,923	$ 2,663,105	$ 2,516,363
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	5.35%	4.51%	3.30%	1.98%	2.23%	3.86%

This schedule is presented to show information for 10 years. Until information for the full 10-year period is available, information will be presented for the years it is available.

Wyatt Academy

(A Component Unit of Denver Public Schools)

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability and Contributions

Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado

Denver Public Schools Heath Care Trust Fund

June 30, 2019

	12/31/18	12/31/17
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability		
Academy's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.2519567877%	0.3154730805%
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 113,809	$ 160,762
Academy's Covered Payroll	$ 1,829,531	$ 2,216,138
Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	6%	7%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	35%	30%

	06/30/19	6/30/18
Academy Contributions		
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 14,278	$ 22,610
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(14,278)	(22,610)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -
Academy's Covered Payroll	$ 1,399,846	$ 2,291,236
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.02%	0.99%

This schedule is presented to show information for 10 years. Until information for the full 10-year period is available, information will be presented for the years it is available.

Wyatt Academy

(A Component Unit of Denver Public Schools)
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance *Positive (Negative)*
Revenues				
Local Sources				
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 1,791,128	$ 1,561,267	$ 1,503,195	$ (58,072)
District Mill Levy	441,649	391,819	387,581	(4,238)
District Technology Funding	21,909	18,023	22,765	4,742
Student Fees and Activities	9,826	9,826	2,527	(7,299)
Contributions	11,331	11,331	110,028	98,697
Investment Income	-	-	319	319
Other	6,210	291,210	55,366	(235,844)
Total Local Sources	2,282,053	2,283,476	2,081,781	(201,695)
State Sources				
At-Risk Supplemental Aid	68,562	56,701	70,273	13,572
Additional At-Risk Funding	3,069	2,540	2,652	112
Capital Construction	61,321	50,712	53,604	2,892
Grants	162,205	162,158	191,807	29,649
Total State Sources	295,157	272,111	318,336	46,225
Federal Sources				
Grants	127,631	158,647	152,422	(6,225)
Total Revenues	2,704,841	2,714,234	2,552,539	(161,695)
Expenditures				
Salaries	1,322,069	1,382,069	1,388,288	(6,219)
Benefits	421,048	591,048	622,738	(31,690)
Purchased Services	675,296	985,972	997,527	(11,555)
Supplies and Materials	167,759	162,294	172,348	(10,054)
Property	35,975	52,000	28,910	23,090
Other	7,800	6,455	5,000	1,455
Contingencies	219,695	-	-	-
Debt Service				
Principal	94,000	94,000	129,788	(35,788)
Interest	31,199	31,199	4,534	26,665
Total Expenditures	2,974,841	3,305,037	3,349,133	(44,096)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(270,000)	(590,803)	(796,594)	(205,791)
Other Financing Sources				
Insurance Proceeds	-	-	131,480	131,480
Net Change in Fund Balance	(270,000)	(590,803)	(665,114)	(74,311)
Fund Balance, *Beginning of year*	1,193,702	1,304,257	1,304,257	-
Fund Balance, *End of year*	$ 923,702	$ 713,454	$ 639,143	$ (74,311)

Note 1: Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions

The Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA) Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund's net pension liability and associated amounts are measured annually at December 31, based on an actuarial valuation as of the previous December 31. The School's contributions and related ratios represent cash contributions and any related accruals that coincide with the School's fiscal year ending on June 30.

Changes in Assumptions and Other Inputs

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. The following revised economic and demographic assumptions were effective as of December 31, 2017.

- Investment rate of return assumption of 7.25% per year, compounded annually. This assumption did not change from the prior year.
- Price inflation assumption of 2.4% per year. This assumption did not change from the prior year.
- Real rate of investment return assumption decreased from 4.85% per year, net of investment expenses, to 4.78%. The rate reflected in the roll-forward calculation of the collective total pension liability to the measurement date increased from 4.78% to 7.25%.
- Wage inflation assumption of 3.5% per year. This assumption did not change from the prior year.
- Healthy and disabled mortality assumptions are based on the RP-2014 Mortality Tables.

Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

An annual budget is adopted for the Academy on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

Management submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1, for their approval. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Directors.

All appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.