

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Title Page

Table of Contents

FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditors' Report

Management's Discussion and Analysis

i - v

Basic Financial Statements

Statement of Net Position

1

Statement of Activities

2

Balance Sheet – All Governmental Funds

3

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances –
All Governmental Funds

4

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

5

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 – 24

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund

25

FINANCIAL SECTION



JOHN CUTLER & ASSOCIATES

Board of Directors
Academy of Urban Learning
Denver, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Academy of Urban Learning, component unit of the Denver Public School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, 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 and each major fund of the Academy of Urban Learning, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the required budgetary information on page 25 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 Luttler & Associates, LLC

September 10, 2015

Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of Academy of Urban Learning (AUL), we offer readers of Academy of Urban Learning's financial statements our narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of AUL for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

Financial Highlights

The year ended June 30, 2015 is the tenth year of operations for AUL. As of June 30, 2015, net position decreased to (\$250,272) based on the implementation of new regulations under the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) Number 68. Based on the timing of implementing the regulation in 2014, the Beginning Net Position of the Government Type Activities was restated for FY2015. Further information about GASB 68 is provided in Note 7 of the financial statements.

At the close of the fiscal year Academy of Urban Learning's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$363,197, a reduction of \$12,331 from prior year. This decrease is primarily due to a drop in student enrollment in which the school has actively addressed.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to Academy of Urban Learning's basic financial statements. Academy of Urban Learning'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 Academy of Urban Learning's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of Academy of Urban Learning's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of Academy of Urban Learning 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 Academy of Urban Learning supported primarily by Per Pupil Operating Revenue or other revenues passed through from the District (Denver Public Schools). The governmental activities of Academy of Urban Learning include instruction and supporting services.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 1-2 of this report.

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. Academy of Urban Learning, like other governmental units or schools, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of Academy of Urban Learning are governmental funds.

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. 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.

Academy of Urban Learning maintains two individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund and the capital reserve fund, because both are considered to be major funds.

Academy of Urban Learning adopts an annual appropriated budget for its funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for the funds to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

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 6-24.

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 (\$250,272) in FY 2014-2015. Again, this is directly related to the new pension liability reporting requirement under GASB 68.

Academy of Urban Learning's Net Position		
Governmental Activities		
	<u>June 30, 2015</u>	<u>June 30, 2014</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and investments	\$ 339,053	\$ 231,132
Cash Held by the District	28,102	37,884
Accounts Receivable	55,734	186,976
Prepaid Expenses	-	-
Capital Assets, Net of Accum Depreciation	44,625	51,364
Total Assets	467,514	507,356
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	150,746	-
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	-	2,129
Unearned Revenue	-	-
Accrued Salaries & Benefits	59,692	78,335
Compensated Absences	-	12,625
Noncurrent Liability – Net Pension Liability	808,695	-
Total Liabilities	868,387	93,089
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	145	-
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	44,625	51,364
Restricted for Emergencies	34,000	45,000
Unrestricted	(328,897)	317,903
Total Net Position	\$ (250,272)	\$ 414,267

The largest portion of Academy of Urban Learning's assets is in cash and investments @ 73% in 2015.

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

	<u>June 30, 2015</u>	<u>June 30, 2014</u>
Program Revenue:		
Charges for Services	-	-
Operating Grants and Contributions	161,908	267,888
Capital Grants and Contributions	9,396	7,260
Total Program Revenue	171,304	275,148
 General Revenue:		
Per Pupil Revenue	831,670	1,092,108
Mill Levy Revenue	293,314	370,963
Investment Earnings	296	170
Miscellaneous & Grants	1,656	37,757
Total General Revenue	1,126,936	1,500,998
 Total Revenue	1,298,240	1,776,146
 Expenses:		
Current:		
Instruction	603,062	726,311
Supporting Services	688,566	874,460
Total Expenses	1,291,628	1,600,771
 Increase/(Decrease) in Net Position	6,612	175,375
 Net Position, Beginning - RESTATED	(256,884)	238,892
 Net Position, Ending	\$ (250,272)	\$ 414,267

The largest portion of Academy of Urban Learning's revenues came from per pupil revenue – 64%, respectively in 2015.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, Academy of Urban Learning uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The focus of Academy of Urban Learning's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing Academy of Urban Learning's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved 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 \$363,197, a decrease of \$12,331 from prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The School approves a final 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 the original budget and actual activities. On the revenue side, the school recognized \$372,423 in less revenues from prior year based on the change in student enrollment. As a result, the school was able to cut costs and reduce expenses by \$360,092. One budget amendment was made during the 2014-2015 year.

Capital assets & Long-Term Debt

Academy of Urban Learning has investments in capital assets based on tenant improvements made to the school facility and equipment installed to support the school technology infrastructure. AUL 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 2014-2015 school year was 111 funded students. This information was analyzed as part of the 2015-2016 budget which is projecting a 123 funded student count in an effort to budget conservatively based on enrollment trends.

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, 2015

	Governmental Activities	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 339,053	\$ 231,132
Cash Held by the District	28,102	37,884
Accounts Receivable	55,734	186,976
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	44,625	51,364
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>467,514</u>	<u>507,356</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	150,746	-
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	-	2,129
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	59,692	78,335
Compensated Absences	-	12,625
Noncurrent Liability - Net Pension Liability	808,695	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>868,387</u>	<u>93,089</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	145	-
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	44,625	51,364
Restricted for Emergencies	34,000	45,000
Unrestricted	(328,897)	317,903
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ (250,272)</u>	<u>\$ 414,267</u>

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 2015

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					2015	2014
Governmental Activities						
Instructional	\$ 603,062	\$ -	\$ 161,908	\$ -	\$ (441,154)	\$ (521,170)
Supporting Services	688,566	-	-	9,396	(679,170)	(804,453)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 1,291,628</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 161,908</u>	<u>\$ 9,396</u>	(1,120,324)	(1,325,623)
GENERAL REVENUES						
					831,670	1,092,108
Per Pupil Revenue					293,314	370,963
Mill Levy Override					296	170
Interest					1,656	37,757
Other Income						
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES					<u>1,126,936</u>	<u>1,500,998</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					6,612	175,375
NET POSITION, Beginning, As Restated					<u>(256,884)</u>	<u>238,892</u>
NET POSITION, Ending					<u>\$ (250,272)</u>	<u>\$ 414,267</u>

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2015

	GENERAL FUND	
	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 339,053	\$ 231,132
Cash Held by District	28,102	37,884
Accounts Receivable	55,734	186,976
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 422,889</u>	<u>\$ 455,992</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ 2,129
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	59,692	78,335
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>59,692</u>	<u>80,464</u>
FUND EQUITY		
Fund Balance		
Restricted for Emergencies	34,000	45,000
Unassigned	329,197	330,528
TOTAL FUND EQUITY	<u>363,197</u>	<u>375,528</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.	44,625	51,364
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds. This is the amount of compensated absences	-	(12,625)
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 (\$808,695), deferred outflows related to pensions of \$150,746, and deferred inflows related to pensions of (\$145).	(658,094)	-
Net assets of governmental activities	<u>\$ (250,272)</u>	<u>\$ 414,267</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, 2015

	<u>GENERAL FUND</u>	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
REVENUES		
Local Sources	\$ 1,151,628	\$ 1,558,033
State and Federal Sources	<u>146,612</u>	<u>218,113</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>1,298,240</u>	<u>1,776,146</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Current		
Instruction	623,370	726,311
Supporting Services	<u>687,201</u>	<u>902,411</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>1,310,571</u>	<u>1,628,722</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(12,331)	147,424
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	<u>375,528</u>	<u>228,104</u>
FUND BALANCES, Ending	<u><u>\$ 363,197</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 375,528</u></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, 2015

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (12,331)
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 depreciation for the current period.	(6,739)
Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. This amount is the change in accrued compensated absences.	12,625
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>13,057</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 6,612</u></u>

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Academy of Urban Learning (the “Academy”) was organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school within the Denver Public School 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 School 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, 2015

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.

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.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

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

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

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.

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.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

- Investment in Capital Assets is intended to reflect the portion of net position which are associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost.
- Restricted Net Position are liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use.
- Unrestricted Net Position represent assets that do not have any third party limitation on their use. While the Academy’s management may have categorized and segmented portion for various purposes, the Academy Board has the unrestricted right to revisit or alter these managerial decisions.

Fund Balance Classification – The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the 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 – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not spendable in form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

- 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.
- 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, 2015.
- 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 balance.

Compensated Absences

The Academy's policy allows employees to accumulate vacation leave. Upon termination of employment from the Academy, an employee will be compensated for all accrued vacation time.

These compensated absences are recognized as current salary costs when due in the governmental fund types. A liability has been recorded in the government-wide financial statements for the accrued compensated absences.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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 coverage for these risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded insurance 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 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 yearend.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 June 30, 2015

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2015 consisted of the following:

Deposits	\$ 151,255
Cash with District	28,102
Investments	187,798
Total	\$ 367,155

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, 2015, 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, 2015, the Academy had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$151,255. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$173,893, which was covered by federal depository insurance.

Pooled Cash with the District

Cash deposits are pooled with the District’s cash and investments which were held by several banking institutions. Pooled investments represent investments in local government investment pools or in money market funds. At June 30, 2015 the Academy’s balance in equity in pooled cash of the District totaled \$28,102.

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, 2015

NOTE 3: **CASH AND 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
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks
- Local government investment pools
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities
- Certain money market funds
- Guaranteed investment contracts

The Academy has no policy for managing credit risk or interest rate risk.

The Academy had invested \$187,798 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.

Restricted Cash and Investments

Cash in the amount of \$28,102 is restricted in the General Fund as an emergency reserve related to the TABOR amendment.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 is summarized below.

	Balance <u>June 30, 2014</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance <u>June 30, 2015</u>
Governmental Activities				
Building Improvements	\$ 63,609	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 63,609
Accumulated Depreciation				
Building Improvements	12,245	6,739	-	18,984
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 51,364</u>	<u>\$ 6,739</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 44,625</u>

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

NOTE 5: LONG TERM DEBT

Following is a summary of long-term debt transactions for the governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2015.

	Balance <u>06/30/2014</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Balance <u>06/30/2015</u>	Due In <u>One Year</u>
Compensated Absences	<u>\$ 12,625</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,625</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Accrued Compensated Absences are being paid from resources generated by the General Fund.

NOTE 6: 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, 2015, were \$59,692 in the General Fund.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

NOTE 7: 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 fund administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the 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.

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 that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

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

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.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN(Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5 percent and then multiplied by years of service credit
- The value of the retiring employee's member contribution account plus a 100 percent match on eligible amounts as of the retirement date. This amount is then annuitized into a monthly benefit based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

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.

Benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs), referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007 and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure receive an annual increase of 2 percent, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 2 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 receive an annual increase of the lesser of 2 percent or the average CPI-W for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve for the DPS Division.

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

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2014	For the Year Ended December 31, 2015
Employer Contribution Rate	13.75%	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	(16.89%)	(15.97%)
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	3.80%	4.20%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	3.50%	4.00%
Total Employer Contribution Rate to the DPS Division	3.14%	1.36%

¹Rates are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42)

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 \$23,159 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

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

At June 30, 2015 the Academy reported a liability of \$808,695 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2013. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2014. The Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on Academy's contributions to the DPS Division for the calendar year 2014 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the DPS Division.

At December 31, 2014, the Academy's proportion was 0.12948%, which was an increase of 0.00279% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2013.

For the year ended June 30, 2015 the Academy recognized pension expense of \$10,102. At June 30, 2015, 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	N/A	\$145
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$45,934	N/A
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	\$96,585	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$8,227	N/A
Total	\$150,746	\$145

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 June 30, 2015

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

\$8,227 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, 2016. 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, 2015	
2016	\$35,593
2017	\$35,593
2018	\$35,594
2019	\$35,594

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2013 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Price inflation	2.80%
Real wage growth	1.10%
Wage inflation	3.90%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.90 – 10.10%
Long-term investment Rate of Return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.50%
Future post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA Benefit Structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS Benefit Structure (automatic)	2.00%
PERA Benefit Structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic)	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for mortality improvements based on a projection of Scale AA to 2020 with Males set back 1 year, and Females set back 2 years.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2013 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2011, adopted by PERA's Board on November 13, 2012, and an economic assumption study, adopted by PERA's Board on November 15, 2013 and January 17, 2014.

The DPS Division's long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using 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 analysis of the long-term expected rate of return, presented to the PERA Board on November 15, 2013, the target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	10 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equity – Large Cap	26.76%	5.00%
U.S. Equity – Small Cap	4.40%	5.19%
Non U.S. Equity – Developed	22.06%	5.29%
Non U.S. Equity – Emerging	6.24%	6.76%
Core Fixed Income	24.05%	0.98%
High Yield	1.53%	2.64%
Long Duration Gov't/Credit	0.53%	1.57%
Emerging Market Bonds	0.43%	3.04%
Real Estate	7.00%	5.09%
Private Equity	7.00%	7.15%
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 7.50%.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

NOTE 7: PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law, including current and future AED and SAED, until the Actuarial Value Funding Ratio reaches 103 percent, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50 percent every year until they are zero. Based on those assumptions, 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 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. 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 7.50 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 (6.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Current Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$1,377,658	\$808,695	\$331,728

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the DPS Division’s fiduciary net position is available in PERA’s comprehensive annual financial report which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2015

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN(Continued)

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Denver Public Schools Health Care Trust Fund

Plan Description – The Academy contributes to the Denver Public Schools Health Care Trust Fund ("DPS HCTF"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer healthcare trust administered by PERA. The DPS HCTF benefit provides a health care premium subsidy and health care programs (known as PERACare) to PERA participating benefit recipients and their eligible beneficiaries. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, establishes the DPS HCTF and sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of health care subsidies. PERA issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the DPS HCTF. That report can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Funding Policy – The School is required to contribute at a rate of 1.02 percent of PERA-includable salary for all PERA members as set by statute. No member contributions are required. The contribution requirements for the Academy are established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 4 of the C.R.S., as amended. The apportionment of the contributions to the DPS HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1)(f.5) of the C.R.S., as amended. For the years ending June 30, 2015 and 2014 the Academy's contributions to the DPS HCTF were \$7,187 and \$7,982, respectively, equal to their required contributions for each year.

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 UAAL 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 9.84%, 10.80% and 11.36% of covered payroll for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, to the District to cover its obligation relating to the PCOPs.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 the Academy made contributions totaling \$69,335, \$84,516 and \$76,533, respectively, to the District towards its PCOPs obligation.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

NOTE 8: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Facilities Use Agreement

On June 7, 2013 the Academy entered into an amended facilities use agreement with the District. The new agreement's expiration date is concurrent with the Academy's charter agreement.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Academy paid \$92,714 to the District for the year ended June 30, 2015.

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, 2015, 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, 2015, the reserve of \$34,000 was recorded as a reservation of fund balance in the General Fund. The District also holds \$28,102 in pooled cash on behalf of the Academy for this reserve.

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2015

NOTE 9: RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

The Beginning Net Position of the Government Type Activities was decreased by \$671,151 to (\$256,884) as the Academy implement Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) No. 68.

NOTE 10: DEFICIT NET POSITION

The Net Position of the government type activities is in a deficit position of \$250,272 due to the Academy including the Net Pension Liability per GASB No. 68.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ACADEMY OF URBAN LEARNING

GENERAL FUND
 BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 Year Ended June 30, 2015

	2015			VARIANCE	2014 ACTUAL
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Revenue	\$ 1,091,145	\$ 831,670	\$ 831,670	\$ -	\$ 1,092,108
Mill Levy Override	349,635	293,314	293,314	-	370,963
Grants and Donations	17,500	10,500	30,373	19,873	57,035
Interest	300	300	296	(4)	170
Other	4,000	1,250	1,656	406	37,757
State and Federal Sources					
Grants and Donations	208,083	197,952	140,931	(57,021)	218,113
TOTAL REVENUES	1,670,663	1,334,986	1,298,240	(36,746)	1,776,146
EXPENDITURES					
Salaries	839,520	761,589	708,914	52,675	843,353
Employee Benefits	248,582	226,531	162,514	64,017	223,271
Purchased Services	418,400	386,682	348,310	38,372	424,978
Supplies and Materials	59,154	50,698	48,316	2,382	56,871
Property	22,365	12,673	9,983	2,690	38,376
Other	82,642	31,700	32,534	(834)	41,873
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,670,663	1,469,873	1,310,571	159,302	1,628,722
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	-	(134,887)	(12,331)	122,556	147,424
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	350,082	375,528	375,528	-	228,104
FUND BALANCE, Ending	\$ 350,082	\$ 240,641	\$ 363,197	\$ 122,556	\$ 375,528

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.