ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
With Independent Auditors' Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER
TABLE OF CONTENTS
JUNE 30, 2024

Hoelting & Company, Inc.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Odyssey School of Denver

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Odyssey School of Denver, a component unit of Denver Public Schools, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Odyssey School of Denver's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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 Odyssey School of Denver, as of June 30, 2024 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.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Odyssey School of Denver and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Odyssey School of Denver's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is

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higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Odyssey School of Denver's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Odyssey School of Denver's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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.

Hoelting & Company Inc.

Colorado Springs, Colorado
October 7, 2024

As management of Odyssey School of Denver (the "School"), we offer readers of the School's financial statements our narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information provided in the accompanying financial statements.

Financial Highlights

Fiscal year ending June 30, 2024 is the 9th year reporting net pension liability and deferred inflows and outflows following Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27.* As such, the School included the Net Pension Liability per GASB Statement No. 68 in the amount of $1,548,704 for FY 2024 and $1,226,662 for FY 2023 as noncurrent liability on the Statement of Net Position. The School also participates in a Postemployment Healthcare Benefit Plan and as a result of GASB statement No. 75 has recorded a Net OPEB Asset as of June 30, 2024 of $10,963. For FY 2024 the assets and deferred outflows exceeded the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $1,014,169, compared to FY 2023 when the assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the School by $808,596 (net position).

At the close of the fiscal year the School's governmental funds reported an ending fund balance of $1,621,626, an increase of $228,869. The operations of the School are funded primarily by tax revenue received under the State School Finance Act allocated as Per Pupil Revenue (PPR). The School received $3,343,087 in PPR. The School also received $742,856 in Mill Levy Override revenue.

Overview of Financial Statements

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

The statement of net position presents information on all of the School's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources with the difference reported as net position.

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.

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

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. The School, like other governmental units or schools, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the School are categorized as 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 differences in reporting. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The School maintains one individual governmental fund. Information is presented in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund because it is considered to be a major fund.

The School adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided for the general fund 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 7-35.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The School's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $1,014,169 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Approximately $136,000 of these funds is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment. In addition, $47,529 of these funds represents investments in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation).

The Odyssey School's Net Position
Governmental Activities

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Cash	$ 1,587,309	$ 1,363,822
Other Assets	47,562	37,172
OPEB	10,963	-
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	92,129	47,199
Total Assets	1,737,963	1,448,193
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	967,303	784,393
OPEB	33,351	40,341
Accounts Payable	3,878	8,237
Accrued Liabilities	9,367	-
Noncurrent Liabilities		
LT Capital Lease Liability	44,600	
Net Pension Liability	1,548,704	1,226,662
Net OPEB Liability	-	21,269
Total Liabilities	1,606,549	1,256,168
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	87,222	175,194
OPEB	30,677	32,969
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	47,529	47,199
Restricted for Emergencies - TABOR	136,000	118,000
Restricted for Capital Construction	41,172	35,877
Unrestricted	789,468	607,520
Total Net Position	$ 1,014,169	$ 808,596

The largest portion of the Schools' assets is in cash: 91% in FY 2024 and 94% in FY 2023. Capital assets, less accumulated depreciation, were 5% in FY 2024 and 3% in FY 2023.

The School's net position increased by $205,573 in FY 2024 and increased by $156,997 in FY 2023.

The Odyssey School's Statement of Activities
Governmental Activities

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Services	$ 50,574	$ 54,774
Operating Grants and Contributions	407,333	466,131
Capital Grants and Contributions	57,648	49,493
Total Program Revenues	515,555	570,398
General Revenues:		
Per Pupil Revenues	3,343,087	2,891,423
Mill Levy Override	742,856	606,775
Other	74,335	55,093
Total General Revenues	4,160,278	3,553,291
Total Revenues	4,675,833	4,123,689
Expenses:		
Current:		
Instruction	2,715,254	2,564,799
Supporting Services	1,755,006	1,401,893
Total Expenses	4,470,260	3,966,692
Increase (Decrease) in Net position	205,573	156,997
Beginning Net Position, June 30	808,596	651,599
Ending Net Position, June 30	$ 1,014,169	$ 808,596

The largest portion of the School's revenues come from per pupil funding – 71% in FY 2024 and 70% in FY 2023. In FY 2024 and FY 2023, 13% and 14%, respectively, of revenues came from program and other revenues. Mill levy overrides comprised 16% of the School's total revenue in FY 2024 and 15% FY 2023. The School's revenue increased by $552,144 and expenses increased by $503,568 in FY 2024.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

Governmental Funds. The focus of the School's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School's future 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 $1,621,626, an increase of $228,869. The fund balance targeted budget was an increase of $56,232. The difference is largely a result of reduced District costs on purchased services such as facility rent, SPED and Admin services. The Governmental Fund revenues exceeded prior year by $558,403, which included an increase in PPR revenue of $451,664, and $136,081 in Mill Levy funds.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights.

The School approves a budget in May based on enrollment projections for the following school year. In October, after enrollment stabilizes, adjustments are made to the budget. At year-end, the School had variances between its budgeted and actual activities. Revenues were $55,187 better than budget and expenses were $61,991 better than budget prior to appropriated reserves.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration.

Capital assets. The School's investment in capital assets consisting of vehicles, equipment, and capitalized leases at June 30, 2024 was $326,542. Accumulated depreciation was $234,413 resulting in net capital assets of $92,129. At June 30, 2024, the School owned 5 vehicles for transporting students to activities.

Long-Term Debt. The School has no long-term debt obligations.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The economic outlook for FY 2025 is expected to increase by 6.8% in the PPR funding rate. This compares to a 10.5% increase received in FY 2024. Total PPR revenue experienced an overall increase due to a planned increase in enrollment of 14 students. The Capital Construction funding per pupil allocation is estimated to remain flat for 2025.

During FY 2024, the School had a funded pupil count of 304.5, comparable to 291 in FY 2023. The school approved the expansion of the K-5 program beginning in FY 2022 with projected enrollment of 318 in FY 2025.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the School'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 Odyssey School of Denver - CFO, 6550 East 21st Avenue, Denver, CO 80207.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	$ 1,587,309
Grants receivable	27,354
Other receivables	12,660
Inventories	5,592
Prepaids	1,956
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	92,129
Net OPEB asset	10,963
Total Assets	1,737,963
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension outflows	967,303
Deferred OPEB outflows	33,351
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,000,654
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	3,878
Accrued salaries and benefits	9,367
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	11,402
Due in more than one year	33,198
Net pension liability	1,548,704
Total Liabilities	1,606,549
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension inflows	87,222
Deferred OPEB inflows	30,677
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	117,899
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	47,529
Restricted for:	
Emergencies	136,000
Capital construction	41,172
Unrestricted	789,468
Total Net Position	$ 1,014,169

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

ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

		Program Revenue			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:					
Instruction	$ 2,715,254	$ 50,574	$ 397,434	$ -	$ (2,267,246)
Supporting services	1,752,233	-	9,899	57,648	(1,684,686)
Interest	2,773	-	-	-	(2,773)
Total governmental activities	$ 4,470,260	$ 50,574	$ 407,333	$ 57,648	(3,954,705)
General revenues:					
Per pupil revenue					3,343,087
District mill levy					742,856
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					6,447
Unrestricted investment earnings					66,391
Other					1,497
Total general revenues					4,160,278
Change in net position					205,573
Net position - beginning					808,596
Net position - ending					$ 1,014,169

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

ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER
BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND
JUNE 30, 2024

ASSETS		
Cash and investments	$	1,587,309
Grants receivable		27,354
Other receivable		12,660
Inventories		5,592
Prepaids		1,956
Total Assets	$	1,634,871
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	$	3,878
Accrued salaries and benefits		9,367
Total Liabilities		13,245
FUND BALANCE		
Non-spendable		7,548
Restricted for:		
Emergencies		136,000
Capital construction		41,172
Unassigned		1,436,906
Total Fund Balance		1,621,626
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$	1,634,871

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

ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds		$ 1,621,626
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Capital assets , net of accumulated depreciation/amortization		92,129
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in government funds:		
Lease payable	$ (44,600)	
Net pension liability	(1,548,704)	
Pension outflows	967,303	
Pension inflows	(87,222)	
Net OPEB asset	10,963	
OPEB outflows	33,351	
OPEB inflows	(30,677)	(699,586)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 1,014,169

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

ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

REVENUES	
Local sources	$ 1,074,563
State sources	3,432,433
Federal sources	173,200
Total revenues	4,680,196
EXPENDITURES	
Instruction	2,747,240
Supporting services	1,745,914
Debt service:	
Interest	2,773
Principal	10,859
Total expenditures	4,506,786
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	173,410
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	
Proceeds from long-term debt	55,459
Net change in fund balance	228,869
Fund balance, beginning	1,392,757
Fund balance, ending	$ 1,621,626

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

ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF
REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE TO THE
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Net Change in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds		$ 228,869
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/amortization expense	$ (29,779)	
Capital Outlays	74,709	44,930
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.		
Lease proceeds	$ (55,459)	
Lease principal payment	10,859	(44,600)
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 the governmental funds.		
Changes in pension related items	$ (51,160)	
Changes in OPEB related items	27,534	(23,626)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 205,573

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Odyssey School of Denver (the School) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the School are discussed below.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The Odyssey School d.b.a. Odyssey School of Denver (the School) was organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school within Denver Public Schools (the District).

The accompanying financial statements present the School and its component units, entities for which the School is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the School's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the School.

Based on the application of these criteria, the School does not include additional organizations within its reporting entity.

The School is a component unit of the District. The School's charter was authorized by the District and the majority of the School's funding is provided by the District.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the School and its component units. Any fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *Governmental activities* are supported by per pupil revenue and intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of given functions or segments 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 other service users 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. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues.

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges for interfund services provided and used, the elimination of which would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions.

The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major funds. Major individual funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The School reports the following major governmental funds:

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

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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 the related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The 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 collectible within the period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions, including entering into contracts giving the School the right to use leased assets, are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under leases are reported as other financing sources.

Interest and charges for services 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. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the School.

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION/ FUND BALANCE

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in the bank and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments

Investments with a maturity of less than one year when purchased, non-negotiable certificates of deposit, and other nonparticipating investments are stated at cost or amortized cost. Investments with a maturity greater than one year when purchased are stated at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an investment in an orderly transaction at year end.

Local government investment pools in Colorado must be organized under Colorado Revised Statutes, which allows certain types of governments within the state to pool their funds for investment purposes. Investments in such pools are reported at net asset value.

Receivables

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

Prepaid items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital assets

Capital assets include tangible and intangible assets that are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets, except for lease assets, are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. For lease assets, only those intangible lease assets that cost more than $15,000 are reported as capital assets.

As the School constructs or acquires capital assets each period they are capitalized and reported at historical cost (except for intangible right-to-use lease assets, the measurement of which is discussed in Note 1 D. *Leases* below). The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs, which are amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the asset's capacity or efficiency or increase its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Acquisition value is the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential on the date of the donation. Intangible assets follow the same capitalization policies as tangible capital assets and are reported with tangible assets in the appropriate capital asset class.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The other tangible and intangible assets of the School are depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Vehicles	5-8 years
Equipment	5-10 years

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue includes resources received by the School before the related revenue can be recognized because the earnings process is not complete.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position 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 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 liabilities, the statement of financial position 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 that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Leases

Lessee: The School is a lessee for a noncancellable lease of equipment. The School recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease assets in the government-wide financial statements. The School recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of $15,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the School initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the School determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The School uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the School generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the School is reasonably certain to exercise.

The School monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Long-term liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the 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 debt service expenditures.

Pensions

Odyssey School of Denver participates in the Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund (DPS Division), a single-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position (FNP) and additions to/deductions from the FNP 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.

Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plan

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

Net position

For government-wide reporting, the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called net position. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are included in this component of net position.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Restricted net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either by external parties or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

Sometimes the School will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the School's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

Fund balance classification

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

Nonspendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

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.

Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolution 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 that was used 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.

Assigned – This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the School's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board of Education or through the Board of Directors delegating this responsibility to management through the budgetary process. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for any governmental funds except for the General Fund.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

E. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

Compensated Absences

Employees of the School are allowed to accumulate unused personal leave to a maximum of 10 days. The School does not reimburse or otherwise compensate terminated employees for any unused personal leave. Therefore, no liability is reported in the financial statements for these compensated absences.

F. ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

Budgets are required by State law for all funds, except fiduciary funds. The Head of School submits a proposed budget to the Board of Directors for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. It also includes a statement describing the major objectives of the educational program to be undertaken by the School and the manner in which the budget proposes to fulfill such objectives. Public hearings are conducted by the Board of Directors to obtain public comments.

On or before June 30, the budget is adopted by formal resolution. After the adoption of the budget, the board may review and change the budget at any time prior to January 31 of the fiscal year for which the budget was adopted. After January 31, the board may not review or change the budget except where money for a specific purpose from other than ad valorem taxes becomes available which could not have been reasonable foreseen at the time of the adoption of the budget. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Authorization to transfer budgeted amounts between line items within any fund rests with the Head of School. Revisions that alter the total expenditures in any fund must be approved by the Board of Directors. Appropriations are based on total funds expected to be available in each budget year, including beginning fund balances as established by the Board of Directors.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

Budgets for all fund types are adopted on a basis consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). GAAP-basis accounting requires that expenditures of salaries and related benefits be recorded in the fiscal year earned. Thus, the School budgets for all accrued salaries and related benefits earned but unpaid at June 30. Budgeted amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements are as originally adopted and as amended by the Head of School and/or Board of Directors throughout the year. All appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A summary of deposits and investments as of June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Deposits	$ 8,090
Investments	1,579,219
Total	$ 1,587,309

Deposits and investments are reported in the financial statements as follows:

Cash and investments	$ 1,587,309

Cash deposits with financial institutions

Custodial Credit Risk—deposits: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School's deposits might not be recovered. 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. 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 carrying amount of the School's deposits at June 30, 2024 was $8,090 and the bank balances were $50,049. All of the bank balances were covered by federal deposit insurance.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments

The School is authorized by Colorado statutes to invest in the following:

- Obligations of the United States and certain U.S. government agencies' securities;
- Certain international agencies' securities;
- General obligation and revenue bonds of U.S. local government entities;
- Bankers' acceptances of certain banks;
- Certain commercial paper;
- Local government investment pools;
- Written repurchase agreements collateralized by certain authorized securities;
- Certain money market fund;
- Guaranteed investment contracts.

At June 30, 2024 the School's investment balances were as follows:

Investment Type	Year-end Balance	Measurement	Maturity	Standard & Poor's Rating
CSAFE	$ 1,579,219	Net asset value	Less than 90 days	AAAm

Local Government Investment Pools. The Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces the requirements of creating and operating the pools, which operate in conformity with the Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 2a-7 as promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, which includes the maintenance of each share equal in value to $1.00. Investments are limited to those allowed by state statutes. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. The custodians' internal records identify the investments owned by the participating governments. There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily and there is no redemption notice period.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. As a means of managing its exposure to interest rate risk, the School has a board approved investment policy that limits investment maturities to five years or less. Colorado revised statute 24-75-601 also limits investment maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligations to the holder of the investment. Credit risk is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. State law and School policy limit investments to those described above.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be caused by the School's investment in a single issuer. The School places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. More than 20 percent of the School's investments are in CSAFE. These investments are 100.0% of the School's total investments.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair value of investments. The School measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1 inputs reflect prices quoted in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs reflect prices that are based on a similar observable asset either directly or indirectly, which may include inputs in markets that are not considered to be active.
- Level 3 inputs reflect prices based upon unobservable sources.

School investments measured at net asset value or amortized cost fall under the existing exemptions to fair value measurement.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities				
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Vehicles	$ 221,027	$ -	$ -	$ 221,027
Equipment	30,806	19,250	-	50,056
Total capital assets being depreciated	251,833	19,250	-	271,083
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Vehicles	(195,220)	(12,898)	-	(208,118)
Equipment	(9,414)	(5,789)	-	(15,203)
Total accumulated depreciation	(204,634)	(18,687)	-	(223,321)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	47,199	563	-	47,762
Lease assets being amortized:				
Equipment	16,163	55,459	(16,163)	55,459
Total lease assets being amortized	16,163	55,459	(16,163)	55,459
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Equipment	(16,163)	(11,092)	16,163	(11,092)
Total accumulated amortization	(16,163)	(11,092)	16,163	(11,092)
Total lease assets being amortized, net	-	44,367	-	44,367
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	47,199	44,930	-	92,129
Total governmental activities capital assets	$ 47,199	$ 44,930	$ -	$ 92,129

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to the functions/programs of the governmental activities of the School as follows:

Governmental Activities	
Instruction	$ 29,779

NOTE 5 – LEASES

School as lessee

The School, as a lessee, has entered into a lease agreement for equipment with a lease term of 5 years. The total costs of these right-to-use lease assets are recorded as $55,459, less accumulated amortization of $11,092. The School has determined that as of June 30, 2024, there is no loss associated with an impairment of the right-to-use lease asset.

The future lease payments under lease agreements as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 11,402	$ 2,230	$ 13,632
2026	11,972	1,660	13,632
2027	12,571	1,061	13,632
2028	8,655	433	9,088
Total	$ 44,600	$ 5,384	$ 49,984

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Changes in the School's long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2024, are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Debt Issued And Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One year
Governmental Activities					
Leases	-	55,459	(10,859)	44,600	11,402
Net pension liability	1,226,662	419,411	(97,369)	1,548,704	-
Net OPEB liability (asset)	21,269	4,406	(36,638)	(10,963)	-
Total Governmental Activities	$ 1,247,931	$ 479,276	$ (144,866)	$ 1,582,341	$ 11,402

All long-term liabilities are liquidated in the General fund.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan description. Eligible employees of the Odyssey School of Denver are provided with pensions through the 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 annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2023. 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% and then multiplied by years of service credit.
- $15 times the first 10 years of service credit plus $20 times service credit over 10 years plus a monthly amount equal to the annuitized member contribution account balance based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

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

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

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

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

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Upon meeting certain criteria, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit generally receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Subject to the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) under C.R.S. § 24-51-413, eligible benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure, and eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership before January 1, 2007, will receive the maximum annual increase (AI) or AI cap of 1.00% unless adjusted by the AAP. Eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lesser of an annual increase of the 1.00% AI cap or the average increase of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed a determined increase that would exhaust 10% of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the DPS Division. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned AI cap by up to 0.25% based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

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

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

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2024: Eligible employees of, Odyssey School of Denver, and the State are required to contribute to the DPS Division at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the DPS Division are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq*. and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 11.00% of their PERA-includable salary period of July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2023 Through December 31, 2023	January 1, 2024 Through June 30, 2024
Employer contribution rate	11.40%	11.40%
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	(10.93%)	(9.78%)
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the DPS Division	**9.45%**	**10.60%**

**Contribution rates for the DPS Division 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 Odyssey School of Denver is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the DPS Division. Employer contributions recognized by the DPS Division from Odyssey School of Denver were $250,324 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

The DPS Division is permitted under C.R.S. § 24-51-412 to offset the contribution rate for Pension Certificates of Participation (PCOP). The offset, expressed as a percentage of covered payroll, is equal to the annual assumed payment obligations for PCOPs issued in 1997 and 2008, including subsequent refinancing, by the Denver Public Schools at a fixed effective annual interest rate of 8.50%. At a minimum, the DPS Division employer rate, after applying the PCOP offset, must be sufficient to fund the Denver Public Schools Health Care Trust Fund (DPS HCTF) and the AIR contribution rates as it applies to the DPS Division.

For purposes of GASB 68 paragraph 15, a circumstance exists in which a nonemployer contributing entity is legally responsible for making contributions to the DPS Division and is considered to meet the definition of a special funding situation. As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute $225 million direct distribution each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the DPS Division based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the DPS Division to the total annual payroll of the DPS Division, State Division Trust Fund, School Division Trust Fund, and Judicial Division Trust Fund. The direct distribution from the State was suspended in 2020. To compensate PERA for the suspension, C.R.S. §§ 24-51-414(6-8) required restorative payment by providing an accelerated payment in 2022. In 2022, the State Treasurer issued payment for the direct distribution of $225 million plus an additional amount of $380 million. Due to the advanced payment made in 2022, the State reduced the distribution in 2023 to $35 million. Additionally, the newly added C.R.S. § 24-51-414(9) provided compensatory payment of $14.561 million for 2023 only.

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

The net pension liability for the DPS Division was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the total pension liability (TPL) used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the TPL to December 31, 2023. The Odyssey School of Denver proportion of the net pension liability was based on Odyssey School of Denver contributions to the DPS Division for the calendar year 2023 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2024, the Odyssey School of Denver reported a liability of $1,548,704 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected an increase for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the Odyssey School of Denver 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 Odyssey School of Denver were as follows:

Odyssey School of Denver proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 1,548,704
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the Odyssey School of Denver	$ 73,258
Total	$ 1,621,962

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

At December 31, 2023, the Odyssey School of Denver proportion was 0.2391067319%, which was an increase of 0.0977421194% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Odyssey School of Denver recognized pension expense of $51,160 and revenue of $5,983 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2024, the Odyssey School of Denver reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 88,137	$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	-	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	410,145	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	333,876	87,222
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	135,145	N/A
Total	$ 967,303	$ 87,222

$135,145 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, 2025. 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:	
2025	$ 112,852
2026	322,533
2027	422,445
2028	(112,894)
2029	-
Thereafter	-

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Actuarial assumptions. The TPL in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.80% – 11.50%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS benefit structure (compounded annually)	1.00%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06[1]	Financed by the AIR

[1] Post-retirement benefit increases are provided by the AIR, accounted separately within each Division Trust Fund, and subject to moneys being available; therefore, liabilities related to increases for members of these benefit tiers can never exceed available assets.

The mortality tables described below are generational mortality tables developed on a benefit-weighted basis.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions were based upon the PubT-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions were based upon the PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 112% of the rates prior to age 80 and 94% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 83% of the rates prior to age 80 and 106% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 97% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 105% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99% of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2022, valuations were based the 2020 experience analysis, dated October 28, 2020, for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019. Revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by the PERA Board on November 20, 2020.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regularly scheduled experience studies performed at least every five years and asset/liability studies performed every three to five years for PERA. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, 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 percentages and then adding expected inflation.

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25% long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the Board's November 15, 2019 meeting, to be effective January 1, 2020. As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation, and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives	6.00%	4.70%
Total	**100.00%**	

Note: 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 nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25%.

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the TPL 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 3.00%.

- 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 and required adjustments resulting from the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

- 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 and required adjustments resulting from the 2018 and 2020 AAP assessments. Employer contributions also include current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect 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, as a nonemployer contributing entity, will provide an annual direct distribution of $225 million, 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 for the DPS Division are reduced by an amount equal to the principal payments plus interest necessary each year to finance the PCOPs issued in 1997 and 2008 and refinanced thereafter.

- 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 FNP, 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 FNP 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.

- Beginning with the December 31, 2023, measurement date and thereafter, the FNP as of the current measurement date is used as a starting point for the GASB 67 projection test.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the DPS Division's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension	$ 3,052,446	$ 1,548,704	$ 310,858

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

Significant Changes in Plan Provisions Affecting Trends in Actuarial Information
2023 Changes in Plan Provision Since 2022

- Senate Bill (SB) 23-056, enacted and effective June 2, 2023, intended to recompense PERA for the remaining portion of the $225 million direct distribution originally scheduled for receipt July 1, 2020, suspended due to the enactment of House Bill (HB) 20-1379, but not fully repaid through the provisions within HB 22-1029. Pursuant to SB 23-056, the State Treasurer issued a warrant consisting of the balance of the PERA Payment Cash Fund, created in §24-51-416, plus $10 million from the General Fund, totaling $14.561 million.

- As of the December 31, 2023, measurement date, the total pension liability (TPL) recognizes the change in the default method applied for granting service accruals for certain members, from a "12-pay" method to a "non-12-pay" method. The default service accrual method for positions with an employment pattern of at least eight months but fewer than 12 months (including, but not limited to positions in the School and DPS Divisions) receive a higher ratio of service credit for each month worked, up to a maximum of 12 months of service credit per year.

- Actual employer contributions to the DPS Division are reduced by an amount equal to the principal payments plus interest necessary each year to finance the pension certificates of participation (PCOPs) issued in 1997 and 2008 and refinanced thereafter.

Significant Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Affecting Trends in Actuarial Information
2023 Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Since 2022

- There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN

OPEB

Plan description. Eligible employees of the Odyssey School of Denver are provided with OPEB through the DPS HCTF—a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by PERA. The DPS HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), as amended, 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 the premium subsidies. Colorado State law provisions may be amended by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

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

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

Enrollment in the PERACare health benefits program 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 maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for benefit recipients with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5% reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The benefit recipient pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

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 DPS HCTF or the 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 maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for retirees with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5% reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The 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 DPS HCTF or the HCTF pays an alternate service-based premium subsidy. Each individual retiree meeting these conditions receives the maximum $230 per month subsidy reduced appropriately for service less than 20 years, as described above. Retirees who do not have Medicare Part A pay the difference between the total premium and the monthly subsidy.

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the DPS HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Odyssey School of Denver is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the DPS HCTF from Odyssey School of Denver were $25,437 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

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

At June 30, 2024, the Odyssey School of Denver reported an asset of $10,963 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset. The net OPEB asset for the DPS HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the total OPEB liability (TOL) used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the TOL to December 31, 2023. The Odyssey School of Denver proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on Odyssey School of Denver contributions to the DPS HCTF for the calendar year 2023 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the DPS HCTF.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

At December 31, 2023, the Odyssey School of Denver proportion was 0.2504225301%, which was an increase of 0.0084315484% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Odyssey School of Denver recognized OPEB expense of $(27,534). At June 30, 2024, the Odyssey School of Denver reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 22,110
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	285	8,567
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	5,334	-
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	14,727	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	13,005	N/A
Total	$ 33,351	$ 30,677

$13,005 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction/(increase) of the net OPEB liability/(asset) in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2025	$ (4,554)
2026	(1,479)
2027	883
2028	(3,612)
2029	(1,127)
Thereafter	(442)

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

Actuarial assumptions. The TOL in the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.80% - 11.50%
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	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans[1]	7.00% in 2023, gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2033
Medicare Part A premiums	3.50% for 2023, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2035
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

[1] UnitedHealthcare MAPD PPO plans are 0% for 2023.

Each year the per capita health care costs are developed by plan option; currently based on 2023 premium rates for the UnitedHealthcare Medicare Advantage Prescription Drug (MAPD) PPO plan #1, the UnitedHealthcare MAPD PPO plan #2, and the Kaiser Permanente MAPD HMO plan. Actuarial morbidity factors are then applied to estimate individual retiree and spouse costs by age, gender, and health care cost trend. This approach applies for all members and is adjusted accordingly for those not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for the PERA benefit structure.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

Age-Related Morbidity Assumptions

Participant Age	Annual Increase (Male)	Annual Increase (Female)
65-68	2.2%	2.3%
69	2.8%	2.2%
70	2.7%	1.6%
71	3.1%	0.5%
72	2.3%	0.7%
73	1.2%	0.8%
74	0.9%	1.5%
75-85	0.9%	1.3%
86 and older	0.0%	0.0%

Sample Age	MAPD PPO #1 with Medicare Part A		MAPD PPO #2 with Medicare Part A		MAPD HMO (Kaiser) with Medicare Part A	
	Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
65	$1,692	$1,406	$579	$481	$1,913	$1,589
70	$1,901	$1,573	$650	$538	$2,149	$1,778
75	$2,100	$1,653	$718	$566	$2,374	$1,869

Sample Age	MAPD PPO #1 without Medicare Part A		MAPD PPO #2 without Medicare Part A		MAPD HMO (Kaiser) without Medicare Part A	
	Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse		Retiree/Spouse	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
65	$6,469	$5,373	$4,198	$3,487	$6,719	$5,581
70	$7,266	$6,011	$4,715	$3,900	$7,546	$6,243
75	$8,026	$6,319	$5,208	$4,101	$8,336	$6,563

The 2023 Medicare Part A premium is $506 per month.

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

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

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models, and industry methods developed by health plan actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2022, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

The PERA benefit structure health care cost trend rates used to measure the TOL are summarized in the table below:

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2023	7.00%	3.50%
2024	6.75%	3.50%
2025	6.50%	3.75%
2026	6.25%	3.75%
2027	6.00%	4.00%
2028	5.75%	4.00%
2029	5.50%	4.00%
2030	5.25%	4.25%
2031	5.00%	4.25%
2032	4.75%	4.25%
2033	4.50%	4.25%
2034	4.50%	4.25%
2035+	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2022, valuation for the determination of the total pension liability for the DPS Division as shown below, reflect generational mortality and were applied, as applicable, in the determination of the TOL for the DPS HCTF, but developed using a headcount-weighted basis. Reporting agencies of the DPS Division participate in the DPS HCTF.

The pre-retirement mortality assumptions were based upon the PubT-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions were based upon the PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 112% of the rates prior to age 80 and 94% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

- Females: 83% of the rates prior to age 80 and 106% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 97% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 105% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99% of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the roll-forward calculation for the DPS HCTF:

- Per capita health care costs in effect as of the December 31, 2022, valuation date for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to be age 65 and older and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits have been updated to reflect costs for the 2023 plan year.
- The morbidity rates used to estimate individual retiree and spouse costs by age and by gender were updated effective for the December 31, 2022, actuarial valuation. The revised morbidity rate factors are based on a review of historical claims experience by age, gender, and status (active versus retired) from actuary's claims data warehouse.
- The health care cost trend rates applicable to health care premiums were revised to reflect the then current expectation of future increases in those premiums.

Actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trend rates are analyzed and updated annually by PERA Board's actuary, as discussed above.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2022, valuations were based on the 2020 experience analysis, dated October 28, 2020, and November 4, 2020, for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019. Revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on November 20, 2020.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regularly scheduled experience studies performed at least every five years, and asset/liability studies, performed every three to five years for PERA. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, 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 percentages and then adding expected inflation.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25% long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the Board's November 15, 2019 meeting, to be effective January 1, 2020. As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

Note: 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 nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25%.

Sensitivity of the Odyssey School of Denver proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) to changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability or net OPEB asset using the current health care cost trend rates applicable to the PERA benefit structure, as well as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rates:

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate[1]	5.75%	6.75%	7.75%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate[1]	2.50%	3.50%	4.50%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (11,409)	$ (10,963)	$ (10,605)

[1] For the January 1, 2024, plan year.

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the TOL 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, 2023, 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 3.00%.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

- 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.

- Estimated transfers of dollars into the DPS HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits.

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

- Beginning with the December 31, 2023, measurement date and thereafter, the FNP as of the current measurement date is used as a starting point for the GASB 74 projection test.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the DPS HCTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TOL. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 4,458	$ (10,963)	$ (24,066)

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

Significant Changes in Plan Provisions Affecting trends in Actuarial Information
2023 Changes in Plan Provision Since 2022

- There were no changes made to plan provisions.

Significant Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Affecting Trends in Actuarial Information
2023 Changes in Assumptions or Other Inputs Since 2022

- There were no changes made to the actuarial methods or assumptions.

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

The School carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss, including worker's compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage during the last three fiscal years.

NOTE 10 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Grants

The School has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant. However, in the opinion of the School, any such adjustments will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the School.

Legal

The School is involved in pending or threatened lawsuits and claims. The School estimates that potential claims not covered by insurance or accrued for, resulting from such litigation, would not materially affect the financial statements of the School.

Facility Use Agreement

The School has approved a facility use agreement with the District to utilize educational facilities owned by the District. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School paid facility use fees of $1,000 per student, which totaled $307,040.

NOTE 11 - TAX, SPENDING, AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20, which has several limitations including revenue raising, spending abilities and other specific requirements of state and local governments.

The amendment requires emergency reserves be established. These reserves must be at least 3% of fiscal year spending. The School is not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls or salary and benefit increases. At June 30, 2024 there is a $136,000 reservation of fund balance in the General Fund for the amendment.

The Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretation. The School believes it is in compliance with the requirements of the amendment. However, the School has made certain interpretations of the amendment's language in order to determine its compliance.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2024

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.2391067319%	0.1413646125%	0.1577345616%	0.1920173964%	0.1267834266%	0.1132407671%	0.1698557918%	0.1685498148%	0.1763152072%	0.1810841430%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 1,548,704	$ 1,226,662	$ 9,418	$ 863,913	$ 835,305	$ 1,158,341	$ 1,522,774	$ 1,846,416	$ 1,434,386	$ 1,130,997
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the School	73,258	872,781	2,765	-	370,190	600,130	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,621,962	$ 2,099,443	$ 12,183	$ 863,913	$ 1,205,495	$ 1,758,471	$ 1,522,774	$ 1,846,416	$ 1,434,386	$ 1,130,997
School's covered payroll	$ 2,314,540	$ 2,072,651	$ 1,708,815	$ 1,512,155	$ 1,371,526	$ 1,248,279	$ 1,151,310	$ 1,113,715	$ 1,103,272	$ 1,067,225
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	66.91%	59.18%	0.55%	57.13%	60.90%	92.80%	132.26%	165.79%	130.01%	105.98%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.0%	81.9%	99.9%	90.1%	84.7%	75.7%	79.5%	74.0%	79.3%	83.9%

* The amounts presented for each year were determined as of 12/31.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION
JUNE 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 250,324	$ 197,124	$ 158,049	$ 117,701	$ 91,154	$ 71,139	$ 53,191	$ 37,094	$ 22,177	$ 24,789
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(250,324)	(197,124)	(158,049)	(117,701)	(91,154)	(71,139)	(53,191)	(37,094)	(22,177)	(24,789)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered payroll	$ 2,496,993	$ 2,176,958	$ 1,921,565	$ 1,577,764	$ 1,412,153	$ 1,325,985	$ 1,179,401	$ 1,113,934	$ 1,122,886	$ 1,101,733
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.03%	9.06%	8.23%	7.46%	6.46%	5.37%	4.51%	3.33%	1.98%	2.25%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of 6/30.

ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2024

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
School's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.2504225301%	0.2419909817%	0.2022696825%	0.1920244588%	0.1829642729%	0.1719083985%	0.1694029371%
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (10,963)	$ 21,269	$ 21,277	$ 43,958	$ 67,399	$ 77,651	$ 86,326
School's covered payroll	$ 2,314,540	$ 2,072,651	$ 1,708,815	$ 1,512,155	$ 1,371,526	$ 1,248,279	$ 1,151,310
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-0.47%	1.03%	1.25%	2.91%	4.91%	6.22%	7.50%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	107.3%	85.6%	83.9%	65.4%	47.0%	34.7%	30.4%

* The amounts presented for each year were determined as of 12/31.

* Complete 10-year information to be presented in future years as it becomes available.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB
JUNE 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution	$ 25,437	$ 22,198	$ 19,564	$ 16,099	$ 14,379	$ 13,498	$ 12,013
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(25,437)	(22,198)	(19,564)	(16,099)	(14,379)	(13,498)	(12,013)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered payroll	$ 2,496,993	$ 2,176,958	$ 1,921,565	$ 1,577,764	$ 1,412,153	$ 1,325,985	$ 1,179,401
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of 6/30.

* Complete 10-year information to be presented in future years as it becomes available.

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

ODYSSEY SCHOOL OF DENVER
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Local sources:				
Taxes	$ 721,137	$ 721,137	$ 742,856	$ 21,719
Interest income	36,000	66,864	66,391	(473)
Pupil Activities	49,125	50,014	50,464	450
Donations and grants	178,450	130,603	98,333	(32,270)
Fundraising	104,690	80,845	115,022	34,177
Other local revenue	20,865	20,865	1,497	(19,368)
	1,110,267	1,070,328	1,074,563	4,235
State sources:				
Per pupil revenue	3,230,512	3,315,173	3,343,087	27,914
Operating grants	8,905	14,965	31,698	16,733
Capital grants	52,182	52,182	57,648	5,466
	3,291,599	3,382,320	3,432,433	50,113
Federal sources:				
Operating grants	144,419	172,361	173,200	839
Total revenues	4,546,285	4,625,009	4,680,196	55,187
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction				
Salaries	1,834,162	1,849,128	1,897,961	(48,833)
Benefits	528,532	518,634	479,174	39,460
Purchased services	195,621	166,672	159,581	7,091
Supplies	128,544	136,121	121,868	14,253
Property	24,600	38,782	88,656	(49,874)
Supporting services				
Salaries	670,201	674,081	683,139	(9,058)
Benefits	190,236	186,673	181,549	5,124
Purchased services	887,170	901,170	760,960	140,210
Supplies	42,370	54,641	58,056	(3,415)
Property	7,500	19,250	19,250	-
Other	19,714	23,625	42,960	(19,335)
Debt service:				
Interest	-	-	2,773	(2,773)
Principal	-	-	10,859	(10,859)
Total expenditures	4,528,650	4,568,777	4,506,786	61,991
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	17,635	56,232	173,410	117,178
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	55,459	55,459
Net change in fund balances	17,635	56,232	228,869	172,637
Fund balances - beginning	1,268,408	1,392,757	1,392,757	-
Fund balance - ending	$ 1,286,043	$ 1,448,989	$ 1,621,626	$ 172,637

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.