

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY-DOUGLAS COUNTY

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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JOHN CUTLER & ASSOCIATES

Board of Directors
Global Village Academy – Douglas County
Parker, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Global Village Academy – Douglas County (the “Academy”) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy’s basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Global Village Academy – Douglas County as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

John Cutler & Associates, LLC

October 29, 2020

Global Village Academy – Douglas County Management’s Discussion and Analysis

As management of Global Village Academy – Douglas County (GVAD or the School), we offer readers of Global Village Academy - Douglas County’s financial statements our narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Financial Highlights

The year ended June 30, 2020 is the fifth year of operations for GVAD. As of June 30, 2020, net position changed by \$246,947 to \$(4,417,635). This negative balance is the result of the implementation of regulations under the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) Numbers 68 and 75. Further information about GASB 68 and 75 is provided in Notes 8 and 9 of the financial statements.

The operations of the School are funded primarily by tax revenue received under the Colorado School Finance Act in Per Pupil Revenue. Such revenue for the year was \$8,123.86. At the close of the fiscal year, Global Village Academy – Douglas County’s general fund reported an ending fund balance of \$189,266 an increase of \$2,831 from prior year. This increase is the result of new administration, and implementation of Lean Six Sigma/ DMAIC methodology.

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 analogous to a private-sector business.

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Proprietary Funds. The School also maintains a proprietary fund to record the activity of the Global Village Building Corporation (the Building Corporation). The Building Corporation was formed solely to issue and pay debt on behalf of the School.

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 9-49.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the School's financial position. In the case of Global Village Academy - Douglas County, liabilities exceeded assets resulting in a net position of (\$4,417,635) in FY 2019-2020. Again, this is directly related to the Pension Plan and the Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) liabilities reporting requirements under GASB 68 and 75. Of the School's total net position, \$110,300 is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment. Accordingly, these funds are not available to satisfy the school's general operating expenses.

**Global Village Academy – Douglas County’s Net Position
Governmental Activities**

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - DOUGLAS COUNTY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	\$ 347,469	\$ 286,919
Accounts Receivable	123,049	40,063
Prepaid Expenses	3,357	3,357
Deposits	11,200	11,200
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	115,976	158,945
TOTAL ASSETS	601,051	500,484
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	1,288,493	1,394,398
Related to OPEB	37,957	73,727
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,326,450	1,468,125
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	-	41,515
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	124,650	105,989
Unearned Revenue	171,159	7,600
Noncurrent Liabilities - Net Pension Liability		
Net Pension Liability	3,435,606	3,098,093
Net OPEB Liability	168,814	230,447
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,900,229	3,483,644
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	2,413,722	2,655,302
Related to OPEB	31,185	351
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2,444,907	2,655,653
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	115,976	158,945
Restricted for Emergencies	110,300	100,293
Unrestricted	(4,643,911)	(4,429,926)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (4,417,635)	\$ (4,170,688)

The largest portion of the School’s assets is in cash and invests., at 58% of total assets in 2020.

**Global Village Academy – Douglas County’s Change in Net Position
Governmental Activities**

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - DOUGLAS COUNTY

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2020

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	PROGRAM REVENUES				NET (EXPENSE)	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	REVENUES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION	
					Governmental Activities	
				2020	2019	
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT						
Governmental Activities						
Instruction	\$ 2,055,987	\$ 61,072	\$ 138,009	\$ -	\$ (1,856,906)	\$ (1,618,715)
Supporting Services	2,179,095	-	-	118,325	(2,060,770)	(1,850,313)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 4,235,082	\$ 61,072	\$ 138,009	\$ 118,325	(3,917,676)	(3,469,028)
GENERAL REVENUES						
				3,214,806	2,811,034	
Per Pupil Revenue				451,740	426,319	
Mill Levy Override				4,183	8,702	
Other						
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES				3,670,729	3,246,055	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION				(246,947)	(222,973)	
NET POSITION, Beginning, As Restated				(4,170,688)	(3,947,715)	
NET POSITION, Ending				\$ (4,417,635)	\$ (4,170,688)	

The largest portion of the School’s revenues came from per pupil revenue – 88%, respectively in 2020.

Financial Analysis of the Government’s Funds

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

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the School's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$189,266, an increase of \$2,831 from prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The School approves a final general fund budget in May based on enrollment projections for the school year. In October, after enrollment stabilizes, adjustments are made to the budget. At year-end, the School had some variances between its final budgeted and actual activities. Overall, the School recognized \$40,959 less in revenue due remote learning and decreased after school programs. The school's functional expenditures were \$1,355 more than budgeted. One budget amendment was made during FY 2019-2020 (i.e. Revised budget).

Capital Assets & Long-Term Debt

The School has invested in capital assets for the School's educational facility, land, and equipment. More information regarding capital assets may be found in Note 4 to the financial statements.

The School has no long-term debt obligations.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The collation of Global Village Academy – Douglas County's budget has basis on a new systematic approach instituted across the GVA network. Consisting of separate phases, the budget collation process includes(d) an initial meeting to identify three main aggregates groups of the budgets to focus on during working sessions. Funding, Faculty and Admin, and Functional Expenditures are considered on individual worksheets and as a function of total revenue; Additionally, historical values are continuously assessed and integral to GVAD's forecasting. Other considerations are the future goals and innate conservatism in budgeting process. During the initial stages of the budget process, funding, staffing, and functional expenditures are analyzed at a school level, and cycled through various iterations of BOD's advise prior to final approval. Funding is estimated using most current figures from Douglas County School District (DCSD) funding spreadsheets, plus an internal forecast. Special consideration has been given to Fiscal Year 2021, due to extraordinary events of COVID-19. Subsequently, per pupil funding has been adjusted for a decline of 10.5% of original projections. Faculty and administration are reviewed on a rolling basis for curriculum and language immersion efficiency. For FY21, staffing has been adjusted and labor-to-student ratio has been maximized based on an updated approach to language immersion and class scheduling proposed by school leaders. As a function of revenue, GVAD's labor is 50% of total funding. Analogous to forecasting methods used for particular funding, functional expenses are criticized based on historical figures. As a strategic and systematic approach to GVAD finances, actuals from previous years are digested for pattern identification. For FY21 forecasts, trends for FY16-20 were scrutinized and a forecast technique of linear regression has been considered. In addition to the streamlined budgeting approach, YTD actuals are annualized and reviewed in

line items were current budget is discrepant due to unforeseen circumstances. For FY21, non-trending accounts were identified and further adjusted using current projected annum data. In calculation of GVAD's functional expenses and staffing, special considerations and priorities are given to areas identified by school leaders and board members. The focal outlays of funding are prioritized and reshuffled on a yearly basis. For FY21, curriculum alignment, class-student structuring, and language immersion have been acknowledged as primacies. Summarily, GVAD's methodical budgeting process strives for data-driven decision making and embraces innate conservatism in forecasting. Moreover, GVAD is part of GVA- Collaborative's new Global Village Lean Organization (GLO) Project, which comprises Lean Six Sigma and DMAIC approach to Operations and Management: evaluating, and removing nonvalue processes by Defining, Measuring, Analyzing, Improving, and Controlling instituted procedures and policies.

Requests for Information

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

Global Village Academy -Douglas County
18451 Ponderosa Dr.
Parker, CO 80134

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - DOUGLAS COUNTY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	
	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	\$ 347,469	\$ 286,919
Accounts Receivable	123,049	40,063
Prepaid Expenses	3,357	3,357
Deposits	11,200	11,200
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	115,976	158,945
TOTAL ASSETS	601,051	500,484
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	1,288,493	1,394,398
Related to OPEB	37,957	73,727
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,326,450	1,468,125
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	-	41,515
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	124,650	105,989
Unearned Revenue	171,159	7,600
Noncurrent Liabilities - Net Pension Liability		
Net Pension Liability	3,435,606	3,098,093
Net OPEB Liability	168,814	230,447
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,900,229	3,483,644
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Related to Pensions	2,413,722	2,655,302
Related to OPEB	31,185	351
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2,444,907	2,655,653
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	115,976	158,945
Restricted for Emergencies	110,300	100,293
Unrestricted	(4,643,911)	(4,429,926)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (4,417,635)	\$ (4,170,688)

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - DOUGLAS COUNTY

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2020

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	PROGRAM REVENUES				NET (EXPENSE)	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	REVENUES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION	
					Governmental Activities	
					2020	2019
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT						
Governmental Activities						
Instruction	\$ 2,055,987	\$ 61,072	\$ 138,009	\$ -	\$ (1,856,906)	\$ (1,618,715)
Supporting Services	2,179,095	-	-	118,325	(2,060,770)	(1,850,313)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 4,235,082</u>	<u>\$ 61,072</u>	<u>\$ 138,009</u>	<u>\$ 118,325</u>	<u>(3,917,676)</u>	<u>(3,469,028)</u>
GENERAL REVENUES						
Per Pupil Revenue					3,214,806	2,811,034
Mill Levy Override					451,740	426,319
Other					4,183	8,702
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES					<u>3,670,729</u>	<u>3,246,055</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					(246,947)	(222,973)
NET POSITION, Beginning, As Restated					<u>(4,170,688)</u>	<u>(3,947,715)</u>
NET POSITION, Ending					<u>\$ (4,417,635)</u>	<u>\$ (4,170,688)</u>

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - DOUGLAS COUNTY

BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND
June 30, 2020

	General Fund	
	2020	2019
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	\$ 347,469	\$ 286,919
Accounts Receivable	123,049	40,063
Prepaid Expenses	3,357	3,357
Deposits	11,200	11,200
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 485,075	\$ 341,539
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ 41,515
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	124,650	105,989
Unearned Revenue	171,159	7,600
TOTAL LIABILITIES	295,809	155,104
FUND BALANCES		
Nonspendable	14,557	14,557
Restricted for Emergencies	110,300	100,293
Unassigned	64,409	71,585
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	189,266	186,435
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.	115,976	158,945
Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. This liability includes net pension liability of (\$3,35,606), net OPEB liability of (\$168,814), deferred outflows related to pensions of \$2,413,722, deferred outflows related to OPEB of \$37,957, deferred inflows related to pensions of (\$2,413,722) and deferred inflows related to OPEB of (\$31,185).	(4,722,877)	(4,516,068)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ (4,417,635)	\$ (4,170,688)

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - DOUGLAS COUNTY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES

AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund	
	2020	2019
REVENUES		
Local Sources	\$ 3,752,603	3,360,764
State and Federal Sources	220,802	189,750
TOTAL REVENUES	3,973,405	3,550,514
EXPENDITURES		
Instruction	1,905,341	1,487,323
Supporting Services	2,065,233	2,003,978
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,970,574	3,491,301
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	2,831	59,213
FUND BALANCES, Beginning	186,435	127,222
FUND BALANCES, Ending	\$ 189,266	\$ 186,435

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - DOUGLAS COUNTY

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	2,831
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expense in the statement of activities. This is the amount capital outlay \$139,692, exceeded depreciation expense (\$42,969) for the year.		(42,969)
Deferred Charges related to pensions and OPEB are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for the government-wide funds those amounts are capitalized and amortized.		<u>(206,809)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>(246,947)</u></u>

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Global Village Academy (the “Academy”) was formed in 2014 pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school. The Academy receives their primary funding from the Douglas County School District (the “District”).

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

Reporting Entity

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

Based upon the application of these criteria, the following organization is included in the Academy’s reporting entity.

Global Village Building Corporation

The Global Village Academy-Douglas County Building Corporation (the “Building Corporation”) is considered to be financially accountable to the Academy. The purpose of the Building Corporation is to provide a mechanism to issue and pay debt on behalf of the Academy. The Building Corporation is considered to be part of the Academy for financial reporting purposes because its resources are entirely for the direct benefit of the Academy and is blended into the Academy’s General Fund financial statements. Separate financial statements are not available for the Building Corporation.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the Academy. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to students or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

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

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

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

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

The Academy reports the following major governmental funds:

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

Assets, Liabilities and Fund Balance/Net Position

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

Depreciation of exhaustible capital assets is charged as an expense against operations, and accumulated depreciation is reported on the statement of net position in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation has been provided over the following estimated useful lives of the capital assets using the straight-line method.

Unearned Revenues –The unearned revenues includes deposits for fees received but not yet available for expenditure until the following year.

Long-term Debt – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as current expenditures.

The Academy did not report any long term debt for the year ended June 30, 2020.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Net Position– The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

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

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

- Nonspendable – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in a spendable form (such as inventories and prepaid amounts) or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Academy has classified deposits and prepaid expenses as nonspendable as of June 30, 2020.
- Restricted – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Academy has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

- Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The Academy did not have any committed resources as of June 30, 2020.
- Unassigned – This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

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

Risk Management

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

NOTE 2: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

A reconciliation of the cash and investment components on the balance sheet to the cash and investment categories in this footnote are as follows:

Cash Deposits	\$ 346,969
Petty Cash	<u>500</u>
Total Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 347,469</u>

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. At June 30, 2020, State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the Academy are eligible public depositories. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held.

The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. The Academy has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2020, the Academy had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$346,969. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$292,331. Of these balances, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$148,962 was covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institution's name (PDPA).

Investments

At June 30, 2020 the Academy had no investments to report.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2020

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2020, is summarized below.

	Balance <u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance <u>June 30, 2020</u>
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated				
Building Improvements	\$ 151,467	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 151,467
Machinery & Equipment	<u>68,678</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>68,678</u>
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	<u>220,145</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>220,145</u>
Accumulated Depreciation				
Building Improvements	39,536	36,101	-	75,637
Machinery & Equipment	<u>21,664</u>	<u>6,868</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,532</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>61,200</u>	<u>42,969</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>104,169</u>
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	<u>158,945</u>	<u>(42,969)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>115,976</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 158,945</u>	<u>\$ (42,969)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 115,976</u>

Depreciation has been charged to the Supporting Services program of the Academy.

NOTE 5: ACCRUED SALARIES AND BENEFITS

Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from August to July but are earned during an Academy year of nine months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2020, were \$124,650 in the General Fund.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Pensions. The Academy participates in The School Division Trust Fund (SCHDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the SCHDTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

The Colorado General Assembly passed significant pension reform through Senate Bill (SB) 18-200: *Concerning Modifications To the Public Employees' Retirement Association Hybrid Defined Benefit Plan Necessary to Eliminate with a High Probability the Unfunded Liability of the Plan Within the Next Thirty Years*. The bill was signed into law by Governor Hickenlooper on June 4, 2018. SB 18-200 makes changes to certain benefit provisions. Some, but not all, of these changes were in effect as of June 30, 2020.

General Information about the Pension Plan

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

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2019. 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 PERA benefit structure is the greater of the:

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2019, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S., once certain criteria are met. Pursuant to SB 18-200, the annual increase for 2019 is 0.00 percent for all benefit recipients. Thereafter, benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007, and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive an annual increase of 1.25 percent unless adjusted by the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lessor of an annual increase of 1.25 percent or the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned annual increase by up to 0.25 percent based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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, 2020: Eligible employees of, The Academy and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413.

Eligible employees are required to contribute 8.75 percent of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2020
Employer contribution rate	10.40%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF	9.38%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	19.38%

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

As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute \$225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SCHDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SCHDTF to the total annual payroll of the SCHDTF, State Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund. A portion of the direct distribution allocated to the SCHDTF is considered a nonemployer contribution for financial reporting purposes.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2020

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

Subsequent to the SCHDTF’s December 31, 2019, measurement date, HB 20-1379 *Suspend Direct Distribution to PERA Public Employees Retirement Association for 2020-21 Fiscal Year*, was passed into law during the 2020 legislative session and signed by Governor Polis on June 29, 2020. This bill suspends the July 1, 2020, \$225 million direct distribution allocated to the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Divisions, as required under Senate Bill 18-200.

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and The Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from The Academy were \$277,810 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

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

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2019. The Academy’s proportion of the net pension liability was based on The Academy’s contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2020, The Academy reported a liability of \$3,435,606 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by The Academy as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with The Academy were as follows:

The Academy’s proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$3,435,606
The State’s proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with The Academy.	\$ 551,938
Total	\$3,987,544

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

At December 31, 2019, The Academy’s proportion was 0.02300 percent, which was an increase of 0.00550 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018. For the year ended June 30, 2020, The Academy recognized pension expense of \$494,379 and revenue of \$14,730 for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2020, The Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 187,243	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$ 98,081	\$ 1,558,358
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	N/A	\$ 406,982
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	\$ 870,792	\$ 448,382
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 132,377	N/A
Total	\$ 1,288,493	\$ 2,413,722

\$132,377 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, 2021. 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,	
2021	(\$730,501)
2022	(\$530,403)
2023	\$141,739
2024	(\$138,441)

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 – 9.70 percent
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS benefit structure (automatic) ¹	1.25 percent compounded annually
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 (ad hoc, substantively automatic) ¹	Financed by the Annual Increase Reserve

¹ For 2019, the annual increase was 0.00 percent.

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, valuation were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as, the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting.

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

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

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

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

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50 percent.
- 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 the additional 0.50 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

- 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 the additional 0.50 percent, resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employer contributions also include the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103 percent, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50 percent every year until they are zero. 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 provides an annual direct distribution of \$225 million, which commenced July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered annual increase cap, from 1.50 percent to 1.25 percent resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent.

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,556,349	\$ 3,435,606	\$ 2,494,644

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

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

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

OPEB. The Academy participates in the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB fund administered by the Public Employees’ Retirement Association of Colorado (“PERA”). The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position of the 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.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan

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

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

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

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

PERA Benefit Structure

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

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

DPS Benefit Structure

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

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

Contributions. Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1) (f) of the C.R.S., as amended, certain contributions are apportioned to the HCTF. PERA-affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions are required to contribute at a rate of 1.02 percent of PERA-includable salary into the HCTF.

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and The Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from The Academy were \$19,692 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

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

At June 30, 2020, The Academy reported a liability of \$168,814 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2019. The Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on The Academy's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2019, The Academy's proportion was 0.01502 percent, which was a decrease of 0.00192 percent from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, The Academy recognized OPEB expense of \$21,663.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

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

At June 30, 2020, The Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 560	\$ 28,367
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$ 1,401	N/A
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	N/A	\$ 2,818
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	\$ 29,028	N/A
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 6,968	N/A
Total	\$ 37,957	\$ 31,185

\$6,968 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. 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,	
2021	\$2,693
2022	\$2,693
2023	\$3,509
2024	\$852
2025	(\$9,355)
Thereafter	(\$588)

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

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

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40 percent
Real wage growth	1.10 percent
Wage inflation	3.50 percent
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50 percent in aggregate
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25 percent
Discount rate	7.25 percent
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	5.60 percent in 2019, gradually decreasing to 4.50 percent in 2029
Medicare Part A premiums	3.50 percent in 2019, gradually increasing to 4.50 percent in 2029
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00 percent
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, valuation were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as, the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting. In addition, certain actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trends are analyzed and reviewed by PERA's actuary, as discussed below.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

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

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age sixty-five or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A, the following monthly costs/premiums are assumed for 2019 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

Medicare Plan	Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A	Premiums for Members Without Medicare Part A
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Prescription	\$601	\$240
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	605	237

The 2019 Medicare Part A premium is \$437 per month.

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

Medicare Plan	Cost for Members Without Medicare Part A
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Prescription	\$562
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	571

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

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

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

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

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and 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, 2018, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

The PERA benefit structure health care cost trend rates that were used to measure the total OPEB liability are summarized in the table below:

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2019	5.60%	3.50%
2020	8.60%	3.50%
2021	7.30%	3.50%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.70%	3.75%
2024	5.50%	3.75%
2025	5.30%	4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.00%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029+	4.50%	4.50%

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

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

Mortality assumptions for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below are applied, as applicable, in the determination of the total OPEB liability for the HCTF. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions were based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

- **Males:** Mortality improvement projected to 2018 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 73 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 108 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.
- **Females:** Mortality improvement projected to 2020 using the MP-2015 projection scale, a 78 percent factor applied to rates for ages less than 80, a 109 percent factor applied to rates for ages 80 and above, and further adjustments for credibility.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for The Academy and Judicial Divisions were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted as follows:

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

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

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

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

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2019 plan year.
- The morbidity assumptions were updated to reflect the assumed standard aging factors.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

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

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

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

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

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

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

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	4.60%	5.60%	6.60%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.50%	3.50%	4.50%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	\$164,803	\$168,814	\$173,448

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

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2019, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50 percent.
- 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.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

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

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

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

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$190,878	\$168,814	\$149,944

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

NOTE 8: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Building Lease

On January 29, 2015 the Building Corporation entered into a 20-year lease agreement for its educational facility. Beginning with the commencement date, the Academy will make lease payments in the amount of 9.0% of the development costs of the building. Beginning on the first day of the third year of the lease, annual lease payments will increase by 2.5% annually. Under the terms of this lease, the lease payments commenced on December 18, 2015.

The lease agreement includes an option to purchase the building prior to the expiration of the lease agreement at an amount determined as a percentage of the total development costs.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

Building Lease (Continued)

During the year ended June 30, 2019 the Building Corporation entered into negotiations with its landlord regarding the lease payments going forward. A formal forbearance agreement was signed on May 8, 2020 and was effective March 28, 2020, both parties agreed to reduce the monthly lease payment to \$62,500.

Estimated future minimum forbearance payments related to the lease agreement are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,

2021	\$ 650,004
2022	<u>715,004</u>

Total future minimum lease payments **\$ 1,365,008**

Rent expense of \$556,683 was recorded in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Modular Building Lease Agreement

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the Building Corporation entered into a lease agreement for two modular buildings. Under the terms of the agreement, the Building Corporation is required to make monthly lease payments in the amount of \$1,260 per modular. The initial agreement expires in September 2020 and will continue on a month to month basis until terminated by either party.

Estimated future minimum lease payments related to this lease are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,

2021	<u>\$ 15,120</u>
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GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

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

Modular Building Lease Agreement (Continued)

Rent expense of \$7,560 for the modular lease was recorded in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Letter of Credit

In conjunction with the modular building lease agreement, the Academy completed various site improvements on its premises. In order to complete these improvements, the Academy entered into a development agreement with Education Capital Solutions LLC (the “Developer”). Under the terms of the agreement, the Developer installed various plant material and irrigation in addition to constructing parking improvements. The Academy is also required to provide a letter of credit as performance guarantee to the Town of Parker. The letter was issued by First Bank on December 24, 2018 in the amount of \$20,159 and expired on August 9, 2019.

Charter Collaborative Agreement

The Academy has entered into an agreement with Global Village Collaborative (the “Collaborative”). The purpose of this agreement is to advance and carry out the common educational mission of participating Global Village schools. The Collaborative serves as a central office to administer, manage, and support the implementation of the Academies’ educational programs. The Collaborative is financed by the Academies through fees and assessments. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Academy paid the Collaborative \$264,961 under the terms of this contract.

Claims and Judgments

The Academy participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by grants received from other governmental units. Expenditures financed by grants are subject to audit by the appropriate grantor government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with grant program regulations, the Academy may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of June 30, 2020, significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited, but the Academy believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the Academy.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – DOUGLAS COUNTY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2019

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

Tabor Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed the Tabor Amendment to the State Constitution, which limits state and local government tax powers and imposes spending limitations. Fiscal year 1993 provides the basis for limits in future years to which may be applied allowable increases for inflation and student enrollment. Revenue received in excess of the limitations may be required to be refunded. The Academy believes it has complied with the Amendment. As required by the Amendment, the Academy has established a reserve for emergencies. At June 30, 2020, the reserve of \$ was recorded as a restriction of fund balance in the General Fund.

NOTE 9: **DEFICIT NET POSITION**

The Net Position of the government type activities is in a deficit position of \$4,417,635 due to the Academy including the Net Pension Liability per GASB No. 68 and Net OPEB Liability per GASB No. 75.

NOTE 10: **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Potential subsequent events were considered through October 29, 2020. It was determined that the following event is required to be disclosed through this date.

Covid-19

As a result of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), economic uncertainties may have economic implications on the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the School. The duration of these uncertainties and the ultimate financial effects cannot be estimated at this time.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - DOUGLAS COUNTY

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 GENERAL FUND
 Year Ended June 30, 2020

	2020			VARIANCE Positive (Negative)	2019 ACTUAL
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL		
REVENUES					
Local Sources					
Per Pupil Operating Revenue	\$ 3,322,066	\$ 3,187,773	\$ 3,214,806	\$ 27,033	\$ 2,811,034
Mill Levy Override	499,787	466,079	451,740	(14,339)	426,319
Charges for Services	83,424	83,424	61,072	(22,352)	68,384
Grants and Donations	15,000	30,000	20,802	(9,198)	46,325
Other Revenue	1,000	1,000	4,183	3,183	8,702
State and Federal Sources					
Grants and Donations	205,640	213,078	220,802	7,724	189,750
 TOTAL REVENUES	 4,126,917	 3,981,354	 3,973,405	 (7,949)	 3,550,514
EXPENDITURES					
Current					
Salaries	1,454,178	1,495,691	1,516,666	(20,975)	1,211,065
Employee Benefits	427,139	427,149	471,417	(44,268)	350,025
Purchased Services	1,921,053	1,574,543	1,430,678	143,865	1,628,318
Supplies and Materials	77,449	112,949	167,319	(54,370)	123,062
Property	54,300	307,585	356,791	(49,206)	165,918
Other	34,322	18,292	27,703	(9,411)	12,913
 TOTAL EXPENDITURES	 3,968,441	 3,936,209	 3,970,574	 (34,365)	 3,491,301
 NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	 158,476	 45,145	 2,831	 (42,314)	 59,213
FUND BALANCE, Beginning	106,668	106,668	186,435	79,767	127,222
FUND BALANCE, Ending	\$ 265,144	\$ 151,813	\$ 189,266	\$ 37,453	\$ 186,435

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - DOUGLAS COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF THE ACADEMY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
SCHOOL DISTRICT TRUST FUND

Years Ended December 31,

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Academy's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability	0.01512%	0.01916%	0.02062%	0.01750%	2.30000%
Academy's Net Pension Liability	\$ 2,312,123	\$ 5,705,361	\$ 6,666,570	\$ 3,098,093	\$ 3,435,606
State of Colorado Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability associated with the School	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>423,621</u>	<u>551,938</u>
Total portion of the Net Pension Liability associated with the School	<u>2,312,123</u>	<u>5,705,361</u>	<u>6,666,570</u>	<u>3,521,714</u>	<u>3,987,544</u>
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 700,686	\$ 860,039	\$ 950,705	\$ 961,868	\$ 1,350,448
Academy's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	330.0%	663.4%	701.2%	322.1%	254.4%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	59.16%	43.10%	43.96%	57.01%	64.52%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - DOUGLAS COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF THE ACADEMY'S CONTRIBUTIONS
SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 131,546	\$ 191,269	\$ 165,955	\$ 218,764	\$ 277,607
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	<u>131,546</u>	<u>191,269</u>	<u>165,955</u>	<u>218,764</u>	<u>277,607</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 700,686	\$ 985,814	\$ 879,540	\$ 1,143,575	\$ 1,432,446
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	18.77%	19.40%	18.87%	19.13%	19.38%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - DOUGLAS COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF THE ACADEMY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended December 31,

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Academy's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability	0.01089%	0.01171%	0.01694%	0.01502%
Academy's Net OPEB Liability	\$ 141,213	\$ 152,185	\$ 230,447	\$ 168,814
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 860,039	\$ 950,705	\$ 961,868	\$ 1,350,448
Academy's proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	16.4%	16.0%	24.0%	12.5%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	16.72%	17.53%	17.03%	24.49%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - DOUGLAS COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF THE ACADEMY'S CONTRIBUTIONS
HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND

Years Ended June 30,

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 10,055	\$ 8,971	\$ 11,664	\$ 14,612
Contributions in relation to the Statutorily required contributions	<u>10,055</u>	<u>8,971</u>	<u>11,664</u>	<u>14,612</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 985,814	\$ 985,814	\$ 1,143,575	\$ 1,432,446
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	0.91%	1.02%	1.02%

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.