

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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FINANCIAL SECTION

Board of Directors
Global Village Academy – Aurora
Aurora, Colorado

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Global Village Academy – Aurora (the “School”), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School’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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Global Village Academy – Aurora, as of June 30, 2021, 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, the schedules of the School's proportionate share, and the schedules of the School's contributions on pages 51-55 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 13, 2021, on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

PB Solutions LLC

October 13, 2021

Global Village Academy - Aurora Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of Global Village Academy - Aurora (GVA-A or the School), we offer readers of Global Village Academy - Aurora's financial statements our narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

Financial Highlights

The Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2021 is the fourteenth year of operations for GVA Aurora. As of June 30, 2021, net position changed by \$3,035,558 to \$(13,808,829). 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 \$7,151,262, which decreased from prior year by \$1,173,504 (\$8,324,766 in FY20). At the close of the fiscal year, Global Village Academy - Aurora's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$3,647,997 an increase of \$116,623 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 (Aurora Public Schools). The governmental activities of the School include instruction and supporting services.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental Funds.

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

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

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

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 10-50.

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 - Aurora, liabilities exceeded assets resulting in a net position of \$(13,808,829) in FY 2020-2021. 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, \$330,579 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 - Aurora's Net Position Governmental Activities

	Governmental Activities	
	<u>6/30/2021</u>	<u>6/30/2020</u>
Cash and Investments	\$ 4,235,869	\$ 3,769,636
Restricted Cash and Investments	3,307,764	3,283,908
Other Assets	317,457	462,018
Capital Assets, Net	<u>22,246,660</u>	<u>22,903,313</u>
Total Assets	<u>30,107,750</u>	<u>30,418,875</u>
Deferred Outflow of Resources	<u>5,712,410</u>	<u>2,143,270</u>
Current Liabilities	905,329	283,055
Accrued Interest	77,049	79,589
Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>42,329,126</u>	<u>39,850,704</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>43,311,504</u>	<u>40,213,348</u>
Deferred Inflow of Resources	<u>6,317,485</u>	<u>8,775,959</u>
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(2,230,576)	(2,125,218)
Restricted	330,579	375,000
Unrestricted	<u>(11,908,832)</u>	<u>(14,676,944)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$(13,808,829)</u>	<u>\$(16,427,162)</u>

The largest portion of the School's assets is in capital assets, at 74% of total assets in 2021.

**Global Village Academy - Aurora's Change in Net Position
Governmental Activities**

	Governmental Activities	
	6/30/2021	6/30/2020
Program Revenue:		
Charges for Services	\$ 160,857	\$ 765,014
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,137,971	594,675
Capital Grants and Contributions	258,993	288,615
Total Program Revenue	2,557,821	1,648,304
General Revenue:		
Per Pupil Operating Revenue	7,151,262	8,324,766
Mill Levy Override	2,393,521	2,360,599
Investment Earnings	5,525	1,038,617
Other	876,759	637,278
Total General Revenue	10,427,067	12,361,260
Total Revenue	12,984,888	14,009,564
Expenses:		
Instruction	1,506,699	3,711,840
Supporting Services	6,550,314	6,413,319
Interest and Fiscal Charges	1,892,317	1,923,301
Total Expenses	9,949,330	12,048,460
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	3,035,558	1,961,104
Beginning Net Position	(16,844,387)	(18,388,266)
Ending Net Position	\$(13,808,829)	\$ (16,427,162)

The largest portion of the School's revenues came from per pupil revenue – 55% in 2021 and 59% 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 \$3,647,997, an increase of \$116,623 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 \$585,573 more revenue due to updated district student enrollment discrepancies than expected, as well as additional funding due to COVID-19 from Federal, State, and Local sources. The school's expenditures were over budgeted amounts by \$530,385 mainly due to additional staff for students moved online learning versus in class and purchasing additional Chrombooks and laptops for the students. One budget amendment was made during FY 2020-2021 (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 1 to the financial statements. Depreciation expenses for capital assets are booked under Supporting Services of the School's operations.

The School has long-term debt in the form of 2011, 2014, 2016, and 2018 Charter School Revenue Bonds issued by the Public Finance Authority. Proceeds of the bonds were used to purchase the School's land and to improve, equip, and construct the School's facility. More information regarding long-term debt may be found in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The collation of Global Village Academy – Aurora's (GVAA) 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 Expenses are considered on individual worksheets and as a function of total revenue; Additionally, historical values are continuously assessed and integral to GVAA'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 Board of Director's advice prior to final approval. Funding is estimated using most current figures from Aurora Public Schools' funding spreadsheets, plus an internal forecast. Special consideration has been given to Fiscal Year 2022, due to continued events of COVID-19. Subsequently, per pupil funding has been adjusted for \$438,390 from the original projections. Faculty and administration are reviewed on a rolling basis for curriculum and language immersion efficiency. For FY22, staffing has been adjusted 4% 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, GVAA's labor is 56% 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 GVA finances, actuals from previous years are digested for pattern identification. For FY22 forecasts, an upward trend for FY16-21 has been identified 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 where current budget is discrepant due to unforeseen circumstances. For FY21, legal and immigration fees; audit and accounting fees; payroll services; background checks; rental of equipment; supplies; utilities; and field trips were further adjusted using current projected annum data.

In calculation of GVAA'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 FY22, curriculum alignment, class-student structuring, and language immersion have been acknowledged as primacies. Summarily, GVAA's methodical budgeting process strives for data-driven decision making and embraces innate conservatism in forecasting. Moreover, GVAA 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 - Aurora'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 - Aurora
16401 E Alameda Pl
Aurora, CO 80017

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
As of June 30, 2021

	<u>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and Investments	\$ 4,235,869
Restricted Cash and Investments	3,307,764
Accounts Receivable	293,336
Deposits	24,121
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated	1,101,789
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	<u>21,144,871</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>30,107,750</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Related to Pensions	5,604,994
Related to OPEB	<u>107,416</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>5,712,410</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	194,939
Due to District	92,815
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	506,612
Unearned Revenues	59,281
Other Current Liabilities	51,682
Accrued Interest Payable	77,049
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Due in One Year	8,385,000
Due in More than One Year	19,400,000
Net Pension Liability	14,034,047
Net OPEB Liability	<u>510,079</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>43,311,504</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Related to Pensions	6,134,234
Related to OPEB	<u>183,251</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>6,317,485</u>
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(2,230,576)
Restricted for Emergencies	330,579
Unrestricted	<u>(11,908,832)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ (13,808,829)</u>

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2021

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	EXPENSES	PROGRAM REVENUES		NET (EXPENSE)	
		CHARGES FOR SERVICES	OPERATING GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	CAPITAL GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	REVENUE AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT					
Governmental Activities				GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	
Instructional	\$ 1,506,699	\$ 106,508	\$ 278,235	\$ -	\$ (1,121,956)
Supporting Services	6,550,314	54,349	1,859,736	258,993	(4,377,236)
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	1,892,317	-	-	-	(1,892,317)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 9,949,330	\$ 160,857	\$ 2,137,971	\$ 258,993	(7,391,509)
			GENERAL REVENUES		
			Per Pupil Revenue		7,151,262
			Mill Levy Override		2,393,521
			Interest		5,525
			Other		876,759
			TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES		10,427,067
			CHANGE IN NET POSITION		3,035,558
			NET POSITION, Beginning, Restated		(16,844,387)
			NET POSITION, Ending		\$ (13,808,829)

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND
June 30, 2021

	GENERAL FUND
ASSETS	
Cash and Investments	\$ 4,235,869
Accounts Receivable	293,336
Deposits	24,121
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 4,553,326</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	\$ 194,939
Due to District	92,815
Accrued Salaries	506,612
Unearned Revenue	59,281
Other Current Liabilities	51,682
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>905,329</u>
FUND BALANCES	
Nonspendable	24,121
Restricted for Emergencies	330,579
Unassigned	3,293,297
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u>3,647,997</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 4,553,326</u>

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

Total fund balances of governmental funds		\$ 3,647,997
Long-term liabilities and related assets are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
	Net Pension Liability	(14,034,047)
	Net OPEB Liability	(510,079)
		<u>(14,544,126)</u>
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
	Deferred outflows of resources - Change in Proportionate Share	2,995,812
	Deferred outflows of resources - Subsequent Contributions	488,049
	Deferred outflows of resources - Expected vs Actual Experience	771,101
	Deferred outflows of resources - Change in Assumptions	1,350,032
	Deferred inflows of resources - Projected vs Actual Investments Earnings	(3,089,213)
	Deferred inflows of resources - Change in Assumptions	(2,359,005)
	Deferred inflows of resources - Change in Proportionate Share	(686,016)
		<u>(529,240)</u>
	Deferred outflows of resources - Change in Proportionate Share OPEB	77,210
	Deferred outflows of resources - Subsequent Contributions OPEB	25,041
	Deferred outflows of resources - Expected vs Actual Experience OPEB	1,354
	Deferred outflows of resources - Change in Assumptions OPEB	3,811
	Deferred inflows of resources - Projected vs actual investment earnings OPEB	(20,842)
	Deferred inflows of resources - Expected vs Actual Experience OPEB	(112,140)
	Deferred inflows of resources - Change in Assumptions OPEB	(31,278)
	Deferred inflows of resources - Change in Proportionate Share OPEB	(18,991)
		<u>(75,835)</u>
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the lease costs to governmental funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.		
		<u>(2,465,360)</u>
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ (13,808,829)</u>

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2021

	GENERAL FUND
REVENUES	
Local Sources	\$ 10,584,612
State and Federal Sources	<u>2,396,964</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>12,981,576</u>
EXPENDITURES	
Current	
Instruction	6,277,226
Supporting Services	<u>6,587,727</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>12,864,953</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	116,623
FUND BALANCES, Beginning, Restated	<u>3,531,374</u>
FUND BALANCES, Ending	<u><u>\$ 3,647,997</u></u>

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$ 116,623
Deferred Charges related to pensions and OPEB are not recognized in the governmental funds. However, for the government-wide statements those amounts are capitalized and amortized.			
	Deferred charges related to Pension Plan	3,087,696	
	Deferred charges related to OPEB	<u>13,646</u>	3,101,342
The Internal Service Fund is used by management to charge the cost of lease payments to the governmental funds. The net revenue of the Internal Service Fund is reported with the governmental activities.			<u>(165,232)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities			<u><u>\$ 3,035,558</u></u>

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities <u>Internal Service Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Restricted Cash and Investments	\$ 3,307,764
Total Current Assets	<u>3,307,764</u>
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	1,101,789
Capital Assets, Depreciated, Net	<u>20,987,136</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>22,088,925</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>25,396,689</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	-
Accrued Interest Payable	77,049
Bonds Payable, Current Portion	<u>8,385,000</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>8,462,049</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Bonds Payable	<u>19,400,000</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>19,400,000</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>27,862,049</u>
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(2,388,311)
Unrestricted	<u>(77,049)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ (2,465,360)</u>

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities <u>Internal Service Fund</u>
OPERATING REVENUES	
Rent Income	<u>\$ 2,363,251</u>
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	<u>2,363,251</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Depreciation	<u>639,478</u>
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	<u>639,478</u>
NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	<u>1,723,773</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Earnings on Investments	3,312
Interest Expense	<u>(1,892,317)</u>
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	<u>(1,889,005)</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(165,232)
NET POSITION, Beginning	<u>(2,300,128)</u>
NET POSITION, Ending	<u>\$ (2,465,360)</u>

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 PROPRIETARY FUND
 Year Ended June 301, 2021
 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service Fund
	<u> </u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Received from Rental Operations	\$ 2,363,251
Cash Paid to Suppliers	-
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	<u>2,363,251</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of Capital Assets	-
Principal Payments on Long Term Debt	(475,000)
Interest Payments	(1,867,707)
Net Cash Provided by Capital Financing Activities	<u>(2,342,707)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Interest Received	<u>3,312</u>
NET INCREASE(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	23,856
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Beginning	<u>3,283,908</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, Ending	<u>\$ 3,307,764</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>\$ 1,723,773</u>
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	
Depreciation Expense	639,478
Changes in Assets and Liabilities	
Due from Other Funds	-
Accounts Payable	-
Total Adjustments	<u>639,478</u>
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 2,363,251</u>

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Global Village Academy-Aurora (the “School”) was formed in 2006 pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school. The accounting policies of the School conform with generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental entities. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and reporting principals. Following is a summary of the more significant policies:

Reporting Entity

The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on financial accountability. The financial reporting entity consists of the School and organizations for which the School is financially accountable. It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if the School’s officials appoint a voting majority for the organization’s governing body and either it is able to impose its will on the organization, or if the organization provides benefits to, or imposes financial burdens on the School. The School may also be financially accountable for organizations that are fiscally dependent upon it.

Based on the application of this criteria, the School includes the following organization within its reporting entity:

Global Village Building Corporation

The Global Village Building Corporation (the “Corporation”) was formed to support the School to perform its function and to carry out its purpose, specifically to provide a mechanism to issue debt on behalf of the School. The Corporation is considered to be part of the School for financial reporting purposes because its resources are entirely for the benefit of the School. The Corporation is reported in the School’s financial statements as an internal service fund. Separate financial statements are not available for the 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 nonfiduciary activities of the School. 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The statement of net position reports all financial, capital and debt resources of the School. The difference between the assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the School is reported as net position.

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 other customers 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 revenue and other items 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, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when the 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. For this purpose, the School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period.

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 School.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due.

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

In the fund financial statements, the School reports the following major governmental funds:

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

In addition, the School reports the following fund type:

The *Internal Service Fund* accounts for the activities of the Corporation.

Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balance/Net Position

Deposits and Investments – For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the School considers cash and cash equivalents to be all demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date of three months or less. Investments are stated at fair value.

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

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

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

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. Property and equipment of the School is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives.

Buildings and Improvements	40 years
Equipment	5-10 years

Unearned Revenues – The deferred revenues include amounts received but not yet available for expenditure.

Accrued Salaries and Benefits – Salaries and retirement benefits of certain contractually employed personnel are paid over a twelve-month period from August to July but are earned during a school year of approximately nine to ten months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, as of June 30, 2021, were \$506,612. The accrued compensation is reported as a liability in the General Fund.

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

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Long-Term Debt – In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as current expenditures.

Compensated Absences – The School’s policy allows employees to accumulate paid time off. Unused paid time off is paid in August of each fiscal year. At June 30, 2021, a liability of \$39,175 has been accrued for these compensated absences.

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

Investment in Capital Assets is intended to reflect the portion of net position which are associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost.

Restricted Net Position are liquid assets, which have third party limitations on their use.

Unrestricted Net Position represents assets that do not have any third-party limitation on their use. While School management may have categorized and segmented portion for various purposes, the School Board has the unrestricted right to revisit or alter these managerial decisions.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

Fund Balance Classification – The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the School 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 either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The School reports deposits as nonspendable at June 30, 2021.
- 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 School has classified Emergency Reserves as being restricted because their use is restricted by State Statute for declared emergencies.
- Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The School did not have any committed resources as of June 30, 2021.
- Assigned – This classification includes spendable fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for a specific purpose that are neither considered restricted nor committed. The School did not have any assigned resources as of June 30, 2021.
- 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.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

Risk Management

The School 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 School purchases commercial insurance for these risks of loss. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in the last three years.

Income Taxes

The School is a tax-exempt entity under section 501 (c) 3 of the US Internal Revenue Code. The School's tax filings are subject to audit by various taxing authorities. The School believes it has no significant uncertain tax provisions for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Subsequent Events

The School has evaluated events subsequent to the year ended June 30, 2021 through October 13, 2021 the date these financial statements were issued, and has incorporated any required recognition into these financial statements.

NOTE 2: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets

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 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 to the budget must be approved by the Board of Directors. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 2: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (Continued)

State Compliance

At June 30, 2021 actual expenditures in the General Fund exceeded budgeted amounts by \$530,385. This may be a violation of state statute.

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

At June 30, 2021 cash and investments consist of the following:

Deposits	\$ 1,861,347
Petty Cash	190
Investments	<u>5,682,096</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,543,633</u>

The above amounts are classified in the statement of net position as follows:

Cash and Investments - Unrestricted	\$ 4,235,869
Cash and Investments - Restricted	<u>3,307,764</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,543,633</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, 2021 State regulatory commissioners have indicated that all financial institutions holding deposits for the School 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.

June 30, 2021

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Deposits (Continued)

At June 30, 2021, the School had deposits with financial institutions with a carrying amount of \$1,861,347. The bank balances with the financial institutions were \$1,888,867. \$250,000 of these balances were covered by federal depository and \$1,538,867 were covered by collateral held by authorized escrow agents in the financial institution's name (PDPA).

Investments

Interest Rate Risk

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

Credit Risk

Colorado statutes specify in which instruments the units of local government may invest which includes:

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

The School does not have a formal investment policy to limit credit risk. However, the School follows state statutes regarding investments.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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

Investments (Continued)

Local Government Investment Pools

The School has invested \$5,682,096 in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado pursuant to Title 24, Article 75, Part 7 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, to pool surplus funds for investment purposes. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces the requirements of creating and operating the Pools. CSAFE reports its underlying investments at amortized cost and is considered a qualifying external investment pool under GASB Statement 79. CSAFE operates similar to money market funds where each share is equal in value to \$1.00. The fair value of the position in the pools is the same as the value of the pooled shares.

CSAFE is rated AAAM by Standard and Poor's. The designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. Substantially all securities are owned by the pools and held by the Federal Reserve Bank in the account maintained for the custodial bank. The custodian's internal records identify the investments owned by the pools. Investments of the pools comply with state statutes, consisting of U.S. Treasury bills, notes and note strips, repurchase agreements, U.S. Instrumentalities, Commercial Paper, Bank Deposits and Money Market Funds. CSAFE does not have any limitations or restrictions on participant withdrawals.

Restricted Cash and Investments

Cash and Investments in the amount of \$3,307,764 are restricted in the Internal Service Fund for debt service requirements.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2021 is summarized below:

	Balance 6/30/2020	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2021
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, Not Depreciated				
Land	\$ 1,101,789	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,101,789
Capital Asset, Being Depreciated				
Buildings and Improvements	\$24,660,044			\$24,660,044
Equipment	112,490		14,507	97,983
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	24,772,534	-	14,507	24,758,027
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings and Improvements	2,904,320	642,796		3,547,116
Equipment	66,690	13,857	14,507	66,040
Total Depreciation	2,971,010	656,653	14,507	3,613,156
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	21,801,524	(656,653)	-	21,144,871
Net Capital Assets	\$ 22,903,313	\$ (656,653)	\$ -	\$ 22,246,660

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 5: LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of the School’s long-term debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2021:

	Balance 6/30/2020	Additions	Payments	Balance 6/30/2021	Due In One Year
Revenue Bonds					
Series 2011 A & B	\$ 7,540,000	\$ -	\$ 145,000	\$ 7,395,000	\$ 155,000
Series 2014 A & B	6,425,000		\$ 115,000	6,310,000	125,000
Series 2016	6,235,000		\$ 125,000	6,110,000	135,000
Series 2018	8,060,000		\$ 90,000	7,970,000	7,970,000
2018 Discount	(27,150)	-	(27,150)	-	-
Net Pension Liability	11,073,798	2,960,249	-	14,034,047	-
Net OPEB Liability	544,056	-	33,977	510,079	-
Total	<u>\$ 39,850,704</u>	<u>\$ 2,960,249</u>	<u>\$ 481,827</u>	<u>\$ 42,329,126</u>	<u>\$ 8,385,000</u>

2011 Building Loan

In January 2011, the Public Finance Authority (Authority) issued \$8,365,000 Charter School Revenue Bonds (Global Village Academy Project), Series 2011. Proceeds of the bonds were used in the acquisition of the land and to construct and equip a new educational facility. The School is obligated to make monthly lease payments to the Corporation for use of the building. The Corporation is required to make equal debt service payments to the Trustee, for payment of the bonds. Interest accrues at rates ranging from 7.5% to 8.5%. The bonds mature in December 2040.

2014 Building Loan

In December 2014, the Public Finance Authority (Authority) issued \$6,870,000 Charter School Revenue Bonds (Global Village Academy Project), Series 2014. Proceeds of the bonds were used to construct and equip a new educational facility. The School is obligated to make monthly lease payments to the Corporation for use of the building. The Corporation is required to make equal debt service payments to the Trustee, for payment of the bonds. Interest accrues at rates ranging from 5.47% to 7.5%. The bonds mature in December 2045.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 5: LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

2016 Building Loan

In June 2016, the Public Finance Authority (Authority) issued \$6,580,000 Charter School Revenue Bonds (Global Village Academy Project), Series 2016. Proceeds of the bonds were used to purchase, improve, and equip a new educational facility. The School is obligated to make monthly lease payments to the Corporation for use of the building. The Corporation is required to make equal debt service payments to the Trustee, for payment of the bonds. Interest accrues at rates ranging from 4.89% to 5.87%. The bonds mature in December 2044.

2018 Building Loan

In June 2018, the Public Finance Authority (Authority) issued \$8,145,000 Charter School Revenue Bonds (Global Village Academy Project), Taxable Series 2018. Proceeds of the bonds were used to purchase a new educational facility. The School is obligated to make monthly lease payments to the Corporation for use of the building. The Corporation is required to make equal debt service payments to the Trustee, for payment of the bonds. Interest accrues at 7% and is due semi-annually on June 15 and December 15. Principal payments are due annually on December 15 and a balloon payment in the amount of \$7,970,000 is due on December 15, 2021.

Future debt service requirements on the bonds are as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2022	8,385,000	1,840,061	\$10,225,061
2023	435,000	1,256,466	1,691,466
2024	465,000	1,229,176	1,694,176
2025	490,000	1,200,168	1,690,168
2026	520,000	1,168,999	1,688,999
2027-2031	3,125,000	5,288,436	8,413,436
2032-2036	4,290,000	4,095,266	8,385,266
2037-2041	6,640,000	2,378,793	9,018,793
2042-2045	3,435,000	446,711	3,881,711
Total	<u>\$ 27,785,000</u>	<u>\$ 18,904,076</u>	<u>\$46,689,076</u>

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Pensions. The School 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 (FNP) and additions to/deductions from the FNP 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 made changes to certain benefit provisions. Most of these changes were in effect as of June 30, 2021.

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan description. Eligible employees of the School 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 (Annual Report) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2020. 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:

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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, 2020, 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, eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership before January 1, 2007, and all eligible 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.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

Eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lesser of an annual increase of 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.

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, 2021: Eligible employees of the School 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 10.00 percent of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2020 Through June 30, 2021
Employer contribution rate	10.90%
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	9.88%
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-	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	19.88%

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (Continued)

**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 (actual dollars) 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. House Bill (HB) 20-1379 suspended the \$225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution payable on July 1, 2020 for the State's 2020-21 fiscal year.

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the School were \$986,180 for the year ended June 30, 2021.

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, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2020. The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2020 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

Due to the aforementioned suspension of the July 1, 2020, direct distribution payment, the nonemployer contributing entity's proportion is zero percent. Pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-51-414, the direct distribution payment from the State of Colorado is to recommence annually starting on July 1, 2021. For purposes of GASB 68 paragraph 15, a circumstance exists in which a nonemployer contributing entity is legally responsible for making contributions to the SCHDTF and is considered to meet the definition of a special funding situation.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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 June 30, 2021, the School reported a liability of \$14,034,047 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The amount recognized by the School 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 School were as follows:

School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$14,034,047
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the School	\$-0-
Total	\$14,034,047

At December 31, 2020, the School's proportion was 0.0928 percent, which was an increase of 0.0019% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School recognized pension expense of (\$2,101,513) and revenue of \$-0- for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2021, the School 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	\$771,101	N/A
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$1,350,032	\$2,359,005
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	N/A	\$3,089,213
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	\$2,995,812	\$686,016
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$488,049	N/A
Total	\$5,604,994	\$6,134,234

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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)

\$488,049 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, 2022. 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:	
2022	(\$1,914,441)
2023	\$1,378,511
2024	\$5,982
2025	(\$487,341)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

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

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

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

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

Healthy 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 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.

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019, 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 PERA's Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting.

Based on the 2020 experience analysis, dated October 28, 2020, for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on November 20, 2020, and were effective as of December 31, 2020. The assumptions shown below were reflected in the roll forward calculation of the total pension liability from December 31, 2019, to December 31, 2020.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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 cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation:	3.40%-11.00%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07 and DPS benefit structure (compounded annually)	1.25%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 ¹	Financed by the AIR

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

Salary scale assumptions were revised to align with revised economic assumptions and to more closely reflect actual experience.

Rates of termination/withdrawal, retirement, and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020. As a result of the November 20, 2020, PERA Board meeting, the following economic assumptions were changed, effective December 31, 2020:

- Price inflation assumption decreased from 2.40 percent per year to 2.30 percent per year.
- Real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.85 percent per year, net of investment expenses to 4.95 percent per year, net of investment expenses.
- Wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.50 percent per year to 3.00 percent per year.

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives ¹	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

¹The Opportunity Fund's name changed to Alternatives, effective January 1, 2020.

In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25 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 3.00 percent.

June 30, 2021

NOTE 6: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200. Employer contributions also include current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103 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, as a nonemployer contributing entity, will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded. HB 20-1379 suspended the \$225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution payable on July 1, 2020, for the State's 2020-21 fiscal year.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial FNP, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the FNP position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the SCHDTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

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)

Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25 percent on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25 percent. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the School’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	\$19,143,590	\$14,034,047	\$9,776,115

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

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

OPEB. The School participates The School 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 (FNP) and additions to/deductions from the FNP 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.

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

Plan description. Eligible employees of the School 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 (Annual Report) 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.

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

Eligible benefit recipients may enroll into the program upon retirement, upon the occurrence of certain life events, or on an annual basis during an open enrollment period.

PERA Benefit Structure

The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for benefit recipients who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for benefit recipients who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for benefit recipients with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit.

There is a 5 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 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.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

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

Contributions. Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1) (f) of the C.R.S., as amended, certain contributions are apportioned to the 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 School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the School were \$50,599 for the year ended June 30, 2021.

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

At June 30, 2021, the School reported a liability of \$510,079 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2020, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2020. The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the School's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2020 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2020, the proportion was 0.0538 percent, which was an increase of 0.0053% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School recognized OPEB expense of \$30,953. At June 30, 2021, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$1,354	\$112,140
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	\$3,811	\$31,278
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	N/A	\$20,842
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	\$77,210	\$18,991
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$25,041	N/A
Total	\$107,416	\$183,251

\$25,041 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, 2022. 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:	
2022	(\$21,972)
2023	(\$19,056)
2024	(\$32,447)
2025	(\$24,729)
2026	(\$2,575)
2027	(\$97)

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT 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, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.40%
Real wage growth	1.10%
Wage inflation	3.50%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.50% in aggregate
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	8.10% in 2020, gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2029
Medicare Part A premiums	3.50% in 2020, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2029
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age 65 or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A in the December 31, 2019, valuation, the following monthly costs/premiums (actual dollars) are assumed for 2020 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

Medicare Plan	Initial Costs for Members without Medicare Part A		Monthly Cost Adjusted
	Monthly Cost	Monthly Premium	
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Kaiser Permanente	\$588	\$227	\$550
Medicare Advantage	621	232	586

The 2020 Medicare Part A premium is \$458 (actual dollars) per month.

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

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

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, 2019, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

Year	PERACare Medicare	Medicare Part A
2020	8.10%	3.50%
2021	6.40%	3.75%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.70%	3.75%
2024	5.50%	4.00%
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%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2019 valuation for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below were 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.

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

- **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 School 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.

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019, valuation were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by PERA's Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting.

Based on the 2020 experience analysis, dated October 28, 2020, and November 4, 2020, for the period of January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, revised economic and demographic assumptions were adopted by PERA's Board on November 20, 2020, and were effective as of December 31, 2020. The assumptions shown below were reflected in the roll forward calculation of the total OPEB liability from December 31, 2019, to December 31, 2020.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

	Trust Fund			
	State Division	School Division	Local Government Division	Judicial Division
Actuarial cost method	Entry age	Entry age	Entry age	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation:				
Members other than State Troopers	3.30%-10.90%	3.40%-11.00%	3.20%-11.30%	2.80%-5.30%
State Troopers	3.20%-12.40%	N/A	3.20%-12.40% ¹	N/A

¹ C.R.S. § 24-51-101 (46), as amended, expanded the definition of “State Troopers” to include certain employees within the Local Government Division, effective January 1, 2020. See Note 4 of the Notes to the Financial Statements in PERA’s 2020 Annual Report for more information.

The long-term rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation and discount rate assumptions were 7.25 percent.

Rates of termination/withdrawal, retirement, and disability were revised to more closely reflect actual experience.

Mortality assumptions used in the roll forward calculations for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below were applied, as applicable, in the roll forward calculation for the HCTF, using a headcount-weighted basis.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (Members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

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

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the Judicial Division were based upon the PubG-2010(A) Above-Median Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (Members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- **Males:** 94 percent of the rates prior to age 80 and 90 percent of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- **Females:** 87 percent of the rates prior to age 80 and 107 percent of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the unadjusted PubS-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the Judicial Division were based upon the unadjusted PubG-2010(A) Above-Median Healthy Retiree Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

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

Disabled mortality assumptions for Members other than State Troopers were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99 percent of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the unadjusted PubS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The mortality tables described above are generational mortality tables on a head-count weighted basis.

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the roll forward calculation 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 2020 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020. As a result of the November 20, 2020, PERA Board meeting, the following economic assumptions were changed, effective December 31, 2020:

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

- Price inflation assumption decreased from 2.40 percent per year to 2.30 percent per year.
- Real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.85 percent per year, net of investment expenses to 4.95 percent per year, net of investment expenses.
- Wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.50 percent per year to 3.00 percent per year.

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	30 Year Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives ¹	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

¹The Opportunity Fund's name changed to Alternatives, effective January 1, 2020.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY – AURORA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

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

Sensitivity of the School'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	7.10%	8.10%	9.10%
Ultimate PERACare	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part	2.50%	3.50%	4.50%
Ultimate Medicare	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	\$496,895	\$510,079	\$525,427

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, 2020, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00 percent.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 7: DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN (Continued)

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

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Estimated transfers of dollars into the HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the HCTF’s FNP 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 School’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	\$584,305	\$510,079	\$446,659

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

NOTE 8: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Sublease Agreement

In conjunction with the issuance of the Charter School Revenue Bonds (Global Village Academy Project), Taxable Series 2018 the School used the proceeds to purchase a new educational facility. The School has entered into a sub-lease agreement with the building's current tenant, Mesa Systems, Inc. to lease the premises under the same terms and conditions as the prior landlord. Under the terms of the agreement, the tenant is required to make monthly base rental payments to the School ranging from \$37,657 to \$42,383 beginning on July 1, 2018 through April 1, 2023. The lease agreement is a triple net lease whereby the tenant is responsible for 100% of the operating expense of the leased premises.

Charter Collaborative Contract

On March 25, 2012, the School, along with Global Village Academy – Northglenn (“GVA-Northglenn”) 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 schools. The Collaborative serves as a central office to administer, manage, and support the implementation of the schools’ educational programs.

The Collaborative is financed by the schools through fees and assessments calculated per the contract. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Collaborative charged the School \$474,973 under the terms of the contract. At June 30, 2021, the Collaborative owed the School \$147,832 to refund excess fees collected.

Claims and Judgments

The School 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 School may be required to reimburse the grantor government. As of June 30, 2021 significant amounts of grant expenditures have not been audited but the School believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the School.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2021

NOTE 8: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

Tabor Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed an amendment to the State Constitution, Article X, Section 20 (the “Tabor Amendment”), which has several limitations, including revenue raising, spending abilities, and other specific requirements of state and local government. The Tabor Amendment is complex and subject to judicial interpretations. The School believes it has complied with the Amendment.

The School has established a reserve, representing 3% of qualifying expenditures, as required by the Amendment. At June 30, 2021, the emergency reserve of \$330,579 was reported as a restriction of net position and fund balance in the Governmental Activities and General Fund, respectively.

NOTE 9: DEFICIT NET POSITION

At June 30, 2021, the net position of the governmental activities is in a deficit position in the amount of \$13,808,829 due to the School including its Net Pension and Net OPEB liabilities per requirements of GASB No. 68 and No.75.

At June 30, 2021, the net position of the Internal Service Fund is in a deficit position in the amount of \$2,465,360. The deficit is a result of the capital assets depreciating faster than the principal balance of the related debt is paid. Management expects this deficit to be eliminated once the School makes annual principal payments on its debt.

NOTE 10: RESTATEMENT OF BEGINNING BALANCES

The beginning balance of the General Fund was decreased by \$417,225 to correctly state the beginning balances of accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued salaries and benefits.

NOTE 11: SUBSEQUENT EVENT

As a result of the coronavirus pandemic, economic uncertainties may continue to have a significant impact on the financial position, results of operations, and cashflows 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 - AURORA

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
 GENERAL FUND
 Year Ended June 30, 2021

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Local Sources				
Per Pupil Revenue	\$ 7,680,561	\$ 7,149,150	\$ 7,151,262	\$ 2,112
Mill Levy Override	1,940,123	2,235,890	2,393,521	157,631
Charges for Services	110,625	14,743	54,349	39,606
Grants and Donations	25,000	107,810	106,508	(1,302)
Interest	22,000	3,346	2,213	(1,133)
Other	591,844	696,000	876,759	180,759
State and Federal Sources				
Capital Construction	285,807	273,156	258,993	(14,163)
Grants and Donations	886,774	1,915,908	2,137,971	222,063
TOTAL REVENUES	11,542,734	12,396,003	12,981,576	585,573
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Salaries	4,627,551	4,957,131	5,094,129	(136,998)
Employee Benefits	1,516,628	1,467,120	1,524,264	(57,144)
Purchased Services	4,365,731	4,798,873	4,689,036	109,837
Supplies and Materials	728,999	758,346	736,890	21,456
Property	122,000	342,598	451,216	(108,618)
Other	25,247	10,500	369,418	(358,918)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	11,386,156	12,334,568	12,864,953	(530,385)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	156,578	61,435	116,623	55,188
FUND BALANCE, Beginning, Restated	3,615,176	3,615,176	3,531,374	(83,802)
FUND BALANCE, Ending	\$ 3,771,754	\$ 3,676,611	\$ 3,647,997	\$ (28,614)

See the accompanying independent auditor's report.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
PERA SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND PLAN

Years Ended December 31,

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.0933%	0.074%	0.074%	0.090%	0.081%	0.070%	0.065%	0.054%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 14,034,047	11,073,798	13,178,829	29,191,136	24,257,502	10,764,973	8,808,818	6,855,978
State of Colorado Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	-	1,404,570	1,802,022	-	-	-	-	-
Total Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	14,034,047	12,478,368	14,980,851	29,191,136	24,257,502	10,764,973	8,808,818	6,855,978
Covered payroll	\$ 4,963,985	\$ 4,352,263	\$ 4,091,664	\$ 4,160,464	\$ 4,063,383	\$ 3,258,579	\$ 2,870,863	\$ 2,166,889
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	282.7%	286.7%	366.1%	701.6%	597.0%	330.4%	306.8%	316.4%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	66.99%	64.52%	57.01%	43.96%	43.10%	59.20%	62.80%	64.10%

NOTE: Information for the prior two years was not available for this report.

See the accompanying independent auditor's report.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
PERA SCHOOL DIVISION TRUST FUND PLAN

	Years Ended June 30,							
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ 986,180	\$ 998,519	\$ 753,214	\$ 794,279	\$ 788,406	\$ 611,124	\$ 514,037	\$ 425,960
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	986,180	998,519	753,214	794,279	788,406	611,124	514,037	425,960
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	\$4,960,670	\$ 4,894,697	\$4,894,697	\$4,208,457	\$4,063,383	\$3,258,579	\$2,870,863	\$2,502,659
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	19.88%	20.40%	15.39%	18.87%	19.40%	18.75%	17.91%	17.02%

NOTE: Information for the prior two years was not available for this report.

See the accompanying independent auditor's report.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
PERA HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND PLAN

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.054%	0.048%	0.048%	0.051%	0.046%
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 510,079	\$ 544,056	\$ 658,205	\$ 666,009	\$ 600,414
Covered payroll	\$ 4,963,985	\$ 4,352,263	\$ 4,091,664	\$ 4,160,464	\$ 4,063,383
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	10.3%	12.5%	16.1%	16.0%	14.8%
Plan Fiduciary Net position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	32.78%	24.49%	17.03%	17.53%	16.72%

NOTE: Information for the prior five years was not available for this report.

See the accompanying independent auditor's report.

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA

SCHEDULE OF THE SCHOOL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
PERA HEALTH CARE TRUST FUND PLAN

	Years Ended June 30,				
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ 50,599	\$ 49,926	\$ 40,161	\$ 42,926	\$ 41,447
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contributions	<u>50,599</u>	<u>49,926</u>	<u>40,161</u>	<u>42,926</u>	<u>41,447</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 4,960,670	\$ 4,894,697	\$ 3,937,351	\$ 4,208,457	\$ 4,063,383
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

NOTE: Information for the prior five years was not available for this report.

See the accompanying independent auditor's report.

COMPLIANCE



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Board of Directors
Global Village Academy – Aurora
Aurora, Colorado

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Global Village Academy – Aurora (the “School”) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 13, 2021.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School’s internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School’s internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity’s financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School’s financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

PB Solutions LLC

October 13, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of Directors
Global Village Academy – Aurora
Aurora, Colorado

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Global Village Academy – Aurora’s compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Global Village Academy – Aurora’s major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021. The Global Village Academy-Aurora’s major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor’s results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management’s Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Global Village Academy – Aurora’s major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Global Village Academy – Aurora’s compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Global Village Academy – Aurora’s compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Global Village Academy - Aurora complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the Global Village Academy – Aurora is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Global Village Academy – Aurora’s internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Global Village Academy – Aurora’s internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

PB Solutions LLC

October 13, 2021

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
for the Year Ended June 30, 2021

<u>Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>Pass-Through Entitiy's Indentification Number</u>	<u>Total Federal Expenditures</u>
<u>U. S. Department of Treasury</u>			
<i>Passed-Through the Colorado Department of Education</i>			
Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	4012	\$ 796,238
Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	5012	<u>111,101</u>
Total U.S. Department of Treasury			<u>907,339</u>
<u>U. S. Department of Education</u>			
<i>Passed-Through the Colorado Department of Education</i>			
Teacher Quality Partnership Grants	84.336	4367	36,239
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	4424	18,676
Education Stabilization Fund	84.425	4420	674,886
Education Stabilization Fund	84.425	4425	<u>172,556</u>
Total U.S. Department of Education			<u>902,357</u>
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			<u><u>\$ 1,809,696</u></u>

GLOBAL VILLAGE ACADEMY - AURORA
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

1. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal award activity of the School. The schedule includes federally funded amounts of pass-through awards received by the School through the State of Colorado. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance)*. Because the schedule represents only a selected portion of the operations of the School, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in position or cash flows of the School.
2. Amounts reported in the schedule are recognized on the modified accrual basis when they become a demand on current available federal resources and eligibility requirements are met. Such expenditures are recognized following, as applicable, either the cost principal contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursements. Therefore, some amounts presented in the schedule may differ from amounts presented in or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements or reports to federal agencies and pass-through grantors. The School has elected not to use the de minimis 10 percent indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.
3. During the year ended June 30, 2021, the School did not pass through any federal funds to subrecipients.
4. For federal awards expended by the School as a subrecipient, the schedule includes identification of the pass-through grantor and the identifying number assigned to the grant by the pass-through grantor.

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Schedule Findings and Questioned Costs

For the year ended June 30, 2021

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

No findings noted.

Section III – Federal Award Findings

No findings noted.