VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
With Independent Auditors' Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
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JUNE 30, 2021

Hoelting & Company, Inc.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Vanguard Classical School Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Vanguard Classical School Inc., a component unit of Joint School District 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado (Aurora Public School District), 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of 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, the business-type activities, and each major fund of Vanguard Classical School Inc., 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.

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Other-Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Hoelting & Company Inc.

Colorado Springs, Colorado
September 24, 2021

Vanguard Classical School
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Introduction
As management of Vanguard Classical School (the School), we offer readers of the School's annual financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

Financial Highlights
Vanguard Classical School began operations July 1, 2007, and opened a second school whose first year of operations was in the 2015 fiscal year. The following financial statements and narrative overview include the activities of both Vanguard West and Vanguard East.

At the close of the fiscal year, the School's general fund reported an ending fund balance of $5,006,609 which is an increase of $1,861,146 from the prior year.

The operations of the School are funded primarily by tax revenue received under the State School Finance Act. Tax revenue for the year from Per Pupil Revenue was $9,589,414. The School also received $3,162,468 in District Mill Levy Override revenue.

In December 2020, the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority loaned $24.5 million to the School to purchase the East campus building. Monthly principal and interest payments are due with interest accruing at 4.375% through debt maturity on July 1, 2027. This will allow the School to own the East campus land and building rather than leasing the building.

Senate Bill 18-200, signed in to law on June 4, 2018, modified several of the Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA) pension plan provisions, including contribution rates. In addition, this Senate Bill required the State to contribute $225 million each year to PERA beginning on July 1, 2018. However, Senate Bill 20-1379 suspended the $225 million direct distribution payable on July 1, 2020 and therefore this contribution was not received during fiscal year 2021.

Overview of the Financial Statements
This discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to the School's basic financial statements. The School's basic financial statements consist 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, and are presented using accounting methods similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the School's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position can serve as an indication of the School's financial condition.

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

The government-wide statement of activities distinguishes functions/programs of the School supported primarily by per pupil revenue (PPR) or property taxes passed through from the District (Joint School

District No. 28-J, or the Aurora School District). The governmental activities of the School include instruction and supporting services expense. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 1-2 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements
A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School, like other governmental units or charter schools, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the School are categorized as governmental funds or proprietary funds.

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

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

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

The School adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

Proprietary Fund. The Vanguard Classical School Building Corporation (the "Corporation"), considered a blended component unit of the charter school, is reported as business-type activities and as a proprietary fund. It is presented with statements of net position, statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and statement of cash flows.

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. The notes are on pages 10-40.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

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

The statement of net position presents information on all of the School's assets and 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.

Vanguard Classical School
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Statement of Net Position
Governmental and Business-Type Activities

	2021	2020
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,508,447	$ 2,934,630
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2,091,840	50,000
Receivables	562,740	738,875
Deposits	35,000	-
Prepaids	76,760	239,755
Capital assets, not being depreciated	22,412,269	54,898
Total Assets	30,686,966	4,018,158
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred pension outflows	5,371,079	1,635,544
Deferred OPEB outflows	100,451	92,469
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,471,530	1,728,013
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	601,077	187,314
Accrued salaries and benefits	463,988	441,392
Unearned revenue	161,183	189,090
Accrued interest payable	560,808	-
Long-term liabilities		
Due within one year	70,000	-
Due in more than one year	24,529,407	-
Net pension liability	15,713,784	13,261,164
Net OPEB liability	571,155	651,939
Total Liabilities	42,671,402	14,730,900
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred pension inflows	6,558,996	8,442,578
Deferred OPEB inflows	202,269	143,291
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,761,265	8,585,869
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	(713,529)	54,898
Restricted for:		
TABOR	412,000	415,500
Legal contingency	50,000	50,000
Debt Service	71,830	-
Unrestricted	(13,094,472)	(18,090,996)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	$ (13,274,171)	$(17,570,598)

At June 30, 2021 cash and investments and capital assets represent the majority of the School's assets, and pension liability and loan debt represent the majority of the School's liabilities. Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded the School's assets and deferred outflows of resources by $13,274,171. The effect of GASB Statement No. 68 resulted in a net pension liability of $15,713,784 and net Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) Liability of $571,155 which represent the Schools' proportionate share of the Plan's net pension liability.

The total negative net position of $13,274,171 is the direct result of: 1) the debt incurred to purchase the East campus building, and 2) the adoption of GASB Statement No. 68 concerning the School's defined benefit pension plan. Of these funds $412,000 is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment, $71,830 is restricted for future debt service, and $50,000 is restricted for legal contingencies.

On December 23, 2020, the School purchased the East campus building for $22.6 million and financed the purchase through a loan agreement with Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority. The School is required to make monthly principal and interest payments, with interest accruing at 4.375%. The loan agreement matures on July 1, 2027. More information concerning the building and related debt can be found in Notes 4 and 6 of the financial statements.

The other item contributing to the total negative net position is the change in pension liability from fiscal year 2020 to fiscal year 2021. The liability had a large change from fiscal year 2020 due to a change in actuarial assumptions used by the pension plan administered by Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). As outlined in Note 7 to the financial statements, the School participates in a Defined Benefit Pension Plan and has recorded a Net Pension Liability as of June 30, 2021 of $15,713,784. The School has also recorded a deferred outflow of resources in the amount of $5,371,079 and deferred inflow of resources in the amount of $6,558,996.

Statement of Activities
Governmental and Business-Type Activities

	2021	2020
Revenues		
Per pupil revenue	$ 9,589,414	$ 9,994,145
Mill levy override	3,162,468	2,796,823
Capital construction	342,198	312,870
Charges for services	41,942	60,901
Contributions not restricted to specific programs	130,983	124,671
Operating grants and contributions	1,722,319	1,052,798
Investment income	9,231	36,359
Other	-	-
Total revenues	14,998,555	14,378,567
Expenses		
Instruction	4,118,246	5,771,110
Supporting services	5,192,347	5,103,168
Building Corporation	1,391,535	-
Total expenses	10,702,128	10,874,278
Change in net position	4,296,427	3,504,289
Net position, beginning	(17,570,598)	(21,074,887)
Net position, ending	$ (13,274,171)	$ (17,570,598)

Financial Analysis of the School's Funds

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

Governmental Fund. The focus of the School's governmental fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School's financing requirements. In particular, unrestricted, 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.

Revenue increased in fiscal year 2021 by $630,581, or 4.3%, compared to the prior year. This net increase is the result of Federal stimulus funds received, and is despite a 4.7% reduction in funding per pupil. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress approved several stimulus bills that included funding for education, including the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, and the American Rescue Plan (ARP). The School received a total of $1,213,388 in Federal stimulus funds during fiscal year 2021.

Expenditures increased by $599,644, or 4.7%, compared to the prior year. This net increase is due to the additional costs incurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, this increase is mostly the costs associated with providing a clean and safe learning environment as well as providing the tools necessary for remote learning.

As of the end of the fiscal year, the School's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of $5,006,609, an increase of $1,861,146.

Proprietary Fund. Vanguard Classical School Building Corporation's net position decreased $759,919 during its first year of operations. This decrease is attributable to depreciation expense and debt issuance costs. We anticipate the deficit will decrease as the Corporation's debt is repaid in future years.

Budgetary Highlights

The School approves a budget in June based on enrollment projections for the following school year. In October after enrollment stabilizes, adjustments are made to the budget. The School approved supplemental budgets during the year to true up the beginning fund balance, account for costs associated with the pandemic and adjust to the actual student count. Actual expenditures in the general fund were under budget by $1,244,056.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets
Capital assets totaling $22,576,252 include land and buildings owned by the Corporation, and are reported as business type activities. Capital assets totaling $139,609 include leasehold improvements and equipment, and are reported as governmental activities. Depreciation expense of $282,203 and $13,678 was reported in the business type activities and governmental activities, respectively. See Note 4 to the financial statements for more information.

Long-term Leases
The School participates in a long-term lease agreement with the Vanguard Classical School Building Corporation. Monthly principal and interest payments are due under the lease agreement, with interest accruing at 4.375 %. Annual debt service ranges from $630,933 to $1,411,469 with payments that began

in calendar year 2021. The lease ends in July, 2027, when a final payment of $21,809,016 is due. See Note 6 to the financial statements for more information.

The School also entered in to a new lease agreement for the West campus building that began on December 16, 2020 and terminates June 30, 2023. See Note 5 to the financial statements for more information.
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Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget for the School is student enrollment and the amount of per pupil revenue (PPR) provided by the State. Accordingly, these are major factors considered in preparing the School's annual budget. Student enrollment is projected to be 1,131 for the 2021-2022 school year, and per pupil revenue for the 2020-2021 school year increased to $9,300.

The following table shows historic enrollment for the School.

Fiscal Year	Enrollment
2013/2014[1]	529
2014/2015	1,042
2015/2016	1,172
2016/2017	1,214
2017/2018	1,253
2018/2019	1,131
2019/2020	1,122
2020/2021	1,131

(1) Vanguard Classical school began operations July 1, 2007, and opened a second school whose first year of operations was for the 2015 school year.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide readers with a general overview of the School's finances and to demonstrate the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Dawn Priday, Chief Financial Officer, Vanguard Classical School, 17101 East Ohio Drive, Aurora, CO 80017.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	$ 5,508,447	$ -	$ 5,508,447
Restricted cash and investments	50,000	2,041,840	2,091,840
Receivables	562,740	-	562,740
Deposits	35,000	-	35,000
Prepaids	76,670	-	76,670
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	118,220	22,294,049	22,412,269
Total Assets	6,351,077	24,335,889	30,686,966
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred pension outflows	5,371,079	-	5,371,079
Deferred OPEB outflows	100,451	-	100,451
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	5,471,530	-	5,471,530
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	601,077	-	601,077
Accrued salaries and benefits	463,988	-	463,988
Unearned revenue	161,183	-	161,183
Accrued interest payable	-	560,808	560,808
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	-	70,000	70,000
Due in more than one year	64,407	24,465,000	24,529,407
Net pension liability	15,713,784	-	15,713,784
Net OPEB liability	571,155	-	571,155
Total Liabilities	17,575,594	25,095,808	42,671,402
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred pension inflows	6,558,996	-	6,558,996
Deferred OPEB inflows	202,269	-	202,269
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,761,265	-	6,761,265
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	118,220	(831,749)	(713,529)
Restricted for:			
TABOR	412,000	-	412,000
Legal contingency	50,000	-	50,000
Debt service	-	71,830	71,830
Unrestricted	(13,094,472)	-	(13,094,472)
Total Net Position (deficit)	$ (12,514,252)	$ (759,919)	$ (13,274,171)

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

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

		Program Revenue			Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Governmental activities:							
Instruction	$ 4,114,673	$ 41,942	$ 1,722,319	$ -	$ (2,350,412)	$ -	$ (2,350,412)
Supporting services	5,195,920	-	-	342,198	(4,853,722)		(4,853,722)
Total governmental activities	9,310,593	41,942	1,722,319	342,198	(7,204,134)		(7,204,134)
Business-type activities:							
Building Corporation	1,391,535	-	-	-		(1,391,535)	(1,391,535)
Total	$ 10,702,128	$ 41,942	$ 1,722,319	$ 342,198		(1,391,535)	(8,595,669)
General revenues:							
Per pupil revenue					9,589,414	-	9,589,414
Mill levy override					3,162,468	-	3,162,468
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					130,983	-	130,983
Unrestricted investment earnings					8,548	683	9,231
Transfers					(630,933)	630,933	-
Total general revenues and transfers					12,260,480	631,616	12,892,096
Change in net position					5,056,346	(759,919)	4,296,427
Net position - beginning (deficit)					(17,570,598)	-	(17,570,598)
Net position - ending (deficit)					$ (12,514,252)	$ (759,919)	$ (13,274,171)

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

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2021

		General Fund
ASSETS		
Cash and investments	$	5,508,447
Restricted cash and investments		50,000
Receivables		562,740
Deposits		35,000
Prepaids		76,670
Total Assets	$	6,232,857
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	$	601,077
Accrued salaries and benefits		463,988
Unearned revenue		161,183
Total Liabilities		1,226,248
FUND BALANCE		
Non-spendable		76,670
Restricted for:		
Legal contingency		50,000
Emergencies		412,000
Unassigned		4,467,939
Total Fund Balance		5,006,609
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$	6,232,857

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

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2021

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

Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds		$ 5,006,609
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		118,220
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in government funds:		
Net pension liability	$ (15,713,784)	
Pension outflows	5,371,079	
Pension inflows	(6,558,996)	
Net OPEB liability	(571,155)	
OPEB outflows	100,451	
OPEB inflows	(202,269)	
Compensated Absences	(64,407)	(17,639,081)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ (12,514,252)

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

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	General Fund
REVENUES	
Local sources	$ 3,346,109
State sources	10,516,902
Federal sources	1,273,533
Total revenues	15,136,544
EXPENDITURES	
Instruction	7,378,608
Supporting services	5,896,790
Total expenditures	13,275,398
Net change in fund balance	1,861,146
Fund balance - beginning	3,145,463
Fund balance, ending	$ 5,006,609

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

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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

Net Change in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds		$ 1,861,146
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Depreciation Expense	$ (13,678)	
Capital Outlays	77,000	63,322
Governmental funds measure compensated absences by the amount of financial resources used, whereas these expenses are reported in the statement of activities based on the amounts incurred during the year.		(64,407)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Pension expenses	$ 3,166,497	
OPEB expenses	29,788	3,196,285
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 5,056,346

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

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
JUNE 30, 2021

	Building Corp
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,041,840
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital assets being depreciated:	22,294,049
Total assets	24,335,889
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accrued interest payable	560,808
Notes payable, current portion	70,000
Total current liabilities	630,808
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Bonds payable	24,465,000
Total liabilities	25,095,808
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	(831,749)
Restricted for debt service	71,830
Total net position (deficit)	$ (759,919)

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

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Building Corp
OPERATING REVENUES	
Rental income	$ 630,933
Total operating revenues	630,933
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Purchased services	158
Interest expense	560,808
Total operating expenses	560,966
Net operating income (loss)	69,967
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Interest income	683
Depreciation expense	(282,203)
Debt issuance costs	(548,366)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(829,886)
Change in net position	(759,919)
Net position - beginning	-
Net position - ending (deficit)	$ (759,919)

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

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Building Corp
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Lease payments received	$ 630,933
Payment for purchased services	(158)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	630,775
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from bonds	24,535,000
Payment of debt issuance costs	(548,366)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(22,576,252)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	1,410,382
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITES	
Interest income	683
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	683
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,041,840
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	-
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	$ 2,041,840
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Operating income (loss)	$ 69,967
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Increase (decrease) in:	
Interest payable	560,808
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ 630,775

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Vanguard Classical School Inc. (the School) was organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school in December 2006 and commenced operations July 1, 2007. The School is a component unit of the Joint School District No. 28-J of the Counties of Adams and Arapahoe, Colorado (the Aurora School District or ASD). In January 2014, the School's charter was amended and approved by ASD to include a second school (Vanguard East) whose first year of operations was in the 2015 fiscal year. Activities of Vanguard East are included in the accompanying financial statements.

The financial statements of the School have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies of the School are described below.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

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

The School includes Vanguard Classical School Building Corporation (Building Corp) within its reporting entity. The Building Corp was formed to support and assist the School perform its function to carry out its purpose, specifically to assist in the financing and construction of School facilities. The Building Corp is blended into the School's financial statements as a proprietary fund, and does not issue separate financial statements.

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

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds, while business-type activities incorporate data from the School's Proprietary fund. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges for interfund services provided or used. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the government. Governmental activities are normally supported by per pupil revenue and intergovernmental revenues. Business-type activities rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. BASIS OF PRESENTATION – FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accounts of the School are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds maintained is consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major funds, each displayed in a separate column. The School reports the following major governmental fund:

The *General Fund* is the general operating fund of the School. It is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The School reports the following major proprietary fund:

The *Building Corporation* - This fund is used to account for the financial activities of the Building Corp, primarily related to capital assets and the related debt service.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Education Center's enterprise fund are rental charges for the school buildings. Operating expenses for the Foundation include purchased services and interest expense. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

During the course of operations the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities (i.e., the governmental and internal service funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the business-type activities column.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year in which 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 collectible within the period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Intergovernmental revenues 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. Expenditure-driven grants recognize revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period of this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The proprietary fund is reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Investments

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

Local government investment pools in Colorado must be organized under Colorado Revised Statutes, which allows certain types of governments within the state to pool their funds for investment purposes. Investments in such pools are valued at the pool's share price, the price at which the investment could be sold.

Restricted cash and investments

The use of certain cash and investments of the School may be restricted. These cash items are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because they are maintained in separate accounts and their use is limited by debt agreements or voter authorizations.

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

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Capital assets

Capital assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. All purchased capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset, or materially extend asset lives, are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets or remaining period of the lease, as applicable.

Capital assets of the School are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	10-40 years
Vehicles and equipment	5 years

When depreciable property is acquired, depreciation is included in expense for the year of acquisition for the number of months during the year the asset was in service. When depreciable property is retired or otherwise disposed of, depreciation is included in expense for the number of months in service during the year of retirement and the related costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts with any gain or loss reflected in the statement of revenue, expenses and changes in fund net position.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

Accrued Salaries and Benefits

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

Pensions

Vanguard Classical School Inc. 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.

Health Care Trust Fund

Vanguard Classical School Inc. participates in the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB fund administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position (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.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

Long-term debt

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

In the fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as current expenditures.

Net position flow assumption

The School may fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted—net position and unrestricted—net position in the government-wide financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the School's policy to consider restricted—net position to have been depleted before unrestricted—net position is applied.

Fund balance classification

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

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

Restricted – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal 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 that was used when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. ASSETS, LIABILITIES, DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

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

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

F. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

Program revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as programs revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all per pupil revenue.

Compensated absences

All regular, full-time, exempt employees that complete the school year can rollover or be paid out for accrued and unused paid time off at the end of the school year.

G. ESTIMATES

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

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budget Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for the upcoming year, along with estimates for the current year and actual data for the preceding year.

Budgets are required by Colorado State Statute for all funds. Management submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget for all funds for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Public hearings are conducted by the Board of Directors to obtain taxpayer comments. Prior to June 30, the budget is adopted by formal resolution.

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the Governmental funds. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund. The legal level of control is the fund level.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

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

Appropriations are based on total funds expected to be available in each budget year, including beginning fund balances and reserves as established by the Board of Directors. The variances between budget and actual may result from the non-expenditure of reserves, nonoccurrence of anticipated events, and normal operating variances. The Board of Directors may authorize supplemental appropriations during the year. For budgetary management purposes, funds are appropriated for capital outlays.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A summary of deposits and investments as of June 30, 2021 is as follows:

Deposits	$ 382,545
Investments	7,217,742
Total	$ 7,600,287

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

Cash and investments	$ 5,508,447
Restricted cash and investments	2,091,840
Total	$ 7,600,287

Cash deposits with financial institutions

Custodial credit risk—deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School's deposits might not be recovered. The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires that all units of local government deposit cash in eligible public depositories. Eligibility is determined by state regulations. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized by eligible collateral as determined by the PDPA. PDPA allows the financial institution to create a single collateral pool for all public funds held. The pool is to be maintained by another institution, or held in trust for all the uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits.

The carrying amount of the School's deposits at June 30, 2021 was $382,545 and the bank balances were $531,305. Of the bank balances, $250,000 was covered by federal deposit insurance and $281,305 was uninsured but collateralized in accordance with the provisions of the PDPA. The collateral is pooled and held in trust for all uninsured deposits as a group.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investments

Credit Risk

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

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

State law and the School's investment policy limit investments to those described above.

The investments for fiscal year ending June 30, 2021:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturities
CSAFE	$ 5,175,902	Less than 60 days
ColoTrust	2,041,840	Less than 60 days
Total	$ 7,217,742	

Local Government Investment Pools - At June 30, 2021, The School and the Building Corp. had investments in the Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) and the Colorado Local Government Liquid Asset Trust (Colotrust), investment vehicles established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds for investment purposes. The Colorado Division of Securities administers and enforces the requirements of creating and operating the pools. The pools operate in conformity with the Securities and exchange Commission's Rule 2a-7. The Pools are measured at the net asset value per share, with each share valued at $1. The Pools are AAAm by Standard and Poor's. Investments of the Pools are limited to those allowed by State statutes. A designated custodial band provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investments owned by the participation governments.

Interest Rate Risk: State law limits maturities for US Treasuries and US Agencies to no more than five years from the date of purchase. The School has an investment policy that further limits investment maturities to a maximum maturity of 360 days and weighted average maturity not to exceed 180 days as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk: Credit risk involves the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. State law limits investments to those described above. CSAFE and ColoTrust accounts are rated AAAm by Standard and Poors and maintain a constant net asset value of $1 per share.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2021 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities				
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings & improvements	$ 48,104	$ -	$ -	$ 48,104
Vehicles & equipment	14,505	77,000	-	91,505
Total capital assets, being depreciated	62,609	77,000	-	139,609
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings & improvements	(4,810)	(4,810)		(9,620)
Vehicles & equipment	(2,901)	(8,868)	-	(11,769)
Total accumulated depreciation	(7,711)	(13,678)	-	(21,389)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 54,898	$ 63,322	$ -	$ 118,220

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental function/programs as follows:

Governmental activities	
Instruction	$13,678

Business-type Activities

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	$ -	$ 22,576,252	$ -	$22,576,252
Less accumulated depreciation	-	(282,203)	-	(282,203)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	$ -	$ 22,294,049	$ -	$22,294,049

NOTE 5 – OPERATING LEASES

The School leases its offices and school building for the west campus under operating leases. The future minimum lease payments for the office and remaining school building are as follows:

For the year ending June 30,	
2022	$ 888,498
2023	899,889
2024	911,280
Total	$ 2,699,667

The total lease expenditures were $1,620,884 for the year ended June 30, 2021.

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM DEBT

2020 Building Loan

On December 23, 2020, the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority (CECFA) issued $24,500,000 Charter School Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2020A, and $35,000 Taxable Charter School Revenue Bonds, Series 2020B. Proceeds of the Series 2020 bond were loaned to the Building Corporation under a lease agreement to purchase the School's east building site. The School is obligated under a lease agreement to make monthly lease payments to the Building Corporation for use of the building. The Building Corporation is required to make equal lease payments to the Trustee, for payment of the Series 2020 Bonds. Monthly principal and interest payments are due under the agreements, with interest accruing at a rate of 4.375%. The bonds mature on July 1, 2027.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the loan payable are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Business-Type Activities Principal	Interest
2022	$ 70,000	$ 1,095,980
2023	150,000	1,067,063
2024	270,000	1,057,875
2025	360,000	1,044,094
2026	375,000	1,028,016
2027-2028	23,310,000	1,512,656
Total	$ 24,535,000	$ 6,805,683

The changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2021 were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
2020 Building loan	$ -	$ 24,535,000	$ -	$ 24,535,000	$ 70,000

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan description. Eligible employees of the Vanguard Classical School Inc. 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:

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

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

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

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

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2021: Eligible employees of, Vanguard Classical School Inc. 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. § 24-51-411	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	**19.88%**

**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 Vanguard Classical School Inc. is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from Vanguard Classical School Inc. were $1,121,977 for the year ended June 30, 2021.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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 Vanguard Classical School Inc. proportion of the net pension liability was based on Vanguard Classical School Inc. 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.

At June 30, 2021, the Vanguard Classical School Inc. reported a liability of $15,713,784 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The amount recognized by the Vanguard Classical School Inc. 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 Vanguard Classical School Inc. were as follows:

Vanguard Classical School Inc. proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 15,713,784
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the Vanguard Classical School Inc.	-
Total	$ 15,713,784

At December 31, 2020, the Vanguard Classical School Inc. proportion was 0.1039410071 percent, which was an increase of 0.0151769067 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2019.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Vanguard Classical School Inc. recognized pension expense of ($3,166,497) at June 30, 2021, the Vanguard Classical School Inc. reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 863,394	$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,511,617	2,641,354
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	3,458,961
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	2,431,090	458,681
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	564,978	N/A
Total	$ 5,371,079	$ 6,558,996

$564,978 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	$ (2,084,606)
2023	1,075,461
2024	(198,079)
2025	(545,671)
2026	-
Thereafter	-

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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.

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

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions were based on the RP-2014 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.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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.

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.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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.

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.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (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%**	

[1] The 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.

- 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.

NOTE 7 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

- 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. 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 Vanguard Classical School Inc. *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	$ 21,434,888	$ 15,713,784	$ 10,946,219

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

Health Care Trust Fund

Plan description. Eligible employees of the Vanguard Classical School Inc. 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. 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.

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

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

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 Vanguard Classical School Inc. is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from Vanguard Classical School Inc. were $57,566 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 Vanguard Classical School Inc. reported a liability of $571,155 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 Vanguard Classical School Inc. proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on Vanguard Classical School Inc. 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 Vanguard Classical School Inc. proportion was 0.0601073015 percent, which was an increase of 0.0021055483 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2019.

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

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Vanguard Classical School Inc. recognized OPEB expense of ($29,788). At June 30, 2021, the Vanguard Classical School Inc. reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 1,516	$ 125,567
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	4,268	35,023
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	23,338
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	65,679	18,341
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	28,988	N/A
Total	$ 100,451	$ 202,269

$28,988 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	$ (27,429)
2023	(24,162)
2024	(28,754)
2025	(39,050)
2026	(10,767)
Thereafter	(644)

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

	Initial Costs for Members without Medicare Part A		
Medicare Plan	**Monthly Cost**	**Monthly Premium**	**Monthly Cost Adjusted to Age 65**
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Rx	$588	$227	$550
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	621	232	586

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

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

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

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

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and industry methods developed by health plan actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. Effective December 31, 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 that were used to measure the total OPEB liability are summarized in the table below:

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	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.

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

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.

	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.

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

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.

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:

- 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.

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

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:

- 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.

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

[1] The 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.

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

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	7.10%	8.10%	9.10%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.50%	3.50%	4.50%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	$556,392	$571,155	$588,340

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.

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

- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Estimated transfers of dollars into the 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 Vanguard Classical School Inc. *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	$ 654,268	$ 571,155	$ 500,141

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 9 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The School has an agreement with the Aurora School District for services relating to the charter school liaison, student database costs, special education, and administrative costs. The total expenses to the Aurora School District for these services was $897,216 during the year ended June 30, 2021. As of June 30, 2021, the school has $595,255 payable to the Aurora School District for services provided. As of June 30, 2021, the School had accounts receivable due from the Aurora School District of $562,740.

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The District carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss, and bills the School for its portion of coverage. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage during the last three fiscal years.

NOTE 11 – CONCENTRATION OF RISK

The School is funded directly by the District based on the District's per pupil funding. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, this funding accounted for approximately 63% of the School's revenues.

NOTE 12 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Grants

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

NOTE 13 – COMPLIANCE

The School has complied with the requirements of the Financial Policies and Procedures Handbook for the 2021 audit period as required by Colorado Statute CRS 22-44-204(3).

NOTE 14 - AMENDMENT TO COLORADO CONSTITUTION

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

The amendment requires emergency reserves be established. These reserves must be at least 3% of fiscal year spending. The School is not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls or salary and benefit increases. At June 30, 2021 there is a $412,000 reservation of fund balance in the General Fund for the amendment.

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

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2021

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
School's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.1039410071%	0.0887641004%	0.0925511044%	0.0946969831%	0.0944298214%	0.0847279975%	0.0806885584%	0.0409293599%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 15,713,784	$ 13,261,164	$ 16,388,074	$ 30,621,639	$ 28,115,409	$ 12,958,549	$ 10,936,010	$ 5,220,529
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the School	-	1,682,010	2,240,842	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 15,713,784	$ 14,943,174	$ 18,628,916	$ 30,621,639	$ 28,115,409	$ 12,958,549	$ 10,936,010	$ 5,220,529
School's covered payroll	$ 5,558,910	$ 5,216,338	$ 5,088,031	$ 4,368,260	$ 4,238,179	$ 3,692,427	$ 3,380,272	$ 1,649,993
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	282.68%	254.22%	322.09%	701.00%	663.38%	350.95%	323.52%	316.40%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	67.0%	64.5%	57.0%	44.0%	43.1%	59.2%	62.8%	64.1%

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

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

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION
JUNE 30, 2021

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,121,977	$ 1,080,437	$ 1,032,589	$ 869,795	$ 738,647	$ 665,892	$ 563,622	$ 270,486	$ 246,617	$ 243,317
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,121,977)	(1,080,437)	(1,032,589)	(869,795)	(738,647)	(665,892)	(563,622)	(270,486)	(246,617)	(243,317)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered payroll	$ 5,643,745	$ 5,575,013	$ 5,397,746	$ 4,606,963	$ 4,018,752	$ 3,755,734	$ 3,338,992	$ 1,692,653	$ 1,635,391	$ 1,718,340
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.88%	19.38%	19.13%	18.88%	18.38%	17.73%	16.88%	15.98%	15.08%	14.16%

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

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

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2021

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
School's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.0601073015%	0.0580017532%	0.0601587244%	0.0538064635%	0.0536750898%
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 571,155	$ 651,939	$ 818,485	$ 699,269	$ 695,916
School's covered payroll	$ 5,558,910	$ 5,216,338	$ 5,088,031	$ 4,368,260	$ 4,238,179
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	10.27%	12.50%	16.09%	16.01%	16.42%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	32.8%	24.5%	17.0%	17.5%	16.7%

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

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

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB
JUNE 30, 2021

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Contractually required contribution	$ 57,566	$ 56,871	$ 55,055	$ 47,005	$ 40,990	$ 38,248	$ 34,016	$ 17,254	$ 16,678	$ 17,527
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(57,566)	(56,871)	(55,055)	(47,005)	(40,990)	(38,248)	(34,016)	(17,254)	(16,678)	(17,527)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's covered payroll	$ 5,643,745	$ 5,575,013	$ 5,397,746	$ 4,606,963	$ 4,018,752	$ 3,755,734	$ 3,338,992	$ 1,692,653	$ 1,635,391	$ 1,718,340
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

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

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

VANGUARD CLASSICAL SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	
REVENUES				
Local sources:				
District mill levy	$ 2,387,589	$ 2,874,293	$ 3,162,468	$ 288,175
Interest income	33,000	8,600	8,548	(52)
Pupil activities	20,205	13,165	39,966	26,801
Donations and grants	-	125,569	132,594	7,025
Other local revenue	-	422	2,533	2,111
	2,440,794	3,022,049	3,346,109	324,060
State sources:				
Per pupil revenue	9,495,531	9,445,471	9,589,414	143,943
Operating grants	590,743	579,770	585,290	5,520
Capital grants	242,198	340,119	342,198	2,079
	10,328,472	10,365,360	10,516,902	151,542
Federal sources:				
Operating grants	858,088	1,836,487	1,213,388	(623,099)
Title grants	62,796	62,796	60,145	(2,651)
	920,884	1,899,283	1,273,533	(625,750)
Total revenues	13,690,150	15,286,692	15,136,544	(150,148)
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction				
Salaries	4,818,151	5,117,288	4,920,956	196,332
Benefits	1,376,959	1,383,415	1,329,720	53,695
Purchased services	821,031	226,684	672,221	(445,537)
Supplies	458,300	315,505	182,527	132,978
Property	70,198	232,238	273,184	(40,946)
Supporting services				
Salaries	1,414,365	1,360,070	1,435,576	(75,506)
Benefits	394,098	369,235	378,821	(9,586)
Purchased services	3,952,565	3,765,895	3,562,833	203,062
Supplies	364,115	1,317,724	202,114	1,115,610
Property	45,924	405,500	302,838	102,662
Other	42,000	25,900	14,608	11,292
Total expenditures	13,757,706	14,519,454	13,275,398	1,244,056
Net change in fund balances	(67,556)	767,238	1,861,146	1,093,908
Fund balances - beginning	3,110,857	3,145,463	3,145,463	-
Fund balance - ending	$ 3,043,301	$ 3,912,701	$ 5,006,609	$ 1,093,908

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.