

Golden View Classical Academy

Financial Statements

June 30, 2018



**HINKLE &
COMPANY**
Strategic ^{PC}
Business Advisors

Golden View Classical Academy

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June 30, 2018

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Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors
Golden View Classical Academy
Golden, Colorado

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of Golden View Classical Academy, component unit of Jefferson County School District No. R-1, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of Golden View Classical Academy, 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 from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' 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 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 internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of Golden View Classical Academy as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 7 to the financial statements, in the year ended June 30, 2018, Golden View Classical Academy adopted new accounting guidance as required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information 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 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.

Hick & Company, PC

Greenwood Village, Colorado
September 7, 2018



Golden View Classical Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2018

As management of Golden View Classical Academy (GVCA or the School), we offer readers of Golden View Classical Academy's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information provided in the accompanying financial statements.

Financial Highlights

The year ended June 30, 2018 is the third year of operations for GVCA. As of June 30, 2018, net position decreased by \$(3,511,719) to \$(4,499,720). Golden View Classical Academy's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$1,950,086, an increase of \$435,351 from the prior year.

The operations of the School are funded primarily by tax revenue received under the Colorado School Finance Act in Per Pupil Revenue (PPR). Tax revenue for the year from PPR was \$4,551,845.

Overview of Financial Statements

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how net position changed during the 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 the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (for example, salaries and benefits earned but unpaid as of year-end).

The government-wide statement of activities distinguishes functions/programs of the School supported primarily by Per Pupil Revenue or other revenues passed through from the School's

authorizer (Jefferson County Public Schools). The governmental activities of GVCA include instruction and supporting services.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School keeps track of these monies to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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.

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, and adopts an annually appropriated budget for the fund. A budgetary comparison statement is included to demonstrate that spending did not exceed the budget.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted previously, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the School's financial position. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, GVCA's net position was \$(4,499,720). This position includes a net pension liability in the amount of \$14,152,407, representing the School's proportionate share of the School Division Trust Fund pension liability, administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The School reports this net pension liability, and associated deferred inflows and outflows of resources, as required by GASB (Governmental Accounting Standards Board) 68. The School's net position also includes a net OPEB (Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension) liability in the amount of \$323,181, representing the School's proportionate share of the defined benefit Health Care Trust Fund, administered through PERA. The School reports this net OPEB liability, and associated deferred inflows and outflows of resources, as requirement by GASB 75. This standard was made effective July 1, 2017 and resulted in a restated net position for June 30, 2017. Information presented for the year ended June 30, 2017, has not been restated because comparable information is not available. More information regarding the net pension and OPEB liabilities may be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Of the School's total net position, \$2,008,007 is invested in capital assets, and \$180,000 is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment.

Golden View Classical Academy's Net Position

	2017-2018	2016-2017
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	\$ 2,214,928	\$ 1,714,551
Accounts Receivable	10,112	7,310
Grants Receivable	12,549	40,547
Prepaid Expenses	3,321	450
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	24,107	-
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	<u>1,983,900</u>	<u>2,158,114</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>4,248,917</u>	<u>3,920,972</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	6,584,615	6,907,918
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	<u>51,380</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>6,635,995</u>	<u>6,907,918</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	37,335	26,824
Accrued Liabilities	66,027	72,178
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	187,462	147,371
Unearned Revenues	-	1,750
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Net Pension Liability	14,152,407	11,260,136
Net OPEB Liability	<u>323,181</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>14,766,412</u>	<u>11,508,259</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	612,813	40,674
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	<u>5,407</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>618,220</u>	<u>40,674</u>
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	2,008,007	2,158,114
Restricted for Emergencies	180,000	165,000
Unrestricted	<u>(6,687,727)</u>	<u>(3,043,157)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ (4,499,720)</u>	<u>\$ (720,043) *</u>

*Restated to \$(988,001) to reflect the cumulative effect of adopting GASB 75.

Golden View Classical Academy's Change in Net Position

	2017-2018	2016-2017
REVENUES		
Per Pupil Revenue	\$ 4,551,845	\$ 4,107,082
Additional At-Risk Funding	325	326
District Mill Levy	849,954	790,493
Capital Construction	160,583	157,431
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs	225,369	457,500
Charges for Services	115,535	124,908
Operating Grants and Contributions	52,807	48,127
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	618,808
Investment Income	7,282	-
Other	13,942	721
	<u>5,977,642</u>	<u>6,305,396</u>
TOTAL REVENUE		
EXPENSES		
Instruction	6,289,242	5,283,582
Supporting Services	3,200,119	2,500,851
	<u>9,489,361</u>	<u>7,784,433</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES		
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(3,511,719)	(1,479,037)
NET POSITION, Beginning	<u>(988,001)</u>	<u>758,994</u>
NET POSITION, Ending	<u>\$ (4,499,720)</u>	<u>\$ (720,043) *</u>

*Restated to \$(988,001) to reflect the cumulative effect of adopting GASB 75.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

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, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the School's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the School's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$1,950,086, an increase of \$435,351 from the prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

GVCA recognized \$135,412 more revenue than expected and spent \$274,472 less than planned, when compared to the final budget. There were budget amendments during the year, which reflected changes in revenues and expenditures. Revenues and expenditures were adjusted to align with actual student counts and updated resource assumptions.

Capital Assets & Long-Term Debt

The School has invested in capital assets for equipment in support of the School's educational program, and construction in progress and leasehold improvements to the School's facility. More information regarding capital assets may be found in Note 3 to the financial statements.

Depreciation expenses for capital assets are booked under the Supporting Services program of the School's operations.

The School has no long-term obligations.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget for Golden View Classical Academy is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2017-2018 school year was 608.80 funded students. Enrollment projected for 2018-2019 is 677.80 funded students. This factor was considered when preparing GVCA's budget for 2018-2019.

Requests for Information

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

Golden View Classical Academy
601 Corporate Circle
Golden, CO 80401

Basic Financial Statements

Golden View Classical Academy

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2018

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Assets	
Cash	\$ 2,214,928
Accounts Receivable	10,112
Grants Receivable	12,549
Prepaid Expenses	3,321
Capital Assets, <i>Not Being Depreciated</i>	24,107
Capital Assets, <i>Net of Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>1,983,900</u>
Total Assets	<u>4,248,917</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pensions, <i>Net of Accumulated Amortization</i>	6,584,615
OPEB, <i>Net of Accumulated Amortization</i>	<u>51,380</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>6,635,995</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	37,335
Accrued Liabilities	66,027
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	187,462
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Net Pension Liability	14,152,407
Net OPEB Liability	<u>323,181</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>14,766,412</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pensions, <i>Net of Accumulated Amortization</i>	612,813
OPEB, <i>Net of Accumulated Amortization</i>	<u>5,407</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>618,220</u>
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,008,007
Restricted for Emergencies	180,000
Unrestricted	<u>(6,687,727)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (4,499,720)</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Golden View Classical Academy
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position Governmental Activities
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government				
<i>Governmental Activities</i>				
Instruction	\$ 6,289,242	\$ 115,535	\$ 52,807	\$ (6,120,900)
Supporting Services	<u>3,200,119</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,200,119)</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 9,489,361</u>	<u>\$ 115,535</u>	<u>\$ 52,807</u>	<u>(9,321,019)</u>
General Revenues				
				4,551,845
				325
				849,954
				160,583
				225,369
				7,282
				<u>13,942</u>
				<u>5,809,300</u>
				(3,511,719)
				<u>(988,001)</u>
				<u>\$ (4,499,720)</u>

Golden View Classical Academy

Balance Sheet Governmental Fund June 30, 2018

	<u>General</u>
Assets	
Cash	\$ 2,214,928
Accounts Receivable	10,112
Grants Receivable	12,549
Prepaid Expenditures	<u>3,321</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,240,910</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balance	
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Accounts Payable	\$ 37,335
Accrued Liabilities	66,027
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	<u>187,462</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>290,824</u>
<i>Fund Balance</i>	
Nonspendable Prepaid Expenditures	3,321
Restricted for Emergencies	180,000
Unrestricted, Unassigned	<u>1,766,765</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>1,950,086</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 2,240,910</u>
Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because:	
Total Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	\$ 1,950,086
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.	2,008,007
Long-term liabilities and related items are not reported in governmental funds:	
Net pension liability	(14,152,407)
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources	6,584,615
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources	(612,813)
Net OPEB liability	(323,181)
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources	51,380
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources	<u>(5,407)</u>
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ (4,499,720)</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Golden View Classical Academy
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	General
Revenues	
Local Sources	\$ 5,763,927
State Sources	213,715
Total Revenues	5,977,642
Expenditures	
Instruction	3,364,704
Supporting Services	2,177,587
Total Expenditures	5,542,291
Net Change in Fund Balance	435,351
Fund Balance, <i>Beginning of year</i>	1,514,735
Fund Balance, <i>End of year</i>	\$ 1,950,086

Golden View Classical Academy

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Activities are Different Because:

Net Change in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	\$ 435,351
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	(278,470)
Capital outlays	128,363
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 governmental funds. This includes the change in:	
Net pension liability	(2,892,271)
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources	(323,303)
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources	(572,139)
Net OPEB liability	(44,469)
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources	40,626
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources	<u>(5,407)</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ (3,511,719)</u>

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Golden View Classical Academy (the School) was organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school within the Jefferson County School District No. R-1 (the District) in the State of Colorado. The School began operations in the Fall of 2015.

The accounting policies of the School conform to 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. Following is a summary of the School's more significant policies.

Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of the School, organizations for which the School is financially accountable, and organizations that raise and hold economic resources for the direct benefit of the School. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate are part of the School. 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 has the potential to provide benefits to, or impose financial burdens on, the School. Based on the application of this criteria, the School does not include additional organizations within its reporting entity.

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

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all activities of the School. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column.

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

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

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Available means collected within the current year or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current year, not to exceed 60 days. Intergovernmental revenues, grants, and interest associated with the current year are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current year. All other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the School. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

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

The School reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund - This fund is the general operating fund of the School. It is currently used to account for all financial activities of the School.

Assets, Liabilities and Net Position/Fund Balance

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 years and are reported as prepaid expenses.

Capital Assets - Capital assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at the acquisition value on the date of donation.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Capital assets are amortized or depreciated using the straight-line method over the life of the related lease agreement or the estimated useful lives, as follows:

Equipment	4 – 5 years
Leasehold improvements	9 years

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

Compensated Absences - The School's policy allows employees to use eight days of paid time off during each school year. Employees are compensated at \$75 per day for any unused paid time off each year in June. Employees may choose to carry over eight days of unused paid time off per year, to a maximum of twenty days. However, employees will not be compensated for accumulated unused paid time off at separation of employment. Therefore, no liability is reported in the financial statements for these compensated absences.

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

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) - The School participates in the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position, and additions to and deductions from the HCTF's fiduciary net position have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, the same basis of accounting used by the HCTF. For this purpose, the HCTF recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Employer contributions are recognized when the compensation is payable to the employees.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Net Position/Fund Balance - In the government-wide and fund financial statements, net position and fund balance are restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are externally imposed. The Board of Directors is authorized to establish a fund balance commitment through passage of a resolution, and may assign fund balances to a specific purpose through an informal action.

The School has not established a formal policy for its use of restricted and unrestricted fund balances. However, if both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available for a specific purpose, the School uses restricted fund balances first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned balances.

Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss.

Note 2: Cash and Investments

Deposits

The Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA) requires all local government entities to 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. The 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 uninsured public deposits as a group. The market value of the collateral must be at least equal to 102% of the uninsured deposits. At June 30, 2018, the School had bank deposits of \$2,046,421 collateralized with securities held by the financial institution's agent but not in the School's name.

Investments

The School is required to comply with State statutes which specify investment instruments meeting defined rating, maturity and concentration risk criteria in which local governments may invest, which include the following. State statutes do not address custodial risk.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 2: Cash and Investments (Continued)

Investments (Continued)

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

Interest Rate Risk - State statutes generally limit investments to an original maturity of five years unless the governing board authorizes the investment for a period in excess of five years.

Credit Risk - State statutes limit certain investments to those with specified ratings from nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, depending on the type of investment.

Concentration of Credit Risk - State statutes do not limit the amount the School may invest in a single issuer, except for corporate securities.

The School had no investments at June 30, 2018.

Note 3: Capital Assets

Changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2018, are summarized below. Depreciation and amortization are combined in the following table.

	<u>Balance</u> <u>6/30/17</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>6/30/18</u>
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, <i>Not Being Depreciated</i>				
Construction in Progress	\$ -	\$ 24,107	\$ -	\$ 24,107
Capital Assets, <i>Not Being Depreciated</i>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,107</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,107</u>

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 3: Capital Assets (Continued)

	<u>Balance 6/30/17</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance 6/30/18</u>
Governmental Activities (Continued)				
<i>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated</i>				
Leasehold Improvements	2,253,622	104,256		2,357,878
Equipment	<u>65,157</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,157</u>
Total Capital Assets, <i>Being Depreciated</i>	<u>2,318,779</u>	<u>104,256</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,423,035</u>
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Leasehold Improvements	(160,513)	(265,439)	-	(425,952)
Equipment	<u>(152)</u>	<u>(13,031)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,183)</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(160,665)</u>	<u>(278,470)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(439,135)</u>
Capital Assets, <i>Being Depreciated</i>	<u>2,158,114</u>	<u>(174,214)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,983,900</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, <i>Net</i>	<u>\$ 2,158,114</u>	<u>\$ (150,107)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,008,007</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense were charged to the supporting services program of the School.

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information

Plan Description - The School contributes to the School Division Trust Fund (SDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). All employees of the School participate in the SDTF. Title 24, Article 51 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) assigns the authority to establish and amend plan provisions to the State Legislature. PERA issues a publicly available financial report that includes information on the SDTF. That report may be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits Provided - The SDTF provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to plan participants or their beneficiaries. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure in place, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. The retirement benefit is the greater of the a) highest average salary over three years multiplied by 2.5% and then multiplied by years of service credit, or b) the value of the participant's contribution account plus an equal match on the retirement date, annualized into a monthly amount based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors. In no case can the benefit amount exceed the highest average salary or the amount allowed by applicable federal regulations.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

General Information (Continued)

Retirees may elect to withdraw their contributions upon termination of employment, and may be eligible to receive a matching amount if five years of service credit is earned and certain other criteria is met. Retirees who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) as established by State statutes. Retirees who began employment before January 1, 2007, receive an annual increase of 2%, unless PERA has a negative investment year, in which case the annual increase for the next three years is the lesser of 2% or the average consumer price index for the prior calendar year. Retirees that began employment after January 1, 2007, receive an annual increase of the lesser of 2% or the average consumer price index for the prior calendar year, with certain limitations.

Disability benefits are available for plan participants once they reach five years of earned service credit and meet the definition of a disability. The disability benefit amount is based on the retirement benefit formula described previously, considering a minimum of twenty years of service credit.

Survivor benefits are determined by several factors, which include the amount of earned service credit, highest average salary of the deceased, the benefit structure in place, and the qualified survivor receiving the benefits.

Contributions - The School and eligible employees are required to contribute to the SDTF at rates established by Title 24, Article 51, Part 4 of the CRS. These contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the State Legislature. The contribution rate for employees is 8% of covered salaries. The School's contribution rate for calendar years 2018 and 2017 was 20.15% and 19.65% of covered salaries, respectively. However, a portion of the School's contribution (1.02% of covered salaries) is allocated to the Health Care Trust Fund (See Note 5). The School's contributions to the SDTF for the year ended June 30, 2018, were \$445,581, equal to the required contributions.

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a net pension liability of \$14,152,407, representing its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the SDTF. The net pension liability was measured at December 31, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2017.

The School's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School's contributions to the SDTF for the calendar year ended December 31, 2017, relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2017, the School's proportion was 0.0437661189%, which was an increase of 0.0059472614% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2016.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

During the 2018 legislative session, the State Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 18-200 with the goal of eliminating the unfunded pension liability of the SDTF within the next 30 years. The significant provisions of the legislation include increased age and service requirements to receive full retirement benefits, highest average salary calculated over five years rather than three years, changes to includable employee salaries, increased contributions from employees and employers, and an annual direct distribution from the State of Colorado. The School's estimated net pension liability at June 30, 2018, had the provisions of SB 18-200 been effective was \$6,393,935.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School recognized pension expense of \$4,915,463. At June 30, 2018, the School 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
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 260,202	\$ -
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	3,613,635	22,932
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	589,881
Changes in proportion	2,460,917	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	249,861	-
Total	\$ 6,584,615	\$ 612,813

School contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$249,861 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,

2019	\$ 3,766,573
2020	1,939,938
2021	224,516
2022	(209,086)
Total	\$ 5,721,941

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

Actuarial Assumptions - The actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, determined the total pension liability using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs.

Price inflation	2.4%
Real wage growth	1.1%
Wage inflation	3.5%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.5% - 9.7%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate ¹	5.26%
Future post-employment benefit increases:	
Hired prior to 1/1/2007	2.0%
Hired after 12/31/2006	ad hoc

¹The discount rate reflected in the roll-forward calculation of the total pension liability to the measurement date was 4.78%.

Healthy mortality assumptions for active members were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table. The mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates. Healthy, post-retirement mortality assumptions were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, with certain adjustments. For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

On November 18, 2016, PERA's governing board adopted revised economic and demographic assumptions based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, which were effective on December 31, 2016. The significant changes affecting the plan included decreasing the investment rate of return assumption from 7.5% per year, compounded annually, net of investment expenses, to 7.25%, and updating mortality assumptions based on RP-2014 mortality tables.

The long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

The most recent analysis of the long-term expected rate of return was adopted by PERA's governing board on November 18, 2016, and included the target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class, as follows:

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

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 4.78%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and the employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in State statutes, which currently require annual increases, to a total of 20.15% of covered salaries for the year ended December 31, 2018. When the actuarially determined funding ratio reaches 103%, the employer contribution rate will decrease 0.5% each year, to a minimum of 10.15%.

Based on the assumptions described previously, the SDTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be depleted in 2041 and, as a result, the municipal bond index rate, defined as the December average of the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index, was used in the determination of the discount rate. The long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on plan investments was applied to all periods through 2041, and the municipal bond index rate was applied to periods after 2041 to develop the discount rate. On the measurement date of December 31, 2017, the municipal bond index rate was 3.43%, resulting in a discount rate of 4.78%. The discount rate at the prior measurement date was 5.26%.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 4.78%, as well as the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (3.78%) or one percentage point higher (5.78%) than the current rate, as follows:

	<u>1% Decrease (3.78%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (4.78%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (5.78%)</u>
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 17,876,898	\$ 14,152,407	\$ 11,117,373

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about the SDTF's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's separately issued financial report, which may be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Note 5: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

General Information

Plan Description - All employees of the School are eligible to receive postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) through the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS) assigns the authority to establish and amend plan provisions to the State Legislature. PERA issues a publicly available financial report that includes information on the HCTF. That report may be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits Provided - The HCTF provides a healthcare premium subsidy to eligible benefit recipients and retirees who choose to enroll. Eligibility to enroll is voluntary and includes benefit recipients, their eligible dependents and surviving spouses, among others. Eligible benefit recipients may enroll in the HCTF upon retirement, upon the occurrence of certain life events, or on an annual basis during an open enrollment period. The health care premium subsidy is based on the benefit structure under which the member retires and the member's years of service credit.

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, and \$115 per month for benefit recipients who are over 65 years of age or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. An additional subsidy is provided if the benefit recipient has not participated in Social Security and is not otherwise eligible for Medicare Part A. The maximum subsidy is based on 20 or more years of service. The subsidy is reduced for each year of service less than 20 years. The benefit recipient pays the remaining portion of the premium not covered by the subsidy.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 5: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

General Information (Continued)

Contributions - As established by Title 24, Article 51, Section 208 of the CRS, 1.02% of the School's contributions to the School Division Trust Fund (SDTF) (See Note 4) is apportioned to the HCTF. No employee contributions are required. These contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the State Legislature. The School's apportionment to the HCFT for the year ended June 30, 2018, was \$22,830, equal to the required amount.

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

At June 30, 2018, the School reported a net OPEB liability of \$323,181, representing its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability of the HCTF. The net OPEB liability was measured at December 31, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2017.

The School's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the School's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year ended December 31, 2017, relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2017, the School's proportion was 0.0248677187%, which was an increase of 0.0033710226% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2016.

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School recognized OPEB expense of \$32,410. At June 30, 2018, the School 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
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,528	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	5,407
Changes in proportion	36,530	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	13,322	-
Total	\$ 51,380	\$ 5,407

School contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$13,322 will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense as follows:

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 5: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

Year Ended June 30,

2019	\$	6,125
2020		6,125
2021		6,125
2022		6,125
2023		7,477
2024		674
Total	\$	32,651

Actuarial Assumptions - The actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016, determined the total OPEB liability using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement.

Price inflation	2.4%
Real wage growth	1.1%
Wage inflation	3.5%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.5%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Health care cost trend rates:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.0%
Medicare plans	5.0%
Medicare Part A premiums:	
3% for 2017, gradually rising to 4.25% in 2023	

Healthy mortality assumptions for active members were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table. The mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates. Healthy, post-retirement mortality assumptions were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, with certain adjustments. For disabled retirees, the mortality assumption was based on 90 percent of the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table.

Health care cost trend rates are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience, building block models and heuristics developed by actuaries and administrators, and other projected trends.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 5: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2016, valuation were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, and were adopted by PERA's governing board on November 18, 2016. In addition, certain actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and the related trends are analyzed by PERA's actuary as needed.

The long-term expected rate of return on the HCTF investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation.

The most recent analysis of the long-term expected rate of return was adopted by PERA's governing board on November 18, 2016, and included the target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class, as presented previously in Note 5.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on this assumption, the HCTF's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future OPEB payments to current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on HCTF investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as the School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.25%) or one percentage point higher (8.25%) than the current rate, as follows:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 363,357	\$ 323,181	\$ 288,890

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Note 5: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates - The following presents the School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates, ranging from 3% to 5%, as well as the School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rates, as follows:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 314,289	\$ 323,181	\$ 333,891

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about the HCTF's fiduciary net position is available in PERA's separately issued financial report, which may be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Note 6: Commitments and Contingencies

Tabor Amendment

In November 1992, Colorado voters passed the Tabor Amendment to the State Constitution which limits state and local government taxing powers and imposes spending limitations. The Amendment is subject to interpretation, but management believes the School is in substantial compliance with the Amendment. In accordance with the Amendment, the School has established an emergency reserve representing 3% of qualifying expenditures. At June 30, 2018, the emergency reserve was reported as restricted fund balance in the General Fund, in the amount of \$180,000.

Claims and Judgments

The School participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by revenues received from other governmental entities. Expenditures financed by these revenues are subject to audit by the appropriate government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with program regulations, the School may be required to reimburse the other government. At June 30, 2018, significant amounts of related expenditures have not been audited but management believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, based on subsequent audits will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the School.

Golden View Classical Academy
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2018

Note 6: Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

Operating Lease

On March 26, 2015, the School entered into an agreement to lease a building for use as an educational facility. The agreement requires monthly lease payments of \$34,384 beginning on July 1, 2015. The monthly payment amounts increase each July 1 thereafter, ranging from \$38,535 to \$50,932, through June 30, 2020. In addition, the agreement allows for one renewal term of five years. During the year ended June 30, 2018, the School paid \$538,684 under this agreement.

Following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments required by the agreement through the initial maturity of June 30, 2020.

Year Ended June 30,

2019	\$	568,145
2020		<u>611,182</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>1,179,327</u></u>

Note 7: Change in Accounting Principle

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School adopted the standards of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. As a result, net position of the governmental activities at June 30, 2017, was restated to reflect the cumulative effect of adopting the standards.

Certain balances of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB at June 30, 2017, were not available and have not been reported in the financial statements.

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Net Position, June 30, 2017, as Originally Stated	\$ (720,043)
Deferred Outflows of Resources	10,754
Net OPEB Liability	<u>(278,712)</u>
Net Position, June 30, 2017, as Restated	\$ <u><u>(988,001)</u></u>

Required Supplementary Information

Golden View Classical Academy

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado School Division Trust Fund June 30, 2018

	12/31/17	12/31/16	12/31/15
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability			
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0437661189%	0.0378188575%	0.0302938059%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 14,152,407	\$ 11,260,136	\$ 4,622,862
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,018,877	\$ 1,697,378	\$ 659,698
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	701%	663%	701%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	44%	43%	59%
	6/30/18	6/30/17	6/30/16
School Contributions			
Statutorily Required Contribution	\$ 422,751	\$ 327,675	\$ 262,124
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	<u>(422,751)</u>	<u>(327,675)</u>	<u>(262,124)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,238,265	\$ 1,781,637	\$ 1,474,527
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	18.89%	18.39%	17.78%

This schedule is presented to show information for 10 years. Until information for the full 10-year period is available, information will be presented for the years it is available.

Golden View Classical Academy
 Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability and Contributions
 Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado Health Care Trust Fund
 June 30, 2018

	12/31/17
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0248677187%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 323,181
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 2,107,850
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	15%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	18%
	06/30/18
School Contributions	
Statutorily Required Contribution	\$ 22,830
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(22,830)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 2,375,552
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	0.96%

This schedule is presented to show information for 10 years. Until information for the full 10-year period is available, information will be presented for the years it is available.

Golden View Classical Academy
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 General Fund
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
<i>Local Sources</i>				
Per Pupil Revenue	\$ 4,581,784	\$ 4,558,116	\$ 4,551,845	\$ (6,271)
District Mill Levy	867,447	854,810	849,954	(4,856)
Student Fees and Activities	96,450	213,475	115,535	(97,940)
Contributions	-	-	225,369	225,369
Investment Income	-	-	7,282	7,282
Other	-	-	13,942	13,942
<i>State Sources</i>				
Additional At-Risk Funding	-	-	325	325
Capital Construction	170,494	168,011	160,583	(7,428)
Grants	51,788	47,818	52,807	4,989
Total Revenues	<u>5,767,963</u>	<u>5,842,230</u>	<u>5,977,642</u>	<u>135,412</u>
Expenditures				
Salaries	2,451,604	2,411,111	2,396,674	14,437
Benefits	841,209	819,852	732,545	87,307
Purchased Services	1,800,805	1,812,105	1,820,442	(8,337)
Supplies and Materials	434,440	340,327	382,894	(42,567)
Property	65,000	120,800	190,180	(69,380)
Other	22,896	236,371	19,556	216,815
Contingency	100,000	76,200	-	76,200
Total Expenditures	<u>5,715,954</u>	<u>5,816,766</u>	<u>5,542,291</u>	<u>274,475</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	52,009	25,464	435,351	409,887
Fund Balance, Beginning of year	<u>1,282,029</u>	<u>1,514,735</u>	<u>1,514,735</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of year	<u>\$ 1,334,038</u>	<u>\$ 1,540,199</u>	<u>\$ 1,950,086</u>	<u>\$ 409,887</u>

Golden View Classical Academy
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2018

Note 1: Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions

The Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA) School Division Trust Fund's net pension liability and associated amounts are measured annually at December 31, based on an actuarial valuation as of the previous December 31. The School's contributions and related ratios represent cash contributions and any related accruals that coincide with the School's fiscal year ending on June 30.

Changes in Assumptions and Other Inputs

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. The following revised economic and demographic assumptions were effective as of December 31, 2016.

- Investment rate of return assumption decreased from 7.5% per year, compounded annually, net of investment expenses, to 7.25%.
- Price inflation assumption decreased from 2.8% per year to 2.4%.
- Real rate of investment return assumption increased from 4.7% per year, net of investment expenses, to 4.85%.
- Wage inflation assumption decreased from 3.9% per year to 3.5%.
- Healthy and disabled mortality assumptions are based on the RP-2014 Mortality Tables, updated from the RP-2000 Mortality Tables.

Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgetary Information

Budgets are required by State statutes for all funds and are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

The School adheres to the following procedures to establish the budgetary information reflected in the financial statements.

- Management submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- Prior to June 30, the budget is adopted by the Board of Directors.
- 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.
- All appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.