Golden View Classical Academy

Financial Statements
with Independent Auditors' Report

June 30, 2019

HINKLE & COMPANY PC
Strategic Business Advisors

Golden View Classical Academy

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Business Advisors

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, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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.

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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, 2019, 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.

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.

Hinkle & Company, PC

Greenwood Village, Colorado
September 6, 2019

Golden View Classical Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

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, 2019. 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, 2019 is the fourth year of operations for GVCA. As of June 30, 2019, net position decreased by $(831,885) to $(5,331,605). Golden View Classical Academy's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of $2,658,663, an increase of $708,577 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 $5,055,624.

Overview of Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is 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 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 (Colorado Charter School Institute). 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 schedule 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, 2019, GVCA's net position was $(5,331,605). This position includes a net pension liability in the amount of $7,833,265, 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 (Other Postemployment Benefit) liability in the amount of $391,224, representing the School's proportionate share of the defined benefit Health Care Trust Fund, administered by PERA. The School reports this net OPEB liability, and associated deferred inflows and outflows of resources, as requirement by GASB 75. 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, $1,877,261 is invested in capital assets and $183,000 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

	2018-2019	2017-2018
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	$ 2,879,685	$ 2,214,928
Accounts Receivable	39,897	10,112
Grants Receivable	77,696	12,549
Prepaid Expenses	66,807	3,321
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	-	24,107
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	1,877,261	1,983,900
TOTAL ASSETS	4,941,346	4,248,917
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	3,142,507	6,584,615
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	86,497	51,380
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	3,229,004	6,635,995
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	25,579	37,335
Accrued Liabilities	86,837	66,027
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	267,735	187,462
Unearned Revenues	25,271	-
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Net Pension Liability	7,833,265	14,152,407
Net OPEB Liability	391,224	323,181
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,629,911	14,766,412
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	4,871,448	612,813
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	596	5,407
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	4,872,044	618,220
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	1,877,261	2,008,007
Restricted for Emergencies	183,000	180,000
Unrestricted	(7,391,866)	(6,687,727)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (5,331,605)	$ (4,499,720)

Golden View Classical Academy's Change in Net Position

	2018-2019	2017-2018
REVENUES		
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 5,055,624	$ 4,551,845
Additional At-Risk Funding	184	325
District Mill Levy	677,831	849,954
Capital Construction	191,158	160,583
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs	191,797	225,369
Charges for Services	133,499	115,535
Operating Grants and Contributions	371,619	52,807
Investment Income	25,213	7,282
Other	20,023	13,942
TOTAL REVENUE	6,666,948	5,977,642
EXPENSES		
Instruction	4,554,626	6,289,242
Supporting Services	2,944,207	3,200,119
TOTAL EXPENSES	7,498,833	9,489,361
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(831,885)	(3,511,719)
NET POSITION, Beginning	(4,499,720)	(988,001)
NET POSITION, Ending	$ (5,331,605)	$ (4,499,720)

Financial Analysis of the Government's Fund

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 $2,658,663, an increase of $708,577 from the prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

GVCA recognized $266,650 more revenue than expected and spent $116,927 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 2018-2019 school year was 637.48 funded students. Enrollment projected for 2019-2020 is 648.80 funded students. This factor was considered when preparing GVCA's budget for 2019-2020.

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, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash	$ 2,879,685
Accounts Receivable	39,897
Grants Receivable	77,696
Prepaid Expenses	66,807
Capital Assets, *Net of Accumulated Depreciation*	1,877,261
Total Assets	4,941,346
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pensions, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	3,142,507
OPEB, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	86,497
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,229,004
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	25,579
Accrued Liabilities	86,837
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	267,735
Unearned Revenue	25,271
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Net Pension Liability	7,833,265
Net OPEB Liability	391,224
Total Liabilities	8,629,911
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pensions, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	4,871,448
OPEB, *Net of Accumulated Amortization*	596
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,872,044
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	1,877,261
Restricted for Emergencies	183,000
Unrestricted	(7,391,866)
Total Net Position	$ (5,331,605)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Golden View Classical Academy
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position: Governmental Activities
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities				
Instruction	$ 4,554,626	$ 133,499	$ 370,682	$ (4,050,445)
Supporting Services	2,944,207	-	937	(2,943,270)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 7,498,833	$ 133,499	$ 371,619	(6,993,715)
General Revenues				
Per Pupil Revenue				5,055,624
Additional At-Risk Funding				184
District Mill Levy				677,831
Capital Construction				191,158
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs				191,797
Investment Income				25,213
Other				20,023
Total General Revenues				6,161,830
Change in Net Position				(831,885)
Net Position, *Beginning of year*				(4,499,720)
Net Position, *End of year*				$ (5,331,605)

Golden View Classical Academy

Balance Sheet
Governmental Fund
June 30, 2019

		General
Assets		
Cash	$	2,879,685
Accounts Receivable		39,897
Grants Receivable		77,696
Prepaid Expenditures		66,807
Total Assets	$	3,064,085
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	$	25,579
Accrued Expenses		86,837
Accrued Salaries and Benefits		267,735
Unearned Revenue		25,271
Total Liabilities		405,422
Fund Balance		
Nonspendable Prepaid Expenditures		66,807
Restricted for Emergencies		183,000
Unrestricted, Unassigned		2,408,856
Total Fund Balance		2,658,663
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$	3,064,085

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

Total Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	$	2,658,663
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.		1,877,261
Long-term liabilities and related items are not reported in governmental funds:		
Net pension liability		(7,833,265)
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources		3,142,507
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources		(4,871,448)
Net OPEB liability		(391,224)
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources		86,497
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources		(596)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	(5,331,605)

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, 2019

	General
Revenues	
Local Sources	$ 6,103,987
State Sources	501,758
Federal Sources	61,203
Total Revenues	6,666,948
Expenditures	
Instruction	3,552,423
Supporting Services	2,405,948
Total Expenditures	5,958,371
Net Change in Fund Balance	708,577
Fund Balance, *Beginning of year*	1,950,086
Fund Balance, *End of year*	$ 2,658,663

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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, 2019

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

Net Change in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	$	708,577
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		(298,607)
Capital outlays		167,861
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		6,319,142
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources		(3,442,108)
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources		(4,258,635)
Net OPEB liability		(68,043)
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources		35,117
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources		4,811
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	(831,885)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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 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.

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.

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

*Receivable*s - 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.

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.

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, 2019, the School had bank deposits of $2,834,275 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.

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, 2019.

Note 3: Capital Assets

Changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2019, are summarized below. Depreciation and amortization are combined in the following table.

	Balance 6/30/18	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/19
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets, *Not Being Depreciated*				
Construction in Progress	$ 24,107	$ -	$ (24,107)	$ -
Capital Assets, *Not Being Depreciated*	24,107	-	(24,107)	-

Note 3: Capital Assets (Continued)

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

	Balance 6/30/18	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/19
Governmental Activities *(Continued)*				
Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*				
Leasehold Improvements	2,357,878	191,968	-	2,549,846
Equipment	65,157	-	-	65,157
Total Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*	2,423,035	191,968	-	2,615,003
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Leasehold Improvements	(425,952)	(283,410)	-	(709,362)
Equipment	(13,183)	(15,197)	-	(28,380)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(439,135)	(298,607)	-	(737,742)
Capital Assets, *Being Depreciated*	1,983,900	(106,639)	-	1,877,261
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, *Net*	$ 2,008,007	$ (106,639)	$ (24,107)	$ 1,877,261

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 (PERA). All employees of the School participate in the SDTF. Plan Benefits are specified in Title 24, Article 51 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS), 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 financial report (CFAR) 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 under which the member retire, 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 eligible amounts as of 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.

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

General Information *(Continued)*

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

As of December 31, 2018, retirees who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit are generally eligible to receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) in certain years, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Pursuant to SB 18-200, there are no annual increases (AI) for 2018 and 2019 for all benefit recipients. Thereafter, retirees under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007, and all benefit recipients for the benefit structure will receive an annual increase, 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 1.5% or the average consumer price index for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10% of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SDTF. The automatic adjustment provision may raise or lower the aforementioned AI for a given year by up to one-quarter of 1 percent based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

Disability benefits are available for eligible plan participants once they reach five years of earned service credit and are determined to 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, 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 in place, and the qualified survivor receiving the benefits.

Contributions - The School, eligible employees and the State are required to contribute to the SDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. These contribution requirements are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, et seq. and § 24-51-413. The contribution rate for eligible employees is 8% of covered salaries during the period of July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019. The School's contribution rate for calendar years 2019 and 2018 was 20.15% of covered salaries. However, a portion of the School's contribution (1.02% of covered salaries) is allocated to the Health Care Trust Fund (See Note 5).

Employer contributions are recognized by the SDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SDTF. The School's contributions to the SDTF for the year ended June 30, 2019, were $496,028 equal to the required contributions.

Note 4: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2019, the School reported a net pension liability of $7,833,265 representing its proportionate share of the net pension liability that reflected a reduction for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. The amount recognized by the School as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the School were as follows:

School's proportionate share of net pension liability	$	8,904,359
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the School		(1,071,094)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$	7,833,265

The net pension liability was measured at December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2018.

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, 2018, relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2018, the School's proportion was 0.0442381022%, which was an increase of 0.0004719833% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2017.

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. A brief description of some of the major changes to the plan provisions required by SB 18-200 for the SDTF are listed below. A full copy of the bill can be found online at www.leg.colorado.gov.

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)*

- Increases employer contribution rates for the SDTF by 0.25 percent on July 1, 2019.
- Increases employee contribution rates for the SDTF by a total of 2 percent (to be phased in over a period of 3 years starting on July 1, 2019.
- As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413, the State is required to contribute $225 million each year to PERA starting on July 1, 2018. A portion of the direct distribution payment is allocated to the SDTF based on the proportionate amount of annual payroll of the SDTF to the total annual payroll of the SDTF, State Division Trust Fund, Judicial Division Trust Fund, and Denver Public Schools Division Trust Fund. A portion of the direct distribution allocated to the SDTF is considered a nonemployer contribution for financial reporting purposes.
- Modifies the retirement benefits, including temporarily suspending and reducing the annual increase for all current and future retirees, increases the highest average salary for employees with less than five years of service credit on December 31, 2019, and raises the retirement age for new employees.
- Member contributions, employer contributions, the direct distribution from the State, and the annual increases will be adjusted based on certain statutory parameters beginning July 1, 2020, and then each year thereafter, to help keep PERA on a path to full funding in 30 years.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the direct distribution for the SDTF was $126,505,000.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School recognized pension expense of $1,388,649 which includes $5,501 of support from the state as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2019, 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	$ 265,712	$ -
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	1,462,113	4,871,448
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	426,962	-
Changes in proportion	691,619	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	296,101	-
Total	$ 3,142,507	$ 4,871,448

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)*

School contributions subsequent to the measurement date of $296,101 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,		
2020	$	197,435
2021		(1,406,295)
2022		(1,049,739)
2023		233,557
Total	$	(2,025,042)

Actuarial Assumptions - The actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, 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]	4.78%
Future post-employment benefit increases:	
Hired prior to 1/1/2007	1.5%
Hired after 12/31/2006	ad hoc

[1]The 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, 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. 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.

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)*

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2017, valuations were based on the results of the 2016 experience analysis for the periods January 1, 2012, through December 31, 2015, as well as the October 28, 2016, actuarial assumptions workshop and were adopted by the PERA Board during the November 18, 2016, Board meeting. The 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 return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four or five years for PERA. Recently, this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in presentations to PERA's Board on October 28, 2016.

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

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)*

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

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

In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected rate of return assumption of 2.7%.

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

- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- 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.

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)*

- 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 the current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point, the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions included reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- As specified in law, the State 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.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial fiduciary net position, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the fiduciary net position and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

As of the prior measurement date, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments of 7.25 percent and the municipal bond index rate of 3.43 percent were used in the discount rate determination resulting in a discount rate of 4.78 percent, 2.47 percent lower compared to the current measurement date.

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 School's Proportionate Share 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 (7.25%), 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 (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 pension liability	$ 9,958,656	$ 7,833,265	$ 6,049,703

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.

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 HCTF for the year ended June 30, 2019, was $26,448 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, 2019, the School reported a net OPEB liability of $391,224 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, 2017. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2018.

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, 2018, relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2018, the School's proportion was 0.0287549826%, which was an increase of 0.0038872639% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School recognized OPEB expense of $46,389. At June 30, 2019, 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	$ 1,420	$ 596
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	2,744	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	2,250	-
Changes in proportion	66,688	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	13,395	-
Total	$ 86,497	$ 596

School contributions subsequent to the measurement date of $13,395 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:

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,		
2020	$	15,308
2021		15,308
2022		15,308
2023		16,871
2024		9,362
2025		349
Total	$	72,506

Actuarial Assumptions - The actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, 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 OPEB 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:	
3.25% for 2018, gradually rising to 5.00% in 2025	

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.

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, 2017, 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	$ 437,745	$ 391,224	$ 351,452

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:

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 363,418	$ 391,224	$ 386,084

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, 2019, the emergency reserve was reported as restricted fund balance in the General Fund, in the amount of $183,000.

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, 2019, 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.

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, 2019, 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,	
2020	$ 611,182
Total	$ 611,182

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, 2019

	12/31/18	12/31/17	12/31/16	12/31/15
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability				
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0442381022%	0.0437661189%	0.0378188575%	0.0302938059%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	$ 7,833,265	$ 14,152,407	$ 11,260,136	$ 4,622,862
School's Covered Payroll	$ 2,432,004	$ 2,018,877	$ 1,697,378	$ 659,698
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	322%	701%	663%	701%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	57%	44%	43%	59%

	6/30/19	6/30/18	6/30/17	6/30/16
School Contributions				
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 496,028	$ 422,751	$ 327,675	$ 262,124
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(496,028)	(422,751)	(327,675)	(262,124)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
School's Covered Payroll	$ 2,592,934	$ 2,238,265	$ 1,781,637	$ 1,474,527
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	19.13%	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, 2019

	12/31/18	12/31/17
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability		
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0287549826%	0.0248677187%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$ 391,224	$ 323,181
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 2,432,004	$ 2,018,877
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	16%	16%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	17%	18%

	06/30/19	06/30/18
School Contributions		
Statutorily Required Contribution	$ 26,448	$ 22,830
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(26,448)	(22,830)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	$ 2,592,934	$ 2,238,265
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	1.02%	1.02%

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, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance *Positive (Negative)*
Revenues				
Local Sources				
Per Pupil Revenue	$ 5,384,443	$ 5,063,580	$ 5,055,624	$ (7,956)
District Mill Levy	951,692	700,661	677,831	(22,830)
Student Fees and Activities	258,807	161,709	133,499	(28,210)
Contributions	-	-	191,797	191,797
Investment Income	20,000	13,200	25,213	12,013
Other	-	-	20,023	20,023
State Sources				
Additional At-Risk Funding	-	-	184	184
Capital Construction	188,079	271,816	191,158	(80,658)
Grants	48,700	123,982	310,416	186,434
Federal Sources				
Grants	64,382	65,350	61,203	(4,147)
Total Revenues	6,916,103	6,400,298	6,666,948	266,650
Expenditures				
Salaries	2,824,593	2,790,506	2,881,597	(91,091)
Benefits	1,017,257	981,009	882,382	98,627
Purchased Services	1,693,490	1,588,827	1,571,081	17,746
Supplies and Materials	369,742	353,633	337,189	16,444
Property	125,000	165,000	197,804	(32,804)
Student Activities	118,807	-	-	-
Sentinel Activities	140,000	35,000	-	35,000
Other	22,500	22,500	88,318	(65,818)
Contingency	244,714	138,823	-	138,823
Total Expenditures	6,556,103	6,075,298	5,958,371	116,927
Net Change in Fund Balance	360,000	325,000	708,577	383,577
Fund Balance, *Beginning of year*	1,822,334	1,950,086	1,950,086	-
Fund Balance, *End of year*	$ 2,182,334	$ 2,275,086	$ 2,658,663	$ 383,577

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, 2019, the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. The following revised economic and demographic assumptions were effective as of December 31, 2017.

- Investment rate of return assumption 7.5% per year, compounded annually This assumption did not change from the prior year.
- Price inflation assumption of 2.4% per year. This assumption did not change from the prior year.
- Real rate of investment return assumption decreased from 4.85% per year, net of investment expenses, to 4.78%. The rate reflected in the roll-forward calculation of the collective total pension liability to the measurement date increased from 4.78% to 7.25%.
- Wage inflation assumption of 3.5% per year. This assumption did not change from the prior year.
- Healthy and disabled mortality assumptions are based on the RP-2014 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.