

Golden View Classical Academy

Financial Statements

June 30, 2020



Golden View Classical Academy

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June 30, 2020

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**HINKLE &
COMPANY**
Strategic ^{PC}
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, 2020, 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, 2020, 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.

Hick & Company, PC

Greenwood Village, Colorado
October 14, 2020



Golden View Classical Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

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, 2020. 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, 2020 is the fifth year of operations for GVCA. As of June 30, 2020, net position increased by \$6,515,374 to \$1,183,769. Golden View Classical Academy's governmental fund reported an ending fund balance of \$3,149,326, an increase of \$490,663 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 \$5,427,161.

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.

Golden View Classical Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

The School includes the Sentinel Foundation (the Foundation), formed exclusively to engage in fundraising activity on behalf of the School, within its reporting entity. The activity of the Foundation is presented discretely in the School's financial statements and is not included below in the statement of net position and the statement of activities in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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 herein.

Proprietary Funds

The School also maintains a proprietary fund to record the activity of the Golden View Classical Academy Building Corporation (the "Corporation"). The Corporation was organized exclusively for charitable and educational purposes, but primarily to finance the acquisition and construction of the School's educational facilities.

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.

Golden View Classical Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

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, 2020, GVCA's net position was \$1,183,769. This position includes a net pension liability in the amount of \$7,167,364, 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 Post-Employment Benefits) liability in the amount of \$352,276, 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, \$40,576 is invested in capital assets and \$213,000 is restricted to comply with Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution, known as the TABOR Amendment.

Golden View Classical Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

Golden View Classical Academy's Net Position

	2019-2020	2018-2019
ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 3,947,349	\$ 2,879,685
Restricted Cash	3,567,270	-
Accounts Receivable	67,468	39,897
Grants Receivable	6,860	77,696
Prepaid Expenses	-	66,807
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	7,795,366	-
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	<u>40,576</u>	<u>1,877,261</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>15,424,889</u>	<u>4,941,346</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	1,762,541	3,142,507
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	<u>103,902</u>	<u>86,497</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>1,866,443</u>	<u>3,229,004</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	261,363	25,579
Accrued Liabilities	105,975	86,837
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	273,460	267,735
Accrued Interest Payable	67,267	-
Unearned Revenues	245,027	25,271
Noncurrent Liabilities		
Long-Term Debt	11,800,000	
Net Pension Liability	7,167,364	7,833,265
Net OPEB Liability	<u>352,276</u>	<u>391,224</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>20,272,732</u>	<u>8,629,911</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	(4,100,093)	4,871,448
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	<u>(65,076)</u>	<u>596</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>(4,165,169)</u>	<u>4,872,044</u>
NET POSITION		
Investment in Capital Assets	40,576	1,877,261
Restricted for Emergencies	213,000	183,000
Unrestricted	<u>930,193</u>	<u>(7,391,866)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 1,183,769</u>	<u>\$ (5,331,605)</u>

Golden View Classical Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

Golden View Classical Academy's Change in Net Position

	2019-2020	2018-2019
REVENUES		
Per Pupil Revenue	\$ 5,427,161	\$ 5,055,624
Additional At-Risk Funding	358	184
District Mill Levy Override	585,160	677,831
Capital Construction	180,974	191,158
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs	247,237	191,797
Charges for Services	118,768	133,499
Operating Grants and Contributions	514,178	371,619
Investment Income	20,628	25,213
Other	<u>10,127</u>	<u>20,023</u>
 TOTAL REVENUE	 <u>7,104,591</u>	 <u>6,666,948</u>
EXPENSES		
Instruction	(2,476,935)	4,554,626
Supporting Services	936,015	2,944,207
Building Corporation	<u>585,375</u>	<u>-</u>
 TOTAL EXPENSES	 <u>(955,545)</u>	 <u>7,498,833</u>
 SPECIAL ITEM: Loss on Disposal of Assets	 <u>1,544,762</u>	 <u>-</u>
 CHANGE IN NET POSITION	 6,515,374	 (831,885)
 NET POSITION, Beginning	 <u>(5,331,605)</u>	 <u>(4,499,720)</u>
 NET POSITION, Ending	 <u>\$ 1,183,769</u>	 <u>\$ (5,331,605)</u>

Golden View Classical Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

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 \$3,149,326, an increase of \$490,663 from the prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

GVCA recognized \$145,290 more revenue than expected and spent \$153,010 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 furniture and equipment in support of the School's educational program, and construction in progress for improvements to the School's educational facility. In FY 2019-2020, the School purchased its facility and recognized a loss on disposal of capital assets, due to the elimination of leasehold improvements that had been capitalized and depreciated in prior years. 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 two loans, the proceeds of which were used to finance the purchase of the School's facility and to make improvements to the building. More information regarding long-term debt may be found in Note 4 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The primary factor driving the budget for Golden View Classical Academy is student enrollment. Enrollment for the 2019-2020 school year was 649.00 funded students. Enrollment projected for 2020-2021 is 687.00 funded students. This factor was considered when preparing GVCA's budget for 2020-2021.

Golden View Classical Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 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, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Component Unit Foundation
Assets				
Cash	\$ 3,947,349	\$ -	\$ 3,947,349	\$ 118,723
Restricted Cash	-	3,567,270	3,567,270	-
Accounts Receivable	67,468	-	67,468	136,649
Grants Receivable	6,860	-	6,860	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	-	-
Capital Assets, <i>Not Being Depreciated</i>	-	7,795,366	7,795,366	-
Capital Assets, <i>Net of Accumulated Depreciation</i>	40,576	-	40,576	-
Total Assets	4,062,253	11,362,636	15,424,889	255,372
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Pensions, <i>Net of Accumulated Amortization</i>	1,762,541	-	1,762,541	-
OPEB, <i>Net of Accumulated Amortization</i>	103,902	-	103,902	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,866,443	-	1,866,443	-
Liabilities				
Accounts Payable	261,363	-	261,363	-
Accrued Liabilities	105,975	-	105,975	-
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	273,460	-	273,460	-
Accrued interest Payable	-	67,267	67,267	-
Unearned Revenue	231,553	13,474	245,027	-
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Long-Term Debt	-	11,800,000	11,800,000	-
Net Pension Liability	7,167,364	-	7,167,364	-
Net OPEB Liability	352,276	-	352,276	-
Total Liabilities	8,391,991	11,880,741	20,272,732	-
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Pensions, <i>Net of Accumulated Amortization</i>	(4,100,093)	-	(4,100,093)	-
OPEB, <i>Net of Accumulated Amortization</i>	(65,076)	-	(65,076)	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	(4,165,169)	-	(4,165,169)	-
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	40,576	-	40,576	-
Restricted for Emergencies	213,000	-	213,000	-
Unrestricted	1,448,298	(518,105)	930,193	255,372
Total Net Position	\$ 1,701,874	\$ (518,105)	\$ 1,183,769	\$ 255,372

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Golden View Classical Academy
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Position			Component Unit Foundation Total
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Primary Government							
<i>Governmental Activities</i>							
Instruction	\$ (2,642,143)	\$ 118,768	\$ 354,718	\$ 3,115,629	\$ -	\$ 3,115,629	\$
Supporting Services	935,982	-	(5,751)	(941,733)	-	(941,733)	
Total Governmental Activities	<u>(1,706,161)</u>	<u>118,768</u>	<u>348,967</u>	<u>2,173,896</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,173,896</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Business-Type Activities</i>							
Building Corporation	585,405	-	-	-	(585,405)	(585,405)	(1,170,810)
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ (1,120,756)</u>	<u>\$ 118,768</u>	<u>\$ 348,967</u>	<u>\$ 2,173,896</u>	<u>\$ (585,405)</u>	<u>1,588,491</u>	<u>(1,170,810)</u>
Component Unit Foundation	\$ 352	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (352)
General Revenues							
Per Pupil Revenue				5,427,161	-	5,427,161	-
Additional At-Risk Funding				358	-	358	-
District Mill Levy				585,160	-	585,160	-
Capital Construction				180,974	-	180,974	-
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs				247,237	-	247,237	184,412
Investment Income				20,595	33	20,628	-
Other				10,127	-	10,127	-
Loss on disposal of Assets				(1,544,762)	-	(1,544,762)	-
Transfers				<u>(67,267)</u>	<u>67,267</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total General Revenues				<u>4,859,583</u>	<u>67,300</u>	<u>4,926,883</u>	<u>184,412</u>
Change in Net Position				7,033,479	(518,105)	6,515,374	184,060
Net Position, Beginning of year				<u>(5,331,605)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,331,605)</u>	<u>71,312</u>
Net Position, End of year				<u>\$ 1,701,874</u>	<u>\$ (518,105)</u>	<u>\$ 1,183,769</u>	<u>255,372</u>

Golden View Classical Academy

Balance Sheet Governmental Fund June 30, 2020

	General
Assets	
Cash	\$ 3,947,349
Accounts Receivable	67,468
Grants Receivable	6,860
Prepaid Expenditures	-
Total Assets	\$ 4,021,677
Liabilities and Fund Balance	
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Accounts Payable	\$ 261,363
Accrued Expenses	105,975
Accrued Salaries and Benefits	273,460
Unearned Revenue	231,553
Total Liabilities	872,351
<i>Fund Balance</i>	
Nonspendable Prepaid Expenditures	-
Restricted for Emergencies	213,000
Unrestricted, Unassigned	2,936,326
Total Fund Balance	3,149,326
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 4,021,677
Amounts Reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position are Different Because:	
Total Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	\$ 3,149,326
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds.	40,576
Long-term liabilities and related items are not reported in governmental funds:	
Net pension liability	(7,167,364)
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources	1,762,541
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources	4,100,093
Net OPEB liability	(352,276)
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources	103,902
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources	65,076
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,701,874

Golden View Classical Academy
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General
Revenues	
Local Sources	\$ 6,409,048
State Sources	577,245
Federal Sources	50,664
Total Revenues	7,036,957
Expenditures	
Instruction	4,139,591
Supporting Services	2,339,436
Total Expenditures	6,479,027
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	557,930
Other Financing Sources	
Transfers Out	(67,267)
Net Change in Fund Balance	490,663
Fund Balance, Beginning of year	2,658,663
Fund Balance, End of year	\$ 3,149,326

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, 2020

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

Net Change in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund	\$	490,663
<p>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:</p>		
Depreciation expense		(310,919)
Capital outlays		18,996
Loss on Disposal of Assets		(1,544,762)
<p>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:</p>		
Net pension liability		665,902
Pension-related deferred outflows of resources		(1,379,966)
Pension-related deferred inflows of resources		8,971,541
Net OPEB liability		38,948
OPEB-related deferred outflows of resources		17,405
OPEB-related deferred inflows of resources		65,671
		65,671
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	7,033,479

Golden View Classical Academy
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2020

	<u>Building Corporation</u>
Assets	
<i>Current Assets</i>	
Cash and Investments	\$ -
Restricted Cash and Investments	<u>3,567,270</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>3,567,270</u>
<i>Noncurrent Assets</i>	
Capital Assets, <i>Not Being Depreciated</i>	<u>7,795,366</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>7,795,366</u>
Total Assets	<u>11,362,636</u>
Liabilities	
<i>Current Liabilities</i>	
Accrued Interest Payable	67,267
Deferred Revenue	<u>13,474</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>80,741</u>
<i>Noncurrent Liabilities</i>	
Loan Payable	<u>11,800,000</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>11,880,741</u>
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(437,364)
Restricted for Debt Service	-
Unrestricted	<u>(80,741)</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (518,105)</u>

Golden View Classical Academy
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	<u>Building Corporation</u>
Operating Expense	
Debt Issuance Cost	\$ <u>518,138</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>518,138</u>
Net Operating Loss	(518,138)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	
Interest Income	33
Interest Expense	<u>(67,267)</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>(67,234)</u>
Net Loss Before Transfers	(585,372)
Transfers	
Transfers In	<u>67,267</u>
Net Change in Net Position	(518,105)
Net Position, <i>Beginning of year</i>	<u>-</u>
Net Position, <i>End of year</i>	<u>\$ <u>(518,105)</u></u>

Golden View Classical Academy
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	<u>Building Corporation</u>
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Cash Paid to Vendors	\$ (518,138)
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	<u>(518,138)</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Interest Received	<u>33</u>
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	33
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Construction and Acquisition of Capital Assets	(7,795,366)
Proceeds from Issuance of Debt	11,813,474
Transfer from School	<u>67,267</u>
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	<u>4,085,375</u>
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,567,270
Cash and Cash Equivalents, <i>Beginning of year</i>	<u>-</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, <i>End of year</i>	<u>\$ 3,567,270</u>
Reconciliation of Net Operating Loss to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	
Net Operating Loss	\$ (585,405)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Operating Loss to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	
Accrued Interest Payable	<u>67,267</u>
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (518,138)</u>

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

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.

The School includes The Sentinel Foundation (the Foundation) and the Golden View Classical Academy Building Corporation (the Corporation) within its reporting entity. The Foundation was formed exclusively to support the educational program of the school through grant applications and other fundraising activities. The Corporation was organized exclusively for charitable and educational purposes, but primarily to finance the acquisition and construction of the School's educational facilities. The Foundation currently performs fundraising activities and is discretely presented in the School's financial statements. The Corporation is blended into the financial statements as an enterprise fund. The Foundation and the Corporation do not issue separate financial statements.

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*.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

Separate financial statements are provided for the governmental fund and the proprietary fund. Major individual funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of 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.

The School report one major proprietary fund:

Building Corporation – This fund is used to account for the financial activities of the Corporation, including facilities acquisition and construction, and the related debt service.

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.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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.

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 \$95 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.

Long-Term Obligations - In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Det premiums, discounts and refunding losses are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the straight-line method. In the governmental fund financial statements, the face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts are reported as other financial uses.

Pensions - The School participates in the School Division Trust Fund (SCHDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position, and additions to and deductions from the SCHDTF'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 SCHDTF. 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. Investments are reported at fair value.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB) - The School participates in the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer 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. 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. Investments are reported at fair value.

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.

Subsequent Events

The School has evaluated subsequent events through October 14, 2020, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

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, 2020, the School had bank deposits of \$7,514,619 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.

- 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, 2020.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 3: Capital Assets

Governmental Activities

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

Governmental Activities	Balance 6/30/19	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/20
Capital Assets, <i>Being Depreciated</i>				
Leasehold Improvements	\$ 2,549,846	\$ -	\$ (2,549,846)	\$ -
Furniture and Equipment	65,157	18,996	-	84,153
Total Capital Assets, <i>Being Depreciated</i>	2,615,003	18,996	(2,549,846)	84,153
Less: Accumulated Depreciation				
Leasehold Improvements	(709,362)	(295,722)	1,005,084	-
Furniture and Equipment	(28,380)	(15,197)	-	(43,577)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(737,742)	(310,919)	1,005,084	(43,577)
Capital Assets, <i>Being Depreciated</i>	1,877,261	(291,923)	(1,544,762)	40,576
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, <i>Net</i>	\$ 1,877,261	\$ (291,923)	\$ (1,544,762)	\$ 40,576

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

During the year ended June 30, 2020, the building currently being used by the School was acquired at the buildings' current fair market value. In the past, the school had capitalized and depreciated leasehold improvements made to the building. The School realized a \$1,544,762 loss on disposal of capital assets, due to the elimination of the previously capitalized leasehold improvement.

Business-Type Activities

On April 30, 2020, Golden View Classical Academy acquired the School building and land. The lease agreement was terminated and all leasehold improvements were eliminated. The Building is classified a construction in progress and the Academy is continuing to modify the building to its needs.

The capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020, is summarized below:

Business-Type Activities	Balance 6/30/19	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/20
Capital Assets, <i>Not Being Depreciated</i>				
Construction in Progress	\$ -	\$ 7,795,366	\$ -	\$ 7,795,366
Capital Assets, <i>Not Being Depreciated</i>	\$ -	\$ 7,795,366	\$ -	\$ 7,795,366

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 4: Long-Term Debt

The School obtained two loans to finance the acquisition of the building. Accordingly, the Golden View Classical Academy Building Corporation was established. Following is a summary of long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Business-Type Activities	Balance 06/30/19	Additions	Payments	Balance 06/30/20	Due Within One Year
Series 2020A	\$ -	\$ 8,300,000	\$ -	\$ 8,300,000	\$ -
Series 2020B	-	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	-
Total	\$ -	\$ 11,800,000	\$ -	\$ 11,800,000	\$ -

The notes are for a 10-year term with 30-year amortization. Payment of principal and interest is due annually on June 30, with the first interest payment due on June 30, 2021. The loan requires a balloon payment during the year ended June 30, 2031 of approximately \$10,130,000 including principal and interest. The loan proceeds are restricted cash for the payment of the debt.

Future debt service requirements are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	-	266,896	266,896
2022	234,214	392,042	626,256
2023	242,075	384,049	626,124
2024	250,198	375,788	625,986
2025	257,577	368,285	625,862
2026-2030	10,815,936	1,802,525	12,618,461
Total	\$ 11,800,000	\$ 3,589,585	\$ 15,389,585

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information

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

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

General Information (Continued)

Benefits Provided - The SCHDTF 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 retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement.

The lifetime retirement benefit for all eligible retiring employees under the PERA benefit structure 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 retiring employee'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 all cases the service retirement benefit is limited to 100 percent of highest average salary and also cannot exceed the maximum benefit allowed by federal Internal Revenue Code.

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

As of December 31, 2019, 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., once certain criteria are met. Pursuant to SB 18-200, the annual increase for 2019 is 0.00 percent for all benefit recipients. Thereafter, benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment before January 1, 2007, and all benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive an annual increase of 1.25 percent adjusted by the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) pursuant to C.R.S. § 24-51-413. Benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began eligible employment on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lessor of an annual increase of 1.25 percent or the average of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed 10 percent of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the annual increase by up to 0.25 percent based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

Disability benefits are available for eligible employees once they reach five years of earned service credit and are determined to meet the definition of a disability. The disability benefit amount is based on the lifetime 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 under which service credit was obtained, and the qualified survivor who will receive the benefits.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

General Information (Continued)

Contributions - The School, eligible employees and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. The contribution rate for eligible employees is 8.75% of covered salaries during the period of July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020. The School's contribution rate was 20.40% of covered salaries for July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020. However, a portion of the School's contribution (1.02% of covered salaries) is allocated to the Health Care Trust Fund (See Note 6). Contribution rates for the SCHDTF are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

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

Schools Division Trust Fund. A portion of the direct distribution allocated to the SCHDTF is considered a nonemployer contribution for financial reporting purposes. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the direct distribution for the SCHDTF was \$126,505,213.

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

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the School is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. The School's contributions to the SCHDTF for the year ended June 30, 2020, were \$587,934, equal to the required contributions.

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

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured at December 31, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to December 31, 2019.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2020, the School reported a net pension liability of \$7,167,364, 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 Golden View Classical Academy as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with Golden View Classical Academy were as follows:

School's proportionate share of net pension liability	\$	8,076,452
The State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the School		<u>(909,088)</u>
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	<u><u>7,167,364</u></u>

SCHDTF for the calendar year 2019 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At December 31, 2019, the School's proportion was 0.0479750178%, which was an increase of 0.0037369156% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School recognized pension expense of \$321,790, which included \$28,755 of support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2020, 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	\$ 390,625	\$ -
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	204,617	3,251,048
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	849,045
Changes in proportion	822,136	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>345,163</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 1,762,541</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,100,093</u></u>

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 5: 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 \$345,163 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:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>			
2021	\$	3,118,008	
2022		1,901,190	
2023		209,453	
2024		288,820	
 Total	 \$	 5,517,471	

Actuarial Assumptions - The actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, 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	7.25%
Future post-employment benefit increases:	
Hired prior to 1/1/2007	1.25%
Hired after 12/31/2006	ad hoc

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

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

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

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, 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 long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four or five years for PERA. Recently, this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in presentations to PERA's Board on October 28, 2016.

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

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 5: 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:

<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%
Total	<u>100.00%</u>	

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

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%.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 5: Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in SB 18-200 and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020. Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members.
- 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.
- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered annual increase cap, from 1.50% to 1.25% resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2019, and effective July 1, 2020.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 5: 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 what the School's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be 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:

	<u>1% Decrease (6.25%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (7.25%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.25%)</u>
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 9,505,459	\$ 7,167,364	\$ 5,204,329

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Detailed information about the SCHDTF'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: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

General Information

Plan Description - All employees of the School are eligible to receive postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) through the HCTF, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (CRS), as amended. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the C.R.S., as amended, sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure, and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of the premium subsidies. 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.

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

General Information (Continued)

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

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

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

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. The basis for the maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for benefit recipients with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5 percent reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The benefit recipient pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

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

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 6: 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 5) is apportioned to the HCTF. No employee contributions are required. These contribution requirements are established and may be amended by the State Legislature. Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and Golden View Classical Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the School for the year ended June 30, 2020, was \$30,944, 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, 2020, the School reported a net OPEB liability of \$352,276, representing its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability of the HCTF. The net OPEB liability was measured at December 31, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to December 31, 2019.

The 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, 2019, relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2019, the School's proportion was 0.0313413717% which was a decrease of 0.0025863891% from its proportion measured at December 31, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School recognized OPEB expense of \$27,834. At June 30, 2020, 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	\$ 1,169	\$ 59,196
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	2,923	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	5,880
Changes in proportion	81,708	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	18,102	-
 Total	 \$ 103,902	 \$ 65,076

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

School contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$18,102 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:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>		
2021	\$	34,819
2022		34,819
2023		33,115
2024		29,203
2025		17,870
2026		<u>1,050</u>
Total	\$	<u>150,876</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - The actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, 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%
PERACare Medicare plans	
5.60% in 2019, gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2029	
Medicare Part A premiums:	
3.50% in 2019, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2029	

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

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 6: 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, 2018 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 and reviewed by PERA's actuary as needed.

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

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

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and industry methods developed by health plan actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2018, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

Healthy mortality assumptions for active members were based on the RP-2014 White Collar Employee Mortality Table. The mortality rates incorporate a 70 percent factor applied to male rates and a 55 percent factor applied to female rates.

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

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

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 (see Note 5).

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

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 6: Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

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 applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2019, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.50%.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

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

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	\$ <u>398,319</u>	\$ <u>352,276</u>	\$ <u>312,900</u>

Golden View Classical Academy

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

Note 6: 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 2.5% to 6.5%, 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	\$ <u>343,908</u>	\$ <u>352,276</u>	\$ <u>361,946</u>

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 7: 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, 2020, the emergency reserve was reported as restricted fund balance in the General Fund, in the amount of \$213,000.

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, 2020, 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, 2020

Note 8: Subsequent Event

Subsequent to year-end, the United States of America and the State of Colorado have declared an emergency associated with the Coronavirus pandemic. The School has been economically impacted by the event, however the full economic effect has yet to be determined.

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, 2020

	<u>12/31/19</u>	<u>12/31/18</u>	<u>12/31/17</u>	<u>12/31/16</u>	<u>12/31/15</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability					
School's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0479750178%	0.0442381022%	0.0437661189%	0.0378188575%	0.0302938059%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 7,167,364	\$ 7,833,265	\$ 14,152,407	\$ 11,260,136	\$ 4,622,862
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,818,086	\$ 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	254%	322%	701%	663%	701%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	65%	57%	44%	43%	59%
School Contributions					
Statutorily Required Contribution	\$ 587,934	\$ 496,028	\$ 422,751	\$ 327,675	\$ 262,124
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	<u>(587,934)</u>	<u>(496,028)</u>	<u>(422,751)</u>	<u>(327,675)</u>	<u>(262,124)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's Covered Payroll	\$ 3,033,714	\$ 2,592,934	\$ 2,238,265	\$ 1,781,637	\$ 1,474,527
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	19.38%	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, 2020

	<u>12/31/19</u>	<u>12/31/18</u>	<u>12/31/17</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability			
School's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0313413717%	0.0287549826%	0.0248677187%
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 352,276	\$ 391,224	\$ 323,181
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 2,818,086	\$ 2,432,004	\$ 2,018,877
School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	13%	16%	16%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	24%	17%	18%
	<u>06/30/20</u>	<u>06/30/19</u>	<u>06/30/18</u>
School Contributions			
Statutorily Required Contribution	\$ 30,944	\$ 26,448	\$ 22,830
Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	<u>(30,944)</u>	<u>(26,448)</u>	<u>(22,830)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 3,033,714	\$ 2,592,934	\$ 2,238,265
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	1.02%	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, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
<i>Local Sources</i>				
Per Pupil Revenue	\$ 5,373,920	\$ 5,376,599	\$ 5,427,161	\$ 50,562
District Mill Levy	692,425	689,869	585,160	(104,709)
Student Fees and Activities	163,906	163,906	118,768	(45,138)
Contributions	-	-	247,237	247,237
Investment Income	22,000	22,000	20,595	(1,405)
Other	8,000	8,000	10,127	2,127
<i>State Sources</i>				
Additional At-Risk Funding	-	-	358	358
Capital Construction	184,259	178,907	180,974	2,067
Grants	246,361	404,078	395,913	(8,165)
<i>Federal Sources</i>				
Grants	46,616	48,308	50,664	2,356
Total Revenues	<u>6,737,487</u>	<u>6,891,667</u>	<u>7,036,957</u>	<u>145,290</u>
Expenditures				
Salaries	3,171,133	3,211,850	3,359,984	(148,134)
Benefits	1,183,402	1,182,988	1,015,754	167,234
Purchased Services	1,574,657	1,684,507	1,459,433	225,074
Supplies and Materials	287,999	346,953	388,241	(41,288)
Property	10,000	75,973	77,358	(1,385)
Student Activities	-	-	-	-
Sentinel Activities	-	50,000	-	50,000
Other	20,000	26,000	178,257	(152,257)
Contingency	200,446	53,766	-	53,766
Total Expenditures	<u>6,447,637</u>	<u>6,632,037</u>	<u>6,479,027</u>	<u>153,010</u>
Excess Revenues Over Expenditures	289,850	259,630	557,930	(7,720)
Transfers	-	-	(67,267)	67,267
Net Change in Fund Balance	289,850	259,630	490,663	59,547
Fund Balance, Beginning of year	<u>2,453,927</u>	<u>2,658,663</u>	<u>2,658,663</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, End of year	<u>\$ 2,743,777</u>	<u>\$ 2,918,293</u>	<u>\$ 3,149,326</u>	<u>\$ 231,033</u>

Golden View Classical Academy
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2020

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, 2020, the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018. The following revised economic and demographic assumptions were effective as of December 31, 2018.

- Investment rate of return assumption of 7.25% 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 increased from 4.78% per year, net of investment expenses, to 7.25%. The rate reflected in the roll-forward calculation of the collective total pension liability to the measurement date was 7.25%. This assumption did not change from prior year.
- 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.