

HIGH POINT ACADEMY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
With Independent Auditors' Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
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JUNE 30, 2022**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
High Point Academy

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the High Point Academy, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the High Point Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the High Point Academy, as of June 30, 2022 and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 12 to the financial statements, High Point Academy implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* and GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*, effective July 1, 2021. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the High Point Academy and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the High Point Academy's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 High Point Academy's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the High Point Academy's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

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

Hoelting & Company, P.C.

Colorado Springs, Colorado
September 30, 2022

HIGH POINT ACADEMY

Management’s Discussion and Analysis

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Introduction

As management of High Point Academy (the “School”), we offer readers of the School’s financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information provided in the accompanying financials.

Financial Highlights

Fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 is the eighth year of reporting net pension liability and deferred inflows and outflows following Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27. As such, the School included the Net Pension Liability per GASB Statement No. 68 in the amount of \$6,282,938 for FY 2022 and \$8,885,665 for FY 2021 as noncurrent liability on the Statement of Net Position. The School also participates in a Postemployment Healthcare Benefit Plan and as a result of GASB statement No. 75 has recorded a Net OPEB Liability as of June 30, 2022 of \$303,970 and \$322,991 for FY 2021. For FY 2022 and FY 2021, the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the School exceeded its assets and deferred outflows by \$6,577,177 and \$8,696,641 (net position), respectively.

The general fund ending fund balance increased from \$2,198,472 to \$2,238,359; an increase of \$39,887.

Overview of Financial Statements

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

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

The statement of net position presents information on all of the School’s assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the difference reported as net position.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the School’s net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. uncollected grant expenses and earned but unpaid salary and benefits).

The government-wide statement of activities distinguishes functions/programs of the School supported primarily by per pupil revenue (PPR) or property taxes passed through The Charter School Institute. The governmental activities of the School include instruction and supporting services expense. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 1-2 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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 differences in reporting. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

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

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

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
Management’s Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Special Revenue Fund. The High Point Academy Building Corporation (the “Corporation”), considered a component unit of the charter school, is reported as business-type activities in the special revenue fund. It is presented with statements of net position, statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and cash flows.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. This information is provided in pages 9-36.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

The School’s liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$6,577,177 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. The negative balance is due primarily to the adoption of GASB Statements No. 68 and No. 75, resulting in a net pension liability of \$6,282,938 and a Net OPEB Liability of \$303,970 representing the School’s proportionate share of the PERA’s net pension and OPEB liability.

High Point Academy’s Net Position
Governmental and Business-Type Activities

	<u>June 30, 2022</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>
Cash and Investments	\$2,817,426	\$ 2,227,765
Restricted Cash and Investments	943,876	1,305,878
Receivables, Prepaids and Deposits	302,797	248,813
Capital Assets	8,192,252	8,169,070
Total Assets	<u>12,256,351</u>	<u>11,951,526</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	1,845,865	2,887,004
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	<u>44,301</u>	<u>25,985</u>
Current liabilities	1,046,939	664,858
Long-Term Debt	9,868,438	9,636,987
Net Pension Liability	6,282,938	8,885,665
Net OPEB Liability	<u>303,970</u>	<u>322,991</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>17,502,285</u>	<u>19,510,501</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pensions, Net of Accumulated Amortization	3,095,382	4,194,028
OPEB, Net of Accumulated Amortization	<u>126,027</u>	<u>129,627</u>

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	(1,676,186)	(1,467,917)
Restricted for:		
Debt Service	778,801	919,126
Building Repairs	-	212,239
Emergencies	219,000	203,000
Special Education	69,650	68,900
Unrestricted	<u>(5,968,442)</u>	<u>(8,904,989)</u>
Total Net Position	<u><u>\$ (6,577,177)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (8,969,641)</u></u>

A portion of the School's Governmental and Business-Type assets (23%) is in cash and investments and (67%) are net capital assets. As outlined in Note 8 to the financial statements the School participates in a Defined Benefit Pension Plan and has recorded a Net Pension Liability as of June 30, 2022 of \$6,282,938 and a Net OPEB Liability of \$303,970. This and the operating loss in the special revenue fund resulted in a negative government-wide Net Position of \$6,577,177.

High Point Academy's Change in Net Position
For the Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021
Governmental and Business-Type Activities

	<u>June 30, 2022</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>
Program Revenue:		
Charges for Services	\$ 523,691	\$ 108,136
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,066,122	1,354,267
Capital Grants and Contributions	204,987	208,314
Total Program Revenue	<u>1,794,800</u>	<u>1,670,717</u>
General Revenue:		
Per Pupil Revenue	6,273,320	5,517,488
Other	54,143	55,230
Total General Revenue	<u>6,327,463</u>	<u>5,572,718</u>
Total Revenue	<u>8,122,263</u>	<u>7,243,435</u>
Expenses:		
Current:		
Instruction	2,429,504	1,718,750
Supporting Services	2,591,838	1,989,450
Interest & Debt Issuance on Long-term	708,457	783,471
Debt		
Total Expenses	<u>5,729,799</u>	<u>4,491,671</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	2,392,464	2,751,764

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
Management’s Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Beginning Net Position, June 30	\$(8,969,641)	\$(11,721,405)
Ending Net Position, June 30	\$(6,577,177)	\$(8,969,641)

The largest portion of the School’s revenues come from per pupil funding – 77% in FY2022 and 76% in FY2021. In FY2022 approximately 22% of revenues came from program revenues, vs 24% in FY2021. The School’s revenue increased by \$878,282 and expenses increased by \$1,238,128 in FY2022. The increase in expense is comprised of an increase of \$385,802 in General Fund operating cost and increase in recognized Pension and OPEB changes.

Financial Analysis of the Government’s Funds

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

Governmental Fund. The focus of the School’s governmental fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School’s financing requirements. In particular, unrestricted, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the School’s net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

Overall revenue increased in FY2022 by \$693,826. The PPR rate per FTE student from the state increased 12.5% from FY2021. Total PPR revenue received increased by \$755,832

Fiscal Year	PK – 8 Enrollment
2012 / 2013	814
2013 / 2014	818
2014 / 2015	760
2015 / 2016	751
2016 / 2017	766
2017 / 2018	727
2018 / 2019	706
2019 / 2020	705
2020 / 2021	689
2021 / 2022	696.5

Expenditures increased by \$385,802.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the School’s general fund reported an ending fund balance of \$2,238,359, a, increase of \$39,887.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Special Revenue Fund. The High Point Academy Building Corporation net position is a \$943,876, a decrease of \$149,763. The Building Fund has \$943,876 in restricted cash and investments required to be held for future debt service.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The School approves a budget in June based on enrollment projections for the following school year. In October after enrollment stabilizes, adjustments are made to the budget. The School typically includes all reserve funds in its annual appropriations (the approved budget) for emergencies, but manages operations to a budget excluding these funds. Actual expenditures in the general fund (excluding appropriated reserves) were under the amended budget by \$214,897 due timing of facility improvements.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. Capital assets include the land and building of \$7,407,473 and other capital assets & capital leases of \$784,779.

Long-term debt. The School participates in a long-term lease agreement with the Corporation. The Corporation is required to make monthly principal and interest payments due under the loan agreement with CECFA, with interest accruing at rates ranging from 2.5% to 4%. The loan ends in March 2040.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The School continues to maintain a healthy fund balance for operations and future facility planning and emergencies. The FY2023 budget projects the School will increase fund balance by \$32K, prior to completing facility improvements of \$200K, which will result in a deficit of \$167K.

The funded pupil count in the adopted budget for the 2022-23 school year is expected to increase by 16 students to 713. The economic outlook for FY2023, is expected to result in an increase of PPR by \$540 or 6%. Charter Capital Construction funding from the State is expected to remain flat.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the School'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 Chief Financial Officer, High Point Academy 6750 N. Dunkirk Street, Aurora, CO 80019.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 2,817,426
Restricted cash and investments	943,876
Grants receivable	200,325
Intergovernmental receivables	66,993
Other receivables	15,334
Deposits	1,100
Prepays	19,045
Capital assets not being depreciated	1,535,000
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	6,657,252
Total Assets	12,256,351
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension outflows	1,845,865
Deferred OPEB outflows	44,301
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,890,166
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	589,970
Accrued salaries and benefits	243,024
Unearned revenue	48,870
Accrued interest payable	165,075
Long-term liabilities	
Due within one year	103,992
Due in more than one year	9,764,446
Net pension liability	6,282,938
Net OPEB liability	303,970
Total Liabilities	17,502,285
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred pension inflows	3,095,382
Deferred OPEB inflows	126,027
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,221,409
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	(1,676,186)
Restricted for:	
Debt Service	778,801
Special education	69,650
TABOR	219,000
Unrestricted	(5,968,442)
Total Net Position (deficit)	\$ (6,577,177)

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

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenue</u>		<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position</u>
		<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>		
Governmental activities:					
Instruction	\$ 2,429,504	\$ 89,896	\$ 1,066,122	\$ -	\$ (1,273,486)
Supporting services	2,591,838	433,795	-	204,987	(1,953,056)
Interest and debt issuance	708,457	-	-	-	(708,457)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 5,729,799</u>	<u>\$ 523,691</u>	<u>\$ 1,066,122</u>	<u>\$ 204,987</u>	<u>(3,934,999)</u>
General revenues:					
Per pupil revenue					6,273,320
District mill levy					27,059
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					3,271
Unrestricted investment earnings					7,300
Miscellaneous					16,513
Total general revenues					<u>6,327,463</u>
Change in net position					2,392,464
Net position - beginning, as restated (deficit)					<u>(8,969,641)</u>
Net position - ending (deficit)					<u>\$ (6,577,177)</u>

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

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2022**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Building Corp Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$ 2,817,426	\$ -	\$ 2,817,426
Restricted cash and investments	-	943,876	943,876
Grants receivable	200,325	-	200,325
Intergovernmental receivables	66,993	-	66,993
Other receivables	15,334	-	15,334
Deposits	1,100	-	1,100
Prepaid items	19,045	-	19,045
	<u>3,120,223</u>	<u>943,876</u>	<u>4,064,099</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 3,120,223</u>	<u>\$ 943,876</u>	<u>\$ 4,064,099</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	\$ 589,970	\$ -	\$ 589,970
Accrued salaries and benefits	243,024	-	243,024
Unearned revenue	48,870	-	48,870
	<u>881,864</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>881,864</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>881,864</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>881,864</u>
FUND BALANCE			
Restricted for:			
Debt service	-	943,876	943,876
Special Education	69,650	-	69,650
TABOR	219,000	-	219,000
Unassigned	1,949,709	-	1,949,709
	<u>2,238,359</u>	<u>943,876</u>	<u>3,182,235</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>2,238,359</u>	<u>943,876</u>	<u>3,182,235</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 3,120,223</u>	<u>\$ 943,876</u>	<u>\$ 4,064,099</u>

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

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022

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

Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds	\$	3,182,235
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Capital assets not being depreciated	\$	1,535,000
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		<u>6,657,252</u>
		8,192,252
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in government funds:		
Long-term debt payable	\$	(9,868,438)
Accrued interest		(165,075)
Net pension liability		(6,282,938)
Pension outflows		1,845,865
Pension inflows		(3,095,382)
Net OPEB liability		(303,970)
OPEB outflows		44,301
OPEB inflows		<u>(126,027)</u>
		<u>(17,951,664)</u>
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u><u>(6,577,177)</u></u>

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

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	General Fund	Building Corp Fund	Total
REVENUES			
Local sources	\$ 282,723	\$ 435,709	\$ 718,432
State sources	6,919,794	-	6,919,794
Federal sources	733,111	-	733,111
	<u>7,935,628</u>	<u>435,709</u>	<u>8,371,337</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Instruction	4,774,227	-	4,774,227
Supporting services	3,178,704	8,937	3,187,641
Debt service			
Interest	2,056	165,075	167,131
Principal	8,564	-	8,564
Issuance costs	-	295,066	295,066
	<u>7,963,551</u>	<u>469,078</u>	<u>8,432,629</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(27,923)</u>	<u>(33,369)</u>	<u>(61,292)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in (out)	67,810	(67,810)	-
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	8,395,000	8,395,000
Premium (discount) on debt issued	-	1,520,929	1,520,929
Payment to refunding escrow agent	-	(9,964,513)	(9,964,513)
	<u>67,810</u>	<u>(116,394)</u>	<u>(48,584)</u>
Net change in fund balance	39,887	(149,763)	(109,876)
Fund balance - beginning	<u>2,198,472</u>	<u>1,093,639</u>	<u>3,292,111</u>
Fund balance, ending	<u>\$ 2,238,359</u>	<u>\$ 943,876</u>	<u>\$ 3,182,235</u>

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

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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

Net Change in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds	\$	(109,876)
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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/amortization expense	\$ (312,245)		
Capital outlays	294,302		(17,943)

Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.

Loan issued	\$ (8,395,000)		
Premium	(1,520,929)		
Payment to escrow agent	9,964,513		
Lease principal payments	8,564		57,148

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.

Accrued interest on long-term debt	\$ 9,438		
Amortization of bond premiums and discounts	(247,474)		
Changes in pension related items	2,660,234		
Changes in OPEB related items	40,937		2,463,135

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u>2,392,464</u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of High Point Academy (the School) have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the School are discussed below.

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The School was organized in 2005 pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school. The School operates under a contract with the Colorado Springs Institute (CSI).

The accompanying financial statements present the School and its component units, entities for which the School is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the School's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the School.

Blended component unit. High Point Academy Building Corporation (the Building Corp) was organized for the purpose of acquiring, leasing, constructing, improving, equipping and financing various facilities, land, equipment and other improvements in connection with property intended to be leased to the School. The Building Corp is reported as a special revenue fund and does not issue separate financial statements.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the School and its component units. Any fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *Governmental activities* are supported by per pupil revenue and intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of given functions or segments are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include (1) charges to students or other service users 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. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues.

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges for interfund services provided and used, the elimination of which would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major funds. Major individual funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds.

The School reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The *Building Corp Fund* is used to account for the financial activities of the High Point Academy Building Corporation, including facilities acquisition and construction and the accumulation of resources for the related debt service.

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

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

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

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

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

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis* of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current fiscal period. For this purpose, the School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions, including entering into contracts giving the School the right to use leased assets, are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under leases are reported as other financing sources.

Interest and charges for services associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the School.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Investments

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

Local government investment pools in Colorado must be organized under Colorado Revised Statutes, which allows certain types of governments within the state to pool their funds for investment purposes. Investments in such pools are reported at net asset value.

Receivables

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

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Prepaid items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital assets

Capital assets include tangible and intangible assets that are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets, except for lease assets, are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. For lease assets, only those intangible lease assets that cost more than \$15,000 are reported as capital assets.

As the School constructs or acquires capital assets each period they are capitalized and reported at historical cost (except for intangible right-to-use lease assets, the measurement of which is discussed in Note 1 D. *Leases* below). The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs, which are amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the asset's capacity or efficiency or increase its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation. Acquisition value is the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential on the date of the donation. Intangible assets follow the same capitalization policies as tangible capital assets and are reported with tangible assets in the appropriate capital asset class.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The other tangible and intangible assets of the School are depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	5-35 years
Furniture and equipment	10 years

Accrued Salaries and Benefits

Salaries and benefits of teachers and other contracted personnel are paid over a twelve-month period, but are earned during a school year of approximately nine months. The salaries and benefits earned, but unpaid, are reported as a liability in the respective funds and have been fully funded as of the fiscal year end.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue includes resources received by the School before the related revenue can be recognized because the earnings process is not complete.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

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

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

Leases

Lessee: The School is a lessee for noncancellable leases of buildings and equipment. The School recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease assets in the government-wide financial statements. The School recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$15,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the School initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the School determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The School uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the School generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the School is reasonably certain to exercise.

The School monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

Long-term liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable premium or discount.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

Pensions

High Point Academy participates in the School Division Trust Fund (SCHDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position (FNP) and additions to/deductions from the FNP of the SCHDTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plan

High Point Academy participates in the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB fund administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position (FNP) and additions to/deductions from the FNP of the HCTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefits paid on behalf of health care participants are recognized when due and/or payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Net position

For government-wide reporting, the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called net position. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are included in this component of net position.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Restricted net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either by external parties or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

Sometimes the School will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the School's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

Fund balance classification

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

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

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

Committed – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolution of the Board of Directors. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was used when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

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

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

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

E. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

Compensated Absences

Full-time employees are allowed to accumulate paid time off (PTO) up to 7 days. Upon termination of employment from the School, an employee will be compensated for all accrued PTO at a reimbursement rate specified in their offer letter. A liability for compensated absences is not reported in the financial statements because the amount is insignificant.

F. ESTIMATES

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

G. UPCOMING ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING CHANGES

GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based informational technology arrangements (SBITAs). Under this statement, a government generally should recognize a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset and a corresponding liability. The requirements of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

Management has not yet determined the effect this statement will have on the School's financial statements.

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

Budgets are required by State law for all funds, except fiduciary funds. The Head of School submits a proposed budget to the Board of Directors for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. It also includes a statement describing the major objectives of the educational program to be undertaken by the School and the manner in which the budget proposes to fulfill such objectives. Public hearings are conducted by the Board of Directors to obtain public comments.

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

On or before June 30, the budget is adopted by formal resolution. After the adoption of the budget, the board may review and change the budget at any time prior to January 31 of the fiscal year for which the budget was adopted. After January 31, the board may not review or change the budget except where money for a specific purpose from other than ad valorem taxes becomes available which could not have been reasonable foreseen at the time of the adoption of the budget. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level. Authorization to transfer budgeted amounts between line items within any fund rests with the Head of School. Revisions that alter the total expenditures in any fund must be approved by the Board of Directors. Appropriations are based on total funds expected to be available in each budget year, including beginning fund balances as established by the Board of Directors.

Budgets for all fund types are adopted on a basis consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). GAAP-basis accounting requires that expenditures of salaries and related benefits be recorded in the fiscal year earned. Thus, the School budgets for all accrued salaries and related benefits earned but unpaid at June 30. Budgeted amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements are as originally adopted and as amended by the Head of School and/or Board of Directors throughout the year. All appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

A budget was not adopted for the Building Corp fund.

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A summary of deposits and investments as of June 30, 2022 is as follows:

Deposits	\$ 428,766
Investments	<u>3,332,536</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,761,302</u>

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

Cash and investments	\$ 2,817,426
Restricted cash and investments	<u>943,876</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,761,302</u>

Cash deposits with financial institutions

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

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

The carrying amount of the School’s deposits at June 30, 2022 was \$428,766 and the bank balances were \$623,207. Of the bank balances, \$250,000 were covered by federal deposit insurance, and the remaining balance was uninsured but collateralized in accordance with the provisions of the PDPA.

Investments

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

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

At June 30, 2022 the School’s investment balances were as follows:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Year-end Balance</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Standard & Poor’s Rating</u>
CSAFE	<u>\$ 3,332,536</u>	Net asset value	Less than 90 days	AAAm

Local Government Investment Pools. The Colorado Surplus Asset Fund Trust (CSAFE) is an investment vehicle established for local government entities in Colorado to pool surplus funds. The State Securities Commissioner administers and enforces the requirements of creating and operating the pools, which operate in conformity with the Securities and Exchange Commission's Rule 2a-7 as promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, which includes the maintenance of each share equal in value to \$1.00. Investments are limited to those allowed by state statutes. A designated custodial bank provides safekeeping and depository services in connection with the direct investment and withdrawal functions. The custodians’ internal records identify the investments owned by the participating governments. There are no unfunded commitments, the redemption frequency is daily and there is no redemption notice period.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. As a means of managing its exposure to interest rate risk, the School has a board approved investment policy that limits investment maturities to five years or less. Colorado revised statute 24-75-601 also limits investment maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligations to the holder of the investment. Credit risk is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. State law and School policy limit investments to those described above.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be caused by the School’s investment in a single issuer. The School places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. More than 20 percent of the School’s investments are in CSAFE. These investments are 100% of the School’s total investments.

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair value of investments. The School measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1 inputs reflect prices quoted in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs reflect prices that are based on a similar observable asset either directly or indirectly, which may include inputs in markets that are not considered to be active.
- Level 3 inputs reflect prices based upon unobservable sources.

School investments measured at net asset value or amortized cost fall under the existing exemptions to fair value measurement.

NOTE 4 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers

The composition of interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2022, is as follows:

	<u>Transfers From Other Funds</u>	<u>Transfers To Other Funds</u>
General Fund	\$ 67,810	\$ -
Building Corp Fund	<u>-</u>	<u>67,810</u>
Total	<u>\$ 67,810</u>	<u>\$ 67,810</u>

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations and (3) move capital assets from one fund to another fund when the fund using the capital assets changes.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance, As <u>Restated</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending Balance
<i>Governmental activities</i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,535,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,535,000
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	9,470,182	-	-	9,470,182
Furniture and equipment	<u>88,834</u>	<u>294,302</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>383,136</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>9,559,016</u>	<u>294,302</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,853,318</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(2,846,642)	(297,767)	-	(3,144,409)
Furniture and equipment	<u>(78,304)</u>	<u>(6,253)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(84,557)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,924,946)</u>	<u>(304,020)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,228,966)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>6,634,070</u>	<u>(9,718)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,624,352</u>
Lease assets being amortized:				
Furniture and equipment	<u>41,125</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,125</u>
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Furniture and equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,225)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,225)</u>
Total lease assets being amortized, net	<u>41,125</u>	<u>(8,225)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,900</u>
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	<u>6,675,195</u>	<u>(17,943)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,657,252</u>
Total governmental activities capital assets	<u>\$ 8,210,195</u>	<u>\$ (17,943)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,192,252</u>

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to the functions/programs of the governmental activities of the School as follows:

Governmental Activities

 Instruction \$ 312,245

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 6 – LEASES

School as lessee

The School, as a lessee, has entered into lease agreements involving equipment with a lease terms of 5 years. The total costs of these right-to-use lease assets are recorded as \$41,125, less accumulated amortization of \$8,225. The School has determined that as of June 30, 2022, there is no loss associated with an impairment of the right-to-use lease asset.

The future lease payments under lease agreements as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>Ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ 8,992	\$ 1,628	\$ 10,620
2024	9,442	1,178	10,620
2025	9,914	707	10,620
2026	<u>4,213</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>4,425</u>
Total	<u>\$ 32,561</u>	<u>\$ 3,724</u>	<u>\$ 36,285</u>

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

2010 Building Loan

In February 2010, the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority (CECFA) issued \$11,930,000 Charter School Revenue Bonds, Series 2010. Bond proceeds were loaned to the Building Corp. to acquire land and construct and equip an educational facility. All outstanding 2010 bonds were refunded in July 2021.

2021 Building Loan

In July 2021, the Colorado Educational and Cultural Facilities Authority (CECFA) issued \$8,395,000 of Charter School Revenue Bonds, Series 2021, to refund the 2010 bonds. Bond proceeds have been loaned to the Building Corp. to acquire land and construct and equip an educational facility. The School is obligated under a lease agreement to make monthly payments to the Building Corp. for using the facilities. The Building Corp. is required to make equal loan payments to the Trustee for payment of the bonds. Interest accrues at rates ranging from 2.50% to 4.00% per annum and is due semi-annually on January 1, and July 1. Principal payments are due annually on July 1, through 2040.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

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

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 95,000	\$ 328,963
2024	305,000	322,163
2025	315,000	310,250
2026	325,000	299,075
2027	335,000	287,500
2028-2032	1,900,000	1,220,000
2033-2037	2,295,000	801,500
2038-2042	<u>2,825,000</u>	<u>268,500</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,395,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,837,950</u>

Changes in the School’s long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2022, are as follows:

	Beginning Balance, As Restated	Debt Issued And Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One year
<i>Governmental Activities</i>					
Loans	\$ 9,790,000	\$ 8,395,000	\$ (9,790,000)	\$ 8,395,000	\$ 95,000
Discount	(153,013)	-	153,013	-	-
Premium	<u>-</u>	<u>1,520,929</u>	<u>(80,052)</u>	<u>1,440,877</u>	<u>-</u>
Total loans payable	9,636,987	9,915,929	(9,717,039)	9,835,877	95,000
Leases	41,125	-	(8,564)	32,561	8,992
Net pension liability	8,885,665	1,565,455	(4,168,182)	6,282,938	-
Net OPEB liability	<u>322,991</u>	<u>28,994</u>	<u>(48,015)</u>	<u>303,970</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Total Governmental Activities</i>	<u>\$ 18,886,768</u>	<u>\$ 11,510,378</u>	<u>\$ (13,941,800)</u>	<u>\$ 16,455,346</u>	<u>\$ 103,992</u>

Loans are liquidated in the Building Corp fund. All other liabilities are liquidated in the General fund.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan description. Eligible employees of the High Point Academy are provided with pensions through the SCHDTF—a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by PERA. Plan benefits are specified in Title 24, Article 51 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), administrative rules set forth at 8 C.C.R. 1502-1, and applicable provisions of the federal Internal Revenue Code. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Benefits provided as of December 31, 2021. PERA provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure(s) under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is specified in tables set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

The lifetime retirement benefit for all eligible retiring employees under the PERA benefit structure is the greater of the:

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

In all cases the service retirement benefit is limited to 100% 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% 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.

Upon meeting certain criteria, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit generally receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Subject to the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) under C.R.S. § 24-51-413, eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership before January 1, 2007, and all eligible benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive the maximum annual increase (AI) or AI cap of 1.00% unless adjusted by the AAP. Eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lesser of an annual increase of the 1.00% AI cap or the average increase of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed a determined increase that would exhaust 10% of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned AI cap by up to 0.25% based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

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

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

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Contributions provisions as of June 30, 2022: Eligible employees of, High Point Academy and the State are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, *et seq.* and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 10.50% of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

	July 1, 2021 Through June 30, 2022
Employer contribution rate	10.90%
Amount of employer contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02)%
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF	9.88%
Amortization Equalization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equalization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%
Total employer contribution rate to the SCHDTF	19.88%

**Contribution rates for the SCHDTF are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101(42).

Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the High Point Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from High Point Academy were \$731,334 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

For purposes of GASB 68 paragraph 15, a circumstance exists in which a nonemployer contributing entity is legally responsible for making contributions to the SCHDTF and is considered to meet the definition of a special funding situation. As specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-414, the State is required to contribute \$225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution 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. In addition to the \$225 million (actual dollars) direct distribution due July 1, 2022, House Bill (HB) 22-1029, instructs the State treasurer to issue a warrant to PERA in the amount of \$380 million (actual dollars), upon enactment, with reductions to future direct distributions scheduled to occur July 1, 2023, and July 1, 2024.

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

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability (TPL) used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the TPL to December 31, 2021. The High Point Academy proportion of the net pension liability was based on High Point Academy contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and the State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2022, the High Point Academy reported a liability of \$6,282,938 for 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 High Point 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 High Point Academy were as follows:

High Point Academy proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 6,282,938
The State’s proportionate share of the net pension liability as a nonemployer contributing entity associated with the High Point Academy	720,259
Total	\$ 7,003,197

At December 31, 2021, the High Point Academy proportion was 0.0539893440%, which was a decrease of 0.0047861236% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the High Point Academy recognized pension expense of \$2,660,234 and revenue of (\$172,177) for support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2022, the High Point Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 240,536	\$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	479,655	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	2,362,197
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	751,847	733,185
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	373,827	N/A
Total	\$ 1,845,865	\$ 3,095,382

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

\$373,827 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2023	\$ (37,803)
2024	(648,193)
2025	(650,628)
2026	(286,720)
2027	-
Thereafter	-

Actuarial assumptions. The TPL in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.40% – 11.00%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of pension plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Post-retirement benefit increases:	
PERA benefit structure hired prior to 1/1/07; and DPS benefit structure (compounded annually)	1.00%
PERA benefit structure hired after 12/31/06 ¹	Financed by the AIR

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

The TPL as of December 31, 2021, includes the anticipated adjustments to contribution rates and the AI cap, resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.

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

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

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, and were reviewed and adopted by the PERA Board at their November 20, 2020, meeting.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

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

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

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

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

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the TPL 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 3.00%.
- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in Senate Bill (SB) 18-200, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. 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, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. Employer contributions also include 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 reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- As specified in law, the State, as a nonemployer contributing entity, will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.
- 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.

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial FNP, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the FNP and the subsequent AIR benefit payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered AI cap, from 1.25% to 1.00%, resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the SCHDTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the High Point Academy proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the 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 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 9,247,970	\$ 6,282,938	\$ 3,808,728

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

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan description. Eligible employees of the High Point Academy are provided with OPEB through the HCTF—a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by PERA. The HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), as amended, and sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure, and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of the premium subsidies. Colorado State law provisions may be amended by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

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

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

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

PERA Benefit Structure

The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for benefit recipients who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for benefit recipients who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for benefit recipients with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5% 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.

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

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

Contributions. Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1) (f) of the C.R.S., as amended, certain contributions are apportioned to the HCTF. PERA-affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions are required to contribute at a rate of 1.02 percent of PERA-includable salary into the HCTF.

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the High Point Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from High Point Academy were \$37,525 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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

At June 30, 2022, the High Point Academy reported a liability of \$303,970 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total OPEB liability (TOL) used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll-forward the TOL to December 31, 2021. The High Point Academy proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on High Point Academy contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2021, the High Point Academy proportion was 0.0352509012%, which was an increase of 0.0012599374% from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the High Point Academy recognized OPEB expense of (\$40,937). At June 30, 2022, the High Point Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 463	\$ 72,075
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	6,293	16,489
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	18,816
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions recognized and proportionate share of contributions	18,364	18,647
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	19,181	N/A
Total	\$ 44,301	\$ 126,027

\$19,181 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

Year ended June 30:	
2023	\$ (30,085)
2024	(32,651)
2025	(28,385)
2026	(9,776)
2027	(80)
Thereafter	70

Actuarial assumptions. The TOL in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Price inflation	2.30%
Real wage growth	0.70%
Wage inflation	3.00%
Salary increases, including wage inflation	3.40% - 11.00%
Long-term investment rate of return, net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including price inflation	7.25%
Discount rate	7.25%
Health care cost trend rates	
PERA benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	4.50% in 2021, 6.00% in 2022 gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2029
Medicare Part A premiums	3.75% in 2021, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2029
DPS benefit structure:	
Service-based premium subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare plans	N/A
Medicare Part A premiums	N/A

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.

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age 65 or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A in the December 31, 2020, valuation, the following monthly costs/premiums (actual dollars) are assumed for 2021 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

Medicare Plan	Initial Costs for Members without Medicare Part A		
	Monthly Cost	Monthly Premium	Monthly Cost Adjusted to Age 65
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Rx	\$633	\$230	\$591
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	596	199	562

The 2021 Medicare Part A premium is \$471 (actual dollars) per month.

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

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

Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and industry methods developed by health plan actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2020, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

The PERA benefit structure health care cost trend rates that were used to measure the TOL are summarized in the table below:

Year	PERACare Medicare Plans	Medicare Part A Premiums
2021	4.50%	3.75%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.80%	4.00%
2024	5.60%	4.00%
2025	5.40%	4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.25%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029+	4.50%	4.50%

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, valuation for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below, reflect generational mortality and were applied, as applicable, in the determination of the TOL for the HCTF, but developed using a headcount-weighted basis. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the roll-forward calculation for the Trust Fund:

- 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 2021 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the then-current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, and were reviewed and adopted by the PERA Board at their November 20, 2020, meeting.

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

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

As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

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

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

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

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rates	1% Increase in Trend Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A trend rate	2.75%	3.75%	4.75%
Ultimate Medicare Part A trend rate	3.50%	4.50%	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 295,241	\$ 303,970	\$ 314,082

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

**NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)**

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the TOL 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, 2021, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Estimated transfers of dollars into the HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the HCTF’s FNP was projected to be available 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 TOL. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

Sensitivity of the High Point Academy proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB 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:

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 353,030	\$ 303,970	\$ 262,065

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

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The School carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss, including worker's compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage during the last three fiscal years.

NOTE 11 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Grants

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

NOTE 12 - TAX, SPENDING, AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

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

The amendment requires emergency reserves be established. These reserves must be at least 3% of fiscal year spending. The School is not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls or salary and benefit increases. At June 30, 2022 there is a \$219,000 reservation of fund balance in the General Fund for the amendment.

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

**HIGH POINT ACADEMY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022**

NOTE 13 – ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

High Point Academy implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, effective July 1, 2021. This Statement establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. There is no effect on fund balance or net position as a result of the implementation of this standard. However, beginning lease assets and lease liabilities were restated by \$41,125 to reflect the net present value of financing leases as of June 30, 2021.

High Point Academy implemented GASB Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*, effective July 1, 2021. This Statement establishes specific criteria for identifying and reporting legally separate entities that are included in the School’s reporting entity. By implementing GASB Statement 90, and to better align with GASB Statements 14 and 61, the School is now presenting the Building Corp as a special revenue fund. As a result, net position of governmental activities and total fund balance of governmental funds at June 30, 2021, were restated to reflect the cumulative effect of adopting this standard.

Governmental Activities

Net Position, June 30, 2021, as originally stated	\$ (7,924,606)
Adoption of new accounting standard – GASB 90	<u>(1,045,035)</u>
Net Position, June 30, 2021, as restated (deficit)	<u>\$ (8,969,641)</u>

Governmental Funds

Total fund balance, June 30, 2021, as originally stated	\$ 2,198,472
Adoption of new accounting standard – GASB 90	<u>1,093,639</u>
Fund Balance, June 30, 2021, as restated	<u>\$ 3,292,111</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
School's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0539893440%	0.0587754676%	0.0510924424%	0.0543811541%	0.0643276056%	0.0645071625%	0.0638052752%	0.0645570347%	0.0656776196%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 6,282,938	\$ 8,885,665	\$ 7,633,100	\$ 9,629,300	\$ 20,801,261	\$ 19,206,277	\$ 9,758,566	\$ 8,749,647	\$ 8,377,163
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) associated with the School	720,259	-	968,162	1,316,673	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 7,003,197</u>	<u>\$ 8,885,665</u>	<u>\$ 8,601,262</u>	<u>\$ 10,945,973</u>	<u>\$ 20,801,261</u>	<u>\$ 19,206,277</u>	<u>\$ 9,758,566</u>	<u>\$ 8,749,647</u>	<u>\$ 8,377,163</u>
School's covered payroll	\$ 3,374,164	\$ 3,143,394	\$ 3,002,514	\$ 2,989,624	\$ 2,967,356	\$ 2,895,197	\$ 2,780,619	\$ 2,704,477	\$ 2,647,674
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	186.21%	282.68%	254.22%	322.09%	701.00%	663.38%	350.95%	323.52%	316.40%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	74.9%	67.0%	64.5%	57.0%	44.0%	43.1%	59.2%	62.8%	64.1%

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

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

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION
JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 731,134	\$ 626,433	\$ 598,746	\$ 571,125	\$ 562,612	\$ 539,952	\$ 503,870	\$ 465,113	\$ 421,797
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(731,134)</u>	<u>(626,433)</u>	<u>(598,746)</u>	<u>(571,125)</u>	<u>(562,612)</u>	<u>(539,952)</u>	<u>(503,870)</u>	<u>(465,113)</u>	<u>(421,797)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>								
School's covered payroll	\$ 3,677,734	\$ 3,151,071	\$ 3,089,503	\$ 2,985,496	\$ 2,980,099	\$ 2,937,458	\$ 2,841,217	\$ 2,755,547	\$ 2,639,276
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.88%	19.88%	19.38%	19.13%	18.88%	18.38%	17.73%	16.88%	15.98%

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

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

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE
OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
School's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.0352509012%	0.0339909638%	0.0333895509%	0.0353480403%	0.0365506937%
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 303,970	\$ 322,991	\$ 375,298	\$ 480,925	\$ 475,013
School's covered payroll	\$ 3,374,164	\$ 3,143,394	\$ 3,002,514	\$ 2,989,624	\$ 2,967,356
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	9.01%	10.28%	12.50%	16.09%	16.01%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	39.4%	32.8%	24.5%	17.0%	17.5%

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

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

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
SCHEDULE OF THE EMPLOYER'S PAYROLL CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB
JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 37,525	\$ 32,141	\$ 31,513	\$ 30,452	\$ 30,397
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(37,525)</u>	<u>(32,141)</u>	<u>(31,513)</u>	<u>(30,452)</u>	<u>(30,397)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>				
School's covered payroll	\$ 3,677,734	\$ 3,151,071	\$ 3,089,503	\$ 2,985,496	\$ 2,980,099
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%	1.02%

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

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

See the accompanying independent auditors' report.

HIGH POINT ACADEMY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget -
	Original	Final		Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Local sources:				
District mill levy	\$ 27,375	\$ 27,059	\$ -	\$ (27,059)
Tuition	61,100	64,019	58,435	(5,584)
Fees	26,764	8,193	8,476	283
Interest income	6,000	2,000	5,386	3,386
Pupil activities	16,070	21,918	22,985	1,067
Donations and grants	56,465	176,781	170,928	(5,853)
Other local revenue	30,167	14,765	16,513	1,748
	223,941	314,735	282,723	(32,012)
State sources:				
Per pupil revenue	6,288,587	6,356,696	6,273,320	(83,376)
Operating grants	338,909	340,195	441,487	101,292
Capital grants	210,240	204,987	204,987	-
	6,837,736	6,901,878	6,919,794	17,916
Federal sources:				
Operating grants	392,121	794,914	733,111	(61,803)
Total revenues	7,453,798	8,011,527	7,935,628	(75,899)
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction				
Salaries	2,735,594	3,008,861	2,995,409	13,452
Benefits	944,765	1,008,508	1,004,472	4,036
Purchased services	274,813	308,216	292,390	15,826
Supplies	222,436	224,744	204,564	20,180
Property	38,784	307,723	277,392	30,331
Supporting services				
Salaries	953,629	925,808	940,881	(15,073)
Benefits	329,345	310,312	339,612	(29,300)
Purchased services	1,666,956	1,690,528	1,305,169	385,359
Supplies	123,548	228,526	177,731	50,795
Property	17,489	156,594	407,608	(251,014)
Other	8,628	8,628	7,703	925
Debt service:				
Interest			2,056	(2,056)
Principal			8,564	(8,564)
Total expenditures	7,315,987	8,178,448	7,963,551	214,897
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	137,811	(166,921)	(27,923)	138,998
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in (out)	10,000	284,075	67,810	(216,265)
Net change in fund balances	147,811	117,154	39,887	(77,267)
Fund balances - beginning	2,342,982	2,198,285	2,198,472	187
Fund balance - ending	\$ 2,490,793	\$ 2,315,439	\$ 2,238,359	\$ (77,080)

See the accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.