

Gray Collegiate Academy

Report on Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2019

Gray Collegiate Academy

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Gray Collegiate Academy
West Columbia, South Carolina

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Gray Collegiate Academy (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the School's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Gray Collegiate Academy as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 11, 2019 on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Elliott Davis, LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Charleston, South Carolina
October 11, 2019

Gray Collegiate Academy

Management's Discussion and Analysis

June 30, 2019

As management of Gray Collegiate Academy (the School), we offer readers of the School's audited financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to read the information presented herein in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the School's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights:

Overall

- The 2018-2019 45-day average daily membership (ADM) was 481.
- The 2018-2019 135-day ADM was 477.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

- The assets of the School exceeded its liabilities as of June 30, 2019 by \$356,337 (**net position**).
- Governmental activities increased the School's net position by \$341,887 for the year ended June 30, 2019.
- The School had \$9,323,975 in long-term liabilities as of June 30, 2019, including \$6,856,061 related to capital lease obligations.

Fund Financial Statements

- As of June 30, 2019, the School's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,058,507.
- As of June 30, 2019, the unassigned fund balance in the general fund was \$978,934.

Overview of the Financial Statements:

Management's Discussion and Analysis serves as an introduction to the School's **Basic Financial Statements**. The School's basic financial statements consist of three components:

1. Government-Wide Financial Statements
2. Fund Financial Statements
3. Notes to the Financial Statements

The **Basic Financial Statements** present two distinct financial perspectives of the School using **Government-Wide Financial Statements** and **Fund Financial Statements**. In addition to the **Basic Financial Statements**, this report contains **Supplementary Information** that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the School.

Basic Financial Statements:

Government-Wide Financial Statements - Pages 9 and 10

The first two statements in the basic financial statements are the **Government-Wide Financial Statements**. They provide the reader with a broad overview of the School's finances, similar in format to the financial statements of a private-sector business. They provide both short and long-term information about the School's financial standing.

The two **Government-Wide Financial Statements** are the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*. Measuring net position is one way to gauge the School's financial condition and the *Statement of Activities* shows the change in net position during the year. Net position equals assets less liabilities.

The **Government-Wide Financial Statements** include all governmental activities. The governmental activities include the School's instruction and support services. The School does not have any business type activities.

Fund Financial Statements - Pages 11 and 12

The **Fund Financial Statements** are more detailed than the **Government-Wide Financial Statements**. A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related requirements, such as the School's budget, where and when applicable. All of the funds of the School are governmental funds. The major governmental funds of the School are: 1) General Fund 2) Special Projects Fund and 3) Education Improvement Act Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements - Pages 13 through 25

The **Notes to the Financial Statements** offer a more detailed explanation of certain data contained in the **Government-Wide Financial Statements** and **Fund Financial Statements**.

Supplementary Information:

Supplementary Information shows detailed information about the School's funds. Budgetary comparison information for the School's general fund is included in the required **Supplementary Information**.

Gray Collegiate Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2019

Government-Wide Financial Statement Analysis - Statement of Net Position:

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of the School's financial condition. The assets of the School exceeded its liabilities by \$356,337 as of June 30, 2019. \$(702,170) reflects the School's investment in capital assets, less any related debt still outstanding that was issued to acquire those items, which totaled \$9,323,975 at June 30, 2019. The School uses these capital assets to provide services to its students; therefore, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the School's investment in capital assets is reported net of any related outstanding debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The remaining net position balance of \$1,058,507 is unrestricted.

Significant changes on the Statement of Net Position are as follows:

- Current assets increased over prior year primarily due to an increase in cash due to the increase of revenues in the current year related to increased headcount of students.
- Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, increased over prior year primarily due to current year capital outlay exceeding depreciation expense. The School purchased land, a modular classroom, equipment, improvements and various other items during the year.
- Current liabilities decreased over prior year primarily due to a decrease in the outstanding balance due to Pinnacle Charter School Management Group.
- Long-term liabilities increased over prior year primarily due to the financing of land purchased and an addition of a capital lease for computers in the current year.

Gray Collegiate Academy's Net Position

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Current assets	\$ 1,137,167	\$ 974,489
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	6,621,805	6,181,784
Non-current assets	<u>2,057,291</u>	<u>2,058,291</u>
Total assets	<u>9,816,263</u>	<u>9,214,564</u>
Current liabilities	135,951	144,615
Long-term liabilities	<u>9,323,975</u>	<u>9,055,499</u>
Total liabilities	<u>9,459,926</u>	<u>9,200,114</u>
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	(702,170)	(873,715)
Unrestricted	<u>1,058,507</u>	<u>888,165</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 356,337</u>	<u>\$ 14,450</u>

Gray Collegiate Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2019

Government-Wide Financial Statement Analysis - Statement of Activities:

Aspects of the School's financial operations that significantly contributed to the change in net position are as follows:

- The School adopted an annual budget. The School's performance was measured using this budget on a monthly basis, allowing changes to be made in spending as needed to remain within the confines of the budget.
- State and Federal Revenues are calculated utilizing the 45th and 135th day ADM. The 45th day ADM for 2018/2019 was 481 compared to 445 for 2017/2018. The 135th day ADM for 2018/2019 was 477 compared to 439 for 2017/2018. This was an average increase of 37 students.
- In addition to State and Federal Revenues, the School had an increase of \$114,590 in local revenues from the prior year primarily due to increased fundraising efforts.
- The School had an increase of \$57,211 in support services expenditures from prior year primarily due to an increase of lease expense related to a new capital lease for additional student computers, an increase in supplies and additional capital outlay related to School improvements.

Gray Collegiate Academy's Changes in Net Position

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Local revenues	\$ 383,256	\$ 268,666
State and federal revenues	<u>4,992,896</u>	<u>4,528,684</u>
Total revenues	<u>5,376,152</u>	<u>4,797,350</u>
Instruction	1,042,414	1,055,864
Support services	3,303,581	3,246,370
Interest and other objects	<u>688,270</u>	<u>673,562</u>
Total expenditures	<u>5,034,265</u>	<u>4,975,796</u>
Change in net position	341,887	(178,446)
Net position, July 1	<u>14,450</u>	<u>192,896</u>
Net position, June 30	<u>\$ 356,337</u>	<u>\$ 14,450</u>

Gray Collegiate Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2019

Government-Wide Financial Statement Analysis - Capital Assets and Long-term Debt:

Capital Assets - The School's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2019, totaled \$6,621,805 (net of accumulated depreciation). Capital assets include land, a building, leasehold improvements, land improvements, vehicles, and equipment. In the current fiscal year, the School entered into a capital lease for computers and purchased land and various land improvements.

Gray Collegiate Academy's Capital Assets
(net of accumulated depreciation)

	Balance <u>July 1, 2018</u>	Governmental Activities <u>2019</u>	Balance <u>June 30, 2019</u>
Land	\$ 750,000	\$ 422,627	\$ 1,172,627
Building	5,035,709	(146,687)	4,889,022
Leasehold improvements	133,843	(13,224)	120,619
Land improvements	-	148,521	148,521
Vehicles	48,545	7,314	55,859
Equipment	<u>213,687</u>	<u>21,470</u>	<u>235,157</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,181,784</u>	<u>\$ 440,021</u>	<u>\$ 6,621,805</u>

Additional information about the School's capital assets can be found in **Note 5** of the **Basic Financial Statements**.

Notes payable - As of June 30, 2019, the School had \$2,467,914 in notes payable.

During the year ended June 30, 2014, Gray Collegiate Academy, Limited Partnership (the Partnership) received advances totaling \$2,000,000 from four limited partners. The Partnership expects to repay these advances, and therefore, the School has elected to treat these advances to the Partnership as notes payable on the Statement of Net Position. See Note 1.

On August 13, 2018, the School signed a note for \$420,000 for the purchase of the land it was leasing.

Capital leases - As of June 30, 2019, the School had \$6,856,061 in capital lease obligations related to the building and computers.

Fund Financial Statements Analysis:

As noted earlier, the School uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related requirements. The major governmental funds of the School are: 1) General Fund 2) Special Projects Fund and 3) Education Improvement Act Fund.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the School. As of June 30, 2019, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$978,934.

Gray Collegiate Academy
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2019

General Fund Budgetary Highlights:

The negative variance in revenue of \$1,557,208 is due to the School budgeting revenues based on a higher expected headcount than actual enrollment for the 2018-2019 school year and budgeting for Education Improvement Act (EIA) Fund revenues in the General Fund.

The positive variance in instruction and support services expenses of \$1,096,877 and \$709,885, respectively, is due to the School budgeting salaries and related benefits in the General Fund budget when those expenditures are paid through the Special Projects Fund.

Economic Factors:

The following key economic indicators reflect the growth and prosperity of the School:

- The School continues to see community support as evidenced by the volunteerism, local organizations donating classroom and office supplies, private donations, and support through fundraising.
- The School has a returning staff of professionals that are committed to the School.
- The School will continue to seek both federal and private grant funds to supplement its Education Finance Act (EFA) funding.

Requests for Information:

This report is designed to provide an overview of the School's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the Principal, Gray Collegiate Academy, 3833 Leaphart Road, West Columbia, South Carolina 29169, telephone number (803) 951-3321.

Gray Collegiate Academy

Statement of Net Position

As of June 30, 2019

	Governmental activities
Assets	
Current assets	
Cash	\$ 1,112,811
Accounts receivable	1,000
Due from other governmental units	1,074
Prepaid items	22,282
Total current assets	<u>1,137,167</u>
Non-current assets	
Security deposits	57,291
Notes receivable	2,000,000
Non-depreciable capital assets	1,172,627
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>5,449,178</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>8,679,096</u>
Total assets	<u>9,816,263</u>
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	109,211
Payroll liabilities	3,976
Due to pupil activities	<u>22,764</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>135,951</u>
Long-term liabilities	
Due within one year	
Capital leases	207,817
Notes payable	30,492
Due in more than one year	
Capital leases	6,648,244
Notes payable	<u>2,437,422</u>
Total long-term liabilities	<u>9,323,975</u>
Total liabilities	<u>9,459,926</u>
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	(702,170)
Unrestricted	<u>1,058,507</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 356,337</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements

Gray Collegiate Academy

Statement of Activities

For the year ended June 30, 2019

		Program Revenues	Net (expense) revenue and changes in net position
		Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental activities
Functions/Programs	Expenses		
Governmental activities			
Instruction	\$ 1,042,414	\$ 4,992,896	\$ 3,950,482
Support services	3,303,581	-	(3,303,581)
Interest and other objects	688,270	-	(688,270)
Total governmental activities	5,034,265	4,992,896	(41,369)
Total	\$ 5,034,265	\$ 4,992,896	(41,369)
Local revenues:			
Miscellaneous			383,256
Total local revenues			383,256
Change in net position			341,887
Net position, beginning of year			14,450
Net position, end of year			\$ 356,337

Gray Collegiate Academy

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

As of June 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Education			
	General	Special Projects	Improvement Act	Total
Assets				
Cash	\$ 1,108,835	\$ 3,976	\$ -	\$ 1,112,811
Accounts receivable	1,000	-	-	1,000
Due from other governmental units	-	-	1,074	1,074
Due from other funds	1,074	-	-	1,074
Security deposits	57,291	-	-	57,291
Prepaid items	22,282	-	-	22,282
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,190,482</u>	<u>\$ 3,976</u>	<u>\$ 1,074</u>	<u>\$ 1,195,532</u>
Liabilities and fund balances				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 109,211	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 109,211
Payroll liabilities	-	3,976	-	3,976
Due to pupil activities	22,764	-	-	22,764
Due to other funds	-	-	1,074	1,074
Total liabilities	<u>131,975</u>	<u>3,976</u>	<u>1,074</u>	<u>137,025</u>
Fund balances:				
Nonspendable	79,573	-	-	79,573
Unassigned	978,934	-	-	978,934
Total fund balances	<u>1,058,507</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,058,507</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 1,190,482</u>	<u>\$ 3,976</u>	<u>\$ 1,074</u>	<u>\$ 1,195,532</u>
Total governmental fund balances				\$ 1,058,507
Amounts reported in the Statement of Net Position for governmental activities are different because of the following:				
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds. The cost of assets is \$8,556,384 and the accumulated depreciation is \$1,934,579.				6,621,805
Notes receivable that are not expected to be collected within one year are not reported in the funds.				2,000,000
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:				
Notes payable				(2,467,914)
Capital leases				(6,856,061)
Net position of governmental activities				<u>\$ 356,337</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements

Gray Collegiate Academy

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds For the year ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds		
		Special Projects	Education Improvement Act	Total
Revenues				
Local	\$ 383,256	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 383,256
Intergovernmental	2,291,210	65,202	2,636,484	4,992,896
Total revenues	2,674,466	65,202	2,636,484	5,376,152
Expenditures				
Instruction	163,154	825,488	113,355	1,101,997
Support services	1,955,222	961,641	-	2,916,863
Capital outlay	767,156	-	-	767,156
Debt service				
Redemption of principal	189,602	-	-	189,602
Interest	686,670	-	-	686,670
Other objects	1,600	-	-	1,600
Total expenditures	3,763,404	1,787,129	113,355	5,663,888
Excess (deficit) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,088,938)	(1,721,927)	2,523,129	(287,736)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers (to) from other funds	801,202	1,721,927	(2,523,129)	-
Proceeds from note payable	420,000	-	-	420,000
Proceeds from capital lease	38,078	-	-	38,078
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,259,280	1,721,927	(2,523,129)	458,078
Net change in fund balances	170,342	-	-	170,342
Fund balances, beginning of year	888,165	-	-	888,165
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 1,058,507	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,058,507

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds \$ 170,342

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:

Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which net capital outlays (\$915,311) exceeds depreciation expense (\$475,290) in the period.

440,021

Proceeds from the issuance of notes payable are treated as other financing sources in the governmental funds but the proceeds increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. These proceeds (\$420,000) have been reduced by principal payments (\$25,844) made against the related obligations.

(395,193)

Proceeds from the issuance of capital leases are treated as other financing sources in the governmental funds but the proceeds increase long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. These proceeds (\$38,078) have been reduced by principal payments (\$164,795) made against the related obligations.

126,717

Change in net position of governmental activities

\$ 341,887

See Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Gray Collegiate Academy (the School) is a nonprofit organization incorporated in the State of South Carolina and organized under the South Carolina Charter School Act. The School opened in August 2014. Through June 30, 2018 the School operated within the South Carolina Public Charter School District. The School transferred to the Erskine Charter Institute effective July 1, 2018. The School serves approximately 480 students in grades 9 through 12 in Lexington County, South Carolina. In 2019, the School was approved for the addition of middle school grades.

A. Reporting entity

The School's financial statements include all funds over which the Board of Directors is considered to be financially accountable. The School receives funding from local, state and federal government sources and must comply with the requirements of these funding source entities. Board members have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operations and the primary accountability for fiscal matters.

As required by state law, for the year ended June 30, 2019, the School was a component unit of the Erskine Charter Institute. The School has determined that there are no support entities that meet the requirements for inclusion as a discretely presented component unit.

Blended Component Unit - Gray Collegiate Academy, Limited Partnership (the Partnership) was formed on January 30, 2014, for the purpose of securing capital to advance funding to the developer and owner of the School's new facility. In order to access the EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program (EB-5) funding, the Partnership is required to employ all teachers and staff associated with the School. The Partnership received \$2,000,000 in capital advanced from four partners during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The Partnership immediately advanced these proceeds to American Charter Development, the developer and owner of the School's facility. These advances allowed the developer to provide the School a lower lease payment (see **Note 9**) and there are no set repayment terms on the advances. The Partnership is comprised of the School, Education Fund of America (EFA), a Special General Partner who secures the EB-5 investments, and four limited partners, who are the EB-5 investors. Due to the School being the general partner and having the majority ownership interest in the Partnership, the Partnership meets the criteria of a blended component unit. Therefore, the operations of the Partnership are blended with the operations of the School as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Partnership activities are tracked as a separate fund within the special projects fund.

B. Basis of presentation

The statements of the School are presented as follows:

Government-wide financial statements - The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the School as a whole, except fiduciary funds, if any. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. The School's activities are governmental activities generally financed through intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange transactions. Intergovernmental revenue included on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds includes all state sourced revenue and any federal revenue that flowed to the School primarily through the Erskine Charter Institute.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

B. Basis of presentation, continued

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This approach differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The government-wide Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the School's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School.

Fund financial statements - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the School. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. The School has no non-major funds. Fiduciary funds, if any, are reported by fund type.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. The financial statements for governmental funds are: a Balance Sheet, which generally includes only current assets and current liabilities, and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, which reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources.

C. Measurement focus and basis of accounting

Fund accounting

The accounts of the School are organized and operated on the basis of funds during the fiscal year, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a self-balancing set of accounts. The various funds are grouped into the categories governmental and if necessary, fiduciary.

Governmental funds

Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may, or must, be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is separated as fund balance. The following are the School's major governmental funds:

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

C. Measurement focus and basis of accounting, continued

Governmental funds, continued

General fund - to account for all financial transactions not properly accounted for in another fund. The School uses this fund to account for expenditures principally for administration, instruction, pupil services, operation and maintenance of plant and related fixed charges.

Special revenue funds - to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources requiring separate accounting because of legal or regulatory provisions or administrative action. The School has two special revenue funds:

1. Special projects fund - a budgeted fund used to account for financial resources provided by federal, state and local projects and grants;
2. The Education Improvement Act (EIA) fund - a budgeted fund used to account for the revenue from the Education Improvement Act of 1984 and legally required to be accounted for as a specific revenue source.

Basis of accounting

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Fiduciary funds, if any, also use the accrual basis of accounting. On the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized when incurred. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues and expenditures are recognized when they become both measurable and available.

Revenues resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, are recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year, or are expected to be collected, soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the School, available means expected to be received within sixty days of fiscal year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, entitlements and donations. On the accrual basis, revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used, or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the School must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School on a reimbursement basis. On the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: interest, entitlements, grants, and student fees.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

C. Measurement focus and basis of accounting, continued

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities received during the year, if any, is reported in the operating statement as an expense with a like amount reported as donated commodities revenue. Unused donated commodities are reported as unearned revenue.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation, are not recognized in governmental funds.

D. Assets, liabilities and equity

Cash - The School may have cash presented on the financial statements which includes cash held in local financial institutions. The School had no cash equivalents at June 30, 2019.

Prepaid items - Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2019, are recorded as prepaid expenses using the consumption method by recording an asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which it was consumed. At June 30, 2019, prepaid items consisted of rent and insurance that totaled \$22,282.

Receivables and payables - During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between the School and vendors and revenue sources or individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. On fund financial statements, these receivables and payables are classified as accounts receivable, due from other governmental units, accounts payable or "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the Balance Sheet. The transactions between funds are eliminated in the governmental activities columns of the Statement of Net Position.

Notes receivable - Amounts advanced to American Charter Development to assist in financing construction of a facility for the School are recorded as notes receivable. As of June 30, 2019, the balance on these notes receivable was \$2,000,000.

Capital assets - Capital assets result from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the fund financial statements.

Capital assets are stated at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market value as of the date received. The costs and accumulated depreciation of property sold or retired are removed from the accounts, and gains or losses, if any, are reflected in revenues or expenditures/expenses for the year. The School maintains a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The School does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extends an asset's life are expensed.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

D. Assets, liabilities and equity, continued

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives used in computing depreciation for financial reporting are as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Governmental Activities Estimated Lives</u>
Buildings	20 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years
Vehicles	6 years
Equipment	4-6 years

Unearned revenue - Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria has been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as unearned revenue. On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period are also reported as unearned revenue. The School had no unearned revenue at June 30, 2019.

Accrued liabilities and long-term obligations - All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements, regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources; however, claims and judgments that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements, only to the extent that they will be paid with current, expendable, available financial resources. In general, payments made within sixty days after year-end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Debt and other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

Fund balances and net position - There are five classifications of governmental fund balances: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned. Where applicable, these classifications are presented on the face of the governmental funds Balance Sheet. For the government-wide financial statements the School applies restricted resources when an expenditure is incurred for the purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available. For the governmental funds financial statements the School applies committed, then assigned, then unassigned resources when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets reduced by accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of the unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

E. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the School's financial position and results of operations and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

F. New accounting pronouncements

In June 2018, the GASB issued Statement 87, Leases, which provides guidance for lease contracts for nonfinancial assets-including vehicles, heavy equipment, and buildings but excludes nonexchange transactions, including donated assets, and leases of intangible assets (such as patents and software licenses). Under the new standard, a lessee entity is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible asset representing the lessee's right to use the leased asset. A lessor entity is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. A lessor will continue to report the leased asset in its financial statements. The provisions and amendments of Statement 87 are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. Earlier application is encouraged. The School is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption of this guidance on the financial statements.

Note 2. Cash

The School is authorized by South Carolina state law to invest in the following types of investments:

1. Obligations of the United States and agencies thereof;
2. General obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political units;
3. Banks and savings and loan associations to the extent they are guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC);
4. Deposits in certificates of deposit, where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described in (1) and (2) above, held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, of a market value not less than the amount of the certificate of deposit so secured, including interest;
5. The State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (monitored by the State Treasurer for investments invested in government guaranteed securities in accordance with South Carolina State laws);
6. Repurchase agreements.

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the School's deposits was \$1,112,811 and the bank balance was \$1,251,799.

Custodial credit risk:

Custodial credit risk is the risk that the School's deposits will not be returned to it. The School has no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk. The total cash balances are insured by the FDIC up to \$250,000 per bank. The School's deposits were fully collateralized by securities at June 30, 2019.

Note 2. Cash, Continued

Credit risk:

South Carolina statutes authorize investments in certificates of deposit, savings accounts, repurchase agreements, the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool, obligations of the U.S. Government and government agencies unconditionally guaranteed by the U.S. Government. The School has no investment policy that would further restrict its choices.

Interest rate risk:

The School does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Concentration of credit risk:

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the School's investments in a single issuer. The School does not have a policy that limits the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Note 3. Due from Other Governmental Units

Intergovernmental receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of intergovernmental grants and reimbursements. All governmental receivables are considered fully collectible.

Due from state government	
Aid to districts	\$ 982
Aid to districts - technology	92
Total due from state government	<u>1,074</u>
Total due from other governmental units	<u>\$ 1,074</u>

Note 4. Transfers From and To Other Funds

During the course of normal operations, the School has transactions between funds to provide services. These transactions are generally reflected as transfers. During the year, the School transferred \$2,523,129 from the EIA Fund to the General Fund. South Carolina law requires the Erskine Charter Institute to receive an allocation of funding based on a per weighted pupil formula, with the funding being recorded in the EIA Fund. There are no restrictions on how these funds may be spent at the School level; therefore, these funds are transferred to the general fund to be expended. During the year, the School also transferred \$1,721,927 from the General Fund to the Special Projects Fund to cover salary expenses and other expenditures paid by the Partnership. Total transfers during the year ended June 30, 2019 are reflected in the fund statements as follows:

	<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers Out</u>
General fund	\$ 2,523,129	\$ (1,721,927)
Special projects fund	1,721,927	-
EIA fund	-	<u>(2,523,129)</u>
	<u>\$ 4,245,056</u>	<u>\$ (4,245,056)</u>

Gray Collegiate Academy
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2019

Note 5. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Balance, July 1, 2018	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	Balance, June 30, 2019
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 750,000	\$ 422,627	\$ -	\$ 1,172,627
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	750,000	422,627	-	1,172,627
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Building	6,290,071	192,832	-	6,482,903
Leasehold improvements	166,195	-	-	166,195
Land improvements	-	157,968	-	157,968
Vehicles	87,370	22,500	-	109,870
Equipment	347,437	119,384	-	466,821
Total capital assets, being depreciated	6,891,073	492,684	-	7,383,757
Totals at historical cost	7,641,073	915,311	-	8,556,384
Less accumulated depreciation				
Building	(1,254,362)	(339,519)	-	(1,593,881)
Leasehold improvements	(32,352)	(13,224)	-	(45,576)
Land improvements	-	(9,447)	-	(9,447)
Vehicles	(38,825)	(15,186)	-	(54,011)
Equipment	(133,750)	(97,914)	-	(231,664)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,459,289)	(475,290)	-	(1,934,579)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	5,431,784	17,394	-	5,449,178
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 6,181,784	\$ 440,021	\$ -	\$ 6,621,805

The carrying value of assets acquired under capital lease transactions at June 30, 2019 is \$4,764,386.

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 12,487
Support services	462,803
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 475,290</u>

Note 6. Fund Balances and Net Position

The fund balances/net position and other credits have been classified to reflect the limitations and restrictions placed on the respective funds as follows:

Governmental fund financial statements

Fund balances - Nonspendable - balances that by their nature are unable to be spent.

Fund balances - Restricted - balances that can only be spent for the specific purpose stipulated by constitution, external resources providers, or through enabling legislation.

Fund balances - Committed - balances that can only be used for the specific purpose determined by the School's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors must take a formal action during one of its meetings to establish, modify, or commit funds under the committed classification.

Fund balances - Assigned - balances meant to be used for a specific purpose but do not meet the criteria as restricted or committed. For the School, the Board or any other governing authority above the board may assign fund balances by formal action such as Board of Directors vote, ordinance or law.

Fund balances - Unassigned - balances that are spendable amounts not contained in other classifications.

Government-wide financial statements

Net investment in capital assets - represents the net cost less accumulated depreciation and outstanding debt attributable to the School's capital assets.

Restricted - represents net position restricted externally by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws and regulations of other governments, or restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted - represents the remainder of the School's net position in government-wide activities.

Note 7. Operating Leases

On January 1, 2015, the School entered into an operating lease for land, adjacent to the School facility, for the construction of practice fields or other future development. The school made lease payments of \$3,099 per month through August 1, 2018. On August 13, 2018, the land was purchased for \$420,000 (see Note 9).

Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies

Amounts received, or receivable, from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the School expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The School is by law, a public school. The operations of the School are subject to administrative directives, rules and regulations of its federal and state funding services. Such directions and funding levels are subject to change with little notice. If the School's funding levels are significantly impacted by reductions in federal and state funding, it may adversely affect the School's ability to operate.

Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies, Continued

The School entered into a management agreement with a charter school management group that provides curriculum and management services, as well as fiscal management, human resources and payroll services. The agreement commenced on July 1, 2014 and terminates on June 30, 2025. The School will pay the group an annual base fee plus 15% of all gross funding in excess of the amount noted in the agreement, excluding student activity fees and federal grants, up to a maximum additional fee. The fees increase each year based on student headcount and are adjusted for the most recently published Consumer Price Index (CPI). For the year ended June 30, 2019, the School paid \$655,773 for management fees, \$62,600 for fiscal services and \$38,000 for human resource and payroll services.

On July 1, 2019 the School extended its contract for lobbying and business development services. The contract requires a monthly fee of \$4,000 and will continue indefinitely until either party cancels the agreement with 30 days written notice.

Note 9. Long-term Obligations

Notes payable to Partnership Investors - As part of the EB-5 program, the Partnership entered into an agreement with four limited partners on May 7, 2014. Each advanced \$500,000 to the Partnership, for a total of \$2,000,000. In return for these advances, under the EB-5 Program, the limited partners are entitled to temporary US Work Visas. The Partnership expects to repay these advances, and therefore, the School has elected to treat these advances to the Partnership as notes payable in the Statement of Net Position. Under the partnership agreement, there is no specific due date of these obligations and there is no provision whereby the advance is payable upon request of the partner. Therefore, these notes have been treated as a long-term obligations.

Note payable for modular unit - On August 15, 2017, the School purchased the modular building it was previously leasing. The modular building was purchased for a total price of \$100,096. The School entered into a promissory note agreement for \$84,000 to finance a portion of the purchase of the modular. The note is payable in 59 equal payments of \$1,589, including interest of 5%. Payments began on October 5, 2017. A single, final payment of the entire unpaid balance of principal and interest will be due September 5, 2022.

Note payable for land - On August 13, 2018, the School purchased the land it was leasing, as noted in Note 7. The land was purchased for a total price of \$420,000. The School entered into a promissory note agreement for \$420,000 to finance the purchase of the land. The note is payable in 228 equal payments of \$3,092, including interest of 6%, beginning on September 1, 2018 and ending on August 1, 2037.

Scheduled maturities of the notes payable are as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2020	\$ 30,492	\$ 28,766
2021	31,097	25,069
2022	32,832	23,335
2023	20,019	21,750
2024	16,334	20,764
2025-2029	98,086	87,407
2030-2034	132,304	53,189
2035-2038	<u>106,750</u>	<u>10,729</u>
	<u>\$ 467,914</u>	<u>\$ 271,009</u>

Note 9. Long-term Obligations, Continued

Capital Lease I - On August 6, 2013 the School entered into a 20 year capital lease for their facility, with a buyout option that can be exercised between the second and fifth lease years. The lease qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes; therefore, the obligation has been recorded at the net present value of the future minimum lease payments totaling \$13,301,227 at June 30, 2019.

Capital Lease II - On August 31, 2016 the School entered into a 3 year capital lease for computers. On August 1, 2017, the lease was amended to include additional computers. The lease qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes; therefore, the obligation was recorded at the net present value of the future minimum lease payments totaling \$104,931 at June 30, 2019. The School sub-leases a portion of the lease to Oceanside Collegiate Academy for a total of \$50,592 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Capital Lease III - On March 2, 2018 the School entered a 39 month capital lease for computers. The lease qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes; therefore, the obligation has been recorded at the net present value of the future minimum lease payments totaling \$35,212 at June 30, 2019.

Capital Lease IV - On February 27, 2019 the School entered a 39 month capital lease for computers. The lease qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes; therefore, the obligation has been recorded at the net present value of the future minimum lease payments totaling \$41,394 at June 30, 2019.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum capital lease payments and the net present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019:

Year ended June 30	
2020	\$ 861,269
2021	808,538
2022	793,112
2023	798,797
2024	818,767
2025-2029	4,411,300
2030-2034	<u>4,990,981</u>
Total minimum lease payments	13,482,764
Less: Amount representing interest	<u>(6,626,703)</u>
Present value of the minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 6,856,061</u>

Gray Collegiate Academy
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2019

Note 9. Long-term Obligations, Continued

Changes in general long-term obligations - The following is a summary of changes in the School's long-term obligations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019:

	Balance, July 1, 2018	Increases	Decreases	Balance, June 30, 2019	Current Portion
Governmental activities:					
Note payable for modular unit	\$ 72,721	\$ -	\$ (15,702)	\$ 57,019	\$ 16,598
Notes payable to Partnership Investors	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000	-
Note payable for land	-	420,000	(9,105)	410,895	13,894
Total notes payable obligations	<u>2,072,721</u>	<u>420,000</u>	<u>(24,807)</u>	<u>2,467,914</u>	<u>30,492</u>
Capital lease I	6,752,810	-	(69,351)	6,683,459	95,333
Capital lease II	183,314	-	(81,903)	101,411	86,523
Capital lease III	46,654	-	(13,541)	33,113	14,305
Capital lease IV	-	38,078	-	38,078	11,656
Total capital lease obligations	<u>6,982,778</u>	<u>38,078</u>	<u>(164,795)</u>	<u>6,856,061</u>	<u>207,817</u>
Total	<u>\$ 9,055,499</u>	<u>\$ 458,078</u>	<u>\$ (189,602)</u>	<u>\$ 9,323,975</u>	<u>\$ 238,309</u>

Note 10. Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets and errors and omissions. The School pays premiums to a private insurance carrier for all forms of coverage. The insurance carrier promises to pay to, or on behalf of, the insured for covered economic losses sustained during the policy period in accordance with insurance policy and benefit program limits. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses for the covered risks. There has been no significant reduction in coverage and amounts of settlements have not exceeded coverage in the last three years.

Note 11. Employee Benefits

Retirement plan

The School sponsors a retirement savings plan (the Plan) provided under Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, which covers substantially all employees who meet eligibility requirements. Employees are eligible to participate upon employment. Employee contributions vest immediately. Employer and employee contributions to the Plan for the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$26,834 and \$38,327, respectively.

Note 12. Related Parties

The partners of the charter school management group that the School is contracted with serve simultaneously as the School's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. As described in Note 8, the School pays the management group for management, fiscal services, human resources and payroll services. The School also reimburses the management group for travel expenses, office supplies and audit assistance services. The School does not pay these individuals directly. At June 30, 2019, the School had \$63,818 in payables due to the management group. The management group also manages Oceanside Collegiate Academy. The School sub-leases computers to Oceanside Collegiate Academy. Revenue received from Oceanside Collegiate Academy for this sub-lease totaled \$50,592 for the year ended June 30, 2019. At June 30, 2019, the Partnership had \$802 in payables due to Oceanside Collegiate Academy.

Gray Collegiate Academy
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund
For the year ended June 30, 2019

		Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget
Revenues				
1000	Revenue from local sources			
1500	Earnings on investments			
1510	Interest on investments	\$ -	\$ 100	\$ 100
1700	Pupil activities			
1790	Other pupil activity income	100,000	-	(100,000)
1990	Miscellaneous local revenue			
1999	Revenue from other local sources	-	383,156	383,156
	Total revenue from local sources	100,000	383,256	283,256
3000	Revenue from state sources			
3100	Restricted state funding			
3180	Fringe benefits employer contributions	-	547,373	547,373
3300	Education Finance Act (EFA)			
3310	Full-time programs			
3314	High school	4,131,674	50	(4,131,624)
3320	Part-time programs			
3323	Learning disabilities	-	58,373	58,373
3327	Vocational	-	1,484,761	1,484,761
3330	Miscellaneous EFA programs			
3334	Limited English proficiency	-	994	994
3351	Academic assistance	-	39,608	39,608
3352	Pupils in poverty	-	89,669	89,669
3353	Dual credit enrollment	-	68,206	68,206
3392	NBC excess EFA formula	-	2,176	2,176
	Total revenue from state sources	4,131,674	2,291,210	(1,840,464)
	Total revenue all sources	4,231,674	2,674,466	(1,557,208)
Expenditures				
100	Instruction			
110	General instruction			
114	High school programs			
100	Salaries	572,000	-	572,000
200	Employee benefits	270,427	-	270,427
300	Purchased services	59,000	68,150	(9,150)
400	Supplies and materials	145,000	92,942	52,058
500	Capital outlay	90,000	1,795	88,205
		1,136,427	162,887	973,540
120	Exceptional programs			
127	Learning disabilities			
100	Salaries	85,000	-	85,000
200	Employee benefits	32,149	-	32,149
300	Purchased services	-	1,335	(1,335)
400	Supplies and materials	1,250	727	523
500	Capital outlay	7,000	-	7,000
		125,399	2,062	123,337
	Total instruction	1,261,826	164,949	1,096,877
200	Support services			
210	Pupil services			
212	Guidance services			
100	Salaries	35,000	-	35,000
200	Employee benefits	15,188	-	15,188
		50,188	-	50,188
213	Health services			
300	Purchased Services	5,000	-	5,000
		5,000	-	5,000

*Intergovernmental revenue is presented by category in the schedule herein,
in accordance with State Department of Education requirements*

Gray Collegiate Academy
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund
For the year ended June 30, 2019

		Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget
Expenditures, Continued				
200	Support services, continued			
220	Instructional staff services			
224	Improvement of instruction inservice and staff training			
300	Purchased services	7,500	13,854	(6,354)
		<u>7,500</u>	<u>13,854</u>	<u>(6,354)</u>
230	General administrative services			
231	Board of education			
300	Purchased services	5,000	-	5,000
318	Audit services	19,000	22,528	(3,528)
319	Legal services	25,000	60,568	(35,568)
600	Other objects	36,000	26,070	9,930
		<u>85,000</u>	<u>109,166</u>	<u>(24,166)</u>
233	School administration			
100	Salaries	350,000	-	350,000
200	Employee benefits	108,184	-	108,184
300	Purchased services	679,875	795,581	(115,706)
400	Supplies and materials	103,000	103,894	(894)
500	Capital outlay	7,250	5,321	1,929
		<u>1,248,309</u>	<u>904,796</u>	<u>343,513</u>
250	Finance and operations services			
252	Fiscal services			
300	Purchased services	62,000	62,600	(600)
600	Other objects	5,000	3,140	1,860
		<u>67,000</u>	<u>65,740</u>	<u>1,260</u>
253	Facilities acquisition and construction			
500	Capital outlay	-	2,700	(2,700)
		<u>-</u>	<u>2,700</u>	<u>(2,700)</u>
254	Operation and maintenance of plant			
100	Salaries	25,000	-	25,000
200	Employee benefits	14,803	-	14,803
300	Purchased services	1,065,500	246,171	819,329
321	Public utility services	29,000	32,337	(3,337)
400	Supplies and materials	28,000	15,806	12,194
470	Energy	60,000	51,179	8,821
500	Capital outlay	-	729,202	(729,202)
		<u>1,222,303</u>	<u>1,074,695</u>	<u>147,608</u>
255	Student transportation (state mandated)			
600	Other objects	2,000	3,713	(1,713)
		<u>2,000</u>	<u>3,713</u>	<u>(1,713)</u>
258	Security			
500	Capital outlay	2,500	22,500	(20,000)
		<u>2,500</u>	<u>22,500</u>	<u>(20,000)</u>
260	Central support services			
263	Information services			
300	Purchased services	60,000	49,928	10,072
		<u>60,000</u>	<u>49,928</u>	<u>10,072</u>
264	Staff services			
300	Purchased services	38,000	38,000	-
		<u>38,000</u>	<u>38,000</u>	<u>-</u>
266	Technology and data processing services			
100	Salaries	35,000	-	35,000
200	Employee benefits	15,186	-	15,186
400	Supplies and materials	4,000	2,042	1,958
500	Capital outlay	145,000	5,638	139,362
		<u>199,186</u>	<u>7,680</u>	<u>191,506</u>

*Intergovernmental revenue is presented by category in the schedule herein,
in accordance with State Department of Education requirements*

Gray Collegiate Academy
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund
For the year ended June 30, 2019

		Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget
Expenditures, Continued				
200	Support services, continued			
270	Support services - pupil activity			
271	Pupil service activities			
100	Salaries	214,232	-	214,232
200	Employee benefits	5,000	-	5,000
300	Purchased services	71,250	133,405	(62,155)
400	Supplies and materials	150,000	294,406	(144,406)
600	Other objects	3,000	-	3,000
		<u>443,482</u>	<u>427,811</u>	<u>15,671</u>
	Total support services	<u>3,430,468</u>	<u>2,720,583</u>	<u>709,885</u>
500	Debt services			
610	Redemption of principal	-	189,602	(189,602)
620	Interest	-	686,670	(686,670)
690	Other objects	-	1,600	(1,600)
	Total debt service	<u>-</u>	<u>877,872</u>	<u>(877,872)</u>
	Total expenditures	<u>4,692,294</u>	<u>3,763,404</u>	<u>928,890</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
400	Other charges			
420	Interfund transfers			
421-710	Transfer to special revenue fund	-	(1,721,927)	(1,721,927)
5000	Other sources			
5200	Interfund transfers			
5230	Transfer from special revenue EIA fund	-	2,523,129	2,523,129
5400	Proceeds from long-term note	-	420,000	420,000
5500	Capital lease	-	38,078	38,078
	Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>1,259,280</u>	<u>1,259,280</u>
	Excess of revenues over expenditures and other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ (460,620)</u>	<u>170,342</u>	<u>\$ 630,962</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year			<u>888,165</u>	
Fund balance, end of year			<u>\$ 1,058,507</u>	

*Intergovernmental revenue is presented by category in the schedule herein,
in accordance with State Department of Education requirements*

Gray Collegiate Academy**Special Projects Fund****Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance****For the year ended June 30, 2019**

	IDEA (203)	Other Designated Restricted State Grants (900's)	Other Special Revenue Programs (200)	Total
Revenues				
3000 Revenue from state sources				
3100 Restricted state funding				
3110 Occupational education				
3118 EEDA career specialists	\$ -	\$ 47,153	\$ -	\$ 47,153
3187 Teacher supplies	-	4,675	-	4,675
Total revenue from state sources	-	51,828	-	51,828
3600 Education Lottery Act Revenue				
3699 Other state lottery programs	-	6,119	-	6,119
	-	6,119	-	6,119
4000 Revenues from federal sources				
4500 Programs for children with disabilities				
4510 Individuals with disabilities education act (IDEA)	7,255	-	-	7,255
Total revenue from federal sources	7,255	-	-	7,255
Total revenue all sources	7,255	57,947	-	65,202
Expenditures				
100 Instruction				
110 General instruction				
114 High school programs				
100 Salaries	7,255	8,394	503,478	519,127
200 Employee benefits	-	-	248,346	248,346
	7,255	8,394	751,824	767,473
120 Exceptional programs				
127 Learning disabilities				
100 Salaries	-	-	28,990	28,990
200 Employee benefits	-	-	29,025	29,025
	-	-	58,015	58,015
Total instruction	7,255	8,394	809,839	825,488
200 Support services				
210 Pupil services				
212 Guidance services				
100 Salaries	-	47,153	84,141	131,294
200 Employee benefits	-	-	53,494	53,494
	-	47,153	137,635	184,788
230 General administrative services				
233 School administration				
100 Salaries	-	-	365,800	365,800
200 Employee benefits	-	-	129,579	129,579
	-	-	495,379	495,379
250 Finance and operations services				
254 Operation and maintenance of plant				
100 Salaries	-	-	29,000	29,000
200 Employee benefits	-	-	15,807	15,807
300 Purchased services	-	2,400	-	2,400
	-	2,400	44,807	47,207
260 Central support services				
266 Technology and data processing services				
100 Salaries	-	-	37,500	37,500
200 Employee benefits	-	-	17,169	17,169
	-	-	54,669	54,669

*Intergovernmental revenue is presented by category in the schedule herein,
in accordance with State Department of Education requirements*

Gray Collegiate Academy**Special Projects Fund****Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance****For the year ended June 30, 2019**

	IDEA (203)	Other Designated Restricted State Grants (900's)	Other Special Revenue Programs (200)	Total
Expenditures, Continued				
200 Support services, continued				
270 Support services - pupil activity				
271 Pupil service activities				
100 Salaries	-	-	138,291	138,291
200 Employee benefits	-	-	41,307	41,307
	-	-	179,598	179,598
Total support services	-	49,553	912,088	961,641
Total expenditures	7,255	57,947	1,721,927	1,787,129
Other financing sources				
5000 Other sources				
5200 Interfund transfers				
5210 Transfer from general fund	-	-	1,721,927	1,721,927
Total other financing sources	-	-	1,721,927	1,721,927
Excess of revenues over expenditures and other financing sources	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

*Intergovernmental revenue is presented by category in the schedule herein,
in accordance with State Department of Education requirements*

Gray Collegiate Academy**Education Improvement Act****Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance****For the year ended June 30, 2019**

Revenues

3000	Revenue from state sources		
3500	Education Improvement Act		
3507	Aid to districts - technology	\$	6,886
3538	Students at risk of school failure		51,808
3550	Teacher salary increase		31,514
3555	Teacher salary fringe		6,465
3583	Charter school payments		2,523,129
3595	EEDA - supplies and materials		1,251
3597	Aid to districts		15,431
	Total revenue		<u>2,636,484</u>

Expenditures

100	Instruction		
110	General instruction		
114	High school programs		
100	Salaries		31,514
200	Employee benefits		6,465
400	Supplies and materials		<u>22,317</u>
			<u>60,296</u>
120	Exceptional programs		
127	Learning disabilities		
100	Salaries		51,808
400	Supplies and materials		<u>1,251</u>
			<u>53,059</u>
	Total instruction		<u>113,355</u>
	Total expenditures		<u>113,355</u>

Other financing uses

400	Other charges		
420	Interfund transfers		
420-710	Transfer to general fund		<u>(2,523,129)</u>
	Total other financing uses		<u>(2,523,129)</u>
	Excess of revenues over expenditures and other financing uses		-
	Fund balance, beginning of year		-
	Fund balance, end of year	\$	<u><u>-</u></u>

*Intergovernmental revenue is presented by category in the schedule herein,
in accordance with State Department of Education requirements*

Gray Collegiate Academy***Special Projects Fund******Summary Schedule for Designated State Restricted Grants******For the year ended June 30, 2019***

Subfund	Revenue	Programs	Revenues	Expenditures	Transfers In/ (Out)	Unearned Revenue
917	3187	Teacher supplies	\$ 4,675	\$ 4,675	\$ -	\$ -
928	3118	EEDA career specialists	47,153	47,153	-	-
939	3699	Other state lottery programs	6,119	6,119	-	-
			<u>\$ 57,947</u>	<u>\$ 57,947</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Gray Collegiate Academy**Education Improvement Act****Summary Schedule by Program****For the year ended June 30, 2019**

	Revenues	Expenditures	Transfers In/Out	Unearned Revenue
3500 Education Improvement Act				
3507 Aid to districts - technology	\$ 6,886	\$ 6,886	\$ -	\$ -
3538 Students at risk of school failure	51,808	51,808	-	-
3550 Teacher salary increase	31,514	31,514	-	-
3555 Teacher salary fringe	6,465	6,465	-	-
3583 Charter school payments	2,523,129	-	(2,523,129)	-
3595 EEDA - supplies and materials	1,251	1,251	-	-
3597 Aid to districts	15,431	15,431	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,636,484</u>	<u>\$ 113,355</u>	<u>\$ (2,523,129)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Gray Collegiate Academy

Detailed Schedule of Due to State Department of Education / Federal Government

As of June 30, 2019

<u>Program</u>	<u>Grant or project number</u>	<u>Revenue code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount due</u>	<u>Status of Amount due</u>
None					



**Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of
Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With
*Government Auditing Standards***

Board of Directors
Gray Collegiate Academy
West Columbia, South Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Gray Collegiate Academy as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 11, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the School's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weakness or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests did not disclose instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Elliott Davis, LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Charleston, South Carolina
October 11, 2019

A. Summary of Auditor's Results

1. The auditor's report expresses an unmodified opinion on the financial statements.
2. No material weaknesses relating to the audit of the financial statements were disclosed during the audit.
3. No significant deficiencies relating to the audit of the financial statements were disclosed during the audit.
4. No instances of noncompliance relating to the financial statements were disclosed during the audit.

B. Findings - Financial Statement Audit

None

C. Findings - Compliance

None