High Point Academy, Inc. (A Component Unit of the South Carolina Public Charter School District)

Spartanburg, South Carolina

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT June 30, 2024

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

# HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Annual Financial Report Table of Contents June 30, 2024

# **FINANCIAL SECTION**

		Page(s)
Independen	t Auditors' Report on Financial Statements	1-3
Managemer	nt's Discussion and Analysis	4-9
FINANCIA	AL STATEMENTS	
<u>Exhibit</u>		
	Government-Wide Financial Statements	
Α	Statement of Net Position	10
В	Statement of Activities	11
	Fund Financial Statements	
С	Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	12
D	Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	13
Е	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	14
F	Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	15
	Notes to the Financial Statements	16-38
REQUIRE	D SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
<u>Schedule</u>		
1	Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	39
2	Schedule of School Contributions - Pension Plan	40
3	Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	41
4	Schedule of School Contributions - OPEB Plan	42
5	General Fund - Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual	43-49

# HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Annual Financial Report Table of Contents June 30, 2024

# FINANCIAL SECTION, Continued

# OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

<u>Schedule</u>		Page(s)
6	Special Revenue Fund - Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	50-55
7	Special Revenue Fund - Schedule of Program Classifications	56
8	Special Revenue Fund - Summary Schedule for Designated State Restricted Grants	57
9	Education Improvement Act - Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - All Programs	58-59
10	Education Improvement Act - Summary Schedule by Program	60
11	Schedule of Due to State Department of Education/Federal Government	61
	COMPLIANCE SECTION	
12	Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	62-63
13	Schedule of Prior Year Findings	64
14	Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	65
	Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	66
	Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance and Other Matters and on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>	67
	Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by Uniform Guidance	68-70



# & COMPANY CPAs

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Board of Directors High Point Academy, Inc. Spartanburg, South Carolina

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of High Point Academy, Inc. ("the School"), a component unit of the South Carolina Public Charter School District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's financial statements, as listed in the accompanying 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 School at June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of High Point Academy, Inc. 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 opinion.

#### **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 School'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.

#### Auditors' 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. 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 and <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> 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 reasonable user based on the financial statements.

Board of Directors High Point Academy, Inc. Page 2

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government 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 School'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 School'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, budgetary comparison information, pension liability and contribution schedules, and other postemployment benefits liability and contribution schedules as listed in the accompanying table of contents, be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information, although not a required part of the financial statements, is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in the 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 financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the 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.

#### **Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise High Point Academy, Inc.'s financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by *Title 2* U.S. Code of Federal Regulations *Part 200*, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the 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 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 to 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 combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Board of Directors High Point Academy, Inc. Page 3

# Other Reporting Required Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated October 31, 2024, 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 solely 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 effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Martin Smith and Company CPAS PA

Martin Smith & Company CPAs, PA Greenville, South Carolina October 31, 2024

This discussion and analysis of High Point Academy, Inc.'s ("the School") financial performance provides an overview of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole. Readers should read the information presented herein in conjunction with additional information we have furnished in the School's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

In the Statement of Net Position, the liabilities and deferred inflows of the School exceeded its assets and deferred outflows at the close of the 2024 fiscal year by \$16,038,947 (net deficit). The School has restricted net position of \$2,376,123 relating to its debt obligations and its food service program. Therefore, the School reported an unrestricted net deficit of \$18,415,070.

Included in liabilities is the net pension obligation of \$13,263,949 and other post-employment benefit obligation of \$9,043,337.

The School's total net position decreased by \$1,307,715 during its most recent fiscal year.

The School's total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, increased by \$145,812 during the current fiscal year, as property additions exceeded depreciation.

The School's total long-term debt decreased by \$470,000 during the current fiscal year, as the School made its scheduled debt payments.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

As of the close of the current fiscal year, the School's Governmental Funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$5,696,237. This is a decrease in the fund balances of \$1,253,655 from the previous year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$3,283,732.

During the 2024 fiscal year, the School's governmental fund-type revenues were \$16,932,369, an increase of \$39,277 from the previous year.

During the current fiscal year, the School's governmental fund-type expenditures were \$18,186,024, including \$731,896 in capital expenditures.

#### Overall

The 135-day student count decreased by 11, from 1,243 students in the prior year to 1,232 students in the current year. The 135-day enrollment count is the basis for most of the state funds that the School receives.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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

- Government-Wide Financial Statements
- Fund Financial Statements
- Notes to the Financial Statements

In addition to the financial statements, this report contains Required Supplementary Information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the School.

# **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued**

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The Government-Wide Financial Statements provide a broad overview of the School's overall financial status, in a manner similar to a private-sector enterprise.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the School's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the government's net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, for some items, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The Government-Wide Financial Statements distinguish functions of the School that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (Governmental Activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (Business-type Activities). However, all activities of the School are Governmental Activities, which include instruction, supporting services, and debt service. The School's operations do not include any Business-type Activities.

The Government-Wide Financial Statements can be found at Exhibits A and B of this report.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The remaining financial statements are Fund Financial Statements which focus on individual parts of the School, reporting the School's operations in more detail than the Government-Wide 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 state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements. All of the funds of the School are Governmental Funds, one of three types of funds (governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary).

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 Funds Financial Statements focus on near-term uses of expendable resources, as well as on balances of expendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government'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 long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate the comparison between Governmental Funds and Governmental Activities.

The School maintains two individual Governmental Funds. Information is presented separately in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet and in the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance for the General Fund and the Special Revenue Fund. The Governmental Funds Financial Statements can be found at Exhibits C, D, E, and F of this report.

# **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, Continued**

#### 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. The Notes to the Financial Statements can be found following Exhibit F of this report.

# **Other Information**

The School adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided in the required supplementary information section for this fund to demonstrate compliance with its budget.

Major Features of High Point Academy Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements						
	Government-Wide Statements Fund Financial Statem					
		Government Funds Only				
Scope	Entire school unit	The activities of the School that are not proprietary or fiduciary				
Required financial statements	Statement of Net Position Statement of Activities	Balance Sheet Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance				
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus				
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short- term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included				
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year, expenditures when goods/services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon after				

#### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the School, liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded assets and deferred outflows by \$16,038,947 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

The following table provides a summary of the School's net position for 2024 compared to 2023:

#### **Net Position**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>					
		2024		2023		
Assets						
Current and other assets	\$	7,010,802	\$	8,195,623		
Capital assets		25,374,528		25,228,715		
Total assets		32,385,330		33,424,338		
Deferred Outflows of Resources		7,751,347	_	8,732,316		
Liabilities						
Net pension/OPEB liabilities		22,307,286		22,758,063		
Long-term liablilities		26,113,056		26,635,551		
Other liabilities		1,314,567		1,245,732		
Total liabilities	_	49,734,909		50,639,346		
Deferred Inflows of Resources		6,440,715	_	6,248,540		
Net Position						
Net investment in capital		-		-		
Restricted		2,376,123		2,086,263		
Unrestricted net position (deficit)		(18,415,070)		(16,817,495)		
Total net position (deficit)	\$	(16,038,947)	\$	(14,731,232)		

During the current fiscal year, net position of the School's Governmental Activities decreased by \$1,307,715. Unrestricted net position – the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements – changed from a deficit of \$16,817,495 at June 30, 2023, to a deficit of \$18,415,070 at June 30, 2024.

The following table shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2024 compared to 2023:

# **Changes in Net Position**

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>					
		204		2023		
Revenues						
Program revenues:						
Operating grants	\$	16,072,936	\$	15,845,340		
Charges for services and sales		451,883		453,160		
General revenue:						
Other		409,191		596,169		
Total revenues		16,934,010		16,894,669		
Program Expenses						
Instruction		9,619,099		8,586,406		
Support services		7,207,975		7,419,871		
Interest		1,414,651		1,442,863		
Total expenses		18,241,725		17,449,140		
Change in net position	\$	(1,307,715)	\$	(554,471)		

#### Governmental Activities:

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL'S FUNDS

#### **Governmental Funds**

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School's Governmental Funds reported combined fund balances of \$5,696,237 as compared to \$6,949,892 for the prior year. This decrease in fund balances of \$1,253,655 compared to an increase of \$286,057 in the previous year. Overall governmental revenues increased by \$39,277. Federal funding under ESSER and other programs decreased by approximately \$550,000, while state funding increased. The School continued to invest in its teachers and staff, with salary and benefits expenses increasing by approximately ten percent for the year.

The Special Revenue Fund consists of various federal and Education Improvement Act Funds. These funds were spent appropriately as mandated by the legislation that allowed for their distribution. The funds that were received during the year were expended during the current fiscal year; therefore, there was no fund balance at the end of the previous or current year, other than fund balances relating to student activity funds.

#### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

The School's budget is prepared according to South Carolina law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. During the course of the fiscal year 2024, amendments to the School's General Fund budget resulted in an insignificant change in fund balances.

# CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### **Capital Assets**

At the end of 2024, the School had \$25,374,528 net investment in capital assets. The total increase in the School's net investment in capital assets was \$145,811. The School made \$744,221 in additions to property and recognized \$598,407 in depreciation expense.

The following table shows fiscal 2024 balances compared to 2023:

# Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>					
	 2024		2023			
Land	\$ 8,333,253	\$	8,333,253			
Buildings	15,222,610		15,660,240			
Building improvements	1,148,547		553,426			
Land improvements	327,132		269,132			
Equipment	280,002		75,865			
Vehicles	 62,984		336,799			
Totals	\$ 25,374,528	\$	25,228,715			

#### Long-term Debt

At fiscal year-end, the School had \$25,315,000 in bonds payable to the South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority versus \$25,785,000 in the prior year. The School made its scheduled principal payments on its bonds and is in compliance with its debt covenants.

More detailed information about the School's debt and other long-term liabilities is presented in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

#### **Economic Factors**

The following key economic indicators reflect the operations of the School:

- The School continues to see community support as evidenced by 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.

#### **Contacting the School's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide interested parties with a general overview of the School's finances and to show the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the School's business office located at 6655 Pottery Road, Spartanburg, South Carolina 29303.

# HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Statement of Net Position June 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents \$ Cash and cash equivalents - restricted Due from other governmental units Prepaid expenses and other assets	4,548,573 2,204,131 221,716 36,382
Capital assets Less accumulated depreciation Total capital assets, net of depreciation	28,617,676 (3,243,148) 25,374,528
Total assets	32,385,330
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred amounts relating to pensions and OPEB	7,751,347
Total deferred outflows of resources	7,751,347
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Revenue collected in advance Due to other governmental units Net pension liability Net OPEB liability Long-term liabilities:	1,212,679 91,958 9,930 13,263,949 9,043,337
Due within one year	495,000
Due in more than one year	25,618,056
Total liabilities	49,734,909
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred amounts relating to pensions and OPEB	6,440,715
Total deferred inflows of resources	6,440,715
<u>NET POSITION (DEFICIT)</u>	
Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted net position (deficit)	2,376,123 (18,415,070)
Total net position (deficit)	(16,038,947)

# HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

				Program Revenues				Revenue (Expense) and Change in Net Position
Functions / Programs	-	Expenses	<b>.</b> .	Charges for Services and Sales	<u>(</u>	Operating Grants and Contributions	<u>.</u>	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities: Instruction Support services Interest and other charges Total Governmental Activities	\$	9,619,099 7,207,975 1,414,651 18,241,725	\$	451,883 451,883	\$	8,470,805 6,354,905 1,247,226 16,072,936	\$	(1,148,294) (853,070) 284,458 (1,716,906)
Total	\$	18,241,725	\$	451,883	\$_	16,072,936		(1,716,906)
		General revent Other reventu Unrestricted i	e	stment earning	gs			196,265 212,926
		Total gener	al re	evenues			-	409,191
Change in net position							(1,307,715)	
		Net position (d	lefic	it), beginning	of y	ear	-	(14,731,232)

Net position (deficit), end of year \$ (16,038,947)

# HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds June 30, 2024

<u>ASSETS</u>	_	General	<u> </u>	Special Revenue	 EIA	_	Total Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents - restricted Due from other governmental units Due from other funds Prepaid expenses and other assets	\$	4,548,573 2,204,131 - 49,724 36,382	\$	- - 221,716 -	\$ - - 54,099 -	\$	4,548,573 2,204,131 221,716 103,823 36,382
Total assets	\$_	6,838,810	\$	221,716	\$ 54,099	\$	7,114,625
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued expenses Due to other governmental units Due to other funds Unearned revenue Total liabilities	\$	1,212,677 54,099 47,789 1,314,565	\$	49,724 49,724	\$ 9,930 - 44,169 54,099	\$	1,212,677 9,930 103,823 91,958 1,418,388
Fund balances: Nonspendable Restricted Unassigned Total fund balances	-	36,382 2,204,131 3,283,732 5,524,245		171,992 - 171,992	 -0-	-	36,382 2,376,123 3,283,732 5,696,237
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$_	6,838,810	\$	221,716	\$ 54,099	\$	7,114,625

#### Exhibit D

# HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2024

Total fund balance - Governmental Funds	\$	5,696,237
Amounts reported for Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position 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 \$28,617,675, and the accumulated depreciation is \$3,243,149.		25,374,526
Long-term liabilities, including net pension and OPEB obligations, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(22,307,286)
Long-term liabilities, including notes payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(26,113,056)
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		7,751,347
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	_	(6,440,715)
Net position (deficit) of Governmental Activities	\$	(16,038,947)

# HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	EIA Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Local S State Federal Intergovernmental	\$ 859,433 \$ 12,194,371	36,570 \$ 89,866 1,246,399	2,505,730	\$ 896,003 14,789,967 1,246,399 -
Total revenues all sources	13,053,804	1,372,835	2,505,730	16,932,369
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Instruction	8,236,607	321,674	72,234	8,630,515
Support services	6,412,887	456,108	17,471	6,886,466
Community services	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	1,641	-	1,641
Debt services:				
Principal payments	470,000	-	-	470,000
Interest and other charges	1,465,506	-	-	1,465,506
Capital outlay	167,549	564,347	-	731,896
Total expenditures	16,752,549	1,343,770	89,705	18,186,024
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE	'S			
OVER EXPENDITURES	(3,698,745)	29,065	2,416,025	(1,253,655)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES	) 2,416,025			2 416 025
Operating transfers in Operating transfers out	2,410,025	-	(2,416,025)	2,416,025 (2,416,025)
Operating transfers out			(2,410,023)	(2,410,023)
Total other financing sources (uses)	2,416,025		(2,416,025)	
Net changes in fund balance	(1,282,720)	29,065	-0-	(1,253,655)
FUND BALANCE, July 1, 2023	6,806,965	142,927	-0-	6,949,892
FUND BALANCE, June 30, 2024	5,524,245 \$	171,992 \$	-0-	\$5,696,237

# HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Total net changes in fund balance - Governmental Funds	\$	(1,253,655)
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 assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay		
(\$744,221), less disposals, exceeds depreciation (\$598,409) in the period.		145,812
Amortization of bond premium is recognized over the original life of the bonds in the Statement of Net Position.		52,495
Repayment of long-tern notes is an expenditure in the Governmental Funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.		470,000
Governmental Funds report certain non-employer OPEB contributions as revenue. However, in the Statement of Activities, such contributions are not recorded as revenue.		1,641
Governmental Funds report pension and OPEB contributions as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of pension and OPEB benefits earned net of employer contributions is reported as pension and OPEB expense. This is the amount by which		
the costs of benefits earned (\$2,488,241) exceeds employer contributions (\$1,764,233).	_	(724,008)
Change in net position of Governmental Activities	\$_	(1,307,715)

# I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of High Point Academy, Inc. ("the School") conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") as applicable to governments. The Government Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

# A. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

High Point Academy, Inc. is a nonprofit organization incorporated in the State of South Carolina and organized under the South Carolina Charter School Act of 1996. The School began operations in August 2014. The School operates within the South Carolina Public Charter School District ("the District"). The School serves 1,232 students in kindergarten through twelfth grade in Spartanburg County, South Carolina. A charter school is an independent public school, governed by an independent Board of Directors ("the Board"). To encourage innovation, charter schools operate free from a number of state laws and regulations. An initial charter is granted for a five-year period, renewable every five to ten years thereafter.

Charter schools are funded similarly to other public schools in that state and local funds are allocated for each enrolled student. Charter schools may charge for selected additional costs consistent with those permitted by school districts. Because charter schools receive local, state, and federal funds, they may not charge tuition.

The School is considered a component unit of the South Carolina Public Charter School District. A component unit, although a legally separate entity, is, in substance, part of the District's operations. The School has no component units for which it is considered to be financially accountable.

#### B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Government-Wide Financial Statements include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities which report information on the School as a whole, except for fiduciary funds, if any. Eliminations have been made to minimize the effect of internal activities upon revenues and expenses. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: 1) charges paid by the recipient of goods or services offered by the program, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements report detailed information about the School. The focus of Governmental Financial Statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds, if any, are aggregated and presented in a single column.

The accounts of the government are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

#### C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

# I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

#### C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation, Continued

Governmental Funds 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 current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current 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 are recorded only when payment is due. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the School.

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 School, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. All general revenues and other receipts that are not allocated by law or contractual agreement to other funds are accounted for in the General Fund. General operating expenditures and the capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund. This is a budgeted fund, and any fund balance is considered a resource available for use.
- The Special Revenue Fund accounts for specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. Money in this fund is expended according to the provisions of general statutes applicable to charter schools.
- The Special Revenue Education Improvement Act ("EIA") Fund is used to account for the revenue from the South Carolina Education Improvement Act of 1984 which is legally required by the state to be accounted for as a specific revenue source.

The School reports no non-major Governmental Funds at June 30, 2024.

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources and Net Position or Fund Balance

#### 1) Deposits and Investments

The School's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

#### 2) Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements.

#### 3) Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between the School, vendors and revenue sources for goods provided or services rendered. Amounts due from individuals, organizations or other governmental units are recorded as receivables at year-end. All receivables are considered fully collectible; therefore, no allowance has been made for doubtful accounts. Amounts due to individuals, vendors or other governmental units are recorded as payables at year-end.

# I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources and Net Position or Fund Balance, Continued

#### 4) Capital Assets

Capital assets include building improvements, vehicles, and equipment. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of five to fifteen years.

#### 5) Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as unearned revenue.

#### 6) Long-term Obligations

In the Government-Wide Financial Statements, long-term debt and long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable Governmental Activities Statement of Net Position. In the Fund Financial Statements, governmental fund types recognize principal and interest payments as expenditures of the current period and report the face amount of debt issued as other financing sources.

#### 7) Compensated Absences

Vacation is noncumulative, and employees are not paid for unused vacation days. Sick pay is nonvesting. Due to these policies and other uncertainties, there is no vested or accumulated vacation or sick pay that is expected to be paid after year end.

#### 8) Pension Plan

In Government-Wide Financial Statements, pensions are required to be recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting, regardless of the amount recognized as pension expenditures on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The School recognizes a net pension liability ("NPL"), which represents the School's proportionate share of the excess of the total pension liability ("TPL") over the fiduciary net position of the qualified pension plan, measured as of the School's fiscal year-end. Changes in the NPL during the period are recorded as pension expense, or as deferred outflows or inflows of resources depending on the nature of the change, in the period incurred. Those changes in NPL that are recorded as deferred outflows or inflows of resources that arise from changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs and differences between expected or actual experience are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the respective qualified pension plan and recorded as a component of pension expense beginning with the period in which they are incurred. Projected earnings on qualified pension plan investments are recognized as a component of pension expense. Differences between projected and actual investment earnings are reported as deferred outflows or inflows of resources and amortized as a component of pension expense.

#### 9) Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

In Government-Wide Financial Statements, postemployment benefits other than pensions ("OPEB") are required to be recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting, regardless of the amount recognized as OPEB expenditures on the modified accrual basis of accounting. For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plans. For this purpose, the plans recognize benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources and Net Position or Fund Balance, Continued

#### 10) Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net 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 will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. School contributions to the pension and OPEB plans subsequent to the measurement date and the net difference between expected and actual experience in the pension and OPEB plans are included as deferred outflows of resources. These deferred charges are either (a) recognized in the subsequent period as a reduction of the net pension and OPEB liability (which includes pension and OPEB contributions made after the measurement date) or (b) amortized in a systematic and rational way to pension and OPEB expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net 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 will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension and OPEB plan investments are included as deferred inflows of resources. These deferred credits are amortized in a systematic and rational way as a reduction to pension and OPEB expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

#### 11) Fund Equity

In the Fund Financial Statements, fund balance classifications depict the nature of the net resources reported in the Governmental Funds. Individual Governmental Funds may include nonspendable resources and amounts that are restricted, committed, or assigned, or any combination of these classifications. The General Fund also includes unassigned amounts. The School considers that committed amounts are reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of these unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

The School's policy is to apply expenditures against nonspendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year by adjusting journal entries. First, nonspendable fund balances are determined. Then restricted fund balances for specific purposes, if any, are determined. Then any remaining fund balance amounts for the non-general funds are classified as restricted fund balance. The School has no restricted fund balances in its non-general funds. Committed fund balance amounts are established by the School's Board through motions passed at School Board meetings. The School has no committed fund balance amounts. Assigned fund balance amounts are established by the School has no assigned fund balance amounts.

**Nonspendable Fund Balance -** includes amounts which cannot be spent. This includes items that may not be in spendable form or that may be legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The School's nonspendable fund balance represents amounts not in spendable form.

**Restricted Fund Balance** - includes amounts that have constraints placed upon the use of the resources either by an external party or imposed by law through a constitutional provision or enabling legislation. The School has \$2,204,131 restricted under terms of loan agreements, as further described at Note III. A. below. The School also has \$171,992 restricted for its food service program.

**Committed Fund Balance -** includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by a formal action of the School's Board.

**Assigned Fund Balance -** includes amounts that are constrained by the School's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. Assignments of fund balance are established by the School's administration.

# I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, Continued

#### D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources and Net Position or Fund Balance, Continued

#### 11) Fund Equity, continued

**Unassigned Fund Balance** - is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The General Fund should be the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other Governmental Funds, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance.

# 12) Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflows and liabilities plus deferred inflows. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Outstanding debt, which has not been spent, is included in the same net position component as the unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

# 13) Fair Value

The fair value measurement and disclosure framework provides for a three-tier fair value hierarchy that gives highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the School can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology, other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability either directly or indirectly and include:
  - Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets.
  - Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets.
  - Inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
  - Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3 Inputs to the valuation methodology that are unobservable for an asset or liability and include:
  - Fair value is often based on developed models in which there are few, if any, observable inputs.

# 14) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenditures, or expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets for all Governmental Funds are adopted on the modified accrual basis for accounting, which is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end, and the School does not employ encumbrance accounting.

Each budget is prepared by function and object as dictated by the State of South Carolina adopted Program Oriented Budgeting and Accounting System and for management control purposes. The School's policies allow funds to be transferred between functions. However, the total budget cannot be increased beyond that level without the approval of the School's Board. The legal level of control is at the fund level. During the year, the School revised the budget. The administration has discretionary authority to make transfers between appropriation accounts.

#### III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

#### A. Deposits and Investments

At June 30, 2024, the School's carrying amount of deposits was \$6,752,704, and the bank balance was \$6,433,351, all of which was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") or collateralized. The School had no investments at June 30, 2024.

Cash equivalent balances of \$2,119,802 at June 30, 2024, are held by a trustee and are restricted under the terms of loan agreements for the periodic payment of interest on such loans. Cash equivalent balances of \$71,168 at June 30, 2024, are held by a trustee and are restricted under the terms of a loan agreement for authorized property repair and replacement costs. Cash equivalent balances of \$13,161 at June 30, 2024, are held by a trustee and agreement for specified uses.

Custodial credit risk for cash deposits and investments is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School's deposits or investments might not be recovered. The School does not have a formal deposit policy for credit risk but follows the investment policy statutes of the State of South Carolina.

The School is authorized to invest in securities as allowed by South Carolina statute. Those investments are restricted to:

- 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 that the same are secured by the Savings Association Insurance Fund of 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 certificates 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); and
- 6) Repurchase agreements.

The School does not have a formal policy limiting investment maturities that would help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

The School places no limit on the amount the School may invest in any one issuer. Investments issued by or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds are exempt from concentration of credit risk disclosures.

# III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, Continued

#### B. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land \$	8,333,253 \$	\$	\$	8,333,253
	8,333,253	-0-	-0-	8,333,253
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	17,351,697	-	-	17,351,697
Building improvements	743,882	662,248	-	1,406,130
Land improvements	388,550	16,511	-	405,061
Equipment	868,830	65,462	-	934,292
Vehicles	187,243	-		187,243
	19,540,202	744,221	-0-	20,284,423
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	1,691,456	437,631	-	2,129,087
Building improvements	190,456	67,127	-	257,583
Land improvements	51,751	26,178	-	77,929
Equipment	599,700	54,590	-	654,290
Vehicles	111,378	12,881		124,259
	2,644,741	598,407	-0-	3,243,148
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	16,895,461	145,814	-0-	17,041,275
Governmental Activities capital assets, net\$	25,228,714 \$	145,814 \$	<u>-0-</u> \$	25,374,528
Depreciation was charged to functions/prog	rams as follows	:		
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction		\$	478,726	
Support			119,681	
Total depreciation expense - Governmental	Activities	\$	598,407	

# C. Due to/From Other Funds

Interfund balances at June 30, 2024, consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

Fund	Receivable		Payable
General Fund	\$ 49,724	\$	54,099
Special Revenue Funds:			
Special Projects Fund	-		49,724
EIA Fund	54,099		-
	\$ 103,823	_\$	103,733

# III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, Continued

#### C. Due to/From Other Funds, Continued

The General Fund receivable is a result of the Special Revenue Fund owing the General Fund for claims that were filed but not yet received. The General Fund payable is a result of the General Fund owing the EIA Fund for amounts received for state claims on behalf of the EIA Fund.

The EIA Fund transferred \$2,416,025 to the General Fund during the year to align funding within the fund from which the majority of the School's expenditures are made.

#### D. Long-term Debt

Changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2024, were as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Series 2018A Bonds	\$ <u>25,785,000</u> \$	-	<u>\$ (470,000)</u> <u>\$</u>	25,315,000	\$ 495,000
Total	\$\$	-0-	<u>\$ (470,000)</u>	25,315,000	\$ 495,000
Premium on bonds issued, net of a	ccumulated amort	ization	_	798,056	
Total long-term obligations at end	ofyear		\$	26,113,056	
\$26,645,000 SC Jobs Economic Development Authority Bonds, issued 2018, due in annual installments of \$100,000 to \$1,825,000 beginning 2021 through 2049,					
interest payable semi-annually at :	5.00% - 5.75%		\$	25,315,000	
			\$	25,315,000	

Maturities of the notes outstanding at June 30, 2024, are as follows:

Year Ending		
June 30		
2025	\$ 49	95,000
2026	52	20,000
2027	54	45,000
2028	5′	70,000
2029	6	00,000
Thereafter	22,58	85,000
Total	\$25,3	15,000

Interest expense for the year ended June 30, 2024, was \$1,458,638.

# III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS, Continued

#### D. Long-term Debt, continued

In December 2018, the School borrowed \$26,895,000 from South Carolina Jobs - Economic Development Authority ("the Authority") evidenced by a loan agreement. The Authority issued Educational Facilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2018 in connection with this loan agreement. These bonds pay interest semi-annually at 5.00% to 5.75% and are subject to mandatory redemption. The repayment provisions of the loan agreement are identical to the bond requirements.

Covenants contained in the loan agreement limit the School's ability to incur additional debt or grant security interests in its assets; require periodic financial reporting; and require the School to maintain minimum levels of net income available for debt service, as defined, in comparison with maximum annual debt service and to maintain a minimum specified working capital ratio. Other customary covenants, representations, conditions, and default provisions for such a loan agreement are present. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School is in compliance with all debt covenants.

#### E. Lease Obligations

The School entered into lease agreements for copiers with monthly payments of approximately \$3,200 over three years. The School follows the guidance of GASB Statement #87. The statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities that previously were classified as operating leases. A lessee entity is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible asset representing the lessee's right to use the leased asset, for long-term lease obligations. The School analyzed its leases and determined that, due to terms and materiality, they did not meet the criteria for recognition as a long-term lease obligation and Right of Use Asset.

# IV. OTHER INFORMATION

#### A. Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School maintains a \$1,000,000 per occurrence general liability policy and a \$2,000,000 per occurrence errors and omissions policy with a commercial carrier.

The School carries commercial coverage for all other risks of loss. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year, and claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past two fiscal years.

#### B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

The School participates in the State of South Carolina's retirement plans, which are administered by the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority ("PEBA"), which was created July 1, 2012, and administers the various retirement systems and retirement programs managed by its Retirement Division. PEBA has an 11member Board of Directors ("the PEBA Board") appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as custodian, co-trustee and co-fiduciary of the systems and the trust funds. The Retirement System Investment Commission, created by the General Assembly in 2005, has exclusive authority to invest and manage the retirement trust funds' assets. The Commission, an eight-member Board, serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary for the assets of the retirement trust funds. By law, the State Fiscal Accountability Authority ("SFAA"), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the actuary of the Systems.

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

For purposes of measuring the NPL, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Systems and additions to/deductions from the Systems fiduciary net position have been determined on the accrual basis of accounting as they are reported by the Systems in accordance with GAAP. For this purpose, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Benefit and refund expenses are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

PEBA issues an Annual Comprehensive Financial Report ("ACFR") containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the Systems' Pension Trust Funds. The ACFR is publicly available through PEBA's website at <u>www.peba.sc.gov</u>, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223. PEBA is considered a division of the primary government of the state of South Carolina and, therefore, retirement trust fund financial information is also included in the comprehensive annual financial report of the state.

**Plan Descriptions** – The South Carolina Retirement System ("SCRS"), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established July 1, 1945, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-1-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement and other benefits for teachers and employees of the State and its political subdivisions. SCRS covers employees of state agencies, public school districts and participating charter schools, public higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government, and first-term individuals elected to the South Carolina General Assembly.

The State Optional Retirement Program ("State ORP") is a defined contribution plan that is offered as an alternative to SCRS to newly hired state, public higher education institution and public school district employees, as well as first-term individuals elected to the South Carolina General Assembly. State ORP participants direct the investment of their funds into an account administered by one of four third-party service providers.

**Plan Membership** – Membership requirements are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. A brief summary of the requirements under each system is presented below:

**SCRS** – Generally, all employees of covered employers are required to participate in and contribute to the system as a condition of employment. This plan covers general employees and teachers and first-term individuals elected to the South Carolina General Assembly. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. An employee member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

**State ORP** – As an alternative to membership in SCRS, newly hired state, public higher education institution, and public school district employees, as well as first-term individuals elected to the South Carolina General Assembly have the option to participate in the State ORP. Contributions to the State ORP are at the same rates as SCRS. A direct remittance is required from the employer to the member's account with the ORP service provider for the employee contribution and a portion of the employer contribution (5%). A direct remittance is also required to SCRS for the remaining portion of the employer contribution and an incidental death benefit contribution, if applicable, which is retained by SCRS.

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans, Continued

**Plan Benefits** – Benefit terms are prescribed in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. PEBA does not have the authority to establish or amend benefit terms without a legislative change in the Code of Laws. Key elements of the benefit calculation include the benefit multiplier, years of service, and average final compensation/current annual salary. A brief summary of benefit terms for each system is presented below:

**SCRS** – A Class Two member who has separated from service with at least five or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 65 or with 28 years credited service regardless of age. A member may elect early retirement with reduced pension benefits payable at age 55 with 25 years of service credit. A Class Three member who has separated from service with at least eight or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension upon satisfying the Rule of 90 requirement that the total of the member's age and the member's creditable service equals at least 90 years. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a reduced deferred annuity at age 60 if they satisfy the five- or eight-year earned service requirement, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program.

The annual retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of 1% or \$500 every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase. Members who retire under the early retirement provisions at age 55 with 25 years of service are not eligible for the benefit adjustment until the second July 1 after reaching age 60 or the second July 1 after the date they would have had 28 years of service credit had they not retired.

**Funding Policy** – Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, SCRS contribution requirements must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period for the financing of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability ("UAAL") over a period that does not exceed the number of years scheduled in state statute. The Retirement Funding and Administration Act of 2017 increased but also established a ceiling for SCRS employee contribution rates. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased to a capped rate of 9.00% for SCRS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017, for SCRS by two percentage points and further scheduled employer contribution rates to increase by a minimum of one percent increase in the SCRS employer contribution rates that was scheduled to go into effect beginning July 1, 2020. In accordance with the legislative funding schedule, employer contribution rates will continue to rise by 1 percentage point each year until reaching 18.56% for SCRS and 21.24% for PORS but may be increased further if the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year. The Board shall increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the amortization period set in the statute.

Pension reform legislation modified the statute such that the employer contribution rates for SCRS and PORS to be further increased, not to exceed one-half of one percent in any one year, if necessary, in order to improve the funding of the plans. The statute set rates intended to reduce the unfunded liability of SCRS and PORS to the maximum amortization period of 20 years from 30 years over a ten-year schedule, as determined by the annual actuarial valuations of the plan. Finally. Under the revised statute, the contribution rates for SCRS and PORS may not be decreased until the plans are at least 85% funded.

As noted above, both employees and the School are required to contribute to the plans at rates established and as amended by the PEBA. The School's contributions are actuarially determined but are communicated to and paid by the School as a percentage of the employees' annual eligible compensation.

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans, Continued

**Contribution Summary** – Required employer and employee contribution rates for the past three years are as follows:

	SCRS and State ORP Rates			
	2024	2023	2022	
Employer Contribution Rate:^				
Retirement*	18.41%	17.41%	16.41%	
Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	
_	18.56%	17.56%	16.56%	
Employee Contribution Rate	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	

^ Calculated on earnable compensation as defined in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

\* Of the rate for the State ORP Plan, 5% of earnable compensation must be remitted by the employer directly to the ORP service provider to be allocated to the member's account with the remainder of the employer contribution remitted to the SCRS.

The required contributions and percentages of amounts contributed by the School to the plans for the past three years were as follows:

Year Ended	SCRS Col	SCRS Contributions St		Contributions
June 30,	Required	% Contributed	Required	% Contributed
2024 \$	1,149,010	100% \$	151,270	100%
2023	1,073,438	100%	124,577	100%
2022	903,817	100%	124,600	100%

In an effort to help offset a portion of the burden of the increased contribution requirement for employers, the State General Assembly ("State") funded 1 percent of the SCRS contribution increases for the year ended June 30, 2021. The State's budget appropriated these funds directly to the PEBA for the South Carolina Retirement System Trust Fund. The amount of funds appropriated by the State (non-employer contributing entity) for the year ended June 30, 2023, (measurement date) to the School was approximately \$25,161 for the SCRS.

The School recognized contributions (on-behalf benefits) from the State of approximately \$25,161 for the year ended June 30, 2023. These contributions by the State are recognized as intergovernmental revenues and pension expenditures in the School's governmental fund financial statements.

Eligible payrolls of the School covered under the plans for the past three years were as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	SCRS Payroll	State ORP Payroll	Total Payroll
2024 \$	6,190,790	\$ 1,115,564 \$	7,306,354
2023	6,112,973	991,858	7,104,831
2022	5,457,831	1,077,850	6,535,681

# IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans, Continued

Actuarial Assumptions – Actuarial valuations of the ongoing plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and future salary increases. Amounts determined regarding the net pension liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. An experience report on the Systems was most recently issued for the period ending June 30, 2019.

The June 30, 2023, TPL, NPL, and sensitivity information shown in this report were determined by the consulting actuary, Gabriel, Roeder, Smith and Company ("GRS") and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2022. The TPL was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year end, June 30, 2023, using generally accepted actuarial principles. There was no legislation enacted during the 2023 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for any of the systems.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the total pension liability as of June 30, 2023:

	<u>SCRS</u>
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return*	7.00%
Projected salary increases*	3.0% to 11.0% (varies by service)
Benefit adjustments	lesser of 1% or \$500 annually

\*Includes inflation at 2.25%

The post-retiree mortality assumption is dependent upon the member's job category and gender. The base mortality assumptions, the 2020 Public Retirees of South Carolina Mortality table ("2020 PRSC"), was developed using the Systems' mortality experience. These base rates are adjusted for future improvement in mortality using 80% of Scale UMP projected from the year 2020.

Assumptions used in the determination of the June 30, 2023, TPL are as follows:

Former Job Class	Males	Females
Educators	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 95%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 94%
General Employees and Members of the General Assembly	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 97%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 107%

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans, Continued

**Long-Term Expected Rate of Return** – The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon 20-year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected rate of return represents assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach primarily based on consensus expectations and market-based inputs. Expected returns are net of investments fees.

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2023 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the following table. For actuarial purposes, the 7.00% assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the total pension liability includes a 4.75% real rate of return and a 2.25% inflation component.

Allocation / Exposure	Policy Target	Expected Arithmetic Real <u>Rate of Return</u>	Long Term Expected Portfolio Real <u>Rate of Return</u>
Public Equity	46.0%	6.62%	3.04%
Bonds	26.0%	0.31%	0.08%
Private Equity	9.0%	10.91%	0.98%
Private Debt	7.0%	6.16%	0.43%
Real Assets:			
Real Estate	9.0%	6.41%	0.58%
Infrastructure	3.0%	6.62%	0.20%
Total Expected Return	100.0%		5.31%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
Total Expected Nominal Return			7.56%

**Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions** – The NPL is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's TPL determined in accordance with GASB No. 67 less that system's fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of June 30, 2023, for SCRS are presented below:

System	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employers' Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
SCRS	\$ 58,464,402,454	\$ 34,286,961,942	\$ 24,177,440,512	58.6%

The TPL is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the Systems' financial statements. The NPL is disclosed in accordance with the requirement of GASB No. 67 in the Systems' notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information. Liability calculations performed by the Systems' actuary for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of GASB Nos. 67 and 68 are not applicable for other purposes, such as determining the plans' funding requirements.

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans, Continued

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

At June 30, 2024, the School reported a liability of \$13,263,949 for its proportionate share of the PEBA's NPL. The NPL was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the TPL used to calculate the NPL was determined based on the most recent actuarial valuation report as of July 1, 2022, that was projected forward to the measurement date. The School's proportion of the NPL was based on a projection of the School's long-term share of contributions to the plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating South Carolina state and local governmental employers, actuarially determined. At the June 30, 2023, measurement date, the School's proportion was 0.054861%, which was an increase of 0.0002708% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School recognized pension expense of \$1,999,387 for its proportionate share of the PEBA's pension expense. At June 30, 2024, the School reported its proportionate share of the PEBA's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between expected and actual	_			
experience	\$	230,285	\$	36,783
Assumption changes		203,223		-
Net difference between projected and actual				
earnings on pension plan investments		1,303,647		1,321,802
Changes in proportionate share and differences				
between employer contributions and proportionate				
share of total plan employer contributions		838,861		-
School contributions subsequent to the				
measurement date	_	1,300,280	_	-
	\$_	3,876,296	\$_	1,358,585

\$1,300,280 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from School contributions to the PEBA subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to the PEBA will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources		
2025	\$ 780,680		
2026	(61,496)		
2027	506,026		
2028	(7,779)		
	\$ 1,217,431		

# IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans, Continued

**Discount Rate** – The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, the system's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

**Pension Liability Sensitivity** - The following table presents the School's proportionate share of NPL, calculated using the discount rate disclosed in the preceding paragraph, as well as what the School's proportionate share of the NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	Discount				
Asset Class	1	% Decrease (6.00%)	_	Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
School's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability:	\$	17,138,287	\$	13,263,949	\$ 10,043,733

**Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position** - Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the plans administered by PEBA is available in the separately issued CAFR containing financial statements and required supplementary information for the SCRS. The CAFR is publicly available through the PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223.

#### C. Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Funds

The PEBA is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the state's employee insurance programs, other post-employment benefits trusts, and retirement systems.

The Laws of the State and the policies and procedures specified by the State for State agencies are applicable to all activities of the PEBA. By law, the SFAA also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions in administering the State Health Plan and other postemployment benefits ("OPEB"). See Note IV. B. for more details on the PEBA and the SFAA.

PEBA – Insurance Benefits issues audited financial statements and required supplementary information for the OPEB Trust Funds. This information is publicly available through the PEBA – Insurance Benefits' link on PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA – Insurance Benefits, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223. PEBA is considered a division of the primary government of the State of South Carolina and, therefore, OPEB Trust fund financial information is also included in the comprehensive annual financial report of the state.

**Plan Descriptions** – The Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Funds ("OPEB Trusts") collectively refers to the South Carolina Retiree Health Insurance Trust Fund ("SCRHITF") and the South Carolina Long-Term Disability Insurance Trust Fund ("SCLTDITF"), which were established by the State of South Carolina as Act 195, which became effective in May 2008. The SCRHITF was created to fund and account for the employer costs of the State's retiree health and dental plans. The SCLTDITF was created to fund and account for the employer costs of the State's Basic Long-Term Disability Income Benefit Plan.

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### C. Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Funds, Continued

#### Plan Descriptions, continued

In accordance with Act 195, the OPEB Trusts are administered by the PEBA – Insurance Benefits, and the State Treasurer is the custodian of the funds held in trust. The PEBA Board has been designated as the Trustee.

The OPEB Trusts are cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plans. Article 5 of the State Code of Laws defines the two plans and authorizes the Trustee to at any time adjust the plans, including its benefits and contributions, as necessary to insure the fiscal stability of the plans. In accordance with the South Carolina Code of Laws and the annual Appropriations Act, the State provides post-employment health and dental and long-term disability benefits to retired State and school district employees and their covered dependents.

**Plan Benefits** – The SCRHITF is a healthcare plan that covers retired employees of the State of South Carolina, including all agencies and public-school districts. The SCRHITF provides health and dental insurance benefits to eligible retirees. Generally, retirees are eligible for the health and dental benefits if they have established at least ten years of retirement service credit. For new hires beginning employment May 2, 2008, and after, retirees are eligible for benefits if they have established 25 years of service for 100% employer funding and 15-24 years of service for 50% employer funding.

The SCLTDITF is a long-term disability plan that covers employees of the State of South Carolina, including all agencies and public school districts and all participating local governmental entities. The SCLTDITF provides disability payments to eligible employees that have been approved for disability. Since the employer contribution/premium paid and the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability ("NOL") and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to the SCLTDITF are not material to the School, no SCLTDITF OPEB amounts have been recorded in these financial statements, and only limited note disclosures have been provided related to these benefits.

**Funding Policy** – Section 1-11-710 of the South Carolina Code of Laws of 1976, as amended, requires the postemployment and long-term disability benefits to be funded through non-employer and employer contributions for active employees and retirees to the PEBA – Insurance Benefits.

The SCRHITF is funded through participating employers that are mandated by State statute to contribute at a rate assessed each year by the Department of Administration Executive Budget Office on active employee covered payroll. The covered payroll surcharge for the year ended June 30, 2022, was 6.25%. The South Carolina Retirement System collects the monthly covered payroll surcharge for all participating employers and remits it directly to the SCRHITF. Other sources of funding for the SCRHITF include the implicit subsidy, or age-related subsidy inherent in the healthcare premiums' structure. The implicit subsidy represents a portion of the health care expenditures paid on behalf of the employer's active employees. For purposes of GASB Statement No. 75, this expenditure on behalf of the active employee is reclassified as a retiree health care expenditure so that the employer's contributions towards the plan reflect the underlying age-adjusted, retiree benefit costs. Non-employer contributions consist of an annual appropriation by the General Assembly and the statutorily required transfer from PEBA – Insurance Benefits' reserves. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact it has had on the PEBA – Insurance Benefits' reserves, the General Assembly has indefinitely suspended the statutorily required transfer until further notice. The SCRHITF is also funded through investment income.

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### C. Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Funds, Continued

#### **Funding Policy, continued**

The covered payroll surcharge rates for the past three years were as follows:

	Year Ended June 30,			
	2024	2023	2022	
Employer Contribution Rate:^	6.35%	6.25%	6.25%	

^ Calculated on earnable compensation as defined in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.

The required payroll surcharge, percentages of amounts contributed, and eligible payroll by the School covered by the SCRHITF for the past three years were as follows:

Year Ended		Contributions			
June 30,		Required	% Contributed		Eligible Payroll
2024	\$	463,953	100%	\$	7,306,354
2023		444,052	100%		7,104,836
2022		408,480	100%		6,535,681

The State (via state appropriations) and the PEBA – Insurance Benefits (via state statute to transfer amounts above 140% of incurred but not reported claims) contributed to the SCRHITF on behalf of the School approximately \$1,579 for the year ended June 30, 2022 (measurement period). The contributions from these non-employer contributing entities are recognized as state revenues and intergovernmental expenditures in the School's governmental fund financial statements.

In accordance with part (b) of paragraph 69 of GASB Statement No. 75, participating employers should recognize revenue in an amount equal to the employer's proportionate share of the change in the collective NOL arising from contributions to the OPEB plan during the measurement period from non-employer contributing entities for purposes other than the separate financing of specific liabilities to the OPEB plan. Therefore, employers should classify this revenue in the same manner as it classifies grants from other entities.

For purposes of measuring the NOL, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPEB Trusts, and additions to and deductions from the OPEB Trusts fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the OPEB Trusts. For this purpose, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Therefore, benefit and administrative expenses are recognized when due and payable. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### C. Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Funds, Continued

Actuarial Assumptions – Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The Schedule of the School's Contributions, presented as required supplementary information following the Notes to the Financial Statements, presents multi-year trend information about the School's NOL, funded status of the OPEB Plan, and the School's contributions to the OPEB Plan.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plans (as understood by the employer and plan participants) and include the types of benefits provided at the time the valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point.

The total OPEB liability ("TOL"), NOL, and sensitivity information were determined by the consulting actuary and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2022. The TOL was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the OPEB plan's fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, using generally accepted actuarial principles.

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation for SCRHITF:

Valuation Date:	June 30, 2022
Actuarial Cost Method:	Individual Entry - Age Normal
Inflation:	2.25%
Investment Rate of Return:	2.75%, net of OPEB Plan investment expense; including inflation
Single Discount Rate:	3.86% as of June 30, 2023
Demographic Assumptions	Based on the experience study performed for the South
	Carolina Retirement Systems for the 5-year period ending
	June 30, 2019
Mortality:	For healthy retirees, the gender-distinct South Carolina
	Retirees 2020 Mortality Tables are used with multipliers based
	on plan experience; the rates are projected on a fully
	generational basis using 80% of ultimate rates of Scale MP-2019
	to account for future mortality improvements.
Health Care Trend Rate:	Initial trend starting at 6.00% and gradually decreasing to
	an ultimate trend rate of 4.00% over a period of 15 years
Aging Factors:	Based on plan specific experience.
<b>Retiree Participation:</b>	79% for retirees who are eligible for funded premiums
	59% participation for retirees who are eligible for partial funded premiums
	20% participation for retirees who are eligible for non-funded premiums
Notes:	The discount rate changed from 3.69% as of June 30, 2022, to 3.86% as of
	June 30, 2023.

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### C. Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Funds, Continued

**Long-term Expected Rate of Return** – The long-term expected rate of return represents assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach primarily based on consensus expectations and marketbased inputs. The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2018 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation. This information is summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Expected Arithmetic Real <u>Rate of Return</u>	Allocation Weighted Long- Term Expected Real <u>Rate of Return</u>
U.S. Domestic Fixed Income	80.00%	0.95%	0.76%
Cash	20.00%	0.35%	0.07%
Total	100.00%		0.83%
Expected Inflation			2.25%
Total Return			3.08%
Investment Return Assumption			2.75%

**OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB** – The NOL is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's TOL determined in accordance with GASB No. 74, less its fiduciary net position.

The following table represents the components of the NOL as of the June 30, 2023, measurement date, as well as the five prior years:

Fiscal Year Ending	Total OPEB Liability	Pla	n Fiduciary Net Position	 Net OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
June 30, 2023	\$ 14,749,639,155	\$	1,658,152,923	\$ 13,091,486,232	11.24%
June 30, 2022	\$ 16,835,502,593	\$	1,623,661,403	\$ 15,211,841,190	9.64%
June 30, 2021	\$ 22,506,597,989	\$	1,683,416,992	\$ 20,823,180,997	7.48%
June 30, 2020	\$ 19,703,745,672	\$	1,652,299,185	\$ 18,051,446,487	8.39%
June 30, 2019	\$ 16,516,264,617	\$	1,394,740,049	\$ 15,121,524,568	8.44%
June 30, 2018	\$ 15,387,115,010	\$	1,216,530,062	\$ 14,170,584,948	7.91%

#### SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE TRUST FUND

The TOL is calculated by the Trusts' actuary, and each Trust's fiduciary net position is reported in the Trust's financial statements. The NOL is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB No. 74 in the Trusts' notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information. Liability calculations performed by the Trusts' actuary are for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of GASB Nos. 74 and 75 and are not applicable for other purposes, such as determining the Trusts' funding requirements.

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### C. Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Funds, Continued

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

At June 30, 2024, the School reported a liability of \$9,043,337 for its proportionate share of the NOL for the SCRHITF. The NOL was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the TOL for the SCRHITF used to calculate the NOL was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, that was projected forward to the measurement date. The School's proportion of the NOL was based on a projection of the School's long-term share of contributions to the SCRHITF relative to the projected contributions of all participating South Carolina state and local governmental employers, actuarially determined. At the June 30, 2023, measurement date, the School's proportion was 0.069078%, which was an increase of 0.002584% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School recognized OPEB expense of \$479,680 for its proportionate share of the PEBA's OPEB expense for SCRHITF. At June 30, 2024, the School reported its proportionate share of the PEBA's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to SCRHITF from the following sources:

		ferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Net difference between expected and actual	-		_		
experience	\$	159,993	\$	2,060,771	
Assumption changes		1,814,199		2,905,514	
Net difference between projected and actual					
earnings on OPEB plan investments		90,821		-	
Changes in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of total plan employer contributions		1,346,085		115,845	
School contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date	-	463,593	_		
	\$	3,874,691	\$	5,082,130	

\$463,953 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the School's contributions subsequent to the measurement date to the SCRHITF will be recognized as a reduction of the NOL in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to the SCRHITF will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) <u>of Resources</u>					
2025	\$ (26,445)					
2026	(138,368)					
2027	(441,140)					
2028	(763,657)					
Thereafter	(301,421)					
	\$_(1,671,031)					

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### C. Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Funds, Continued

**Discount Rate** – The single discount rate of 3.86% was used to measure the TOL for the SCRHITF. The accounting policy for this plan is to set the single discount rate equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. Due to the plan's investment and funding policies, the difference between a blended discount rate and the municipal bond rate would be less than several basis points (several hundredths of one percent).

**OPEB Liability Sensitivity** – The following table presents the School's proportionate share of the SCRHITF's NOL calculated using a single discount rate of 3.86%, as well as what the School's NOL would be if it were calculated using a single discount rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher:

Discount							
te 1% Increase 5%) (4.86%)							
12 227 \$ 7 727 151							
4	3,337 \$ 7,727,151						

Regarding the sensitivity of the SCRHITF's NOL to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates, the following table presents the School's proportionate share of the SCRHITF's NOL, calculated using the assumed trend rates as well as what the School's NOL would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher:

		1% Decrease	-	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase	
School's proportionate share of the SCRHITF net OPEB liability	\$	7,509,050	\$	9.043.337	\$ 11.014.564	

**OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position** – Detailed information regarding the fiduciary net position of the OPEB Plans administered by PEBA is available in the separately issued financial statements and required supplementary information for the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority, Insurance Benefits and Other Post-Employment Benefits Trust Funds. This information is publicly available through the Insurance Benefits' link on the PEBA's website at www.peba.sc.gov, or a copy may be obtained by submitting a request to PEBA – Insurance Benefits, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, SC 29223.

#### D. Commitments and Contingencies

The School participates in a number of federal and state assisted programs. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The amount of program expenditures that may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time. Based on prior experience, the School's management believes such disallowances, if any, would be immaterial.

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION, Continued

#### E. Other Matter

In December 2019, an outbreak of novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") originated in China and spread to other countries, including the U.S. In March 2020, the World Health Organization characterized COVID-19 as a pandemic. In response to the pandemic, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("the CARES Act") which introduced aid to affected organizations. Follow-up legislation to the CARES Act provides funding to state schools and other entities for COVID-19 related expenditures. The School determined its eligibility for funding under various programs, applied for, and received additional funding through several programs, including ESSER I, ESSER II, ESSER III, and GEER Fund.

#### F. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the School has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through October 31, 2024, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no such events requiring recording or disclosure for the year ended June 30, 2024.

### HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability June 30, 2024

Year	School's proportion of the net pension liability	School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	School's covered- employee payroll	School's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of the covered- employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2024	0.054861%	\$ 13,263,949	\$ 7,104,826	186.69%	58.60%
2023	0.052153%	\$ 12,643,101	\$ 6,535,681	193.45%	57.10%
2022	0.051845%	\$ 11,219,963	\$ 6,103,364	183.83%	60.70%
2021	0.045486%	\$ 11,622,597	\$ 5,450,852	213.23%	50.70%
2020	0.043433%	\$ 9,917,654	\$ 5,067,636	195.71%	54.40%
2019	0.039456%	\$ 8,840,726	\$ 4,654,603	189.94%	54.10%
2018	0.046371%	\$ 10,438,858	\$ 4,593,720	227.24%	53.30%
2017	0.021476%	\$ 4,587,242	\$ 3,319,314	138.20%	52.90%
2016	0.012891%	\$ 2,444,840	\$ 3,104,394	78.75%	57.00%

#### Note to Schedule:

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the preceding year (measurement date).

# HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Schedule of School Contributions - Pension Plan June 30, 2024

Year	Contractually required contributions	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	Contribution deficiency (excess)	School's covered- employee payroll	Contributions as percentage of covered- employee payroll
2024	\$ 1,300,280	\$ 1,300,280	\$ -0-	\$ 7,306,354	17.80%
2023	\$ 1,198,015	\$ 1,198,015	\$ -0-	\$ 7,104,826	16.86%
2022	\$ 1,028,417	\$ 1,028,417	\$ -0-	\$ 6,535,681	15.74%
2021	\$ 893,652	\$ 893,652	\$ -0-	\$ 6,103,364	14.64%
2020	\$ 793,910	\$ 793,910	\$ -0-	\$ 5,450,852	14.56%
2019	\$ 667,787	\$ 667,787	\$ -0-	\$ 5,067,636	13.18%
2018	\$ 556,309	\$ 556,309	\$ -0-	\$ 4,654,603	11.95%
2017	\$ 457,571	\$ 457,571	\$ -0-	\$ 4,593,720	9.96%
2016	\$ 311,741	\$ 311,741	\$ -0-	\$ 3,319,314	9.39%

### HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability June 30, 2024

SCRHITF Year	School's proportion of the net OPEB liability	sha	School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability		School's covered- employee payroll	School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of the covered- employee	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability
2024	0.069078%	\$	9,043,337	\$	7,104,836	127.28%	11.24%
2023	0.066494%	\$	10,104,962	\$	6,535,681	154.61%	9.64%
2022	0.065446%	\$	13,627,939	\$	6,103,364	223.29%	7.48%
2021	0.059134%	\$	10,674,542	\$	5,450,852	195.83%	8.39%
2020	0.057943%	\$	8,761,865	\$	5,067,636	172.90%	8.44%
2019	0.053974%	\$	7,648,432	\$	4,654,603	164.32%	7.91%
2018	0.058662%	\$	7,945,672	\$	4,593,720	172.97%	7.60%

#### Note to Schedule:

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the preceding year (measurement date).

# HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Schedule of School Contributions - OPEB Plan June 30, 2024

SCRHITF Year	r	ntractually equired tributions	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions		elation to the ontractually Contribution required deficiency			Contributions as percentage of covered- employee payroll
2024	\$	463,953	\$	463,953	\$	-0-	\$ 7,306,354	6.35%
2023	\$	444,052	\$	444,052	\$	-0-	\$ 7,104,836	6.25%
2022	\$	408,480	\$	408,480	\$	-0-	\$ 6,535,681	6.25%
2021	\$	381,460	\$	381,460	\$	-0-	\$ 6,103,364	6.25%
2020	\$	340,678	\$	340,678	\$	-0-	\$ 5,450,852	6.25%
2019	\$	306,592	\$	306,592	\$	-0-	\$ 5,067,636	6.05%
2018	\$	256,003	\$	256,003	\$	-0-	\$ 4,654,603	5.50%

REVENUES	Budget	 Actual	Variance Favorable <u>(Unfavorable)</u>
1000 Revenue from local sources			
1500 Earnings on investments			
1510 Interest on investments	5 75,000	\$ 212,926	\$ 137,926
1700 Pupil activities	2 500	25.0.02	22.462
1730 Pupil organization membership dues and fees	3,500	35,963	32,463
1740 Student fees	50,000	55	(49,945)
1790 Other pupil activity income	315,000	415,866	100,866
1900 Other revenue from local sources			
1900 Other revenue from local sources 1910 Rentals	106.962	147 207	40 425
	106,862	147,297	40,435
1920 Contributions and donations from private sources	3,000	23,043	20,043
1990 Miscellaneous local revenue			
1999 Revenue from other local sources	7,500	24,283	16,783
1999 Revenue nom oner local sources	7,500	 24,203	10,785
Total local sources	560,862	859,433	298,571
	500,002	 000,100	270,571
3000 Revenue from state sources			
3100 Restricted state funding			
3103 State aid to classrooms	14,718,047	12,137,345	(2,580,702)
	,,,,	,,	(_,_ ,, , , , , , _ )
3130 Special programs			
3181 Retiree insurance (no carryover provision)	190,550	-	(190,550)
3300 State aid to classrooms - Education Finance Act (EF	FA)		
3392 NBC excess EFA formula	-	31,865	31,865
3900 Other state revenue			
3993 PEBA on-behalf		 25,161	25,161
Total state sources	14,908,597	 12,194,371	(2,714,226)
TT ( 1 11	15 460 450	12.052.004	(0.415.655)
Total revenues all sources	15,469,459	 13,053,804	(2,415,655)

EXPENDITURES	_	Budget	 Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
100 Instruction				
110 General instruction				
111 Kindergarten programs				
100 Salaries	\$	404,538	\$ 409,516	\$ (4,978)
200 Employee benefits		192,842	187,864	4,978
300 Purchased services		-	135	(135)
400 Supplies and materials		3,500	3,441	59
112 Primary programs				
100 Salaries		637,334	1,228,674	(591,340)
200 Employee benefits		295,820	576,362	(280,542)
300 Purchased services		-	10,091	(10,091)
400 Supplies and materials		6,000	16,926	(10,926)
113 Elementary programs				
100 Salaries		1,634,807	1,429,223	205,584
200 Employee benefits		789,767	680,784	108,983
300 Purchased services		28,500	8,890	19,610
400 Supplies and materials		40,334	21,479	18,855
114 High school programs				
100 Salaries		883,994	1,091,593	(207,599)
200 Employee benefits		411,025	505,921	(94,896)
300 Purchased services		8,100	15,326	(7,226)
400 Supplies and materials		25,000	26,325	(1,325)
115 Career and Technology Education programs				
100 Salaries		292,907	198,336	94,571
200 Employee benefits		164,132	103,199	60,933
400 Supplies and materials		40,000	311	39,689
120 Exceptional programs				
126 Speech handicapped				
100 Salaries		-	21,952	(21,952)
200 Employee benefits		-	13,298	(13,298)
127 Learning disabilities				~~~~
100 Salaries		445,773	376,550	69,223
200 Employee benefits		327,928	313,941	13,987
300 Purchased services		5,000	6,899	(1,899)
400 Supplies and materials		17,000	19,374	(2,374)

	 Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable <u>(Unfavorable)</u>
<ul><li>129 Coordinated Early Intervening Services (CEIS)</li><li>100 Salaries</li><li>200 Employee benefits</li></ul>	\$ 51,750 \$ 41,003	- :	\$ 51,750 41,003
<ul><li>130 Preschool programs</li><li>139 Early childhood programs</li><li>100 Salaries</li><li>200 Employee benefits</li></ul>	-	12,588 2,596	(12,588) (2,596)
<ul><li>140 Special programs</li><li>141 Gifted and talented academic</li><li>100 Salaries</li><li>200 Employee benefits</li></ul>	53,592 40,000	106,790 49,617	(53,198) (9,617)
145 Homebound 300 Purchased services	8,000	5,655	2,345
<ul> <li>148 Gifted and talented artistic</li> <li>100 Salaries</li> <li>200 Employee benefits</li> <li>300 Purchased services</li> <li>400 Supplies and materials</li> </ul>	430,000 185,290 2,000 28,535	402,543 175,525	27,457 9,765 2,000 28,535
<ul><li>149 Other special programs</li><li>100 Salaries</li><li>200 Employee benefits</li><li>400 Supplies and materials</li></ul>	- - -	15,202 5,658 66,872	(15,202) (5,658) (66,872)
<ul> <li>160 Other exceptional programs</li> <li>162 Limited english proficiency</li> <li>100 Salaries</li> <li>200 Employee benefits</li> <li>400 Supplies and materials</li> </ul>	61,637 29,257 2,500	68,954 32,735 779	(7,317) (3,478) 1,721
<ul> <li>170 Summer school programs</li> <li>175 Instructional programs beyond regular school day</li> <li>100 Salaries</li> <li>200 Employee benefits</li> <li>400 Supplies and materials</li> </ul>	40,000 12,184 1,000	18,542 4,669 1,682	21,458 7,515 (682)

190 Instructional pupil activity	,210 ,000
	-
300 Purchased services \$ 5,000 \$ (210) \$ 5	-
Total instruction 7,653,049 8,236,607 (583	,558)
200 Support services	
210 Pupil services	
211 Attendance and social work services	
	(350)
	(434)
212 Guidance services	
100 Salaries 171,493 138,494 32	,999
	,864
	,624)
400 Supplies and materials 500 -	500
213 Health services	
100 Salaries 78,540 66,506 12	,034
200 Employee benefits         34,744         25,379         9	,365
300 Purchased services 5,000 10,033 (5	,033)
	,000
215 Exceptional program services	
	,529
220 Instructional staff services	
221 Improvement of instruction curriculum development	
	,408
200 Employee benefits 52,984 185,367 (132	,383)
300 Purchased services - 8,932 (8	,932)
222 Library and media services	
	,082)
	,157)
	,000
	,914)

		Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
223 Supervision of special programs				
100 Salaries	\$	229,565 \$	329,021	\$ (99,456)
200 Employee benefits	·	113,642	149,873	(36,231)
224 Improvement of instruction inserv and staff training	ıg			
200 Employee benefits		-	1,556	(1,556)
300 Purchased services		-	2,578	(2,578)
400 Supplies and materials		1,000	1,000	-
600 Other objects		-	506	(506)
230 General administrative services				
231 Board of education				
200 Employee benefits		96,965	122,953	(25,988)
300 Purchased services		68,000	113,492	(45,492)
318 Audit services		10,000	12,000	(2,000)
400 Supplies and materials		5,000	5,655	(655)
600 Other objects		124,776	49,858	74,918
232 Office of the Superintendent				
300 Purchased services		-	274,592	(274,592)
400 Supplies and materials		-	19,503	(19,503)
233 School administration				
100 Salaries		933,893	797,423	136,470
200 Employee benefits		422,586	348,770	73,816
300 Purchased services		65,000	-	65,000
400 Supplies and materials		18,000	6,247	11,753
600 Other objects		14,000	11,955	2,045
250 Finance and operations services				
252 Fiscal services				
100 Salaries		-	84,979	(84,979)
200 Employee benefits		-	37,780	(37,780)
300 Purchased services		358,172	419,545	(61,373)
400 Supplies and materials		-	12,116	(12,116)
600 Other objects		5,000	11,494	(6,494)
253 Facilities acquisition and construction				
520 Construction services		-	652,410	(652,410)
530 Improvements other than buildings		-	15,349	(15,349)
540 Equipment		-	59,627	(59,627)

	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable <u>(Unfavorable)</u>
254 Operation and maintenance of plant			
100 Salaries	\$ 360,693 \$	\$ 409,733	\$ (49,040)
200 Employee benefits	179,692	202,924	(23,232)
300 Purchased services	177,500	282,441	(104,941)
321 Public util (excl gas, oil, elect & oth heating fuels		-	32,500
400 Supplies and materials	90,000	297,055	(207,055)
470 Energy (incl gas, oil, elect & oth heating fuels)	250,000		250,000
500 Capital outlay	13,000	326	12,674
255 Student transportation (state mandated)			
300 Purchased services	20,000	12,152	7,848
400 Supplies and materials	10,000	2,072	7,928
256 Food services			
100 Salaries	40,973	34,145	6,828
200 Employee benefits	22,549	20,661	1,888
300 Purchased services	3,000	-	3,000
400 Supplies and materials	6,500	13,185	(6,685)
600 Other objects	-	3,411	(3,411)
258 Security			
100 Salaries	70,000	31,100	38,900
200 Employee benefits	21,322	8,970	12,352
300 Purchased services	80,000	-	80,000
400 Supplies and materials	4,000	12,914	(8,914)
500 Capital outlay	5,000	92	4,908
260 Central support services			
263 Information services		(aa. )	
100 Salaries	66,950	62,524	4,426
200 Employee benefits	31,981	47,025	(15,044)
300 Purchased services	37,500	36,203	1,297
400 Supplies and materials	-	840	(840)
600 Other objects	-	1,818	(1,818)
266 Technology and data processing services	10( (00	120 202	(10 (10)
100 Salaries	126,690	139,303	(12,613)
200 Employee benefits	61,749	66,146	(4,397)
300 Purchased services	42,000	33,872	8,128
400 Supplies and materials	40,000	32,066	7,934
500 Capital outlay	77,500	78,218	(718)

	-	Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable <u>(Unfavorable)</u>
270 Support services - pupil activity				
271 Pupil service activities				
100 Salaries	\$	- \$	- ) +	
200 Employee benefits		12,184	6,036	6,148
300 Purchased services		62,900	75,339	(12,439)
400 Supplies and materials		53,560	82,709	(29,149)
600 Other objects		149	3,753	(3,604)
660 Pupil activity	-	174,025	122,153	51,872
Total support services	_	5,507,493	6,580,436	(1,072,943)
500 Debt services				
610 Redemption of principal		470,000	470,000	-
620 Interest		1,458,637	1,458,638	(1)
690 Other objects	_	10,000	6,868	3,132
Total debt services	-	1,938,637	1,935,506	3,131
Total expenditures	_	15,099,179	16,752,549	(1,653,370)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Interfund transfers, From (To) other funds				
5230 Transfer from Special Revenue EIA Fund	_		2,416,025	2,416,025
Total other financing sources (uses)	-		2,416,025	2,416,025
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	\$_	370,280	(1,282,720) \$	§ <u>(1,653,000)</u>
FUND BALANCE, July 1, 2023			6,806,965	
FUND BALANCE, June 30, 2024		\$	5,524,245	

REVENUES	Title I (201/202)	<u> </u>	IDEA (203/204)	Н	Preschool landicapped (205/206)	CATE (207/208)	(	Adult Education EA Projects) (243)		Other Designated Restricted tate Grants <sup>*</sup> (900s)	Other Special Revenue Programs* (200s/800s)	Total
1000 Revenue from local sources 1600 Food services 1610 Lunch sales to pupils	\$ -	\$	-	\$	- \$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 32,376 \$	32,376
1900 Other revenue from local sources 1930 Special needs transportation-Medicaid	-		-					-		-	 4,194	4,194
Total local sources	-		-		-			-		-	 36,570	36,570
3000 Revenue from state sources 3130 Special programs 3135 Reading coaches	-		-		-	-		-		52,156	-	52,156
3187 Teacher supplies (no carryover)	-		-		-	-		-		33,250	-	33,250
<ul><li>3900 Other state revenue</li><li>3994 PEBA nonemployer contributions</li><li>3999 Revenue from other state sources</li></ul>	-		-		- -			-		1,641 2,819	 -	1,641 2,819
Total state sources	-		-		-				_	89,866	 	89,866

\* See Schedule 7 for a listing of LEA subfund codes for each program

	Title I (201/202)	IDEA (203/204)	Preschool Handicapped (205/206)	CATE (207/208)	Adult Education (EA Projects) (243)	Other Designated Restricted State Grants* (900s)	Other Special Revenue Programs* (200s/800s)	Total
4000 Revenue from federal sources								
4200 Occupational education 4210 Perkins, Title I-CATE-basic state grants \$	-	\$ -	\$ - \$	15,485	\$ - 5	\$ - \$	- \$	15,485
4300 Elementary and Secondary Educ Act of 1965 (ESEA)								
4310 Title I, Basic State Grant (carryover prov)	15,918	-	-	-	-	-	45,420	61,338
4341 Lang instr ltd english prof/immig, Title III	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,784	2,784
4351 Supporting effective instruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,233	30,233
4500 Programs for children with disabilities								
4510 Individ with Disabil Educ Act (IDEA)	-	171,970	-	-	-	-	-	171,970
4900 Other federal sources								
4931 ARP IDEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,331	2,331
4937 ARP Homeless children & youth	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
4974 ESSER III	-	-	-	-	-	-	352,942	352,942
4990 Other federal revenue								
4999 Revenue from other federal sources							608,316	608,316
Total federal sources	15,918	171,970		15,485			1,043,026	1,246,399
Total revenues all sources	15,918	171,970		15,485		89,866	1,079,596	1,372,835

\* See Schedule 7 for a listing of LEA subfund codes for each program

EXPENDITURES	Title I (201/202)	IDEA (203/204)	Preschool Handicappeo (205/206)	d CATE (207/208)	Adult Education (EA Projects) (243)	Other Designated Restricted State Grants (900s)	Other Special Revenue Programs (200s/800s)	Total
100 Instruction 110 General instruction								
<ul><li>111 Kindergarten programs</li><li>400 Supplies and materials</li></ul>	\$ - 3	6 -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - 3	\$ 2,819 \$	- \$	2,819
<ul><li>112 Primary programs</li><li>100 Salaries</li><li>200 Employee benefits</li></ul>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,835 (354)	1,835 (354)
300 Purchased services	3,649	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,649
113 Elementary programs	5 202							5 202
300 Purchased services 400 Supplies and materials	5,383	-	-	-	-	33,250	25,424	5,383 58,674
115 Career and Technology Educ programs				2 200				2 200
300 Purchased services 400 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	2,200 13,285		-	12,714	2,200 25,999
120 Exceptional programs 127 Learning disabilities 100 Salaries	-	172,097	-	-	-	-	2,331	174,428
<ul><li>140 Special programs</li><li>149 Other special programs</li><li>300 Purchased services</li></ul>	-	-	-	-	-	_	44,527	44,527

	_	Title I (201/202)	IDEA (203/204)	Preschool Handicapped (205/206)	CATE (207/208)	Adult Education (EA Projects) (243)	Other Designated Restricted State Grants (900s)	Other Special Revenue Programs (200s/800s)	Total
<ul><li>160 Other exceptional programs</li><li>162 Limited english proficiency</li><li>400 Supplies and materials</li></ul>	\$_	<u>\$</u>		\$ <u> </u>		\$ <u> </u>	\$	2,514 \$	2,514
Total instruction	_	9,032	172,097		15,485		36,069	88,991	321,674
<ul> <li>200 Support services</li> <li>210 Pupil services</li> <li>211 Attendance and social work services</li> <li>100 Salaries</li> <li>212 Guidance services</li> <li>300 Purchased services</li> <li>213 Health services</li> </ul>		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 20,105	1,000 20,105
400 Supplies and materials		-	-	-	-	-	-	4,194	4,194
<ul> <li>220 Instructional staff services</li> <li>221 Improvement of instr curriculum develop</li> <li>100 Salaries</li> <li>300 Purchased services</li> </ul>		-	(127)	- -	- -	- -	52,156 -	12,705 5,810	64,861 5,683
223 Supervision of special programs 300 Purchased services		-	-	-	-	-	-	166,191	166,191

		Title I 201/202)		IDEA (203/204)	Н	Preschool andicapped (205/206)	CATE 207/208)		Adult Education EA Projects) (243)	]	Other Designated Restricted tate Grants (900s)		Other Special Revenue Programs (200s/800s)	Total	_
224 Improvement of instruction inserv and staff training 300 Purchased services	\$	_	\$	_	\$	- \$	_	\$	- \$		_	\$	27,493 \$	27,493	
400 Supplies and materials	Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	- -	-	Ψ	- -	•	-	Ψ	1,474	1,474	
230 General administrative services															
233 School administration															
100 Salaries		-		-		-	-		-		-		25,000	25,000	
300 Purchased services		-		-		-	-		-		-		1,536	1,536	
250 Finance and operations services															
254 Operation and maintenance of plant															
400 Supplies and materials		-		-		-	-		-		-		35,295	35,295	
500 Capital outlay		-		-		-	-		-		-		4,509	4,509	
256 Food services															
100 Salaries		-		-		-	-		-		-		6,779	6,779	
200 Employee benefits		-		-		-	-		-		-		3,768	3,768	
300 Purchased services		-		-		-	-		-		-		601,080	601,080	
260 Central support services															
263 Information services															
300 Purchased services		-		-		-	-		-		-		39,601	39,601	

	_	Title I (201/202)	IDEA 03/204)	]	Preschool Handicapped (205/206)		CATE (207/208)	Adult Education CA Projects) (243)		Other Designated Restricted State Grants (900s)	F P	Other Special Revenue rograms 00s/800s)		Total
266 Technology/data processing services 300 Purchased services 400 Supplies and materials	\$	5,564 \$ 1,322	-	\$	- \$	5	-	\$ - 9	\$	- 5	5	- 5,000	5	5,564 6,322
Total support services	_	6,886	 (127)		-	_	-	 -	-	52,156		961,540	1	1,020,455
<ul><li>410 Intergovernmental expenditures</li><li>419 Payments to PEBA nonemployer contrib</li><li>720 Transits</li></ul>			 -				-	 	_	1,641		-		1,641
Total intergovernmental expenditures	_		 -				-	 	_	1,641		-		1,641
Total expenditures	_	15,918	 171,970		-	_	15,485	 		89,866	1	,050,531	1	1,343,770
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURDES (USES)</b>														
Interfund transfers, from (to) other funds 420-710 Transfer to General Fund (excludes indirect cost	t) _		 -				-	 	_					-
Total other financing sources (uses)			 -		-		-	 	_	-		-		-
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES		-0-	 -0-		-0-		-0-	 -0-		-0-		29,065		29,065
FUND BALANCE, July 1, 2023		-0-	 -0-		-0-		-0-	 -0-		-0-		142,927		142,927
FUND BALANCE, June 30, 2024	\$	-0\$	 -0-	\$	-0\$	5_	-0-	\$ -0	\$_	-05	5	171,992	5	171,992

## HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Special Revenue Fund Schedule of Program Classifications For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

LEA Subfund Code	Program	 Revenue	Revenue Code
OTHER REST	RICTED STATE GRANTS		
935 917 994 818	Reading coaches Teacher supplies (no carryover) PEBA nonemployer contributions Closed school fund	\$ 52,156 33,250 1,641 2,819	3135 3187 3994 3999
OTHER SPECI	AL REVENUE PROGRAMS	\$ 89,866	
802 280 237 264 267 230 263 218 802	Lunch sales to pupils Special needs transportation-Medicaid Title I, Basic State Grant (carryover prov) Lang instr ltd english prof/immig, Title III Supporting effective instruction ARP IDEA ARP Homeless children & youth ESSER III USDA meal reimbursements	\$ $\begin{array}{r} 32,376\\ 4,194\\ 45,420\\ 2,784\\ 30,233\\ 2,331\\ 1,000\\ 352,942\\ 608,316\end{array}$	1610 1930 4310 4341 4351 4931 4937 4974 4999
		\$ 1,079,596	

## HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Special Revenue Fund Summary Schedule for Designated State Restricted Grants For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

					Special Revenue Interfund Other Fund			Special Revenue	
]	Revenue				ŗ	Fransfers		Transfers	Fund
Subfund	Code	Programs	 Revenues	Expenditures	_	In/(Out)	-	In/(Out)	Unearned
935	3135	Reading coaches	\$ 52,156	\$ 52,156	5	-	\$	- \$	_
917	3187	Teacher supplies (no carryover)	33,250	33,250		-		-	-
994	3994	PEBA nonemployer contributions	1,641	1,641		-		-	-
818	3999	Closed school fund	2,819	2,819	_	-	_	-	-
			\$ 89,866	\$ 89,866	5_	-0-	\$	-0\$	-0-

## HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Education Improvement Act Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - All Programs For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

## REVENUES

3000 Revenue from state sources		
3500 Education improvement act		
3502 ADEPT	\$	1,400
3503 State aid to classrooms		2,416,025
3519 Grade 10 assessments		792
3526 Refurbishment of science kits		3,571
3528 Industry certifications/credentials		10,000
3529 Career and Technology Education		56,470
3535 Reading coaches		6,284
3557 Summer reading program		2,149
3595 EEDA - supplies and materials		3,438
3599 Other EIA		5,601
		-,
Total state sources		2,505,730
Total revenues all sources	_	2,505,730
EXPENDITURES		
100 Instruction		
110 General instruction		
113 Elementary programs		
100 Salaries		1,401
400 Supplies and materials		4,363
114 High school programs		
300 Purchased services		10,000
115 Career and Technology Education programs		
300 Purchased services		1,323
400 Supplies and materials		55,147
Total instruction		72,234
200 Support services		
220 Instructional staff services		
221 Improvement of instruction curriculum development		
100 Salaries		6,284
		-,

#### HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Education Improvement Act Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - All Programs For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

270 Support services - pupil activity		
271 Pupil service activities		
660 Pupil activities	\$ 11,	187
Total support services	17,	471
Total expenditures	89,	705
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Interfund transfers, from (to) other funds		
420-710 Transfer to General Fund (excludes indirect costs)	(2,416,	025)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,416,	025)
EXCESS/DEFICIENCY OF REVENUES OVER		
EXPENDITURES	-0-	
FUND BALANCE, July 1, 2023	-0-	
	φ	
FUND BALANCE, June 30, 2024	\$	

## HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Education Improvement Act Summary Schedule by Program For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

PROGRAM	Revenues	<u>.</u>	Expenditure	<u>s</u>	EIA Interfund Transfers In/(Out)	_	Other Fund Transfers In/(Out)	EIA Fund Unearned
3500 Education Improvement Act								
3502 ADEPT	\$ 1,400	\$	1,400	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
3503 State aid to classrooms	2,416,025		-		-		(2,416,025)	-
3518 Adoption list of formative assessment	792		792		-		-	-
3519 Grade 10 assessments	3,571		3,571		-		-	792
3526 Refurbishment of science kits	10,000		10,000		-		-	2,227
3528 Industry certifications/credentials	56,470		56,470		-		-	-
3529 Career and Technology Education	6,284		6,284		-		-	41,150
3535 Reading coaches	2,149		2,149		-		-	-
3557 Summer reading program	3,438		3,438		-		-	-
3599 Other EIA	5,601	_	5,601		-	_	-	 
TOTALS	\$ 2,505,730	\$	89,705	\$	-0-	\$_	(2,416,025)	\$ 44,169

# HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Schedule of Due to State Department of Education/Federal Government

Program	Grant or Project Number and FY	Revenueto SCDE or& SubfundFederal		Amount Due to SCDE or Federal Government	Status of Amounts Due to Grantors		
Grade 10 assessments	EIA	3519/319	Unspent allocation	\$	3,309.77	Unpaid as of 10/31/24	
Adoption list of formative assessment	EIA	3518/318	Unspent allocation		6,619.97	Unpaid as of 10/31/24	
				\$	9,929.74		

# HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

#### Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

<i>Financial Statements</i> Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
<ul> <li>Internal control over financial reporting:</li> <li>Material weakness(es) identified?</li> <li>Significant weakness(es) identified that are not considered to be material</li> </ul>	Yes <u>X</u> No
weakness(es)?	Yes <u>X</u> No
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes <u>X</u> No
Federal Awards	
<ul> <li>Internal control over major programs:</li> <li>Material weakness(es) identified?</li> <li>Significant weakness(es) identified that are not considered to be material</li> </ul>	Yes <u>X</u> No
weakness(es)?	Yes <u>X</u> No
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	Yes <u>X</u> No
Identification of major programs:	
AL Numbers	Name of Federal Cluster or Program
84.425D, 84.425U	Education Stabilization Fund under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	\$750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	<u>X</u> Yes <u>No</u>

Schedule 12 Page 2 of 2

#### HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

**Section II - Financial Statement Findings** 

None.

Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None.

Schedule 13

#### HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Schedule of Prior Year Findings For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Section I - Financial Statement Findings

None.

## HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

			Pass	
LEA	Federal Grantor/	Assistance	Through	
Subfund	Pass-Through Grantor	Listing	<b>Grantor's</b>	Total
Code	Program Title	Number	Number	Expenditures
	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
	Passes through South Carolina Public Charter School District			
	Special education cluster:			
203	IDEA	84.027	N/A	\$ 15,918
230	ARP IDEA	84.027X	N/A	2,331
	Total special education cluster:			18,249
201	Title I	84.010	N/A	171,970
207	CATE	84.048	N/A	15,485
237	Title I - Targeted School Improvement	84.010A	N/A	45,420
267	Title II - Supporting Effective Instruction	84.367	N/A	30,233
263	ARP Homeless children & youth	84.425W	N/A	1,000
264	English Language Acq State Grants - Title III Lang Instr	84.365	N/A	2,784
218	ESSER III	84.425U	N/A	352,942
-10		0.1.1200	1.011	
	TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			638,083
	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	Passed through South Carolina Department of Education:			
	Cash assistance:			
802	National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A	608,316
002		10.555	14/11	000,510
	TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			608,316
	TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE EXPENDED			\$ 1,246,399

None of the above amounts were passed through to subrecipients.

See accompanying notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

#### HIGH POINT ACADEMY, INC. SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

#### (1) **Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal award activity of the School under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2024. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of *Title 2* U.S. Code of Federal Regulations *Part 200*, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards ("Uniform Guidance"). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the School, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the School.

#### (2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented such that expenditures are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, whereby certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

#### (3) <u>Relationship to Combined Financial Statements</u>

Federal financial assistance revenues are reported in the School's financial statements as federal revenues in the Special Revenue Fund.

### (4) <u>Relationship to Federal Financial Reports</u>

Amounts reported in the accompanying schedule agree with the amounts reported in the related federal financial reports except for timing differences relating to revenues and expenditures received or made subsequent to the filing of federal financial reports.

#### (5) Indirect Cost Rate

The School has elected not to use the 10% de minimus cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.



# MARTIN - SMITH

& COMPANY CPAs

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON OTHER MATTERS AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH <u>GOVERNMENT</u> <u>AUDITING</u> <u>STANDARDS</u>

Board of Directors High Point Academy, Inc. Spartanburg, South Carolina

We have audited the financial statements of High Point Academy, Inc. ("the School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and have issued our report thereon dated October 31, 2024. 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining assurance about whether the School's financial statements are free of 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 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 disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

A deficiency in 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 combination of deficiencies in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency or a combinati 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 the 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. 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.

#### **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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering the School's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Martin Smith and Company CPAS PA

October 31, 2024

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

**REQUIRED BY UNIFORM GUIDANCE** 

Board of Directors High Point Academy, Inc. Spartanburg, South Carolina

#### **Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

#### **Opinion on Each Major Federal Program**

We have audited the compliance of High Point Academy, Inc. ("the School") with the types of compliance requirements described in the <u>U.S. Office of Management and Budget Compliance Supplement</u> that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. The School's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

In our opinion, the School complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

#### Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS"); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of *Title 2* U.S. Code of Federal Regulations *Part 200*, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, ("Uniform Guidance"). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the School and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for Compliance**

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the School's federal programs.

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#### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the School's compliance based on our audit. 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 GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists.

The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the School's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 School's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of the School's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that were not identified.

Board of Directors High Point Academy, Inc. Page 3

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance, Continued**

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Martin Smith and Company CPAS PA

Martin Smith & Company CPAs, PA Greenville, South Carolina October 31, 2024