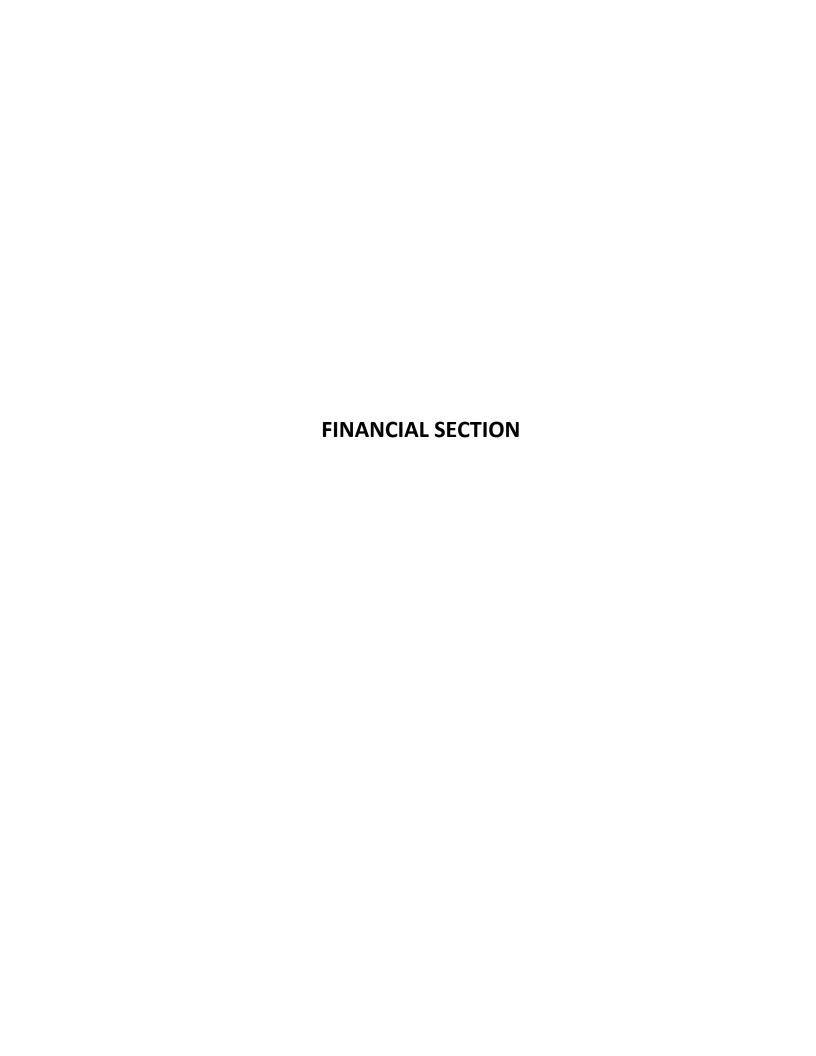
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Board of Brookhaven Innovation Academy Norcross, Georgia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of **Brookhaven Innovation Academy** (the "Academy") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of Brookhaven Innovation Academy, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the General Fund Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (GAAP Basis) on page 28, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability – Teachers Retirement System of Georgia on page 29, and the Schedule of Contributions – Teachers Retirement System of Georgia on page 30, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 23, 2020 on our consideration of the Academy'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 Academy's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mauldin & Jerkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia October 23, 2020

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

	Governme	ental
	Activiti	es
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,	659,322
Restricted cash	1,	396,672
Due from other governments		325,245
Security deposit		500
Capital assets (nondepreciable)	3,	576,676
Capital assets (depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation)	5,	136,312
Total assets	12,	094,727
		_
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension related items	2,	366,131
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,	366,131
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Accounts payable		41,509
Accrued expenses		598,324
Bonds payable, due in more than one year	11,	350,000
Note payable, due within one year		189,538
Note payable, due in more than one year		262,654
Net pension liability	3,	415,705
Total liabilities	15,	857,730
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension related items		123,321
Total deferred inflows of resources		123,321
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	(1	240,340)
Unrestricted (deficit)	• •	279,853)
omestricted (denotif		213,0331
Total net position	\$ (1,	520,193)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS		Expenses	rating Grants and Contributions	Revenu	et (Expenses) les and Changes in Net Position
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES					
Instruction	\$	3,378,033	\$ 2,585,059	\$	(792,974)
Support services:					
School administration		898,645	-		(898,645)
Improvement of instructional services		404,163	-		(404,163)
Maintenance and operation of plant		291,921	-		(291,921)
Pupil services		191,968	63,295		(128,673)
Educational media services		185,938	51,168		(134,770)
Instructional staff training		42,677	118,197		75,520
Other support services		390,699	126,454		(264,245)
Student transportation		5,533	-		(5,533)
Federal grants administration		52,974	-		(52,974)
School nutrition services		3,089	-		(3,089)
Interest on long-term debt		713,087	-		(713,087)
Total governmental activities	\$	6,558,727	\$ 2,944,173		(3,614,554)
General revenues:					
State supplement					2,939,966
Interest income					21,125
Miscellaneous					170,052
Total general revenues					3,131,143
Change in net position					(483,411)
Net position (deficit) - beginning of fis	scal year				(1,036,782)
Net position (deficit) - end of fiscal ye	ar			\$	(1,520,193)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND June 30, 2020

	General Fund
<u>ASSETS</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash Due from other governments Security deposit	\$ 1,659,322 1,396,672 325,245 500
Total assets	\$ 3,381,739
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable Accrued expenditures	\$ 41,509 249,399
Total liabilities	290,908
FUND BALANCES	
Nonspendable: Security deposit Restricted for:	500
Debt service	1,231,117
Capital projects Unassigned	165,552 1,693,662
Total fund balance	3,090,831
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 3,381,739

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2020

Total fund balance - governmental fund		\$ 3,090,831
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources		
and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds. These assets consist of:		
Historical cost of capital assets	\$ 9,434,710	
Less accumulated depreciation	(721,722)	
Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		8,712,988
The net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period and		
is therefore not reported in governmental funds, along with related amounts.		
Net pension liability	(3,415,705)	
Deferred outflows of resources - pension items	2,366,131	
Deferred inflows of resources - pension items	(123,321)	(1,172,895)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and		
therefore are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.		
Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:		
Note payable	(452,192)	
Bonds payable	(11,350,000)	
Accrued interest payable	(348,925)	 (12,151,117)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ (1,520,193)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUND FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	_	General Fund
REVENUES		
State funds	\$	5,337,410
Local funds		170,052
Federal funds		616,017
Interest income		21,125
Total revenues		6,144,604
EXPENDITURES		
Current:		
Instruction		2,614,580
Support services:		
School administration		757,277
Improvement of instructional services		404,163
Maintenance and operation of plant		291,921
Pupil services		191,968
Educational media services		185,938
Instructional staff training		42,677
Other support services		38,627
Student transportation		5,533
Federal grants administration		3,089
School nutrition services		52,974
Capital outlays		424,486
Debt service:		
Principal		950,000
Interest		371,287
Total expenditures	_	6,334,520
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures		(189,916)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		
Loan proceeds		452,192
Total other financing sources		452,192
Net change in fund balance		262,276
Fund balance - beginning of fiscal year		2,828,555
Fund balance - end of fiscal year	\$	3,090,831

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Total net change in fund balance - governmental fund	\$	262,276
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are: Capital outlay Depreciation expense	422,751 (275,365)	147,386
The net effect of the disposal of capital assets is to decrease net position.		(350,337)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(69,288)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. These are the differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items: Issuance of note payable Principal payments	(452,192) 950,000	497,808
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Change in interest expense	(341,800)	
Change in net pension liability and related items	(629,456)	(971,256)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	(483,411)

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF ACADEMY AND REPORTING ENTITY

REPORTING ENTITY

The Brookhaven Innovation Academy (the "Academy) is a not-for-profit organization organized under the laws of the State of Georgia. The Academy is approved to provide educational services to students from kindergarten to seventh grade. The governing body of the Academy is comprised of a ten member Board of Directors. The Academy operates under a charter with the State Charter School Commission of Georgia (the "Commission"), which is effective until June 30, 2021.

The Academy is located in Norcross, Georgia providing education for over 500 students in grades kindergarten through seventh grade.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Academy. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The Academy does not consider any of its activities to be business-type activities.

Government-Wide Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the financial activities of the overall Academy. Governmental activities generally are financed through intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Academy's governmental activities.

- Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Indirect expenses (expenses of the Academy related to the administration and support of the Academy's programs, such as office and maintenance personnel and accounting) are not allocated to programs.
- Program revenues include: (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs; and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

In the Statement of Net Position, equity is reported as net position and consists of net investment in capital assets, amounts restricted by outside parties for specific purposes (if any), and unrestricted amounts. The net investment in capital assets is calculated by taking the capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less any related long-term financing arrangements, and adding back any unspent bond or contract proceeds.

Fund Financial Statements:

The fund financial statements provide information about the Academy's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

The Academy reports only one major governmental fund:

 The General Fund is the Academy's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Academy.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING/MEASUREMENT FOCUS

The basis of accounting determines when transactions are reported on the financial statements. The government-wide governmental 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 at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. On an accrual basis, revenues are recognized in the fiscal year in which they are earned. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

The Academy uses funds to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain governmental functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Academy considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if they are collected within sixty days after fiscal year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured, and other long-term obligations which are recognized when due and payable. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term liabilities and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING/MEASUREMENT FOCUS (Continued)

The Academy funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program costs are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net positions available to finance the program. It is the Academy's policy to first apply grant resources to such programs, followed by cost-reimbursement grants, then general revenues.

The State of Georgia reimburses the Academy for teachers' salaries and operating costs through the Quality Basic Education (QBE) Formula Earnings program. State of Georgia law defines the formula driven grant that determines the cost of an academic school year and the State of Georgia's share in this cost. Generally teachers are contracted for the school year (August 1 – May 31) and paid over a twelve month period; for the Academy, this period is August 1 through July 31. In accordance with the requirements of the enabling legislation of the QBE program, the State of Georgia reimburses the Academy over the same twelve month period in which teachers are paid, funding the academic school year expenditures. At June 30, the amount of teachers' salaries incurred but not paid until July of the subsequent year are accrued as the State of Georgia has only postponed the final payment of their share of the cost until the subsequent appropriations for cash management purposes. By June 30 of each year, the State of Georgia has a signed appropriation that includes this final amount, which represents the State of Georgia's intent to fund this final payment. Based on guidance in Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 33, paragraph 74, the State of Georgia recognizes its QBE liability for the July and August salaries at June 30, and the Academy recognizes the same QBE as a receivable and revenue, consistent with symmetrical recognition.

Grant revenues, state Quality Basic Education (QBE) revenue and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period if availability criteria is met. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

RESTRICTED CASH

Amounts that have been donated or loaned to the Academy for which the external resource provider has placed stipulations on the use of the funds have been presented on the governmental fund balance sheet as well as the statement of net position as restricted cash. Additionally, the cash received through the bond issuance has restrictions for future debt service needs and capital outlays for the facility improvements.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

RECEIVABLES

Receivables, which include amounts due from other governments, consist of amounts due from the various entities disclosed from information available. Receivables are recorded when either the asset or revenue recognition criteria has been met. Receivables recorded on the basic financial statements do not include any amounts which would necessitate the need for an allowance for uncollectible receivables.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets purchased, including capital outlay costs, are recorded as expenditures in the fund financial statements at the time of purchase (including ancillary charges). On the government-wide financial statements, all purchased capital assets are valued at cost. The Academy capitalizes assets in excess of \$1,000 with a useful life of greater than one year. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value on the date donated. Disposals are deleted at depreciated recorded cost. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of assets or materially extend the useful lives of the assets is not capitalized. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. Depreciation is used to allocate the actual or estimated historical cost of all capital assets over estimated useful lives.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Estimated Useful Life
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Buildings	30 years

LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as expenses in the period in which they occur.

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

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Academy does not report deferred inflows under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualify for reporting in this category.

The Academy also has deferred inflows and outflows related to the recording of changes in its net pension liability. Certain changes in the net pension liability are recognized as pension expense over time instead of all being recognized in the year of occurrence. Experience gains or losses result from periodic studies by the Academy's actuary which adjust the net pension liability for actual experience for certain trend information that was previously assumed, for example the assumed dates of retirement of plan members. These experience gains or losses are recorded as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. Changes in actuarial assumptions which adjust the net pension liability are also recorded as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into pension expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. Changes in the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability and the difference between the Academy's actual contributions towards the pension plan and the Academy's proportionate share of contributions are also reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources and are amortized over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. The difference between projected investment return on pension investments and actual return on those investments is also deferred and amortized against pension expense over a five-year period. Additionally, any contributions made by the Academy to the pension plan before year end but subsequent to the measurement date of the Academy's net pension liability are reported as deferred outflows of resources. These contributions will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the next fiscal year.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

It is the Academy's policy to permit employees to earn paid time off benefits. The unused paid time off does not vest with the employees and therefore, no liability is reported associated with the unused paid time off.

PENSIONS

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Teachers Retirement System of Georgia (TRS) and additions to/deductions from TRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FUND EQUITY

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as "fund balance." Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as "net position."

Fund Balance - The Academy recognizes that the maintenance of a fund balance is essential to the preservation of the financial integrity of the Academy and is fiscally advantageous for the Academy. The policy adopted establishes guidance concerning the desired level of fiscal year end fund balance to be maintained by the Academy and the management of fund balance levels and is applicable only to the General Fund of the Academy.

Fund balance is a measurement of available financial resources defined as the difference between total assets/deferred outflows and total liabilities/deferred inflows in each fund.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 54 distinguishes fund balance classified based on the relative strength of the constraints that control the purposes for which specific amounts can be spent. Beginning with the most binding constraints, fund balance amounts will be reported in the following classifications:

Non spendable – Fund balance reported as "non spendable" represents fund balance associated with inventory, prepaid items, long-term amounts of loans and notes receivable, property held for resale (however, if the use of the proceeds from the collection of receivables or sale of the property is restricted, committed, or assigned, then the receivables or property should be reported in those categories), and corpus of a permanent fund (legally/contractually required to be maintained).

Restricted – Fund balance reported as "restricted" represents amounts that can be spent only on the specific purposes stipulated by law or by the external providers of those resources (such as bond resolutions and covenants and grant agreements).

Committed – Fund balance reported as "committed" includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board. The Board as the highest level of decision making authority will have the sole authority to commit fund balance. Constraints can be removed or changed only by the Board through a formal resolution voted on by the Board. Actions to constrain resources should occur prior to the end of the Academy's fiscal year, though the exact amount may be determined subsequently.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FUND EQUITY (Continued)

Assigned – Fund balance reported as "assigned" represents amounts intended to be used for specific purposes, but not meeting the criteria to be reported as committed or restricted fund balance. The intent is expressed by the Board. If these funds should have a deficit fund balance, those deficits are required to be reported as unassigned fund balance. The Board will have the authority under this policy to assign funds for a particular purpose.

Unassigned – Fund balance reported as "unassigned" represents the residual classification of fund balance and includes all spendable amounts not contained within the other classifications.

If expenditures incurred exceed the amounts that have been restricted, committed, and assigned to a specific purpose and results in a negative residual amount for that specific purpose, amounts assigned to other purposes in that governmental fund are reduced to eliminate the deficit.

The Academy applies restricted resources first when an expenditure/expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted equity is available. If restricted resources are not available, the Academy's policy is to use committed first, then assigned funds, and lastly the unassigned.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 3: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The Academy annually adopts a budget for use of its allocated state and federal funds as outlined in the Georgia Department of Education defined allotment for the fiscal year. The budget will be prepared in accordance with provisions of the Quality Basic Education Act, OCGA Section 20-2-167. When the Academy tentatively adopts the budget, the budget will be advertised at least one time in a local newspaper of general circulation. At the next regular meeting of the Board of Directors, the budget will be revised as necessary and adopted as the upcoming (or current) fiscal year budget.

The following General Fund functions had excesses of actual expenditures over appropriations in the amount shown for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020:

Support services:

Pupil services	\$ 2,539
Federal grant adminsitration	1,301
Other support services	3,463

These expenditures in excess of appropriations were funded by proceeds from proceeds from the revenue bond proceeds.

NOTE 4: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

COLLATERALIZATION OF DEPOSITS

Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 45-8-12 provides that there shall not be on deposit at any time in any depository for a time longer than ten days a sum of money which has not been secured by surety bond, by guarantee of insurance, or by collateral. The aggregate of the face value of such surety bond and the market value of securities pledged shall be equal to not less than 110 percent of the public funds being secured after the deduction of the amount of deposit insurance. If a depository elects the pooled method (OCGA 45-8-13.1), the aggregate of the market value of the securities pledged to secure a pool of public funds shall be not less than 110 percent of the daily pool balance.

NOTE 4: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

COLLATERALIZATION OF DEPOSITS (Continued)

Custodial credit risk. Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the Academy will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State statutes require all deposits and investments (other than federal or state government instruments) to be covered by depository insurance or pledged securities. Amounts that exceed standard depository insurance limits are required to be collateralized either (1) individually by the financial institutions through pledged obligations of the U.S. Government, obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, obligations of the State of Georgia or other states, or obligations of counties, municipalities, or public authorities of the State of Georgia, or (2) participation in the State of Georgia Secure Deposit Program. As of June 30, 2020, all of the Academy's bank balances were insured and/or collateralized as defined by GASB and required by state statutes.

Acceptable security for deposits consists of any one of or any combination of the following:

- (1) Surety bond signed by a surety company duly qualified and authorized to transact business within the state of Georgia,
- (2) Insurance on accounts provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation,
- (3) Bonds, bills, notes, certificates of indebtedness or other direct obligations of the United States or of the state of Georgia,
- (4) Bonds, bills, notes, certificates of indebtedness or other obligations of the counties or municipalities of the state of Georgia,
- (5) Bonds of any public authority created by the laws of the state of Georgia, providing that the statute that created the authority authorized the use of the bonds for this purpose,
- (6) Industrial revenue bonds and bonds of development authorities created by the laws of the state of Georgia, and
- (7) Bonds, bills, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or other obligations of a subsidiary corporation of the United States government, which are fully guaranteed by the United States government both as to principal and interest or debt obligations issued by the Federal Land Bank, the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Farm Credit Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, and the Federal National Mortgage Association.

NOTE 4: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

INVESTMENTS

Credit Risk. State statutes authorize the Academy to invest in U.S. Government obligations; U.S. Government agency obligations; obligations of the State of Georgia; obligations of counties; municipal corporations and political subdivisions of the State of Georgia which are rated "AA" or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc.; negotiable certificates of deposit issued by any bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States of America or any national banking association; repurchase agreements when collateralized by the U.S. Government or agency obligations; and pooled investment programs sponsored by the State of Georgia for the investment of local government funds.

Operating funds of the Academy are currently maintained in public funds money market accounts with financial institutions.

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

At June 30, 2020, the investments held by the Academy were not rated.

The Academy reports the money market funds as restricted cash for financial reporting purposes.

Fair Value Measurement. The Academy categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Academy's investments are held in Wilmington US Money Market funds with a total fair value of \$1,396,672 that are all rated Level 1. The Wilmington US Money Market classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy is valued using prices quoted in active markets for that investment.

NOTE 5: RECEIVABLES

Intergovernmental receivables consist of grant reimbursements due from federal, state or other grantors for expenditures made but not yet reimbursed. The Georgia Department of Education is the main government agency that grants are due from as of June 30, 2020.

NOTE 6: CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in the capital assets during the fiscal year:

	Balances June 30, 2019	Additions	Deletions	Balances June 30, 2020
Governmental Activities				
Capital Assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 3,565,182	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,565,182
CIP	350,336	11,495	(350,337)	11,494
Total assets not depreciated	3,915,518	11,495	(350,337)	3,576,676
Capital Assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,976,803	330,531	-	5,307,334
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	469,975	80,725	-	550,700
Leasehold Improvements	371,309	-	(371,309)	-
Total assets depreciated	5,818,087	411,256	(371,309)	5,858,034
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(82,947)	(171,402)	-	(254,349)
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	(363,410)	(103,963)	-	(467,373)
Leasehold Improvements	(371,309)	-	371,309	-
Total accumulated depreciation	(817,666)	(275,365)	371,309	(721,722)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 8,915,939	\$ 147,386	\$ (350,337)	\$ 8,712,988

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction \$ 275,365

NOTE 7: RISK MANAGEMENT

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors or omissions; job related illness or injuries to employees; and acts of God.

The Academy has obtained commercial insurance for risk of loss associated with torts, assets, errors or omissions, job related illness or injuries to employees and acts of God. The Academy has neither significantly reduced coverage for these risks nor incurred losses (settlements) which exceeded the Academy's insurance coverage in the past two fiscal years.

NOTE 8: LONG-TERM DEBT

The changes in long-term debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, were as follows:

	 Beginning Balance	 Additions	 Reductions	 Ending Balance	 ue Within One Year
Governmental activities: activities:					
Revenue bonds	\$ 11,350,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,350,000	\$ -
Note payable	950,000	-	950,000	-	-
Note payable - federal loan	-	452,192	-	452,192	189,538
Net pension liability	3,002,612	1,412,527	999,434	3,415,705	-
Governmental activities Long-term liabilities	\$ 15,302,612	\$ 1,864,719	\$ 1,949,434	\$ 15,217,897	\$ 189,538

Direct Borrowings – Notes Payable

In September 2018, the Academy executed a promissory note in the principal amount of \$950,000 to finance the costs of property. The principal amount of \$950,000 was fully paid during fiscal year 2020.

On April 20, 2020 the Academy received a loan in the principal amount of \$452,192 under the Paycheck Protection Program established by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act. The program is implemented by the Small Business Administration with the support from the Department of the Treasury to provide the resources required by small business to maintain their payroll, hire back employees who may have been laid off because of COVID-19, and cover applicable overhead. The loan carries interest at one percent per annum and will mature on November two years from date of first disbursement. No payments are due until November 20, 2020, during which time interest will accrue. The loan is payable monthly in amounts necessary to fully amortize the then-outstanding principal balance of the loan (i.e., any portion of the loan amount that has not been forgiven), with the entire outstanding principal balance and all accrued but unpaid interest due and payable on the maturity date. Future maturities of this note payable are as follows:

Fiscal Year	<u>Principal</u>		<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021	\$	189,538	\$ 2,462	\$ 192,000
2022		262,654	3,576	266,230
Total	\$	452,192	\$ 6,038	\$ 458,230

NOTE 8: LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Direct Placement - Revenue Bonds

In June 2019, the Downtown Development Authority of the City of Norcross on behalf of the Academy issued revenue bonds consisting of Series 2019A bonds in the principal amount of \$9,595,000 and Taxable Series 2019B bonds in the principal amount of \$1,755,000 for a total bond issuance of \$11,350,000 for the purposes of (i) financing all or a portion of the costs of the acquisition, construction, installation, equipment, and relocation expenses, of certain educational and/or recreational facilities, equipment and/or infrastructure for the Academy, including the acquisition of real property and certain renovations to the existing 48,000 square foot school building and a separate approximate 4,000 square foot gymnasium, (ii) financing or refinancing certain costs of renovations to educational facilities and land located the existing campus, and certain additional costs, (iii) funding a debt service fund, (iv) funding capitalized interest, working capital and operating reserves, and (v) paying certain costs associated with issuing the Series 2019 Bonds. The 2019A bonds were issued at an interest rate of 6% and the 2019B bonds were issued at an interest rate of 7%. Payments of principal and interest are due annually. The first interest-only payment began on January 1, 2020 and the first principal and interest payment is due July 1, 2021, until the bonds mature on July 1, 2029.

The bonds carry two covenant requirements for which failure to comply would result in default, and cause the bonds to be callable and due within one year. This would also give the lender the right to foreclose on and sell the Academy's facilities constructed with the bond proceeds. The two requirements are as follows:

- If the Academy fails to maintain the required cash on hand for three consecutive testing dates or is less than 30 days cash on hand at any one testing date;
- If the Academy fails to maintain a debt service coverage ratio of at least 1.00, beginning for the twelve-month period ending on June 30, 2021.

At June 30, 2020, management believes that the Academy is in compliance with its debt covenants.

NOTE 8: LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Direct Placement – Revenue Bonds (Continued)

The annual debt service requirements to maturity on the Academy's bonds outstanding at June 30, 2020, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	 Principal	 Interest	Total			
2021	\$ 100,000	\$ 698,550	\$	798,550		
2022	160,000	695,050		855,050		
2023	175,000	685,950		860,950		
2024	185,000	674,225		859,225		
2025	200,000	661,625		861,625		
2026-2030	 10,530,000	2,799,775		13,329,775		
Total	\$ 11,350,000	\$ 6,215,175	\$	17,565,175		

NOTE 9: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

GRANT CONTINGENCIES

Amounts received or receivable principally from the federal government are subject to audit and review by grantor agencies. This could result in requests for reimbursement to the grantor agency for any costs which are disallowed under grant terms. The Academy believes that such disallowances, if any, will be immaterial to its overall financial position.

NOTE 10: RETIREMENT PLANS

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF GEORGIA (TRS)

Plan description. All teachers of the Academy as defined in §47-3-60 of the *Official Code of Georgia Annotated* (O.C.G.A.) are provided a pension through the Teachers Retirement System of Georgia (TRS). TRS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, is administered by the TRS Board of Trustees (TRS Board). Title 47 of the *O.C.G.A.* assigns the authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions to the State Legislature. TRS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at www.trsga.com/publications.

NOTE 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF GEORGIA (TRS) (Continued)

Benefits provided. TRS provides service retirement, disability retirement, and death benefits. Normal retirement benefits are determined as 2% of the average of the employee's two highest paid consecutive years of service, multiplied by the number of years of creditable service up to 40 years. An employee is eligible for normal service retirement after 30 years of creditable service, regardless of age, or after 10 years of service and attainment of age 60. Ten years of service is required for disability and death benefits eligibility. Disability benefits are based on the employee's creditable service and compensation up to the time of disability. Death benefits equal the amount that would be payable to the employee's beneficiary had the employee retired on the date of death. Death benefits are based on the employee's creditable service and compensation up to the date of death.

Contributions. Per Title 47 of the *O.C.G.A.*, contribution requirements of active employees and participating employers, as actuarially determined, are established and may be amended by the TRS Board. Contributions are expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Employees were required to contribute 6.00% of their annual pay during fiscal year 2020. The Academy's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020 was 21.14% of annual Academy payroll. Academy contributions to TRS were \$504,640 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

PENSION LIABILITIES, PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS

At June 30, 2020, the Academy reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability in the amount of \$3,415,705. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018. An expected total pension liability as of June 30, 2019 was determined using standard roll-forward techniques. The Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on contributions to TRS during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. At June 30, 2019, the Academy's proportion was 0.015885%, which was a decrease of 0.000291% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

NOTE 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

PENSION LIABILITIES, PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Academy recognized pension expense of \$1,134,096. At June 30, 2020, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	_	Deferred utflows of	Deferred Inflows of			
	R	esources	R	esources		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$	-	\$	81,338		
Differences between expected and actual experience		192,527		1,013		
Changes in proportion and differences between Academy contributions and proportionate share of						
contributions		1,341,183		40,970		
Changes of assumption		327,781		-		
Academy contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		504,640		-		
Total	\$	2,366,131	\$	123,321		

Academy contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$504,640 are reported as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30:	
2021	\$ 728,410
2022	572,981
2023	316,575
2024	120,204
2025	
Total	\$ 1,738,170

NOTE 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

PENSION LIABILITIES, PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability as of June 30, 2019 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases 3.00-8.75%, average, including inflation

Investment rate of return 7.25%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Postretirement benefit increases 1.50% semi-annually

Postretirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 White Collar Mortality Table with future mortality improvement projected to 2025 with the Society of Actuaries' projection scale BB (set forward one year for males) for service retirements and dependent beneficiaries. The RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with future mortality improvement projected to 2025 with Society of Actuaries' projection scale BB (set forward two years for males and four years for females) was used for death after disability retirement. Rates of mortality in active service were based on the RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table projected to 2025 with projection scale BB.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2014.

NOTE 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

PENSION LIABILITIES, PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected nominal returns, net of pension plan investment expense and the assumed rate of inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset class	Target allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return*
Fixed income	30.00%	0.10%
Domestic large equities	51.00%	8.90%
Domestic small equities	1.50%	13.20%
International developed market equities	12.40%	8.90%
International emerging market equities	5.10%	10.90%
Total	100.00%	

^{*} Rates shown are net of the 2.75% assumed rate of inflation

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer and state of Georgia contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all 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 total pension liability.

NOTE 10: RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

PENSION LIABILITIES, PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount *rate*. The following presents the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease (6.25%)	discount rate (7.25%)	Increase (8.25%)
Academy's proportionate share of the			
net pension liability	\$ 5,544,688	\$ 3,415,705	\$ 1,664,924

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued TRS financial report which is publicly available at www.trsga.com/publications.



GENERAL FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

					VARIANCE		
		GETEI	ETED		ACTUAL		WITH FINAL
DEVENUES	 ORIGINAL		FINAL		AMOUNTS		BUDGET
REVENUES CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	4.644.000		5 406 433	_	5 227 440		444 207
State funds	\$ 4,644,000	\$	5,196,123	\$	5,337,410	\$	141,287
Local funds	231,480		172,109		170,052		(2,057)
Federal funds	372,751		628,616		616,017		(12,599)
Interest income	 -		23,038		21,125		(1,913)
Total revenues	 5,248,231		6,019,886		6,144,604		124,718
EXPENDITURES							
Current							
Instruction	2,567,621		2,643,893		2,614,580		29,313
Support services:							
Pupil services	172,760		189,429		191,968		(2,539)
Improvement of instructional services	521,021		409,454		404,163		5,291
S/B Instructional Staff Training	41,000		43,494		42,677		817
Educational Media Services	-		186,036		185,938		98
Federal Grants Administration	-		1,788		3,089		(1,301)
School administration	726,361		777,201		757,277		19,924
Maintenance and operation of plant	247,344		317,311		291,921		25,390
Student transportation	9,000		6,187		5,533		654
Other support services	15,000		35,164		38,627		(3,463)
School nutrition services	48,000		53,000		52,974		26
Capital outlays	-		442,514		424,486		18,028
Debt service:							
Principal	-		950,000		950,000		-
Interest	708,600		728,324		371,287		357,037
Total expenditures	5,056,707		6,783,795		6,334,520		449,275
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	191,524	(763,909)		(763,909) (189,916)			573,993
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES							
Loan proceeds	 _		452,192		452,192		
Total other financing sources	-		452,192		452,192		-
Net change in fund balances	191,524		(311,717)		262,276		573,993
Fund balance - beginning	2,828,555		2,828,555		2,828,555		-
Fund balance - ending	\$ 3,020,079	\$	2,516,838	\$	3,090,831	\$	573,993

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABLITY TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF GEORGIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	2020	2019	2018
Academy's proportion of the net pension liability	0.015885%	0.016176%	 0.010940%
Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,415,705	3,002,612	\$ 2,033,233
Academy's covered payroll	\$ 1,961,584	1,965,300	\$ 1,366,517
Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability			
as a percentage of its covered payroll	174.13%	152.78%	148.79%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	78.56%	80.27%	79.33%

Note: The Academy did not have covered employees prior to July 1, 2016. Therefore, the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 is the first year the Academy reports a proportionate share of the net pension liability.

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF GEORGIA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	2020 201		2019	9 2018		2017		
Contractually required contributions	\$	504,640	\$	409,971	\$	330,367	\$	195,002
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions		504,640		409,971		330,367		195,002
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$		\$		\$	
Academy's covered-employee payroll	\$	2,387,133	\$	1,961,584	\$	1,965,300	\$	1,366,517
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		21.14%		20.90%		16.81%		14.27%

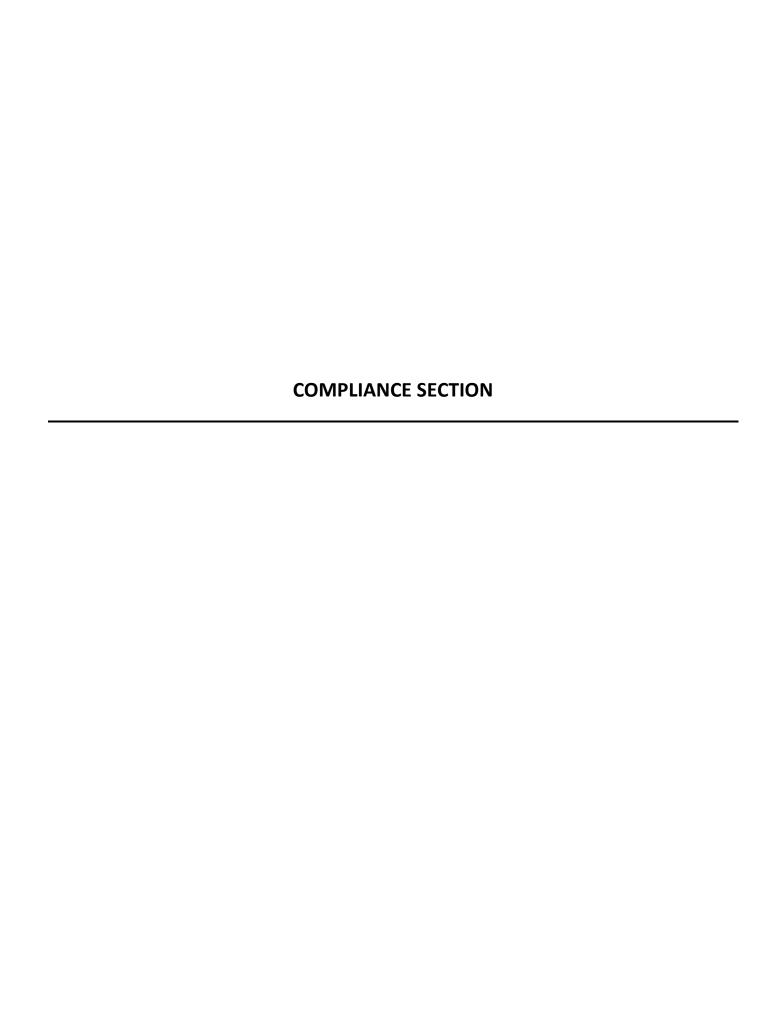
Note: The Academy's first year of operations was the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Changes of assumptions: On November 18, 2015, the Board adopted recommended changes to the economic and demographic assumptions utilized by the System. Primary among the changes were the updates to rates of mortality, retirement, disability, withdrawal and salary increases. The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to RP-2000 White Collar Mortality Table with future mortality improvement projected to 2025 with the Society of Actuaries' projection scale BB (set forward one year for males).

In 2010 and later, the expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2000 Mortality Tables rather than the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Table, which was used prior to 2010. In 2010, rates of withdrawal, retirement, disability and mortality were adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience. In 2010, assumed rates of salary increase were adjusted to more closely reflect actual and anticipated experience.





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Members of the Board of Brookhaven Innovation Academy Norcross, Georgia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Brookhaven Innovation Academy (the "Academy") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 23, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2020-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Academy's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. 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 or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

The Academy's Response to the Finding

The Academy's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Academy's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Mauldin & Jerkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia October 23, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

SECTION I SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

<u>Financial Statements</u>

Type of report issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting: Material weaknesses identified?	<u>X</u> yesno
Significant deficiencies identified?	yes <u>X</u> no
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	yes <u>X</u> no

Federal Awards

There was not an audit of major federal award programs as of June 30, 2020 due to the total amount of federal awards expended being less than \$750,000.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

SECTION II FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FINDINGS AND RESPOSNES

2020-001 Accrued Interest on Long-Term Debt

Criteria: Internal controls should be in place to ensure that the Academy's financial statements are properly presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Expenditures on long-term liabilities are recorded when due and payable.

Condition: Certain internal controls at year end were not in place related to the accounting and reporting of accrued interest on long-term debt.

Context/Cause: During our testing of the Academy's interest on long-term liabilities, we noted accrued interest was inappropriately accrued and the related interest expenditures were reported in the General Fund.

Effect: An audit adjustment in the amount of \$348,925 was proposed to decrease interest expenditures of the fund and to remove the accrued interest liability from the Academy's balance sheet.

Recommendation: We recommend the Academy perform a comprehensive review of the financial statements as part of its internal control activity within year-end close procedures.

Auditee's Response: We concur with the finding and will ensure debt service expenditures are recorded when due and payable in the governmental fund.