NORTHERN COLORADO ACADEMY OF ARTS AND KNOWLEDGE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS With Independent Auditors' Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors Northern Colorado Academy of Arts & Knowledge

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Northern Colorado Academy of Arts & Knowledge, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Northern Colorado Academy of Arts & Knowledge's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Northern Colorado Academy of Arts & Knowledge, as of June 30, 2025 and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 11 to the financial statements, Northern Colorado Academy of Arts & Knowledge implemented GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, effective July 1, 2024. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 Northern Colorado Academy of Arts & Knowledge's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that
 are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the Northern Colorado Academy of Arts & Knowledge'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 Northern Colorado Academy of Arts & Knowledge's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Colorado Springs, Colorado October 8, 2025

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Northern Colorado Academy of Arts & Knowledge ("Academy") is a K-5 Public Charter School located in Fort Collins, Colorado that began operations in the fall of 2006. This Management's Discussion and Analysis, a requirement of GASB 34, is intended to be the Academy administration's discussion and analysis of the financial results for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) according to GASB 34 requires the reporting of two types of financial statements: Government-wide Financial Statements and Governmental Fund Financial Statements.

Fund Financial Statements:

The governmental fund level statements are reported on a modified accrual basis. Only those assets that are "measurable" and "currently available" are reported. Liabilities are recognized to the extent they are normally expected to be paid with current financial resources.

Governmental activities including the Academy's major instruction and instructional support activities are reported in the General Fund. While governmental activities consist of functions that are mostly funded by intergovernmental revenues, business type activities consist of functions that are intended to recover all of most of their costs through user fees and charges.

In the governmental fund financial statements, capital assets purchased are reported as expenditures in the year of acquisition. No asset is reported on the balance sheet. The issuance of debt is recorded as a financial resource. The current year's payments of principal and interest on long-term obligations are recorded as expenditures. Future year's debt obligations are not recorded on the balance sheet.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Government-wide financial statements are maintained using the "full accrual" basis. They report all the Academy's assets and liabilities, both current and long term, regardless of if they are "currently available" or not. For example, capital assets and long-term obligations of the Academy are reported in the Statement of Net Position of the Government-wide financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Net Position Summary

	Governmental Activities		
	<u>2025</u> <u>2024</u>		
Assets			
Current assets	\$2,045,598	\$1,0471,035	
Carital assats	247 707	740.077	
Capital assets	247,797	748,077	
Less: accumulated depreciation	(183,690)	(676,677)	
Capital assets, net book value	64,107	71,400	
Total assets	\$2,109,705	\$1,542,435	
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	\$ 293,753	\$ 274,503	
Long-term liabilities	78,870	-	
<u> </u>			
Total liabilities	\$372,623	\$274,503	
Net position			
Net investment (deficit) in capital assets	64,107	71,400	
Restricted	107,000	58,000	
Unrestricted	1,565,975	1,118,532	
Total net position	\$1,737,082	\$ 1,267,932	

Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ACADEMY'S ACTIVITIES

The Academy's net position increased by \$526,432 on June 30, 2025, and increased in the year ending June 30, 2024, by \$362,069.

Results of Operations:

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, and 2024, the Academy wide results of operations were:

	2025		2024	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
General Revenue				
State & District Aid	\$2,368,690		\$1,854,073	
Other	76,054		11,133	
Total General Revenue	2,444,744	65.09%	1,865,206	63.59%
Program Revenue				
Charges for Services	135,751		75,448	
Operating Grants - Federal & State	1,103,742		923,661	
Capital Gains	71,288		68,742	
Total Program Revenue	1,310,781	34.91%	1,067,851	36.41%
Total Revenue	3,755,525	100.00%	2,933,057	100.00%
Expenditures				
Instructional	1,480,593	46.20%	987,078	38.59%
Support Services	1,748,500	53.80%	1,571,009	60.90%

Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Interest	0.00	0.00%	12,901	0.51%
Total Expenditures	3,229,093	100.00%	2,570,988	100.00%
Increase (Decrease) in Net				
Position	\$526,432		\$362,069	

A. Per Pupil Revenue (PPR)

The Academy's PPR funding is determined by the following variables:

Per Pupil Funding: Annually, the State and the District set the per pupil funding based on a base funding amount as adjusted by a number of factors including a cost-of-living factor and an At-Risk demographics factor. The Northern Colorado Academy of Arts & Knowledge PPR was \$10,087.30 per student for the 2023-24 school year and \$10,829.70 for the 2024-2025 school year.

Student Enrollment: The Academy's student enrollment and full time equivalent (FTE) for the fall count of the 2023-2024 was 182.2 students as compared 220.5 students for the fall of 2024-2025. To calculate total state aid to be provided by CSI for funded PPR, enrollment is multiplied by the Academy's per pupil funding.

B. Major Fund Budgetary Highlights

General Fund Operations

The Academy's only major governmental type fund is the General Fund. Expenditures and other financing use from General Fund operations were lower than revenues and other financing sources by \$555,313 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

Final Budget vs. Actual

Fiscal Year	Final Budget	Final Actual
Revenues and Other Financi	ng Sources	
2023-2024	2,816,627	2,933,057
2024-2025	3,600,888	3,755,524

Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Expenditures and Other Financing Uses

2023-2024	2,627,766	2,595,208
2024-2025	3,500,336	3,200,211

Original vs. Final Budget

As a matter of practice, the Academy amends its budget periodically as needed during the school year. For the fiscal year 2024-2025, the Board approved the Adopted budget in June 2024 and an approved a revised budget in December 2024. The Academy Board does not budget for expenditures covered by grants or the grant revenue until an award allocation is received. The General Fund does not budget for debt financed capital outlays, if applicable, in the original budget.

Changes from Original to Final General Budget Revenues and Other Financing Sources

Total Revenues Original Budget	\$3,380,819
Total Revenues Final Budget	\$3,600,888
Increase in Budgeted Revenues	\$ 220,069

The Academy's actual general fund revenues were more than the final budget by \$154,636, a variance of 4.2%.

The following are the significant changes in revenues from the original budget:

Interest on investments were higher than budgeted due to interest rates remaining high. Parent paid tuition exceeded budget by \$31,776 due to increased enrollment. This also resulted in higher reimbursements rate for UPK students.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Expenditures and Other Financing Sources:

The Academy's budget for expenditures changed as follows during the year:

Total Expenditures Original Budget	\$ 3,135,900	
Total Expenditures Final Budget	\$ 3,500,336	
Increase in Budgeted Expenditures	\$ 364,436	

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

A. Capital Assets

The Academy's net investment in capital assets is \$64,107. This can be summarized as follows:

	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Capital Assets being depreciated Less: Accumulated	\$748,077	\$7,133	\$(507,413)	\$247,797
depreciation	(676,677)	(14,426)	507,413	(183,690)
Net investments in capital assets	<u>\$71,400</u>	\$(7,293)	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$64,107</u>

For more information on capital assets, refer to Note 4 in the basic financial statements.

B. Depreciation Expense

GASB 34 requires governmental entities to maintain a record of annual depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation. The net increase in accumulated depreciation expense is a reduction in net position in the governmental-wide financial statements. Depreciation is not recognized in the governmental fund financial statements and has been noted as a reconciling item in the Academy's financial statements.

Depreciation expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of assets. In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), depreciation expense is recorded based on the original cost of the asset, less an estimated salvage value.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT'S YEAR BUDGET

The Preliminary Budget for 2025-2026 fiscal year was adopted by the Board of Directors in June 2025. Few definite factors were known as the budget was being drafted, and others were unknown and needed to be projected with management's best estimates based on feedback from the State, the District, and the community. Key factors and estimates used in the 2025-2026 preliminary budget process include:

- The Academy's PPR funding had been estimated to be \$11,057.30 per pupil
- The Academy received State grants estimated at \$429,853 to help student growth and achievement
- Enrollment projections of students in grades K-5 with a funded FTE of 284.5
- Additional revenue of an estimated \$147,266 in revenue from Universal Preschool Reimbursements implemented July 2023.

CONTACTING THE ACADEMY'S MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens and taxpayers with a general overview of the Academy's finances. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Administration Office, Northern Colorado Academy of Arts & Knowledge, 4800 Wheaton Dr., Fort Collins, Colorado.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NORTHERN COLORADO ACADEMY OF ARTS AND KNOWLEDGE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2025

		Governmental Activities	
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$	1,953,531	
Grants receivable		19,441	
Intergovernmental receivables		58,829	
Other receivables		53	
Prepaids		13,744	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization		64,107	
Total Assets		2,109,705	
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities		49,534	
Accrued salaries and benefits		244,219	
Long-term liabilities:			
Due in more than one year		78,870	
Total Liabilities		372,623	
NET POSITION			
Investment in capital assets		64,107	
Restricted for TABOR		107,000	
Unrestricted		1,565,975	
Total Net Position	\$	1,737,082	

NORTHERN COLORADO ACADEMY OF ARTS AND KNOWLEDGE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

			Program Revenue	,	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
			Operating	Capital Grants	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental activities: Instruction Supporting services	\$ 1,480,593 1,748,500	\$ 132,536 3,215	\$ 1,016,479 87,263	\$ - 71,288	\$ (331,578) (1,586,734)
Total governmental activities	\$ 3,229,093	\$ 135,751	\$ 1,103,742	\$ 71,288	(1,918,312)
	General revenues Per pupil reve Unrestricted i Miscellaneous	enue nvestment earning	gs		2,368,690 28,083 47,971
	Total genera	al revenues			2,444,744
	Change in n	net position			526,432
	Net position - beg	ginning, as restate	ed		1,210,650
	Net position - end	ding			\$ 1,737,082

NORTHERN COLORADO ACADEMY OF ARTS AND KNOWLEDGE BALANCE SHEET GENERAL FUND JUNE 30, 2025

ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 1,953,531
Grants receivable	19,441
Intergovernmental receivables	58,829
Receivables	53
Prepaids	 13,744
Total Assets	\$ 2,045,598
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	\$ 49,534
Accrued salaries and benefits	 244,219
Total Liabilities	 293,753
FUND BALANCE	
Non-spendable	13,744
Restricted for TABOR	107,000
Unassigned	 1,631,101
Total Fund Balance	 1,751,845
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 2,045,598

NORTHERN COLORADO ACADEMY OF ARTS AND KNOWLEDGE RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2025

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

Total Fund Balance of Governmental Funds	\$ 1,751,845
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	64,107
Long-term liabilities and related items are not due and payable in the current year and, therefore, are not reported in government funds:	
Compensated absences	(78,870)
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 1.737.082

NORTHERN COLORADO ACADEMY OF ARTS AND KNOWLEDGE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

REVENUES	
Local sources	\$ 236,426
State sources	3,317,024
Federal sources	202,074
Total revenues	3,755,524
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EXPENDITURES	
Instruction	1,478,641
Supporting services	 1,721,570
Total expenditures	 3,200,211
Net change in fund balance	555,313
Fund balance, beginning	1,196,532
Fund balance, ending	\$ 1,751,845

NORTHERN COLORADO ACADEMY OF ARTS AND KNOWLEDGE RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

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

Net Change in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds			\$ 555,313
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Depreciation expense	\$	(14,426)	
Capital Outlays		7,133	(7,293)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.			
Compensated absences			 (21,588)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities			\$ 526,432

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The School was organized pursuant to the Colorado Charter Schools Act to form and operate a charter school. In 2006, the School entered into a contract with the Colorado Charter School Institute (the "Institute") to authorize the School's charter.

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

Based on the application of these criteria, the School does not include additional organizations within its reporting entity.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

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

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of given functions or segments are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include (1) charges to students or other service users who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues.

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The School reports the following major governmental funds:

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

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

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

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

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Investments

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

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

Receivables

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

Prepaid items

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

Capital assets

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

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

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

Building and improvements 15 years Furniture and equipment 3-20 years

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Accrued Salaries and Benefits

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

Unearned Revenue

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

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

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

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

Leases

<u>Lessee</u>: The School currently has no noncancellable leases. The School recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease assets in the government-wide financial statements. The School recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$15,000 or more.

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

Long-term liabilities

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

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

Net position

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fund balance classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES/EXPENSES

Compensated Absences

The School recognizes a liability for compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. Under this standard, a liability is reported for leave that is attributable to services already rendered, is to be used for time off, and is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Vacation leave that meets these criteria is accrued when earned in the government-wide financial statements. Sick leave is accrued only to the extent that it is reasonably expected to be paid upon separation or used in future periods. The amount reported as a liability is based on the pay rates in effect at the end of the reporting period and includes applicable salary-related payments.

In the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized as expenditures only when due.

F. ESTIMATES

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

NOTE 2 – STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary Information

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

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

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

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A summary of deposits and investments as of June 30, 2025 is as follows:

Deposits	\$ 225,503
Investments	 1,728,028

Total <u>\$ 1,953,531</u>

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

Cash and investments \$ 1,953,531

Cash deposits with financial institutions

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

The carrying amount of the School's deposits at June 30, 2025 was \$225,503 and the bank balances were \$229,909. All of the bank balances were covered by federal deposit insurance.

Investments

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

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

NOTE 3 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2025 the School's investment balances were as follows:

	Year-end	Standard &		
<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Balance</u>	Measurement	<u>Maturity</u>	Poor's Rating
ColoTrust	\$ 1,728,028	Net asset value	Less than 90 days	AAAm

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2025 was as follows:

Governmental activities	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	Increases	<u>Decreases</u>	Ending Balance
Capital assets being depreciated: Land improvements Furniture and equipment	\$ 11,360 \$ 240,475	7,133	\$ - (11,171)	\$ 11,360 236,437
• •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Total capital assets being depreciated	251,835	7,133	(11,171)	247,797
Less accumulated depreciation for: Land improvements Furniture and equipment	(3,786) (176,649)	(757) (13,669)	- 11,171	(4,543) (176,147)
Total accumulated depreciation	(180,435)	(14,426)	11,171	(183,690)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	71,400	(7,293)	<u>-</u>	64,107
Lease assets being amortized: Buildings and improvements	496,242		(496,242)	
Total lease assets being amortized	496,242	<u>-</u>	(496,242)	<u>-</u>
Less accumulated amortization for: Buildings and improvements	(496,242)		496,242	
Total accumulated amortization	(496,242)	<u> </u>	496,242	<u>-</u>
Total lease assets being amortized, net		<u>-</u> .	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	71,400	(7,293)	<u>-</u>	64,107
Total governmental activities capital assets	<u>\$ 71,400</u> <u>\$</u>	(7,293)	\$	<u>\$ 64,107</u>

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

Governmental Activities

Instruction <u>\$ 14,426</u>

NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Changes in the School's long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2025, are as follows:

	Bala	inning nce, As stated	Debt Issued And Additions		Reductions		Ending Balance		Due Within One year	
Governmental Activities										
Compensated absences	\$	57,282	\$	21,588	\$		\$	78,870	\$	

Compensated absences are liquidated in the General fund.

NOTE 6 – MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

On July 1, 2024, the School entered into the management agreement with Minga Education Group, Inc. ("Minga"). The teachers and staff are employees of Minga. The administrative fees earned by Minga for the year ended June 30, 2025 were \$183,756.

NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

NOTE 8 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Grants

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

NOTE 9 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The School has entered into a management agreement with Minga Education Group. Minga Education Group's Business Manager is Shannon Gossard, who also serves as the School's Director of Business and Operations. Minga Education Group earned management fees of \$183,756 during the year.

NOTE 10 - TAX, SPENDING, AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

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

The amendment requires emergency reserves be established. These reserves must be at least 3% of fiscal year spending. The School is not allowed to use the emergency reserves to compensate for economic conditions, revenue shortfalls or salary and benefit increases. At June 30, 2025 there is a \$107,000 reservation of fund balance in the General Fund for the amendment.

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

NOTE 11 – ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARD

Northern Colorado Academy of Arts & Knowledge implemented GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, effective July 1, 2024. This Statement establishes specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as compensated absences. As a result, net position of governmental activities at June 30, 2024, were restated to reflect the cumulative effect of adopting this standard.

Governmental Activities Net Position, June 30, 2024, as originally stated	\$ 1,267,932
Adoption of new accounting standard – GASB 101	 (57,282)
Net Position, June 30, 2024, as restated	\$ 1,210,650

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NORTHERN COLORADO ACADEMY OF ARTS AND KNOWLEDGE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Budgeted Amounts						
		Original		Final	Actual Amounts		iance with al Budget
REVENUES							
Local sources	\$	106,328	\$	171,813	\$ 236,426	\$	64,613
State sources		3,111,127		3,250,350	3,317,024		66,674
Federal sources		163,364		178,725	202,074		23,349
Total revenues		3,380,819		3,600,888	 3,755,524		154,636
EXPENDITURES							
Instruction		1,448,926		1,617,312	1,478,641		138,671
Supporting services		1,686,974		1,883,024	1,721,570		161,454
Total expenditures		3,135,900		3,500,336	 3,200,211		300,125
Net change in fund balances		244,919		100,552	555,313		454,761
Fund balances - beginning		787,229		1,032,148	 1,196,532		164,384
Fund balance - ending	\$	1,032,148	\$	1,132,700	\$ 1,751,845	\$	619,145