Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.
West Columbia, South Carolina

(A Component Unit of The Charter Institute at Erskine)

Report on Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2025

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.
West Columbia, South Carolina

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 Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc. (the "School"), a component unit of The Charter Institute at Erskine, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School'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 School, 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 (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 School and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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 GAAS and *Government 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 GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and other 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 21, 2025, on our consideration of the School's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standard* in considering the School's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Manley Garvin, LLC

Greenwood, South Carolina
October 21, 2025

This discussion and analysis of Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.'s ("the School") financial performance provides an overview of the School's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School's financial performance as a whole. Readers should also review the notes to the financial statements and the financial statements themselves to enhance their understanding of the School's financial performance.

Financial Highlights:

Government-wide Financial Statements

In the statement of net position, the School's liabilities exceeded assets at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $(503,349) (net deficit). Of this amount, however, $2,955,796 is restricted under terms of a debt agreement and for student activity funds. Therefore, the School reported an unrestricted net deficit of $(2,111,358).

The School's net position decreased by $1,204,668 during the current fiscal year, as compared to a decline of $302,725 in the previous fiscal year.

The School's total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, were $22,195,154.

The School made its scheduled debt payments during the year.

Fund Financial Statements

As of the close of the current fiscal year, the School's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $3,962,595 compared to a fund balance of $3,081,726 in the previous fiscal year.

During the 2025 fiscal year, the School's governmental fund-type revenues were $11,981,430. The School reported governmental fund-type revenues of $11,815,054 in the previous fiscal year.

During the 2025 fiscal year, the School's governmental fund-type expenditures were $11,100,561, which included $444,631 in capital expenditures.

Overall

The 135-day student count increased by 64, from 869 students in the prior year to 933 students in the current year. The 135-day enrollment count is the basis for most of the state funds that the School receives.

Overview of the Financial Statements:

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

1. Government-wide financial statements
2. Fund financial statements
3. Notes to the financial statements

In addition to the financial statements, this report contains required supplementary information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the School.

Overview of the Financial Statements:, Continued

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements provide a broad overview of the School's overall financial status, in a manner similar to a private-sector enterprise.

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

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

The government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the School that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). However, all activities of the School are governmental activities, which include instruction, supporting services, community services, capital outlay, and debt service.

Fund Financial Statements

The remaining financial statements are fund financial statements which focus on individual parts of the School, reporting the School's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The School, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related requirements. All of the funds of the School are governmental funds.

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate the comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Overview of the Financial Statements:, Continued

The School maintains three individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the General Fund and the special revenue funds. The governmental funds financial statements can be found at Exhibits C, D, E, and F of this report.

Notes to the Financial Statements:

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found following Exhibit F of this report.

Other Information:

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

Major Features of Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.
Government-wide Fund Financial Statements

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

Government-wide Financial Analysis:

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the School, liabilities were greater than assets by $(503,349) at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

The following table provides a summary of the School's net position for 2025 compared to 2024:

Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2025	**2024**
Assets		
Current assets	$ 4,307,766	$ 3,558,541
Capital assets	21,195,154	22,540,533
Other non-current assets	500,000	1,000,000
Total assets	27,002,920	27,099,074
Deferred outflows of resources	8,352,180	9,198,178
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	345,171	500,741
Long-term liabilities	33,723,963	32,799,288
Total liabilities	34,069,134	33,300,029
Deferred inflows of resources	1,789,315	2,295,904
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	(1,347,787)	(1,293,446)
Restricted	2,955,796	2,535,403
Unrestricted (deficit)	(2,111,358)	(540,638)
Total net position (deficit)	$ (503,349)	$ 701,319

During the fiscal year, net position of the School's governmental activities decreased by $1,204,668. Unrestricted net position – the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements – was ($2,111,358) at June 30, 2025.

Government-wide Financial Analysis:, Continued

The following table shows the changes in net position for fiscal year 2025 and 2024:

Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	2025	**2024**
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Operating grants	$ 11,452,748	$ 11,337,837
Charges for services	214,700	140,790
General revenue:		
Other revenue	313,982	336,427
Total revenues	11,981,430	11,815,054
Program expenses		
Instruction	4,986,387	4,842,271
Support services	7,431,743	5,925,750
Community service	32,587	-
Interest and other charges	735,381	1,349,758
Total expenses	13,186,098	12,117,779
Increase (decrease) in net position	$ (1,204,668)	$ (302,725)

Governmental Activities:

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the School's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of $3,962,595 as compared to $3,081,726 in the previous year.

The special revenue funds consists of various federal, state, and local funds, and the Education Improvement Act funds. These funds were spent appropriately as mandated by the legislation that allowed for their distribution. The majority of the funds that were received during the year were expended during the current fiscal year; therefore, the only fund balance at the end of the current year relates to the School's food service activities.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The School's budget is prepared according to South Carolina law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund. During the course of the fiscal year 2025, amendments to the School's General Fund budget resulted in an insignificant change in fund balances.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets - At the end of 2025, the School had $(1,347,787) net investment in capital assets. The year-end total of capital assets was $27,169,669, with a total accumulated depreciation of $4,974,515. The depreciation expense taken during the year was $815,410, and capital asset additions were $470,031.

The following table shows fiscal 2025 and 2024:

Capital Assets
(net of accumulated depreciation)

	Governmental Activities	
	2025	**2024**
Land	$ 1,942,627	$ 1,942,627
Building	19,313,117	19,636,904
Building improvements	309,941	337,011
Land improvements	239,807	266,590
Vehicles	52,041	76,514
Equipment	337,621	280,887
Total	$ 22,195,154	$ 22,540,533

Long-term obligations

At fiscal year-end, the School had $24,042,941 in long-term obligations. The School had $23,542,941 in economic development bonds, net of the related bond discounts. Gray Collegiate Academy, Limited Partnership received advances in 2014. The Partnership expects to repay these advances totaling $500,000 and therefore, the School has elected to treat these advances as notes payable on the statement of net position.

Economic Factors

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

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

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide interested parties with a general overview of the School's finances and to show the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the School's business office located at 3833 Leaphart Road, West Columbia, South Carolina.

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Statement of Net Position

As of June 30, 2025

	Governmental activities
Assets	
Current assets	
Cash	$ 1,499,992
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	2,675,456
Due from other governmental units	3,056
Prepaid items	129,262
Total current assets	4,307,766
Noncurrent assets	
Notes receivable	500,000
Capital assets, not being depreciated	1,942,627
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	20,252,527
Total noncurrent assets	22,695,154
Total assets	27,002,920
Deferred outflows of resources	
Pension	3,436,469
OPEB	4,915,711
Total deferred outflows of resources	8,352,180
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	$ 174,909
Accrued liabilities	158,717
Due to state	1,176
Unearned revenue	10,369
Total current liabilities	345,171
Long-term liabilities	
Due within one year	
Bond payable	320,000
Due in more than one year	
Bond payable	23,222,941
Notes payable	500,000
Pension obligation	5,218,830
OPEB obligation	4,462,192
Total long-term liabilities	33,723,963
Total liabilities	34,069,134
Deferred inflows of resources	
Pension	212,652
OPEB	1,576,663
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,789,315
Net position (deficit)	
Net investment in capital assets	(1,347,787)
Restricted	2,955,796
Unrestricted (deficit)	(2,111,358)
Total net position (deficit)	$ (503,349)

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Statement of Activities

For the year ended June 30, 2025

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program revenues: Charges for services and sales	Program revenues: Operating grants and contributions	Net revenue (expense) and change in net position: Governmental activities
Governmental activities				
Instruction	$ 4,986,387	$ 214,700	$ 11,452,748	$ 6,681,061
Support services	7,431,743	-	-	(7,431,743)
Community service	32,587	-	-	(32,587)
Interest and other charges	735,381	-	-	(735,381)
Total governmental activities	$ 13,186,098	$ 214,700	$ 11,452,748	(1,518,650)
General revenues:				
Miscellaneous				150,277
Unrestricted investment earnings				163,705
Total general revenues				313,982
Change in net position				(1,204,668)
Net position, beginning of year				701,319
Net position (deficit), end of year				$ (503,349)

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

As of June 30, 2025

	General	Special Revenue Funds: Special Projects	Special Revenue Funds: Education Improvement Act	Total
Assets				
Cash	$ 1,499,992	$ -	$ -	$ 1,499,992
Restricted Cash	2,533,472	141,984	-	2,675,456
Due from other governmental units	-	3,056	-	3,056
Due from other funds	-	291,417	11,545	302,962
Prepaid items	129,262	-	-	129,262
Total assets	$ 4,162,726	$ 436,457	$ 11,545	$ 4,610,728
Liabilities and fund balances				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	$ 160,776	$ 14,133	$ -	$ 174,909
Due to state	-	-	1,176	1,176
Due to other funds	302,962	-	-	302,962
Accrued liabilities	158,717	-	-	158,717
Unearned revenue	-	-	10,369	10,369
Total liabilities	622,455	14,133	11,545	648,133
Fund balances				
Nonspendable	129,262	-	-	129,262
Restricted	2,533,472	422,324	-	2,955,796
Unassigned	877,537	-	-	877,537
Total fund balances	3,540,271	422,324	-	3,962,595
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 4,162,726	$ 436,457	$ 11,545	$ 4,610,728

Total governmental fund balance	$ 3,962,595
Amounts reported for governmental activities are different because of the following:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds.	22,195,154
Differences between expected and actual experiences, assumption changes and net differences between projected and actual earnings and contributions subsequent to the measurement date for the postretirement benefits (pension and OPEB) are recognized as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources on the statement of net position.	
Deferred outflows - pension related	3,436,469
Deferred outflows - OPEB related	4,915,711
Deferred inflows - pension related	(212,652)
Deferred inflows - OPEB related	(1,576,663)
Notes receivable that are not expected to be collected within one year are not reported in governmental funds.	500,000
Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	
Bond payable	(23,542,941)
Note payable	(500,000)
OPEB obligation	(4,462,192)
Pension obligation	(5,218,830)
Net position of governmental activities	$ (503,349)

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds: Special Projects	Special Revenue Funds: Education Improvement Act	Total
Revenues				
Local	$ 528,682	$ 858,966	$ -	$ 1,387,648
State	8,726,174	405	1,766,800	10,493,379
Federal	-	100,403	-	100,403
Total revenues	9,254,856	959,774	1,766,800	11,981,430
Expenditures				
Instruction	3,272,592	76,008	34,291	3,382,891
Support services	5,137,424	561,047	1,600	5,700,071
Community services	-	32,587	-	32,587
Capital outlay	404,601	40,030	-	444,631
Debt service				
Principal	305,000	-	-	305,000
Interest	1,235,381	-	-	1,235,381
Total expenditures	10,354,998	709,672	35,891	11,100,561
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,100,142)	250,102	1,730,909	880,869
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfer in (out)	1,730,909	-	(1,730,909)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,730,909	-	(1,730,909)	-
Net change in fund balances	630,767	250,102	-	880,869
Fund balances, beginning of year	2,909,504	172,222	-	3,081,726
Fund balances, end of year	$ 3,540,271	$ 422,324	$ -	$ 3,962,595

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds	$ 880,869
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because of the following:	
Capital outlays are reported in governmental fund as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.	(345,379)
Governmental funds report the effect of discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This is the amount of amortization of bond discounts in the current period.	(13,962)
Receipt of note receivable is revenue in the governmental funds, but the receipt reduces the long term receivable in the Statement of Net Position.	(500,000)
Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.	805,000
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. These activities consist of:	
Payment to escrow	23,926
Changes in pension liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	(1,312,627)
Changes in OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflows and inflows of resources	(742,495)
Change in net position of governmental activities	$ (1,204,668)

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Reporting Entity

The School is a nonprofit organization incorporated in the State of South Carolina and organized under the South Carolina Charter School Act of 1996. The School began operations in August 2014. Through June 30, 2018, the School operated within the South Carolina Public Charter School District. The School transferred to The Charter Institute at Erskine ("the Institute") effective July 1, 2018 and has operated under the Institute since. The School serves approximately 870 students from grade six through grade twelve in Lexington County, South Carolina, with a focus on earning college credits in conjunction with a high school diploma.

A charter school is an independent public school, governed by an independent Board of Directors ("the Board"). To encourage innovation, charter schools operate free from a number of state laws and regulations. An initial charter is granted for a five-year period, renewable every five to ten years thereafter.

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

The School is considered a component unit of The Charter Institute at Erskine. A component unit, although a legally separate entity, is, in substance, part of the Institute's operations.

Blended Component Unit – Gray Collegiate Academy, Limited Partnership ("the Partnership") was formed on January 30, 2014, for the purpose of securing capital to advance funding to the developer and owner of the School's new facility. In order to access the EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program ("EB-5") funding, the Partnership is required to employ all teachers and staff associated with the School. The Partnership received $2,000,000 in capital advanced from four partners during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014. The Partnership immediately advanced these proceeds to American Charter Development, the developer and owner of the School's facility. In 2019, two of the limited partners were repaid and withdrew from the Partnership. There are no set repayment terms on the remaining advances. The partnership is comprised of the Pinnacle Charter Management Group (a related party), Education Fund of America ("EFA"), a Special General Partner who secures the EB-5 investments, and two limited partners, who are the EB-5 investors. Pinnacle Charter Management Group is the general partner and is a greater than 50% owner in the partnership. However, the intent of the Partnership is for School use/benefit, therefore, the School and the Partnership have substantively the same governing body and a financial benefit or burden relationship. Therefore, the operations of the Partnership are blended with the operation of the School as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United State of America. The partnership activities are tracked as a separate fund within the Special Projects Fund.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

A. Reporting Entity, Continued

Blended Component Unit – Gray Collegiate Foundation ("the Foundation") is a legally separate, tax-exempt nonprofit organization established exclusively to support the programs, operations, and mission of the School. The Foundation's activities include fundraising, administering contributions and grants, and holding assets for the benefit of the School, including support for student scholarships, facility improvements, and other educational initiatives.

Although the Foundation is legally separate from the School, it is reported as a blended component unit in the accompanying financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity, as amended by GASB Statements No. 39 and No. 61. As a result, the Foundation's financial data is blended with that of the School, as though it were part of the primary government. All significant inter-entity transactions and balances between the School and the Foundation have been eliminated in the accompanying financial statements.

The Foundation is exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and qualifies as a public charity under applicable IRS guidelines.

Separate financial statements for the Foundation are not issued, and its financial activity is fully incorporated within the School's audited financial statements.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements include the statement of net position and the statement of activities which report information on the School as a whole, except for fiduciary funds, if any. Eliminations have been made to minimize the effect of internal activities upon revenues and expenses.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: 1) charges paid by the recipient of goods or services offered by the program, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. Separate financial statements are provided for the governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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

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

Governmental funds financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the School.

The School reports the following major governmental funds:

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

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Fund Balance

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

2) Bond Fund
Monies deposited into this fund are used solely for the payment of principal and interest on the bonds on each principal and interest payments date.

3) Bond Reserve Fund
Monies deposited into this fund may be used for the payment of principal and interest in the event monies in the bond funds are insufficient to make payments.

4) Bond Project Fund
Monies deposited into this fund are available for costs of the project.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Fund Balance, Continued

5) Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

6) Receivables and Payables

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

7) Notes Receivable

Amounts advanced to American Charter Development to assist in financing construction of a facility are recorded as notes receivable. As of June 30, 2025, the balance of these notes receivable were $500,000.

8) Capital Assets

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

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of the assets. Estimated useful lives used in computing depreciation for financial reporting are as follows:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives
Building	30 Years
Equipment	4-10 Years
Vehicles	6 Years
Building Improvements	5 Years

9) Unearned revenue

Unearned revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria has been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met are also recorded as unearned revenue. On governmental fund financial statements, receivables that will not be collected within the available period are also reported as unearned revenue.

10) Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net position. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize principal and interest payments as expenditures of the current period and report the face amount of debt issued as other financing sources.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Fund Balance, Continued

11) Pension Plan

Effective July 1, 2022, the School became a participating employer in the South Carolina Retirement System ("SCRS"). In government-wide financial statements, pensions are required to be recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting, regardless of the amount recognized as pension expenditures on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The School recognizes a net pension liability ("NPL"), which represents the School's proportionate share of the excess of the total pension liability ("TPL") over the fiduciary net position of the qualified pension plan, measured as of the School's fiscal year-end. Changes in the NPL during the period are recorded as pension expense, or as deferred outflows or inflows of resources depending on the nature of the change, in the period incurred. Those changes in NPL that are recorded as deferred outflows or inflows of resources that arise from changes in actuarial assumptions or other inputs and differences between expected or actual experience are amortized over the weighted average remaining service life of all participants in the respective qualified pension plan and recorded as a component of pension expense beginning with the period in which they are incurred. Projected earnings on qualified pension plan investments are recognized as a component of pension expense. Differences between projected and actual investment earnings are reported as deferred outflows or inflows of resources and amortized as a component of pension expense on a closed basis over a five-year period beginning with the period in which the difference occurred.

12) Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Effective July 1, 2022, the School became a participating employer in the SCRS. In government-wide financial statements, postemployment benefits other than pensions ("OPEB") are required to be recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting, regardless of the amount recognized as OPEB expenditures on the modified accrual basis of accounting. For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plans. For this purpose, the plans recognize benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

13) Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension and OPEB plan investments are included as deferred inflows of resources. These deferred credits are amortized in a systematic and rational way as a reduction to pension and OPEB expense in future periods in accordance with GAAP.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Fund Balance, Continued

14) Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, fund balance classifications depict the nature of the net resources reported in the governmental funds. Individual governmental funds may include nonspendable resources and amounts that are restricted, committed, or assigned, or any combination of these classifications. The General Fund also includes unassigned amounts. The School considers that committed amounts are reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of these unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used. The School's policy is to apply expenditures against nonspendable fund balance, restricted fund balance, committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year by adjusting journal entries. First, nonspendable fund balances are determined. Then restricted fund balances for specific purposes if any are determined. Then any remaining fund balance amounts for the non-general funds. Committed fund balance amounts are established by the School's Board through motions passed at the School's Board meetings. Assigned fund balance amounts are established by the School's administration. The School has no assigned fund balance amounts.

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

Restricted fund balance - includes amounts that have constraints placed upon the use of the resources either by an external party or imposed by law through a constitutional provision or enabling legislation. The School has $2,533,472 in fund balances restricted under the terms of its bond agreements and $422,324 in fund balances restricted for its student activity funds.

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

15) Net Position

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

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Fund Balance, Continued

16) Fair Value

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

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the School can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology, other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability either directly or indirectly and include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets.
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets.
- Inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable for the asset or liability.
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 - Inputs to the valuation methodology that are unobservable for an asset or liability and include:

- Fair value is often based on developed models in which there are few, if any, observable inputs.

The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used should maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The valuation methodologies described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of future net realizable values or reflective of future fair values. The School believes that the valuation methods used are appropriate and consistent with GAAP. The use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date. There have been no significant changes from the prior year in the methodologies used to measure fair value.

17) Use of Estimates

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

18) New Accounting Standard Adoption

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the School adopted GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences,* which establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, expenses, and related disclosures for compensated absences, such as vacation, sick leave, and other leave types. GASB Statement No. 101 requires governments to recognize a liability for compensated absences when employees earn leave that is attributable to services already rendered and is expected to be used or paid in the future. GASB Statement No. 101 did not affect balances due to leave not being accrued. Unused leave is paid out as an end of the year bonus.

Note 2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

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

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

Note 3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

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

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

At June 30, 2025, the School's carrying amount of deposits was $4,175,448, all of which was covered by FDIC insurance or collateralized.

Cash balances of $2,533,472 at June 30, 2025 are considered restricted for use of bond payments under the terms of a loan agreement.

Custodial credit risk for cash deposits and investments is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School's deposits or investments might not be recovered. The School does not have a formal deposit policy for credit risk but follows the investment policy statutes of the state of South Carolina. Cash balances are insured by the FDIC up to $250,000 per bank, and remaining balances are collateralized.

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

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

Note 3. Detailed Notes on All Funds, Continued

B. Capital Assets

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

	Balance July 1, 2024	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	Balance June 30, 2025
Governmental activities				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 1,942,627	$ -	$ -	$ 1,942,627
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	22,875,681	353,710	-	23,229,391
Buildings improvements	403,306	-	-	403,306
Land improvements	392,176	-	-	392,176
Equipment	912,305	116,321	-	1,028,626
Vehicles	173,543	-	-	173,543
Total capital assets, being depreciated	24,757,011	470,031	-	25,227,042
Less accumulated depreciation				
Building	(3,238,777)	(677,497)	-	(3,916,274)
Building improvements	(66,295)	(27,070)	-	(93,365)
Land improvements	(125,586)	(26,783)	-	(152,369)
Equipment	(631,418)	(59,587)	-	(691,005)
Vehicles	(97,029)	(24,473)	-	(121,502)
Total accumulated depreciation	(4,159,105)	(815,410)	-	(4,974,515)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	20,597,906	(345,379)	-	20,252,527
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 22,540,533	$ (345,379)	$ -	$ 22,195,154

Depreciation was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental activities:	
Instruction	$ 652,328
Support	163,082
Total depreciation expense	$ 815,410

C. Due to/From Other Funds

Interfund balances at June 30, 2025, consist of the following individual fund receivables and payables:

	Receivable	Payable
General fund	$ -	$ 302,962
Special revenue funds:		
Special projects fund	291,417	-
EIA fund	11,545	-
	$ 302,962	$ 302,962

The General Fund payable is a result of the General Fund owing the Special Projects Fund and EIA Fund for funds received that are not yet expended.

The General Fund received transfers of $1,730,909 from the EIA Fund to align funding within the fund from which the majority of the School's expenditures are paid.

Note 3. Detailed Notes on All Funds, Continued

D. Long-term Obligations

Note payable to Partnership Investors – As part of the EB-5 program, the Partnership entered into an agreement with four limited partners on May 7, 2014. Each advanced $500,000 to the Partnership, for a total of $2,000,000. In return for these advances, under the EB-5 program, the limited partners are entitled to temporary US Work Visas. In 2019, two of the limited partners were repaid and withdrew from the Partnership. (The repayment of advances in 2019 was not recognized in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021. The repayment of the reduced notes receivable and notes payable by $1,000,000, having no impact on the net position of the School.)

As of June 30, 2025, there is only one Visa outstanding. The Partnership expects to recognize the remaining $500,000, and therefore, the School has elected to treat these advances to the Partnership as notes payable in the Statement of Net Position. Under the partnership agreement, there is no specific due date of these obligations and there is no provision whereby the advance is payable upon request of the partner. Therefore, these notes have been treated as long-term obligations.

Economic Development Revenue Bonds – On December 1, 2019, the School issued $9,940,000 and $385,000 in economic development revenue bonds Series 2019A and Series 2019B, respectively, with a bond discount of $190,688. A portion of the bonds mature annually on June 15th of each year. Interest is paid semi-annually each year. The bond coupon rates range from 5.60% - 6.00%.

Economic Development Revenue Bonds – On December 10, 2021, the School issued $14,410,000 and $200,000 in economic development revenue bonds Series 2021A and Series 2021B, respectively, with a bond discount of $211,845. A portion of the bonds mature annually on June 15th of each year. Interest is paid semi-annually each year. The bond coupon rates range from 4.75% - 5.25%.

These bonds are subject to covenants for debt service coverage ratio, days of cash on hand, and certain other covenants. The debt service coverage ratio of 1.15:1.0 requirement is tested on each quarter ending date. The days of cash on hand requirement of 45 days is tested as of June 30 of each year. There is a requirement that ninety percent of accounts payable balances must be no more than 60 days old and ten percent no more than 90 days old. At June 30, 2025, management believes it is in compliance with the financial bond covenants.

The annual requirements to amortize the economic development revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2025, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Bond Principal
2026	$ 320,000
2027	340,000
2028	355,000
2029	375,000
2030	395,000
2031 - 2035	2,310,000
2036 - 2040	2,995,000
2041 - 2045	3,885,000
2046 - 2050	5,030,000
2051 - 2055	6,410,000
2056 - 2060	1,470,000
	$ 23,885,000

Interest expense for the year ended June 30, 2025 was $1,235,381.

Note 3. Detailed Notes on All Funds, Continued

D. Long-term Obligations, Continued

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Economic development revenue bonds	$ 24,190,000	$ -	$ (305,000)	$ 23,885,000	$ 320,000
Unamortized bond discount	(356,021)	-	13,962	(342,059)	-
Total bonds payable	23,833,979	-	(291,038)	23,542,941	320,000
Notes payable to Partnership investors	1,000,000	-	(500,000)	500,000	-
Total note payable	1,000,000	-	(500,000)	500,000	-
Total long-term obligations	$ 24,833,979	$ -	$ (791,038)	$ 24,042,941	$ 320,000

Note 4. Other Information

A. Risk Management

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

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

B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plan

Description of the entity:

The South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), created July 1, 2012, is the state agency responsible for the administration and management of the retirement systems and benefit programs of the state of South Carolina, including the State Optional Retirement Program and the S.C. Deferred Compensation Program, as well as the state's employee insurance programs. As such, PEBA is responsible for administering the South Carolina Retirement Systems' five defined benefit pension plans. PEBA has an 11-member Board of Directors, appointed by the Governor and General Assembly leadership, which serves as custodian, co-trustee and co-fiduciary of the Systems and the assets of the retirement trust funds. The Retirement System Investment Commission (Commission as the governing body, RSIC as the agency), created by the General Assembly in 2005, has exclusive authority to invest and manage the retirement trust funds' assets. The Commission, an eight-member board, serves as co-trustee and co-fiduciary for the assets of the retirement trust funds. By law, the State Fiscal Accountability Authority (SFAA), which consists of five elected officials, also reviews certain PEBA Board decisions regarding the actuary of the Systems.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Systems and additions to/deductions from the Systems fiduciary net position have been determined on the accrual basis of accounting as they are reported by the Systems in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). For this purpose, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plan, Continued

Description of the entity, continued:

Benefit and refund expenses are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

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

Plan descriptions:

The South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost–sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established July 1, 1945, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-1-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement and other benefits for teachers and employees of the state and its political subdivisions. SCRS covers employees of state agencies, public school districts and participating charter schools, public higher education institutions, other participating local subdivisions of government and individuals first elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012.

The State Optional Retirement Program (State ORP) is a defined contribution plan that is offered as an alternative to SCRS to newly hired state, public higher education institution and public school district employees, as well as individuals first elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012. State ORP participants direct the investment of their funds into an account administered by one of four third party service providers. PEBA assumes no liability for State ORP benefits. Rather, the benefits are the liability of the four third party service providers. For this reason, State ORP assets are not part of the retirement systems' trust funds for financial statement purposes.

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS), a cost–sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, was established July 1, 1962, pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-11-20 of the South Carolina Code of Laws for the purpose of providing retirement and other benefits to police officers and firefighters. PORS also covers peace officers, coroners, probate judges and magistrates.

Membership:

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

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

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plan, Continued

Membership, continued:

State ORP – As an alternative to membership in SCRS, newly hired state, public school and higher education employees, as well as individuals first elected to the South Carolina General Assembly at or after the general election in November 2012 have the option to participate in the State ORP. Contributions to the State ORP are at the same rates as SCRS. A direct remittance is required from the employer to the member's account with the ORP service provider for the employee contribution and a portion of the employer contribution (5 percent). A direct remittance is also required to SCRS for the remaining portion of the employer contribution and an incidental death benefit contribution, if applicable, which is retained by SCRS.

PORS – To be eligible for PORS membership, an employee must be required by the terms of his employment, by election or appointment, to preserve public order, protect life and property, and detect crimes in the state; to prevent and control property destruction by fire; be a coroner in a full-time permanent position; or be a peace officer employed by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice or the Department of Mental Health. Probate judges and coroners may elect membership in PORS. Magistrates are required to participate in PORS for service as a magistrate. PORS members, other than magistrates and probate judges, must also earn at least $2,000 per year and devote at least 1,600 hours per year to this work, unless exempted by statute. A member of the system with an effective date of membership prior to July 1, 2012, is a Class Two member. A member of the system with an effective date of membership on or after July 1, 2012, is a Class Three member.

Benefits:

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

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

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

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plan, Continued

Benefits, continued:

PORS – A Class Two member who has separated from service with at least five or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 25 years of service regardless of age. A Class Three member who has separated from service with at least eight or more years of earned service is eligible for a monthly pension at age 55 or with 27 years of service regardless of age. Both Class Two and Class Three members are eligible to receive a deferred annuity at age 55 with five or eight years of earned service, respectively. An incidental death benefit is also available to beneficiaries of active and retired members of employers who participate in the death benefit program. Accidental death benefits are also provided upon the death of an active member working for a covered employer whose death was a natural and proximate result of an injury incurred while in the performance of duty.

The retirement allowance of eligible retirees or their surviving annuitants is increased by the lesser of one percent or five hundred dollars every July 1. Only those annuitants in receipt of a benefit on July 1 of the preceding year are eligible to receive the increase.

Contributions:

Actuarial valuations are performed annually by an external consulting actuary to ensure applicable contribution rates satisfy the funding parameters specified in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. Under these provisions, SCRS and PORS contribution requirements must be sufficient to maintain an amortization period for the financing of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) over a period that does not exceed the number of years scheduled in state statute. Effective July 1, 2017, employee rates were increased and capped at 9 percent for SCRS and 9.75 percent for PORS. The legislation also increased employer contribution rates beginning July 1, 2017, for both SCRS and PORS until reaching 18.56 percent for SCRS and 21.24 percent for PORS. The legislation included a further provision that if the scheduled contributions are not sufficient to meet the funding periods set in state statute, the PEBA board would increase the employer contribution rates as necessary to meet the funding periods set for the applicable year.

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

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plan, Continued

Benefits, continued:

Required employee contribution rates[1] are as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2025[1]	Fiscal Year 2024[1]
SCRS		
Employee Class Two	9.00%	9.00%
Employee Class Three	9.00%	9.00%
State ORP		
Employee	9.00%	9.00%
PORS		
Employee Class Two	9.75%	9.75%
Employee Class Three	9.75%	9.75%

Required employer contribution rates[1] are as follows:

	Fiscal Year 2025[1]	Fiscal Year 2024[1]
SCRS		
Employer Class Two	18.41%	18.41%
Employer Class Three	18.41%	18.41%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	.15%
State ORP		
Employer Contribution[2]	18.41%	18.41%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.15%	.15%
PORS		
Employer Class Two	20.84%	20.84%
Employer Class Three	20.84%	20.84%
Employer Incidental Death Benefit	0.20%	0.20%
Employer Accidental Death Program	0.20%	0.20%

[1] Calculated on earnable compensation as defined in Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws.
[2] Of this employer contribution, 5% of earnable compensation must be remitted by the employer directly to the ORP service provider to be allocated to the member's account with the remainder of the employer contribution remitted to the SCRS.

Pension expense:

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the School recognized pension expense of $1,869,011 and $52,078 for the SCRS and PORS plans at the measurement date of June 30, 2024, respectively.

Actuarial assumptions and methods:

Actuarial valuations of the ongoing plan involve estimates of the reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality and future salary increases. Amounts determined regarding the net pension liability are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. South Carolina state statute requires that an actuarial experience study be completed at least once in each five-year period. The GASB Statement No. 67 valuation report prepared as of June 30, 2024 is based on the experience study report for the period ending June 30, 2019. A more recent experience report on the Systems was issued for the period ending June 30, 2023 and will be used for future valuations.

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plan, Continued

Actuarial assumptions and methods, continued:

The June 30, 2024, total pension liability (TPL), net pension liability (NPL), and sensitivity information shown in this report were determined by our consulting actuary, Gabriel Roeder Smith & Company (GRS) and are based on an actuarial valuation performed as of July 1, 2023. The total pension liability was rolled-forward from the valuation date to the plans' fiscal year end, June 30, 2024, using generally accepted actuarial principles. There was no legislation enacted during the 2024 legislative session that had a material change in the benefit provisions for any of the systems.

The following table provides a summary of the actuarial assumptions and methods used to calculate the TPL as of June 30, 2024:

	SCRS	PORS
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal 7%
Investment rate of return[1]	7%	3.5% to 10.5% (varies by
Projected salary increases	3.0% to 11.0% (varies by service)[1]	service)[1] lesser of 1% or $500
Benefit adjustments	lesser of 1% or $500 annually	annually
[1] *Includes inflation at 2.25%*		

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

Assumptions used in the determination of the June 30, 2024, TPL are as follows.

Former Job Class	Males	Females
Educators	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 95%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 94%
General Employees and Members of the General Assembly	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 97%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 107%
Public Safety and Firefighters	2020 PRSC Males multiplied by 127%	2020 PRSC Females multiplied by 107%

Net pension liability:

The NPL is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's TPL determined in accordance with GASB 67 less that system's fiduciary net position. NPL totals, as of June 30, 2024, for SCRS and PORS are presented below.

System	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Employers' Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
SCRS	$ 61,369,806,968	$ 37,919,492,371	$ 23,450,314,597	61.8%
PORS	10,177,904,231	7,178,118,865	2,999,785,366	70.5%

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plan, Continued

Net pension liability, continued:

The TPL is calculated by the Systems' actuary, and each plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the Systems' financial statements. The NPL is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67 in the Systems' notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information. Liability calculations performed by the Systems' actuary for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of GASB 67 and 68 are not applicable for other purposes, such as determining the plans' funding requirements.

At June 30, 2025, the School reported a liability of $5,081,889 and $136,941 for its proportionate share of the SCRS and PORS NPL, respectively, for the measurement date of June 30, 2024. The School's proportionate share of the NPL was based on a projection of the School's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

At June 30, 2025, the School's proportionate share of the SCRS and PORS plans at the measurement date of June 30, 2024 were 0.021671% and 0.004565%, respectively.

Deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources:

At June 30, 2025, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	SCRS	
	Deferred outflows of resources	**Deferred inflows of resources**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 167,009	$ 6,307
Changes of assumptions	89,593	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	195,807
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	2,492,433	-
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	593,160	-
Total	$ 3,342,195	$ 202,114

	PORS	
	Deferred outflows of resources	**Deferred inflows of resources**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 12,861	$ 785
Changes of assumptions	2,981	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	7,677
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	63,065	2,076
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	15,367	-
Total	$ 94,274	$ 10,538

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plan, Continued

Deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources, continued:

The School reported $593,160 and $15,367 as of June 30, 2025 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date for the SCRS and PORS plans, respectively, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2026.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows for the SCRS and PORS plans, respectively:

Year ended June 30:	**SCRS**
2026	$ 1,308,490
2027	1,177,863
2028	111,989
2029	(51,421)
Thereafter	-
	$ 2,546,921

Year ended June 30:	**PORS**
2026	$ 34,038
2027	35,862
2028	498
2029	(2,029)
Thereafter	-
	$ 68,369

Long-term expected rate of return:

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is based upon 20-year capital market assumptions. The long-term expected rates of return represent assumptions developed using an arithmetic building block approach primarily based on consensus expectations and market-based inputs. Expected returns are net of investment fees.

The expected returns, along with the expected inflation rate, form the basis for the target asset allocation adopted at the beginning of the 2024 fiscal year. The long-term expected rate of return is produced by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target allocation percentage and adding expected inflation and is summarized in the table on the following page. For actuarial purposes, the 7 percent assumed annual investment rate of return used in the calculation of the TPL includes a 4.75 percent real rate of return and a 2.25 percent inflation component.

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plan, Continued

Long-term expected rate of return, continued:

Allocation / Exposure	Policy Target	Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return	Long Term Expected Portfolio Real Rate of Return
Public Equity	46.0%	6.23%	2.86%
Bonds	26.0%	2.60%	0.68%
Private Equity[1]	9.0%	9.60%	0.86%
Private Debt[1]	7.0%	6.90%	0.48%
Real Assets	**12.0%**		
Real Estate[1]	9.0%	4.30%	0.39%
Infrastructure[1]	3.0%	7.30%	0.22%
Total Expected Return[2]	100.0%		5.49%
Inflation for Actuarial Purposes			2.25%
Expected Rate of Return			7.74%

[1] RSIC staff and consultant will notify the Commission if the collective exposure to Private Equity, Private Debt and Private Real Assets exceeds 30 percent of total plan assets.
[2] Portable Alpha Strategies, which are not included in the Policy Target, will be capped at 15% of total assets; hedge funds (including all hedge funds used in portable alpha implementation) are capped at 15% of total assets.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from participating employers in SCRS and PORS will be made based on the actuarially determined rates based on provisions in the South Carolina Code of Laws. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all the projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL.

Sensitivity Analysis:

The following table presents the collective NPL of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 7 percent, as well as what the employers' NPL would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (6 percent) or 1 percent higher (8 percent) than the current rate.

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate			
System	**1.00% Decrease (6.00%)**	**Current Discount Rate (7.00%)**	**1.00% Increase (8.00%)**
SCRS	$ 6,585,554	$ 5,081,889	$ 3,697,133
PORS	198,401	136,941	86,602

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

B. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plan, Continued

Additional financial and actuarial information:

Information contained in these Notes to the Schedules of Employer and Nonemployer Allocations and Schedules of Pension Amounts by Employer (Schedules) was compiled from the Systems' audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, and the accounting valuation report as of June 30, 2024. Additional financial information supporting the preparation of the Schedules (including the unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements and required supplementary information) is available in the Systems' ACFR.

C. Other Post-employment Benefits Trust Funds

General information:

The School also participates in the State of South Carolina's employee insurance programs. As previously discussed, PEBA – Insurance Benefits is a state agency responsible for the administration and management of the state's employee insurance programs, other post-employment benefits trusts and retirement systems and is considered a division of the State of South Carolina primary government (the "State"), and therefore, the financial information of the South Carolina Retiree Health Insurance Trust Fund (SCRHITF) is also included in the ACFR of the State.

Plan description:

The SCRHITF was created to fund and account for the employer costs of the State's retiree health and dental plans.

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

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

Benefits:

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

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

C. Other Post-employment Benefits Trust Funds, Continued

Contributions and funding policy:

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

The SCRHITF is funded through participating employers that are mandated by State statute to contribute at a rate assessed each year by the Department of Administration Executive Budget Office on active employee covered payroll. The covered payroll surcharge for the year ended June 30, 2024, was 6.35%. The South Carolina Retirement System collects the monthly covered payroll surcharge for all participating employers and remits it directly to the SCRHITF. Other sources of funding for the SCRHITF include the implicit subsidy, or age-related subsidy inherent in the healthcare premiums' structure. The implicit subsidy represents a portion of the health care expenditures paid on behalf of the employer's active employees. For purposes of GASB Statement No. 75, this expenditure on behalf of the active employee is reclassified as a retiree health care expenditure so that the employer's contributions towards the plan reflect the underlying age-adjusted, retiree benefit costs.

Non-employer contributions consist of an annual appropriation by the General Assembly and the statutorily required transfer from PEBA – Insurance Benefits' reserves. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact it has had on the PEBA – Insurance Benefits' reserves, the General Assembly has indefinitely suspended the statutorily required transfer until further notice. The SCRHITF is also funded through investment income.

For the SCRHITF, the allocation percentage is based on the covered payroll surcharge contribution for each employer. Please note that actual covered payroll contributions received from SCRS for the fiscal year 2024 totaled $732,799,781. However, the covered payroll contributions total includes prior year covered payroll contribution adjustments and true-ups that net to a total of $2,577,195.

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

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

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

C. Other Post-employment Benefits Trust Funds, Continued

Contributions and funding policy, continued:

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

Actuarial assumptions and methods:

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

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

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation for SCRHITF:

Valuation Date:	June 30, 2023
Actuarial Cost Method:	Individual Entry - Age Normal
Inflation:	2.25%
Investment Rate of Return:	2.75%, net of OPEB Plan investment expense; including inflation
Single Discount Rate:	3.97% as of June 30, 2024
Demographic Assumptions:	Based on the experience study performed for the South Carolina Retirement Systems for the 5-year period ending June 30, 2019
Mortality:	For healthy retirees, the gender-distinct South Carolina Retirees 2020 Mortality Tables are used with multipliers based on plan experience; rates are projected on a fully generational basis using 80% of the ultimate rates of Scale MP-2019 to account for future mortality improvements.
Health Care Trend Rate:	Initial trend starting at 6.50% and gradually decreasing to an ultimate trend rate of 4.25% over a period of 14 years
Aging Factores:	Based on plan specific experience
Retiree Participation:	79% for retirees who are eligible for funded premiums 59% participation for retirees who are eligible for partial funded premiums 20% participation for retirees who are eligible for non-funded premiums
Notes:	The discount rate changed from 3.86% as of June 30, 2023, to 3.97% as of June 30, 2024.

The actuarial valuations were performed as of June 30, 2023. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liabilities to June 30, 2024.

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

C. Other Post-employment Benefits Trust Funds, Continued

Actuarial assumptions and methods, continued:

The Net OPEB Liability (NOL) is calculated separately for each OPEB Trust Fund and represents that particular Trust's Total OPEB Liability (TOL) determined in accordance with GASB No. 74 less that Trust's fiduciary net position. The allocation of each employer's proportionate share of the collective Net OPEB Liability and collective OPEB Expense was determined using the employer's payroll-related contributions over the measurement period. This method is expected to be reflective of the employer's long-term contribution effort as well as be transparent to individual employers and their external auditors.

The following table represents the components of the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, and 2017:

SOUTH CAROLINA RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE TRUST FUND

Fiscal Year Ending	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
June 30, 2024	$17,844,389,610	$1,722,587,512	$16,121,802,098	9.91%
June 30, 2023	$ 14,749,639,155	$ 1,658,152,923	$ 13,091,486,232	11.24%
June 30, 2022	$ 16,835,502,593	$ 1,623,661,403	$ 15,211,841,190	9.64%
June 30, 2021	$ 22,506,597,989	$ 1,683,416,992	$ 20,823,180,997	7.48%
June 30, 2020	$ 19,703,745,672	$ 1,652,299,185	$ 18,051,446,487	8.39%
June 30, 2019	$ 16,516,264,617	$ 1,394,740,049	$ 15,121,524,568	8.44%
June 30, 2018	$ 15,387,115,010	$ 1,216,530,062	$ 14,170,584,948	7.91%
June 30, 2017	$ 14,659,610,970	$ 1,114,774,760	$ 13,544,836,210	7.60%

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

Single discount rate:

The Single Discount Rate of 3.97% was used to measure the total OPEB liability for the SCRHITF. The accounting policy for this plan is to set the Single Discount Rate equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. Due to the plan's investment and funding policies, the difference between a blended discount rate and the municipal bond rate would be less than several basis points (several hundredths of one percent).

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

C. Other Post-employment Benefits Trust Funds, Continued

Long-term expected rate of return:

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

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

Sensitivity analysis:

The following tables present the School's proportionate share of the SCRHITF's net OPEB liability calculated using a Single Discount Rate of 3.97%, as well as what the School's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a Single Discount Rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher. In addition, regarding the sensitivity of the SCRHITF's net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates, the following table presents the School's net OPEB liability, calculated using the assumed trend rates as well as what the School's net OPEB liability would be if were calculated using a trend rate that is one percent lower or one percent higher.

	1.00% Decrease 2.97%	Discount Rate 3.97%	1.00% Increase 4.97%
SCRHITF Net OPEB Liability	$ 5,296,962	$ 4,462,192	$ 3,793,970

	1.00% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1.00% Increase
SCRHITF Net OPEB Liability	$ 3,669,314	$ 4,462,192	$ 5,490,598

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

C. Other Post-employment Benefits Trust Funds, Continued

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB:

At June 30, 2025, the School reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	SCRHITF	
	Deferred outflows of resources	**Deferred inflows of resources**
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 231,956	$ 660,434
Changes of assumptions	955,689	916,229
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	21,765	-
Changes in proportion and differences between School contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,498,725	-
School contributions subsequent to the measurement date	207,576	-
Total	$ 4,915,711	$ 1,576,663

As of June 30, 2025, the $207,576 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School contributions subsequent to the measurement date for the SCRHITF plan which will be recognized as a reduction of the collective net OPEB liability for the School's year ended June 30, 2026.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in the School's OPEB expense as follows:

	SCRHITF
2026	$ 677,121
2027	653,556
2028	549,613
2029	476,916
2030	629,777
Thereafter	144,489
	$ 3,131,472

Additional financial and actuarial information:

Information contained in these Notes to the Schedules of OPEB Amounts by Employer (the Schedules) were compiled from the OPEB Trust Funds audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, and the accounting and financial reporting actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2024. Additional financial information supporting the preparation of the Schedules is available in the OPEB Trust Funds audited financial statements.

Note 4. Other Information, Continued

D. Commitments and Contingencies

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

Note 5. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the School's management has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through the date of the independent auditor's report, the date the financial statements were available for issuance.

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
For the year ended June 30, 2025

	SCRS	
	2025	**2024**
School's proportion of the net pension liability	0.021671%	0.018727%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 5,081,889	$ 4,527,755
School's covered payroll during the measurement period	$ 2,977,958	$ 2,367,665
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	170.65%	191.23%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	61.8%	58.6%

	PORS	
	2025	**2024**
School's proportion of the net pension liability	0.004565%	0.004662%
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 136,941	$ 141,903
School's covered payroll during the measurement period	$ 90,900	$ 81,680
School's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	150.65%	173.73%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	70.5%	67.8%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the School will present information for those years for which is available.

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Schedule of the School's Contributions - Pension

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	SCRS	
	2025	**2024**
Contractually required contribution	$ 593,160	$ 552,709
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	593,160	552,709
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 3,195,902	$ 2,977,958
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	18.56%	18.56%

	PORS	
	2025	**2024**
Contractually required contribution	$ 15,367	$ 19,308
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	15,367	19,308
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 72,349	$ 90,900
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	21.24%	21.24%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the School will present information for those years for which information is available.

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Schedule of the School's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	SCRHITF	
	2025	**2024**
School's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.027678%	0.021574%
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 4,462,192	$ 3,295,651
School's covered payroll during the measurement period	$ 3,068,858	$ 2,449,345
School's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	145.40%	134.55%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	9.91%	11.24%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the School will present information for those years for which information is available.

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Schedule of the School's Contributions - OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	SCRHITF	
	2025	**2024**
Contractually required contribution	$ 207,576	$ 197,055
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	207,576	197,055
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -
School's covered-employee payroll	$ 3,268,251	$ 3,068,858
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	6.35%	6.42%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the School will present information for those years for which information is available.

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund
For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget
Revenues				
1000 Revenue from local sources				
1300 Tuition				
1310 Tuition from patrons for regular day school	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	$ 214,700	$ 89,700
1500 Earnings on investments				
1510 Interest on investments	10,000	10,000	150,277	140,277
1900 Other revenue from local sources				
1990 Miscellaneous local revenue				
1999 Revenue from other local services	25,000	25,000	163,705	138,705
Total revenue from local sources	160,000	160,000	528,682	368,682
3000 Revenue from state sources				
3100 Restricted state funding				
3103 State aid to classrooms	9,288,566	9,288,566	8,569,033	(719,533)
3130 Special programs				
3181 Retiree insurance	-	-	157,141	157,141
Total revenue from state sources	9,288,566	9,288,566	8,726,174	(562,392)
Total revenue all sources	9,448,566	9,448,566	9,254,856	(193,710)
Expenditures				
100 Instruction				
110 General instruction				
113 Elementary programs				
100 Salaries	660,000	765,000	725,841	39,159
200 Employee benefits	290,423	316,981	294,576	22,405
300 Purchased services	8,250	8,250	13,097	(4,847)
400 Supplies and materials	8,000	4,500	74,079	(69,579)
600 Other objects	400	125	125	-
	967,073	1,094,856	1,107,718	(12,862)
114 High school programs				
100 Salaries	1,167,500	1,392,500	1,199,140	193,360
200 Employee benefits	532,843	592,337	541,362	50,975
300 Purchased services	35,000	22,875	35,254	(12,379)
400 Supplies and materials	50,000	30,000	43,741	(13,741)
500 Capital outlay	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
600 Other objects	400	600	572	28
	1,790,743	2,043,312	1,820,069	223,243
115 Career and technology education programs				
100 Salaries	104,000	129,000	110,417	18,583
200 Employee benefits	42,917	49,617	46,212	3,405
300 Purchased services	2,000	2,000	-	2,000
400 Supplies and materials	1,500	-	-	-
500 Capital outlay	-	-	810	(810)
	150,417	180,617	157,439	23,178
120 Exceptional programs				
124 Visually handicapped				
300 Purchased services	-	-	215	(215)
	-	-	215	(215)
125 Hearing handicapped				
300 Purchased services	2,000	-	840	(840)
	2,000	-	840	(840)
126 Speech handicapped				
300 Purchased services	4,000	4,000	4,016	(16)
	4,000	4,000	4,016	(16)
127 Learning disabilities				
100 Salaries	95,700	120,700	117,836	2,864
200 Employee benefits	35,549	53,347	48,876	4,471
300 Purchased services	500	1,700	1,643	57
400 Supplies and materials	400	400	19	381
	132,149	176,147	168,374	7,773

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

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund, Continued

For the year ended June 30, 2025

				Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget
Expenditures, Continued							
100	Instruction						
	170	Summer school programs					
		175	Instructional programs beyond regular school day				
			100 Salaries	6,500	14,000	11,119	2,881
			200 Employee benefits	2,179	4,129	3,612	517
				8,679	18,129	14,731	3,398
			Total instruction	3,055,061	3,517,061	3,273,402	243,659
200	Support services						
	210	Pupil services					
		212	Guidance services				
			100 Salaries	262,000	278,000	309,833	(31,833)
			200 Employee benefits	126,658	125,126	123,459	1,667
			300 Purchased services	125	125	-	125
			400 Supplies and materials	1,000	600	573	27
				389,783	403,851	433,865	(30,014)
		213	Health services				
			100 Salaries	57,800	61,300	63,333	(2,033)
			200 Employee benefits	28,383	28,327	26,781	1,546
			300 Purchased services	15,000	15,000	8,825	6,175
			400 Supplies and materials	2,500	1,800	2,464	(664)
			500 Capital outlay	100	100	-	100
			600 Other objects	-	-	140	(140)
				103,783	106,527	101,543	4,984
		214	Psychological services				
			300 Purchased services	16,000	16,000	9,980	6,020
				16,000	16,000	9,980	6,020
	230	General administrative services					
		231	Board of education				
			300 Purchased services	99,000	99,000	64,510	34,490
			318 Audit services	-	-	13,600	(13,600)
			400 Supplies and materials	2,500	2,500	1,460	1,040
			600 Other objects	55,500	55,500	242,491	(186,991)
				157,000	157,000	322,061	(165,061)
		233	School administration				
			100 Salaries	383,589	593,589	578,632	14,957
			200 Employee benefits	151,920	221,823	224,064	(2,241)
			300 Purchased services	36,000	105,225	100,336	4,889
			400 Supplies and materials	37,000	37,000	62,871	(25,871)
			600 Other objects	163,500	163,500	231,815	(68,315)
				772,009	1,121,137	1,197,718	(76,581)
	250	Finance and operations services					
		252	Fiscal services				
			100 Salaries	196,200	233,200	252,533	(19,333)
			200 Employee benefits	76,015	93,613	95,021	(1,408)
			300 Purchased services	15,000	30,000	30,127	(127)
			400 Supplies and materials	7,000	2,000	434	1,566
			600 Other objects	20,000	20,000	21,511	(1,511)
				314,215	378,813	399,626	(20,813)
		253	Facilities acquisition and construction				
			300 Purchased services	150,000	150,000	165,247	(15,247)
			400 Supplies and materials	-	-	98	(98)
			500 Capital outlay	40,000	40,000	296,108	(256,108)
			520 Construction services	150,000	210,000	-	210,000
				340,000	400,000	461,453	(61,453)
		254	Operation and maintenance of plant				
			100 Salaries	131,600	194,100	189,496	4,604
			200 Employee benefits	47,779	62,568	59,701	2,867
			300 Purchased services	305,400	380,400	357,872	22,528
			321 Public utility (excluding gas, oil, elec. & other heating fuels)	-	-	74,908	(74,908)
			400 Supplies and materials	150,000	130,000	16,279	113,721
			470 Energy (including gas, oil, elec. & other heating fuels)	-	-	131,241	(131,241)
				634,779	767,068	829,497	(62,429)

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

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund, Continued

For the year ended June 30, 2025

				Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget
Expenditures, Continued							
200	Support services, continued						
	255	Student transportation (state mandated)					
		300	Purchased services	30,000	30,000	79,137	(49,137)
		400	Supplies and materials	-	-	611	(611)
		600	Other objects	11,500	11,500	504	10,996
				41,500	41,500	80,252	(38,752)
	258	Security					
		100	Salaries	43,900	52,400	53,600	(1,200)
		200	Employee benefits	26,014	26,672	26,275	397
		300	Purchased services	-	5,808	9,196	(3,388)
		400	Supplies and materials	250	250	-	250
				70,164	85,130	89,071	(3,941)
	260	Central support services					
	266	Technology and data processing services					
		100	Salaries	142,100	181,100	196,959	(15,859)
		200	Employee benefits	73,745	90,684	84,889	5,795
		300	Purchased services	55,000	89,967	76,654	13,313
		400	Supplies and materials	20,000	20,000	93,017	(73,017)
		500	Capital outlays	-	-	49,732	(49,732)
				290,845	381,751	501,251	(119,500)
	270	Support services - pupil activity					
	271	Pupil service activities					
		100	Salaries	258,200	342,889	427,353	(84,464)
		200	Employee benefits	113,303	133,815	155,734	(21,919)
		300	Purchased services	150,000	86,500	283,653	(197,153)
		400	Supplies and materials	175,000	164,600	166,008	(1,408)
		500	Capital outlays	-	-	57,951	(57,951)
		600	Other objects	-	-	13,875	(13,875)
		660	Pupil activity fund	-	-	10,324	(10,324)
				696,503	727,804	1,114,898	(387,094)
			Total support services	3,826,581	4,586,581	5,541,215	(954,634)
500	Debt service						
		610	Redemption of principal	-	-	305,000	(305,000)
		620	Interest	1,600,000	1,631,000	1,235,381	395,619
				1,600,000	1,631,000	1,540,381	90,619
			Total expenditures	8,481,642	9,734,642	10,354,998	(620,356)
Other financing sources							
	Interfund transfers from (to) other funds:						
	5230	Transfer from special revenue EIA fund		-	-	1,730,909	1,730,909
			Total other financing sources	-	-	1,730,909	1,730,909
			Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	966,924	(286,076)	630,767	916,843
Fund balance, beginning of year						2,909,504	
Fund balance, end of year						$ 3,540,271	

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

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Special Projects Fund

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Title 1 (201)	IDEA (203/204)	Preschool Handicapped (205/206)	CATE (207/208)	Adult Education (243)	Other Designated Restricted State Grants (900's)	Other Special Revenue Programs (200s/800s)	Student Activity Funds (700s)	Total
Revenues									
1000 Revenue from local sources									
1500 Earnings on investments									
1510 Interest on investments	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,659	$ 1,659
1700 Pupil activities									
1790 Other pupil activity income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750,668	750,668
1900 Other revenue from local sources									
1910 Rentals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,385	8,385
1920 Contributions and donations from private sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,254	98,254
Total revenue from local sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	858,966	858,966
3000 Revenue from state sources									
3100 Restricted state funding									
3130 Special programs									
3187 Teacher supplies (no carryover)	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	400
3190 Miscellaneous restricted state grants									
3193 Education license plates	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Total revenue from state sources	-	-	-	-	-	405	-	-	405
4000 Revenue from federal sources									
4200 Occupational education									
4210 Perkins aid, title I, - career and technology education	-	-	-	10,438	-	-	-	-	10,438
4300 Elementary and secondary education act of 1965 (ESEA)									
4351 Supporting effective instruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,800	-	24,800
4500 Programs for children with disabilities									
4510 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)	-	11,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,277
4900 Other federal sources									
4974 ESSER III	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,888	-	53,888
Total revenue from federal sources	-	11,277	-	10,438	-	-	78,688	-	100,403
Total revenue all sources	-	11,277	-	10,438	-	405	78,688	858,966	959,774
Expenditures									
100 Instruction									
110 General instruction									
113 Elementary programs									
300 Purchased services	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,445	-	25,445
	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,445	-	25,445
114 High school programs									
300 Purchased services	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,443	-	28,443
400 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-	-	405	-	-	405
	-	-	-	-	-	405	28,443	-	28,848
115 Career and technology education programs									
400 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	10,438	-	-	-	-	10,438
	-	-	-	10,438	-	-	-	-	10,438
120 Exceptional programs									
124 Visually handicapped									
300 Purchased services	-	2,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,157
	-	2,157	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,157
125 Visually handicapped									
300 Purchased services	-	9,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,120
	-	9,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,120
Total instruction	-	11,277	-	10,438	-	405	53,888	-	76,008

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

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Special Projects Fund, Continued

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	Title 1 (201)	IDEA (203/204)	Preschool Handicapped (205/206)	CATE (207/208)	Adult Education (243)	Other Designated Restricted State Grants (900's)	Other Special Revenue Programs (200s/800s)	Student Activity Funds (700s)	Total
Expenditures, Continued									
200 Support services									
220 Instructional staff services									
224 Improvement of instruction inservice and staff training									
100 Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,100	-	5,100
200 Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	351	-	351
	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,451	-	5,451
260 Central support services									
264 Staff services									
100 Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	18,000
200 Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,349	-	1,349
	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,349	-	19,349
270 Support services - pupil activity									
271 Pupil service activities									
100 Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,255	4,255
200 Employee benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	813	813
300 Purchased services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,395	136,395
400 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273,119	273,119
500 Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,030	40,030
660 Pupil activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121,665	121,665
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	576,277	576,277
Total support services	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,800	576,277	601,077
300 Community services									
390 Other community services									
300 Purchased services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,848	1,848
400 Supplies and materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,551	14,551
600 Other objects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,188	16,188
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,587	32,587
Total community services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,587	32,587
Total expenditures	-	11,277	-	10,438	-	405	78,688	608,864	709,672
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,102	250,102
Fund balance, beginning of year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,222	172,222
Fund balance, end of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 422,324	$ 422,324

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

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Education Improvement Act

For the year ended June 30, 2025

Revenues				
3000	Revenue from state sources			
	3500	Education Improvement Act (EIA)		
		3503	State aid to classrooms	$ 1,730,909
		3519	Grade 10 assessment	1,674
		3526	Refurbishment of science kits	4,374
		3529	Career and technology education	13,443
		3577	Teacher supplies (no carryover provision)	16,400
			Total revenue from state sources	1,766,800
			Total revenues	1,766,800
Expenditures				
100	Instruction			
	110	General instruction		
		113	Elementary programs	
			300 Purchased services	1,674
			400 Supplies and materials	4,800
				6,474
		114	High school programs	
			400 Supplies and materials	13,950
				13,950
		115	Career and technology education programs	
			400 Supplies and materials	13,467
				13,467
	120	Exceptional programs		
		127	Learning disabilities	
			400 Supplies and materials	400
				400
			Total instruction	34,291
200	Support services			
	210	Pupil services		
		212	Guidance services	
			400 Supplies and materials	1,600
				1,600
			Total support services	1,600
			Total expenditures	35,891
Other financing uses				
	420-710	Transfer to general fund		(1,730,909)
			Total other financing uses	(1,730,909)
	Excess of revenues over expenditures			-
Fund balance, beginning of year				-
Fund balance, end of year				$ -

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

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Summary Schedule for Designated State Restricted Grants - Special Projects Fund

For the year ended June 30, 2025

Subfund	Revenue	Programs	Revenues	Expenditures	Transfers In/ (Out)	Unearned Revenue
917	3187	Teacher supplies	$ 400	$ 400	$ -	$ -
919	3193	Education license plates	5	5	-	-
		Total	$ 405	$ 405	$ -	$ -

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

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

Summary Schedule by Program - Education Improvement Act

For the year ended June 30, 2025

		Revenues	Expenditures	Transfers In/Out	Unearned Revenue
3500	Education Improvement Act (EIA)				
3503	State aid to classrooms	$ 1,730,909	$ -	$ (1,730,909)	$ -
3519	Grade 10 assessments	1,674	1,674	-	-
3526	Reimbursements of science kits	4,374	4,374	-	-
3529	Career and technology education	13,443	13,443	-	-
3577	Teacher supplies (no carryover provision)	16,400	16,400	-	-
3595	EEDA - supplies and materials	-	-	-	1,814
3599	Other EIA	-	-	-	8,555
	Total	$ 1,766,800	$ 35,891	$ (1,730,909)	$ 10,369

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

Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.

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

As of June 30, 2025

Program	Grant or Project number	Revenue Code	Description	Amount Due	Status of Amount Due
EEDA - Supplies and materials	395	3595	EEDA - Supplies and materials	$ 1,176.12	Unpaid.

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

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

Board of Directors
Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc.
West Columbia, South Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Gray Collegiate Academy, Inc. (the "School") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 21, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements, on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the 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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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 an instance of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2025-001.

Gray Collegiate Academy's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on Gray Collegiate Academy's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Gray Collegiate Academy's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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 organization'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 organization's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Greenwood, South Carolina
October 21, 2025

A. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued:	Unmodified			
Internal control over financial reporting:				
• Material weakness identified?	_____	yes	X	no
• Significant deficiency identified?	_____	yes	X	none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	_____	yes	X	no

B. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

None.

C. FINDINGS - COMPLIANCE

2025-001: Teacher Certification Compliance

Condition: South Carolina Code of Laws section 59-40-50-5 states, charter schools may hire noncertified teachers in a ratio of up to twenty-five percent of its entire teacher staff. The School maintained twenty-eight certified teachers out of a total of forty teachers, which was a ratio of 73.70%. This an instance of noncompliance with South Carolina Code 59-40-50-5.

Criteria: South Carolina Code of Laws section 59-40-50-5 states, charter schools may hire noncertified teachers in a ratio of up to twenty-five percent of its entire teacher staff.

Effect: The School did not meet the state law requirements.

Cause: The School's internal control over monitoring teacher certification did not function properly to maintain proper coverage with South Carolina laws.

Recommendation: We recommend the School implement a hiring policy to ensure compliance with applicable state laws.

Response: The School has implemented hiring policies to monitor noncertified teacher coverage.

2024-01 General Fund – Fund Balance

Condition: The South Carolina Department of Education ("SDE") has adopted a statewide program for identifying fiscal practices and budgetary conditions that, if uncorrected, would compromise the fiscal integrity of a public charter school. This program establishes three levels for fiscal and budgetary concern and conditions and requirements associated with each. In order to avoid inclusion in one of these three concern levels, the SDE requires that the school maintain a General Fund fund balance of at least one month of average General Fund expenditures of the last two fiscal years. As of June 30, 2024, the School did not meet the criteria.

Criteria: Standards issued by the South Carolina Department of Education.

Cause: The School showed a significant decrease in its General Fund fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2024, caused primarily by the School expending $2,386,351 in capital expenditures to complete major additions to its educational facilities. This decrease caused the School's ending unassigned General Fund fund balance to decrease to $546,323. That balance is below the required minimum balance.

Effect: As a result of this condition, the School may be on fiscal watch by the SDE.

Auditor's recommendation: Management should continue to carefully budget and operate within the financial constraints of the School's funding and continue to increase its fund balance.

Status: This finding was not repeated during the current year.