(A Component Unit of School District No. 49) Financial Statements June 30, 2022



(A Component Unit of School District No. 49) June 30, 2022

Board of Directors

Shubham Pandey
Victoria White
John Turner
Mansoureh Tehrani
Brent Parrott

Executive Director
Board President
Director
Member
Member

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49) June 30, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado'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 Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado, as of June 30, 2022, 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 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 Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado 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 Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 5–9 and 41–45 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 7, 2022, on our consideration of the Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado'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 Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Houston, Texas October 7, 2022



(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended June 30, 2022

This section of Pioneer Technology and Arts Academy's (the Academy) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the Academy's financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2022. Please read it in conjunction with the Academy's basic financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- At June 30, 2022, the Academy's total (governmental activities) liabilities and deferred inflows exceeded its assets and deferred outflows by \$2,336,782. Of that amount, (\$2,939,350) (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the Academy's ongoing obligations.
- The Academy had \$2,042,500 in net expenses related to governmental activities. General revenues of \$1,626,894 were not adequate to provide for the remaining cost of these programs resulting in a \$415,606 decrease in net position.
- The General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$174,586, of which all is classified as unassigned. This was an increase in the General Fund balance from the prior year in the amount of \$85,085.
- The Academy issued \$450,000 in additional notes payable during the fiscal year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Academy.

- The first two statements area government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Academy's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the government, reporting the Academy's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
- The governmental funds statements focus on how general government services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.
- Additional fund statements consist of Proprietary and Fiduciary funds, of which the Academy has none. Descriptions of such funds are as follows:
 - o Proprietary fund statements offer short-term and long-term financial information about the activities the government operates like businesses.
 - Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the government acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong.

The basic financial statement also includes notes that explain some of the information in the basic financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the basic financial statements. Figure A-1 shows how the required parts of this annual report are arranged and related to one another. Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the Academy's basic financial statements including the portion of the Academy government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49) Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2022

Figure A-1
Required Components of the Academy's Annual Financial Report

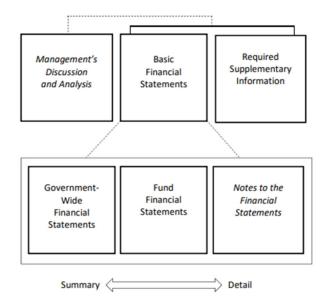


Figure A-2
Major Features of the Academy's Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

	Types of	Statements
	District-wide	Governmental Funds
Scope	Entire Agency's government (except fiduciary funds) and the Agency's component units.	The activities of the district that are not proprietary or fiduciary.
Requried Financial Statements	- Statement of Net Position - Statement of Activities	 Balance Sheet Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
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, short-term and long-term.	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year of 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 durin or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter.

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended June 30, 2022

GOVERNMENT WIDE STATEMENTS

The government wide statements report information about the Academy as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the Academy's net position and how they have changed. Net position, the difference between the Academy's assets and liabilities, is one way to measure the Academy's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Academy's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the Academy, one needs to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the student population.

Government-wide financial statements are divided into two categories:

Governmental Activities – All of the Academy's services and activities are included here, such as instruction, extracurricular activities, curriculum and staff development, health services and general administration. State funds and grants finance most of these activities.

Business-Type Activities – The Academy has none. Examples of such activities include fees charged to customers to cover the costs of certain services that are provided.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Academy's most significant funds – not the Academy as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the Academy uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

- Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants.
- The Board of Trustees establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly utilizing certain grants.

The Academy has the following type of funds:

Governmental Funds – All of the Academy's services and activities are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Academy's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information on the subsequent page that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49) Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2022

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ACADEMY AS A WHOLE

The Academy's combined net position was (\$2,336,782) at June 30, 2022.

Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents Grants Receivable Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation Total Assets	\$ 127,340 231,266 602,568 961,174
Deferred Outflows of Resources	 273,509
Liabilities Current Liabilities Non-Current Liabilities Total Liabilities	 184,020 2,819,950 3,003,970
Deferred Inflows of Resources	567,495
Net Position Net Investment in Capital Assets Unrestricted Total Net Position	\$ 602,568 (2,939,350) (2,336,782)

The unrestricted net asset represents resources available to fund the programs of the Academy for the next year.

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

The Academy's total revenues were \$2,267,562. Of this total, 69% comes from per pupil revenue, and 28% comes from grants, while the remaining 3% relates to miscellaneous sources.

The total cost of all programs and services was \$2,683,168. The largest expense categories were salaries and benefits which totaled \$1,334,008 or 61% of total expenses, costs associated with school districts, which totaled \$342,846 or 13% of total expenses, and supplies and equipment which totaled \$298,198 or 11% of total expenses.

Revenues	
Program Revenues	
Operating Grants	\$ 597,200
Capital Grants	43,468
General Revenues	
Per Pupil Revenue	1,566,880
Miscellaneous	60,014
Total Revenues	2,267,562
Expenses	
Salaries and Benefits	1,635,034
Professional Services	70,233
Repairs and Maintenance	168,696
Miscellaneous Services	38,427
Insurance Premiums	30,954
Travel and Registration	12,386
Supplies and Equipment	298,198
Depreciation	81,030
Costs associated with School Districts	342,846
Miscellaneous	5,364
Total Expenses	2,683,168
Change in Net Position	(415,606)
Beginning Net Position	(458,760)
Prior Period Adjustments	(1,462,416)
Ending Net Position	\$ (2,336,782)

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended June 30, 2022

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

Revenues from governmental fund types totaled \$2,267,562. Any increase in state revenues is a result of attendance gains and state increases to the basic allotment amount per student.

The General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$174,586. This was an increase in the General Fund balance from the prior year in the amount of \$85,085, related solely to the fact that the 2022 school year was the first year of operation. The 2021 fiscal year did not have any student activity. At June 30, 2022, the entire fund balance of \$174,586 is classified as unassigned.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

Over the course of the year, the Academy revised its budget to reflect changes in activities as they occurred. Despite these adjustments, actual expenditures exceeded the final budgeted amount by \$322,305. The most significant variances in the Academy's budget occurred in capitalized equipment and purchased services from school districts. Resources available were \$163,438 lower than the final budgeted amount. The unfavorable variance can be attributed to the decrease in actual state resources received.

CAPITAL ASSETS

During the 2022 fiscal year, the Academy invested \$375,546 in purchases of furniture and fixtures. Additional information, related to Capital Assets is shown at Note 3 to the Financial Statements.

LONG TERM DEBT

At the end of the 2022 fiscal year, the Academy had \$1,306,313 in debt outstanding, of which \$450,000 was received during the fiscal year. Additional information, related to Long-Term Debt is shown at Note 4 to the Financial Statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The extent of the operational and financial impact the COVID-19 pandemic may have on the Academy has yet to be fully determined and is dependent on its duration and spread, any related operational restrictions and the overall economy. While the disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is uncertainty around the duration.



BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49) Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities
Assets	4 107.040
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 127,340
Grants Receivable	231,266
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	602,568
Total Assets	961,174
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred Pension Outflows	266,761
Deferred OPEB Outflows	6,748
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	273,509
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	139,257
Accrued Liabilities	44,763
Non Current Liabilities:	
Due in More Than One Year	1,306,313
Net Pension Liability	1,443,786
Net OPEB Liability	69,851
Total Liabilities	3,003,970
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred Pension Inflows	542.820
Deferred OPEB Inflows	24,675
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	567,495
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	602,568
Unrestricted	(2,939,350)
Total Net Position	\$ (2,336,782)
IOTAL ITOLI COMMON	φ (2,336,762)

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	rges for	O _l Gr	am Revenue perating ants and atributions		Capital Grants	and N	et Revenue (Expense) d Change in et Position vernmental Activities
Governmental Activites Instruction Supporting Services Total Governmental Activites	\$ 1,472,893 1,210,275 2,683,168	\$ - - -	\$	597,200 - 597,200	\$	43,468 - 43,468	\$	(832,225) (1,210,275) (2,042,500)
			Per Gra Re	ral Revenues Pupil Revenu nts and Con stricted to Sp cellaneous Total Gene	ie tributior pecific P	rograms		1,566,880 - - - 60,014 1,626,894
			Chan	ge in Net Po	sition			(415,606)
			Prior	osition (Defic Period Adjus Period Adjus	tment -	Pension		(458,760) (1,374,709) (87,707) (1,921,176)
			Net P	osition (Defic	it), Endi	ng	\$	(2,336,782)

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2022

	General Fund
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents Grants Receivable Total Assets	\$ 127,340 231,266 \$ 358,606
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE Liabilities Accounts Payable Accrued Liabilities Total Liabilities	\$ 139,257 44,763 184,020
Fund Balance Unassigned Total Fund Balance	174,586
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 358,606

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$	174,586
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds. At the beginning of the year, the costs of these assets was \$308,052 with no related accumulated depreciation. In addition, long-term liabilities of \$856,313, are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. The net effect of including the beginning balances for long-term debt in the governmental activities is to decrease net position.		(548,261)
Current year capital outlays of \$375,546 are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but shown as increases in capital assets in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the current year capital outlays is to increase net position.		375,546
The current year depreciation expense increases accumulated depreciation. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.		(81,030)
Proceeds of long-term liabilities of \$450,000, are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. The net effect of including the current year proceeds of long-term debt in the governmental activities is to decrease net position.		(450,000)
Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the Academy's proportionate share of the net pension liability required by GASB 68. The net position related to TRS included a deferred resource outflow in the amount of \$266,761, a deferred resource inflow in the amount of (\$542,820), and a net pension liability in the amount of (\$1,443,786). The net effect of the GASB 68 changes is to decrease net position.	((1,719,845)
Included in the items related to debt is the recognition of the Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability required by GASB 75. The net position related to TRS included a deferred resource outflow in the amount of \$6,748, a deferred resource inflow in the amount of (\$24,675), and a net OPEB liability in the amount of (\$69,851). The net effect of the GASB 75 changes is to decrease net position.		(87,778)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ ((2,336,782)

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2022

	General Fund
Revenue	
Local Sources	\$ 60,014
State Sources	1,610,348
Federal Sources	597,200
Total Revenue	2,267,562
Expenditures	
Instruction	1,422,202
Supporting Services	1,210,275
Total Expenditures	2,632,477
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	(364,915)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
Long-Term Debt Proceeds	450,000
Net Change in Fund Balance	85,085
Fund Balance, Beginning	89,501
Fund Balance, Ending	\$ 174,586

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of
Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
June 30, 2022

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 85,085
Current year capital outlays of \$375,546 are expenditures in the fund financial statements, but shown as increases in capital assets in the government-wide financial statements. The net effect of including the current year capital outlays is to increase net position.	375,546
The current year depreciation expense increases accumulated depreciation. The net effect of the current year's depreciation is to decrease net position.	(81,030)
Proceeds of long-term liabilities of (\$450,000), are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. The net effect of including the current year proceeds of long-term debt in the governmental activities is to decrease net position.	(450,000)
GASB 68 required that certain expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. The District's proportionate share of the TRS pension expense on the plan as a whole had to be recorded. The net pension expense decreased the change in net position by (\$345,136). The result is a decrease in the change in net position.	(345,136)
GASB 75 required that certain expenditures be de-expended and recorded as deferred resource outflows. The District's proportionate share of the TRS OPEB expense on the plan as a whole had to be recorded. The net OPEB expense decreased the change in net position by (\$71). The result is a decrease in the change in net position.	(71)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (415,606)



(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Pioneer Technology and Arts Academy (the Academy) was formed on May 14, 2020, to operate charter schools as provided in the Colorado Charter Schools Act. The Academy is a non-profit organization as defined by Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Academy currently operates one elementary school, serving grades K-8, in El Paso County Public Schools.

The accounting policies of the Academy conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Following is a summary of the more significant policies.

Reporting Entity

The Academy is a component unit of El Paso County Colorado School District 49 (the District). The District granted the charters and provides the majority of the funding to the Academy.

The financial reporting entity consists of the Academy, organizations for which the Academy is financially accountable, and organizations that raise and hold economic resources for the direct benefit of the Academy. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments and offices that are not legally separate are part of the Academy. Legally separate organizations for which the Academy is financially accountable are considered part of the reporting entity. Financial accountability exists if the Academy appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and is able to impose its will on the organization, or if the Academy provides benefits to, or imposes financial burdens on, the organization.

Based on the application of this criteria, the Academy does not include additional organizations within its reporting entity other than the schools it operates.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all activities of the Academy. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported in a single column. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to students or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Unrestricted revenues not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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.

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current year or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current year. For this purpose, the Academy considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current year. Intergovernmental revenues, grants, and interest associated with the current year are considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current year if they are expected to be received within one year. All other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Academy. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Academy's policy to use restricted resources first, and the unrestricted resources as they are needed.

In the fund financial statements, the Academy reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund - This fund is the general operating fund of the Academy. It is currently used to account for all financial activities of the Academy.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance/Net Position

Cash and Cash Equivalents - The Academy's cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, money markets, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Receivables - Receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible.

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Academy as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of the asset are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

Building and improvements 10 - 30 years Furniture and equipment 5 - 7 years

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - Deferred outflows of resources are consumptions of net position that are applicable to a future reporting period. Deferred inflows of resources are acquisitions of net position that are applicable to a future reporting period. Both are reported in the Statement of Net Position but are not recognized in the financial statements as revenues and expenses until the periods(s) to which they relate.

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

Long-Term Liabilities - In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize the face amount of debt issued during the current year as other financing sources.

Net Position/Fund Balance - In the government-wide and fund financial statements, net position and fund balance are restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are externally imposed. The Board of Directors is authorized to establish a fund balance commitment through passage of a resolution and may assign fund balances to a specific purpose through an informal action.

The Academy has not established a formal policy for its use of restricted and unrestricted fund balances. However, if both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available, the Academy uses restricted fund balance first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned fund balances.

Risk Management

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Academy carries commercial insurance for risks of loss, including liability, property, errors and omissions, and workers' compensation.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, gains, losses and other changes in net assets during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Annually, the Board of Directors adopts a budget for the Academy as a whole, on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

A proposed budget is submitted to the Board of Directors for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1, for their approval. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. Revisions that alter the total expenditures must be approved by the Board of Directors. All appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

Note 2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The financial institution holding the Academy's cash accounts is participating in the FDIC's Transaction Account Guarantee Program. Interest-bearing transaction accounts were subject to the \$250,000 limit on FDIC insurance per covered institution.

The Academy's investment policy conforms to state statute for governmental entities. All accounts established at financial institutions should, in the aggregate, total less than \$250,000 so as to provide maximum insurance coverage provided by the FDIC. If, however, deposits exceed the \$250,000 insurance coverage level, the excess must be (1) fully collateralized at face value with government securities, (2) separately segregated in the Academy's name, and (3) held at a Federal Reserve Bank or another depository.

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Under the provisions of GASB 40, Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures, deposits are not deemed exposed to custodial credit risk if they are collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions under the Colorado Public Deposit Protection Act (PDPA), as discussed below. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Academy's deposits may not be returned.

Colorado state statutes govern the Academy's deposit of cash. The PDPA requires the Academy to make deposits only in eligible public depositories as defined by the regulators. Amounts on deposit in excess of federal insurance levels must be collateralized. The PDPA requires the eligible depository with public deposits in excess of the federal insurance levels to create single institution collateral pools for all public funds. The pool is to be maintained by another institution or held in trust for all uninsured public deposits as a group.

At June 30, 2022, the carrying amount of the Academy's deposits was \$56,831 and the bank balances were \$127,340. Bank balances were fully insured by federal deposit insurance.

Note 3. Capital Assets

Capital assets consist of the following as of June 30:

	2021	Additions	Disposals	2022
Capital Assets being Depreciated				
Buildings & Improvements	\$ 23,186	-	-	\$ 23,186
Furniture & Fixtures	284,866	375,546	-	660,412
Depreciable Assets	 308,052	375,546	-	683,598
Less Accumulated Depreciation	-	(81,030)	-	(81,030)
Total Depreciable Assets	\$ 308,052	294,516	-	\$ 602,568

Depreciation expense of \$81,030 was charged to instructional programs.

Note 4. Long-Term Debt

Amounts owed as long-term debt were as follows as of June 30:

	Interest Rate	2021	Issuance	Payments	2022
Notes Payable					
SSS Education Corp.	0.00%	\$ 856,313	450,000		\$ 1,306,313
Less: Current Portion, Net					
Non-Current Portion, Net		\$ 856,313			\$ 1,306,313

Notes Payable

On May 26, 2020, the Academy entered into an interest-free loan agreement with SSS Education Corp for a term loan not to exceed \$1,500,000 to be used for start-up, capital, and operating expenditures. Monthly installments of \$30,000 shall commence on September 1, 2023, and must be paid in full by August 31, 2027.

On June 30, 2021, the outstanding loan balance was \$856,313. During the 2021-2022 fiscal year, the Academy drew an additional \$450,000. At June 30, 2022 the outstanding loan balance was \$1,306,313.

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Scheduled maturities of long-term debt are as follows at June 30, 2022:

Fiscal Year End	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ -	-	\$ -
2024	300,000	=	300,000
2025	360,000	-	360,000
2026	360,000	-	360,000
2027	286,313	=	286,313
	\$ 1,306,313	=	\$ 1,306,313

Note 5. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Pensions – Pioneer Technology and Arts Academy participates in the School Division Trust Fund (SCHDTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado (PERA). The net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position (FNP) and additions to/deductions from the FNP of the SCHDTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

General Information

Plan Description - Eligible employees of the Academy are provided with pensions through the SCHDTF, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by PERA. Plan benefits are specified in Title 24, Article 51 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), administrative rules set forth at 8 C.C.R. 1502-1, and applicable provisions of the federal Internal Revenue Code. Colorado State law provisions may be amended from time to time by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financia-lreports.

Benefits Provided as of December 31, 2021 - PERA provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined by the amount of service credit earned and/or purchased, highest average salary, the benefit structure under which the member retires, the benefit option selected at retirement, and age at retirement. Retirement eligibility is set forth at C.R.S. § 24-51-602, 604, 1713, and 1714.

The lifetime retirement benefit for all eligible retiring employees under the PERA benefit structure is the greater of the:

- Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5% and then multiplied by years of service credit.
- The value of the retiring employee's member contribution account plus a 100% match on eligible amounts as of the retirement date. This amount is then annualized into a monthly benefit based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

The lifetime retirement benefit for all eligible retiring employees under the Denver Public Schools (DPS) benefit structure is the greater of the:

Highest average salary multiplied by 2.5% and then multiplied by years of service credit.

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• \$15 times the first 10 years of service credit plus \$20 times service credit over 10 years plus a monthly amount equal to the annuitized member contribution account balance based on life expectancy and other actuarial factors.

In all cases the service retirement benefit is limited to 100% of highest average salary and also cannot exceed the maximum benefit allowed by federal Internal Revenue Code.

Members may elect to withdraw their member contribution accounts upon termination of employment with all PERA employers; waiving rights to any lifetime retirement benefits earned. If eligible, the member may receive a match of either 50% or 100% on eligible amounts depending on when contributions were remitted to PERA, the date employment was terminated, whether 5 years of service credit has been obtained and the benefit structure under which contributions were made.

Upon meeting certain criteria, benefit recipients who elect to receive a lifetime retirement benefit generally receive post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments, referred to as annual increases in the C.R.S. Subject to the automatic adjustment provision (AAP) under C.R.S. § 24-51-413, eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership before January 1, 2007, and all eligible benefit recipients of the DPS benefit structure will receive the maximum annual increase (AI) or AI cap of 1.00% unless adjusted by the AAP. Eligible benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure who began membership on or after January 1, 2007, will receive the lesser of an annual increase of the 1.00% AI cap or the average increase of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for the prior calendar year, not to exceed a determined increase that would exhaust 10% of PERA's Annual Increase Reserve (AIR) for the SCHDTF. The AAP may raise or lower the aforementioned AI cap by up to 0.25% based on the parameters specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-413.

Disability benefits are available for eligible employees once they reach five years of earned service credit and are determined to meet the definition of a disability. The disability benefit amount is based on the lifetime retirement benefit formula shown above considering a minimum 20 years of service credit, if deemed disabled.

Survivor benefits are determined by several factors, which include the amount of earned service credit, highest average salary of the deceased, the benefit structure under which service credit was obtained, and the qualified survivor who will receive the benefits.

Contributions Provisions as of June 30, 2022 - Eligible employees of Pioneer Technology and Arts Academy, and the State, are required to contribute to the SCHDTF at a rate set by Colorado statute. The contribution requirements for the SCHDTF are established under C.R.S. § 24-51-401, et seq. and § 24-51-413. Eligible employees are required to contribute 10.50% of their PERA-includable salary during the period of July 01, 2021 through June 30, 2022. Employer contribution requirements are summarized in the table below:

Employer Contribution Rate	10.90%
Amount of Employer Contribution apportioned to the Health Care Trust Fund as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-208(1)(f)	(1.02%)
Amount apportioned to the SCHDTF	9.88%
Amortization Equialization Disbursement (AED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	4.50%
Supplemental Amortization Equialization Disbursement (SAED) as specified in C.R.S. § 24-51-411	5.50%
Total Employer Contribution Rate to the SCHDTF	19.88%

^{**}Contribution rates for the SCHDTF are expressed as a percentage of salary as defined in C.R.S. § 24-51-101 (42).

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Employer contributions are recognized by the SCHDTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions to the SCHDTF. Employer contributions recognized by the SCHDTF from the Academy were \$196,010 for the year ended June 30. 2022.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

The net pension liability for the SCHDTF was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability (TPL) used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll forward the TPL to December 31, 2021. The Academy's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Academy's contributions to the SCHDTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers and State as a nonemployer contributing entity.

At June 30, 2022 the Academy reported a liability of \$1,443,786 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The amount recognized by the Academy as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the related support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity, and the total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the Academy were as follows:

Total	\$
The State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Nonemployer Contributing Entity	
The Academy's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,443,786

At December 31, 2021, the Academy's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.0124%. Since this is the initial year of Pioneer Technology and Arts Academy, the Academy does not have prior data for a comparison measurement.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Academy recognized pension expense of \$345,136. There was no support from the State as a nonemployer contributing entity. At June 30, 2022, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred

Deferred

	Outflows		Inflows
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	55,274	\$ -
Changes of assumptions or other inputs		110,222	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-	542,820
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date		101,265	-
Total	\$	266,761	\$ 542,820

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\$101,265 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2022	\$ 69,286
2023	\$ (149,760)
2024	\$ (129,698)
2025	\$ (65,887)
2026	\$ -
Thereafter	\$ _

Actuarial assumptions - The TPL in the December 31, 2020, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions, and other inputs:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age
Price Inflation	2.30%
Real Wage Growth	0.70%
Wage Inflation	3.00%
Salary Increases, Including Wage Inflation	3.40% - 11.00%
Long-Term Investment Rate of Return, Net of Pension Plan Investment Expenses, Including Price Inflation	7.25%
Discount Rate	7.25%
Post-Retirement Benefit Increases:	
PERA Benefit Structure Hired Prior to 01/01/07 and DPS Benefit Structure (compounded annually)	1.00%
PERA Benefit Structure Hired After 12/31/06*	Financed by the A

^{*}Post-retirement benefit increases are provided by the AIR, accounted separately within each Division Trust Fund, and subject to moneys being available; therefore, liabilities related to increases for members of these benefit tiers can never exceed available assets.

The TPL as of December 31, 2021, includes the anticipated adjustments to contribution rates and the AI cap, resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.

The mortality tables described below are generational mortality tables developed on a benefitweighted basis.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions were based upon the PubT-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions were based upon the PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 112% of the rates prior to age 80 and 94% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 83% of the rates prior to age 80 and 106% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 97% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 105% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99% of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, and were reviewed and adopted by the PERA Board at their November 20, 2020, meeting.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and then adding expected inflation.

The PERA Board first adopted the 7.25% long-term expected rate of return as of November 18, 2016. Following an asset/liability study, the Board reaffirmed the assumed rate of return at the Board's November 15, 2019, meeting, to be effective January 1, 2020. As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation, and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

		30-Year Expected
	Target	Geometric Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

Note: In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25%.

Discount rate - The discount rate used to measure the TPL was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

• Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.

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- Employee contributions were assumed to be made at the member contribution rates in
 effect for each year, including the scheduled increases in Senate Bill (SB) 18-200, required
 adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from
 the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.
 Employee contributions for future plan members were used to reduce the estimated amount
 of total service costs for future plan members.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law for each year, including the scheduled increase in SB 18-200, required adjustments resulting from the 2018 AAP assessment, and the additional 0.50% resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022. Employer contributions also include current and estimated future AED and SAED, until the actuarial value funding ratio reaches 103%, at which point the AED and SAED will each drop 0.50% every year until they are zero. Additionally, estimated employer contributions reflect reductions for the funding of the AIR and retiree health care benefits. For future plan members, employer contributions were further reduced by the estimated amount of total service costs for future plan members not financed by their member contributions.
- As specified in law, the State, as a nonemployer contributing entity, will provide an annual direct distribution of \$225 million (actual dollars), commencing July 1, 2018, that is proportioned between the State, School, Judicial, and DPS Division Trust Funds based upon the covered payroll of each Division. The annual direct distribution ceases when all Division Trust Funds are fully funded.
- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- The AIR balance was excluded from the initial FNP, as, per statute, AIR amounts cannot be
 used to pay benefits until transferred to either the retirement benefits reserve or the survivor
 benefits reserve, as appropriate. AIR transfers to the FNP and the subsequent AIR benefit
 payments were estimated and included in the projections.
- The projected benefit payments reflect the lowered AI cap, from 1.25% to 1.00%, resulting from the 2020 AAP assessment, statutorily recognized July 1, 2021, and effective July 1, 2022.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the SCHDTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TPL. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

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

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	Current				
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase		
	(6.25%)	(7.25%)	(8.25%)		
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension	\$ 2,125,135	\$ 1,443,756	\$ 875,226		

Pension plan fiduciary net position - Detailed information about the SCHDTF's FNP is available in PERA's ACFR which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Note 6. Defined Benefit Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plan

<u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

OPEB – Pioneer Technology and Arts Academy participates in the Health Care Trust Fund (HCTF), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB fund administered by the Public Employees' Retirement Association of Colorado ("PERA"). The net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position (FNP) and additions to/deductions from the FNP of the HCTF have been determined using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. For this purpose, benefits paid on behalf of health care participants are recognized when due and/or payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan description - Eligible employees of the Pioneer Technology and Arts Academy are provided with OPEB through the HCTF—a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by PERA. The HCTF is established under Title 24, Article 51, Part 12 of the Colorado Revised Statutes (C.R.S.), as amended, and sets forth a framework that grants authority to the PERA Board to contract, self-insure, and authorize disbursements necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the PERACare program, including the administration of the premium subsidies. Colorado State law provisions may be amended by the Colorado General Assembly. PERA issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR) that can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Benefits provided - The HCTF provides a health care premium subsidy to eligible participating PERA benefit recipients and retirees who choose to enroll in one of the PERA health care plans, however, the subsidy is not available if only enrolled in the dental and/or vision plan(s). The health care premium subsidy is based upon the benefit structure under which the member retires and the member's years of service credit. For members who retire having service credit with employers in the Denver Public Schools (DPS) Division and one or more of the other four Divisions (State, School, Local Government and Judicial), the premium subsidy is allocated between the HCTF and the Denver Public Schools Health Care Trust Fund (DPS HCTF). The basis for the amount of the premium subsidy funded by each trust fund is the percentage of the member contribution account balance from each division as it relates to the total member contribution account balance from which the retirement benefit is paid.

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C.R.S. § 24-51-1202 et seq. specifies the eligibility for enrollment in the health care plans offered by PERA and the amount of the premium subsidy. The law governing a benefit recipient's eligibility for the subsidy and the amount of the subsidy differs slightly depending under which benefit structure the benefits are calculated. All benefit recipients under the PERA benefit structure and all retirees under the DPS benefit structure are eligible for a premium subsidy, if enrolled in a health care plan under PERACare. Upon the death of a DPS benefit structure retiree, no further subsidy is paid.

Enrollment in the PERACare health benefits program is voluntary and is available to benefit recipients and their eligible dependents, certain surviving spouses, and divorced spouses and guardians, among others. Eligible benefit recipients may enroll into the program upon retirement, upon the occurrence of certain life events, or on an annual basis during an open enrollment period.

PERA Benefit Structure

The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for benefit recipients who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for benefit recipients who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for benefit recipients with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5% reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The benefit recipient pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

For benefit recipients who have not participated in Social Security and who are not otherwise eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for hospital-related services, C.R.S. § 24-51-1206(4) provides an additional subsidy. According to the statute, PERA cannot charge premiums to benefit recipients without Medicare Part A that are greater than premiums charged to benefit recipients with Part A for the same plan option, coverage level, and service credit. Currently, for each individual PERACare enrollee, the total premium for Medicare coverage is determined assuming plan participants have both Medicare Part A and Part B and the difference in premium cost is paid by the HCTF or the DPS HCTF on behalf of benefit recipients not covered by Medicare Part A.

DPS Benefit Structure

The maximum service-based premium subsidy is \$230 per month for retirees who are under 65 years of age and who are not entitled to Medicare; the maximum service-based subsidy is \$115 per month for retirees who are 65 years of age or older or who are under 65 years of age and entitled to Medicare. The maximum service-based subsidy, in each case, is for retirees with retirement benefits based on 20 or more years of service credit. There is a 5% reduction in the subsidy for each year less than 20. The retiree pays the remaining portion of the premium to the extent the subsidy does not cover the entire amount.

For retirees who have not participated in Social Security and who are not otherwise eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A for hospital-related services, the HCTF or the DPS HCTF pays an alternate service-based premium subsidy. Each individual retiree meeting these conditions receives the maximum \$230 per month subsidy reduced appropriately for service less than 20 years, as described above. Retirees who do not have Medicare Part A pay the difference between the total premium and the monthly subsidy.

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Contributions - Pursuant to Title 24, Article 51, Section 208(1) (f) of the C.R.S., as amended, certain contributions are apportioned to the HCTF. PERA-affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government, and Judicial Divisions are required to contribute at a rate of 1.02% of PERA-includable salary into the HCTF.

Employer contributions are recognized by the HCTF in the period in which the compensation becomes payable to the member and the Academy is statutorily committed to pay the contributions. Employer contributions recognized by the HCTF from the Academy were \$10,057 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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

At June 30, 2022, the Academy reported a liability of \$69,851 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability for the HCTF was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total OPEB liability (TOL) used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. Standard update procedures were used to roll-f71 orward the TOL to December 31, 2021. The Academy's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Academy's contributions to the HCTF for the calendar year 2021 relative to the total contributions of participating employers to the HCTF.

At December 31, 2021, the Academy's proportion was 0.0081%. Since this is the initial year of Pioneer Technology and Arts Academy, the Academy does not have prior data for a comparison measurement.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Academy recognized OPEB expense of \$71. At June 30, 2022, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	oterred	DeferredInflows		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 106	\$	16,562	
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	1,446		3,789	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-		4,324	
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	5,196		-	
Total	\$ 6,748	\$	24,675	

\$5,196 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2022	\$ (1,004)
2023	\$ (6,778)
2024	\$ (6,376)
2025	\$ (3,062)
2026	\$ (619)
Thereafter	\$ (88)

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Actuarial assumptions - The TOL in the December 31, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial cost method, actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age
Price Inflation	2.30%
Real Wage Growth	0.70%
Wage Inflation	3.00%
Salary Increases, Including Wage Inflation	3.40% - 11.00%
Long-Term Investment Rate of Return, Net of OPEB Plan Investment Expenses, Including Price Inflation	7.25%
Discount Rate	7.25%
Health Care Cost Trend Rates PERA Benefit Structure:	
Service-Based Premium Subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare Plans	4.50% in 2021, 6.00% in 2022 gradually decreasing to 4.50% in 2029
Medicare Part A Premiums	3.75% in 2021, gradually increasing to 4.50% in 2029
DPS Benefit Structure:	
Service-Based Premium Subsidy	0.00%
PERACare Medicare Plans	N/A
Medicare Part A Premiums	N/A

Calculations are based on the benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan in effect at the time of each actuarial valuation and on the pattern of sharing of costs between employers of each fund to that point.

In determining the additional liability for PERACare enrollees who are age 65 or older and who are not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A in the December 31, 2020, valuation, the following monthly costs/premiums (actual dollars) are assumed for 2021 for the PERA Benefit Structure:

	Initial Costs for Members without Medicare Part A						
Medicare Plan	Mont	hly Cost		onthly mium	Adju	hly Cost sted to ge 65	
Medicare Advantage/Self-Insured Rx	\$	663	\$	230	\$	591	
Kaiser Permanente Medicare Advantage HMO	\$ 596		\$	199	\$	562	

The 2021 Medicare part A premium is \$471 (actual dollars) per month.

All costs are subject to the health care cost trend rates, as discussed below.

Health care cost trend rates reflect the change in per capita health costs over time due to factors such as medical inflation, utilization, plan design, and technology improvements. For the PERA benefit structure, health care cost trend rates are needed to project the future costs associated with providing benefits to those PERACare enrollees not eligible for premium-free Medicare Part A.

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Health care cost trend rates for the PERA benefit structure are based on published annual health care inflation surveys in conjunction with actual plan experience (if credible), building block models and industry methods developed by health plan actuaries and administrators. In addition, projected trends for the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (Medicare Part A premiums) provided by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services are referenced in the development of these rates. Effective December 31, 2020, the health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the current expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

The PERA benefit structure health care cost trend rates used to measure the TOL are summarized in the table below:

	PERACare	Medicare Part A
Year	Medicare Plans	Premiums
2021	4.50%	3.75%
2022	6.00%	3.75%
2023	5.80%	4.00%
2024	5.60%	4.00%
2025	5.40%	4.00%
2026	5.10%	4.25%
2027	4.90%	4.25%
2028	4.70%	4.25%
2029	4.50%	4.50%

Mortality assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, valuation for the determination of the total pension liability for each of the Division Trust Funds as shown below, reflect generational mortality and were applied, as applicable, in the determination of the TOL for the HCTF, but developed using a headcount-weighted basis. Affiliated employers of the State, School, Local Government and Judicial Divisions participate in the HCTF.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the PubS-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the School Division were based upon the PubT-2010 Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Pre-retirement mortality assumptions for the Judicial Division were based upon the PubG-2010(A) Above-Median Employee Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the State and Local Government Divisions (members other than State Troopers) were based upon the PubG-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 94% of the rates prior to age 80 and 90% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 87% of the rates prior to age 80 and 107% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the unadjusted PubS-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

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Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the School Division were based upon the PubT-2010 Healthy Retiree Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 112% of the rates prior to age 80 and 94% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 83% of the rates prior to age 80 and 106% of the rates for ages 80 and older, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled mortality assumptions for the Judicial Division were based upon the unadjusted PubG-2010(A) Above-Median Healthy Retiree Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Post-retirement non-disabled beneficiary mortality assumptions were based upon the Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Table, adjusted as follows:

- Males: 97% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.
- Females: 105% of the rates for all ages, with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions for members other than State Troopers were based upon the PubNS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table using 99% of the rates for all ages with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

Disabled mortality assumptions for State Troopers were based upon the unadjusted PubS-2010 Disabled Retiree Table with generational projection using scale MP-2019.

The following health care costs assumptions were updated and used in the roll-forward calculation for the Trust Fund:

- Initial per capita health care costs for those PERACare enrollees under the PERA benefit structure who are expected to attain age 65 and older ages and are not eligible for premiumfree Medicare Part A benefits were updated to reflect the change in costs for the 2021 plan year.
- The health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums were revised to reflect the thencurrent expectation of future increases in rates of inflation applicable to Medicare Part A premiums.

Actuarial assumptions pertaining to per capita health care costs and their related trend rates are analyzed and updated annually by PERA Board's actuary, as discussed above.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020, valuation were based on the results of the 2020 experience analysis for the period January 1, 2016, through December 31, 2019, and were reviewed and adopted by the PERA Board at their November 20, 2020, meeting.

The long-term expected return on plan assets is reviewed as part of regular experience studies prepared every four to five years for PERA. Recently this assumption has been reviewed more frequently. The most recent analyses were outlined in the Experience Study report dated October 28, 2020.

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Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption, including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and then adding expected inflation.

As of the most recent reaffirmation of the long-term rate of return, the target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the table as follows:

		30-Year Expected
	Target	Geometric Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Global Equity	54.00%	5.60%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.30%
Private Equity	8.50%	7.10%
Real Estate	8.50%	4.40%
Alternatives	6.00%	4.70%
Total	100.00%	

Note: In setting the long-term expected rate of return, projections employed to model future returns provide a range of expected long-term returns that, including expected inflation, ultimately support a long-term expected nominal rate of return assumption of 7.25%.

Sensitivity of the Academy's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability using the current health care cost trend rates applicable to the PERA benefit structure, as well as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rates:

	1% Dec	rease in	Current		1% In	crease in
	Trend	Rates	Tren	nd Rates	Tren	nd Rates
Initial PERACare Medicare Trend Rate	3.5	0%		1.50%	5	5.50%
Ultimate PERACare Medicare Trend Rate	3.5	0%	4	4.50%		5.50%
Initial Medicare Part A Trend Rate	2.7	5%	3	3.75%	4	1.75%
Ultimate Medicare Part A Trend Rate	3.5	0%	4	1.50%	5	5.50%
Net OPEB Liability	\$	67,845	\$	69,851	\$	72,174

Discount rate - The discount rate used to measure the TOL was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate applied the actuarial cost method and assumptions shown above. In addition, the following methods and assumptions were used in the projection of cash flows:

- Updated health care cost trend rates for Medicare Part A premiums as of the December 31, 2021, measurement date.
- Total covered payroll for the initial projection year consists of the covered payroll of the active membership present on the valuation date and the covered payroll of future plan members assumed to be hired during the year. In subsequent projection years, total covered payroll was assumed to increase annually at a rate of 3.00%.
- Employer contributions were assumed to be made at rates equal to the fixed statutory rates specified in law and effective as of the measurement date.

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- Employer contributions and the amount of total service costs for future plan members were based upon a process to estimate future actuarially determined contributions assuming an analogous future plan member growth rate.
- Estimated transfers of dollars into the HCTF representing a portion of purchase service agreements intended to cover the costs associated with OPEB benefits.
- Benefit payments and contributions were assumed to be made at the middle of the year.

Based on the above assumptions and methods, the HCTF's FNP was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return of 7.25% on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the TOL. The discount rate determination does not use the municipal bond index rate, and therefore, the discount rate is 7.25%. There was no change in the discount rate from the prior measurement date.

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

	Current					
	1% [Decrease	Disco	ount Rate	1%	Increase
	(6.25%)		(7.25%)		(8.25%)	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$	81,124	\$	69,851	\$	60,221

OPEB plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the HCTF's FNP is available in PERA's ACFR which can be obtained at www.copera.org/investments/pera-financial-reports.

Note 7. Related Party Transactions

The Academy has an outstanding note payable with SSS Education Corp of \$1,306,313 (see Note 4). Shubham Pandey is the Board Chair of SSS Education Corp, as well as the Executive Director, and board member, for Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy.

Note 8. Commitments and Contingencies

The Academy participates in a number of federal and state programs that are fully or partially funded by revenues received from other governmental entities. Expenditures financed by these revenues are subject to audit by the appropriate government. If expenditures are disallowed due to noncompliance with program regulations, the Academy may be required to reimburse the other government. At June 30, 2022, significant amounts of related expenditures have not been audited but management believes that disallowed expenditures, if any, will not have a material effect on the overall financial position of the Academy.

From time to time, the Academy is subject to certain claims and contingent liabilities that arise in the normal course of business. After consultation with legal counsel, management is of the opinion that liabilities, if any, arising from such litigation and examinations would not have a material effect on the Academy's financial position.

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The extent of the operational and financial impact the COVID-19 pandemic may have on the Academy has yet to be fully determined and is dependent on its duration and spread, any related operational restrictions and the overall economy. While the disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is uncertainty around the duration.

Note 9. Evaluation of Subsequent Events

The Academy evaluated its financial statements for subsequent events through October 7, 2022, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. The Academy is not aware of any subsequent events which would require recoding or disclosure in the financial statements.



Required Supplementary Information



(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Schedule of the Organization's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Years Ended December 31,

	2021
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	0.0124%
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$ 1,443,786
Covered Payroll	\$ 516,908
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a perecentage of its Covered Payroll	279.31%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the Total Pension Liability	74.86%

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49) Schedule of the Organization's Pension Contributions Years Ended June 30,

	2022		2021	
Contractually Required Contributions	\$	196,010	\$	8,017
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$	196,010	\$	8,017
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$	-	\$	-
Covered Payroll	\$	985,962	\$	40,326
Contribution as a percentage of Covered Payroll		19.88%		19.88%

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Schedule of the Organization's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Years Ended December 31,

	 2021
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.0081%
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$ 69,851
Covered Payroll	\$ 516,908.00
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a perecentage of its Covered Payroll	13.51%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	39.40%

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49) Schedule of the Organization's OPEB Contributions Years Ended June 30,

	 2022	2021	
Contractually Required Contributions	\$ 10,057	\$	411
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	\$ 10,057	\$	411
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ _	\$	-
Covered Payroll	\$ 985,962	\$	40,326
Contribution as a percentage of Covered Payroll	1.02%		1.02%

(A Component Unit of School District No. 49)
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance	
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)	
Revenue					
Local Sources	\$ 111,531	\$ 38,000	\$ 60,014	\$ 22,014	
State Sources	2,475,835	2,393,000	1,610,348	(782,652)	
Federal Sources	87,187		597,200	597,200	
Total Revenue	2,674,553	2,431,000	2,267,562	(163,438)	
Expenditures					
Salaries (0100)	\$ 1,026,450	\$ 660,605	\$ 942,141	\$ (281,536)	
Employee Benefits (0200)	280,736	441,000	347,686	93,314	
Purchased Professional Services (0300)	323,250	89,030	70,233	18,797	
Purchased Property Services (0400)	301,581	352,000	111,291	240,709	
Repairs and Maintenance Services (0430)	20,000	17,000	57,405	(40,405)	
Other Purchased Services (0500)	92,781	30,600	38,427	(7,827)	
Insurance Premiums (0520)	45,777	43,937	30,954	12,983	
Travel, Registration, and Entrance (0580)	4,275	12,500	12,386	114	
Purchased Services from School Districts (0594)	-	-	300,319	(300,319)	
Purchased Administrative Overhead Costs (0595)	20,317	245,000	42,527	202,473	
Supplies (0600)	34,675	232,000	155,004	76,996	
Capitalized Equipment (0730)	100,000	65,000	375,546	(310,546)	
Non-Capitalized Equipment (0735)	248,890	110,000	143,194	(33, 194)	
Lease (0770)	-	-	4,408	(4,408)	
Other Objects (0800)	35,000	10,000	100	9,900	
Dues and Fees (0810)	1,000	1,500	511	989	
Intercompany (0857)	-	-	345	(345)	
Total Expenditures	2,534,732	2,310,172	2,632,477	(322,305)	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	139,821	120,828	(364,915)	(485,743)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Long-Term Debt Proceeds			450,000	450,000	
Net Change in Fund Balance	139,821	120,828	85,085	(35,743)	
Fund Balance, Beginning	89,501	89,501	89,501		
Fund Balance, Ending	\$ 229,322	\$ 210,329	\$ 174,586	\$ (35,743)	



Compliance



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

To the Board of Directors of Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado

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 the Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 7, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado'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 Pioneer Technology & Arts Academy of Colorado's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of This Report

Sames of Company

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

Houston, Texas

October 7, 2022