MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CHARTER SCHOOL

Financial Statements
July 31, 2021

and

Independent Auditor's Report

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ROWLEY & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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MEMBER OF THE PRIVATE COMPANIES PRACTICE SECTION

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Trustees Mountain Village Charter School Plymouth, New Hampshire

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Mountain Village Charter School, as of and for the year ended July 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Mountain Village Charter School's financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Mountain Village Charter School does not meet the criteria for definition of a government for accounting and financial reporting purposes under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The State of New Hampshire Department of Education (NHDOE) has mandated that Management provide them with financial reporting in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Accordingly, these financial statements do not conform to GAAP with regard to application of Governmental Accounting Standards. Conformity with GAAP requires the organization to present these financial statements in accordance with standards as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. In our opinion, this departure does not affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, net position, revenues and expenses.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the General Fund of Mountain Village Charter School, as of July 31, 2021, and the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3-6 and 21-22 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Rowley & Associates, P.C. Concord, New Hampshire

Rowle & Associater, PC

February 21, 2022

This section of Mountain Village Charter School's (the "School") financial report represents our discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the School for the year ended July 31, 2021. This information should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements included in this report.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The School's total combined net position increased between July 31, 2020 and 2021 by \$153,388 to \$444,902.
- At July 31, 2021, the School had \$288,471 long-term obligations outstanding.
- The School's total revenues were \$1,067,096 while total expenses were \$913,708, resulting in an increase in net position of \$153,388.
- 81% of the School's total revenues came from state operating aid.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School's basic financial statements. The School's basic financial statements are comprised of five components: (1) basic government-wide financial statements, (2) basic fund financial statements, (3) notes to basic financial statements, (4) required supplementary information, and (5) notes to the required supplementary information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements report information about the School as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the School's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenue 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 School's *net position* and how it has changed. Net position – the difference between the School's assets, deferred outflows of resources and liabilities – is one way to measure the School's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the School's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the School, the reader needs to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the property tax base and the condition of school buildings and other facilities.

In the government-wide financial statements, all of the School's activities are reported as governmental activities. Most of the School's basic services are included here. A state adequacy grant finances most of these activities.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Fund Financial 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 uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The School solely employs the use of governmental funds.

Governmental Funds:

Governmental funds generally focus on (a) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (b) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds financial statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps the reader determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School's programs.

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 fund balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide disclosures and additional information that are essential to a full understanding of the financial information presented in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also provides certain required supplementary information which is required to be disclosed by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The supplementary information is accompanied by notes to the supplementary information.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as useful indicators of a government's financial position. Tables 1 and 2 below focus on the net position and changes in net position, respectively, of the School's governmental activities.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIALY ANALYSIS, (Continued)

Table 1 - Net Position

	Governmental Activities					
		2021		2020		Change
Capital and other assets:						
Other assets	\$	377,851	\$	359,582	\$	18,269
Capital assets, net		387,650		39,154		348,496
Total Assets		765,501		398,736		366,765
Current and long-term liabilities						
Current liabilities		32,128		107,222		(75,094)
Long-term liabilities		288,471		-		288,471
		320,599	_	107,222		213,377
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assts		89,802		39,154		50,648
Restricted		3,110		10,600		(7,490)
Unrestricted		351,990		241,760		110,230
Total Net Position	\$	444,902	\$	291,514	\$	153,388

Table 2 - Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities			
	2021	2020	Change	
Program Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 5,456	\$ 21,149	\$ (15,693)	
Operating grants & contributions	51,681	8,953	42,728	
General Revenues:				
State of New Hampshire sources	868,128	720,293	147,835	
Local sources	49,140	50,298	(1,158)	
Debt forgiveness	90,500	-	90,500	
Investment Income	98	46	52	
Miscellaneous	2,093	2,494	(401)	
Total Revenues	1,067,096	803,233	263,863	
Expenses:				
Instruction	615,926	580,594	35,332	
Support services	128,615	61,621	66,994	
Operation and maintenance	162,027	121,295	40,732	
Unallocated depreciation	7,140	7,375	(235)	
Total Expenses	913,708	770,885	142,823	
Change in Net Position	153,388	32,348	121,040	
Net Position - Beginning of Year	291,514	259,166	32,348	
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 444,902	\$ 291,514	\$ 153,388	

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At July 31, 2021, the School had invested \$387,650 in land, equipment and furniture. Assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the course of their estimated useful life.

More detailed information about the School's capital assets is presented in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Debt Administration

At July 31, 2021, the School had \$288,471 of long-term obligations outstanding.

More detailed information about the School's debt is presented in the notes to the basic financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

School management and the Board of Trustees considered many factors when preparing the fiscal year 2020-2021 budget.

Mountain Village's budget process consists of estimating the number of students that will attend the school, the costs of teachers, educational material and related operating expenditures required to provide for the estimated enrollment. The estimated enrollment also provides for the estimate of revenues which consist principally of a statutorily defined amount of NH Adequacy Aid as modified for student attendance and graduate degree achievement.

As a result of the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus, economic uncertainties have arisen which may negatively impact future financial performance. The potential impact of these uncertainties is unknown and cannot be estimated at the present time.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Approximately 109 students, grades 1st-8th, were enrolled in the School during the year ended July 31, 2021.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the School's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Mountain Village Charter School, 13 NH-25, Plymouth, NH 03264. Or contact the business office by phone (603-536-3900).

MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CHARTER SCHOOL STATEMENT OF NET POSITION July 31, 2021

ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents \$ 355,857 Deposits held by others 12,499 Prepaid expenses 9,069 Accounts receivable 426 Capital assets, not being depreciated: 24,066 Land 355,636 Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation 7,948 Furniture and equipment 7,948 Total assets 5,344 Accrued expenses 5,344 Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990 Total net position \$ 444,902		Governmental Activities
Deposits held by others 12,499 Prepaid expenses 9,069 Accounts receivable 426 Capital assets, not being depreciated: 24,066 Land 355,636 Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation 7948 Furniture and equipment 7,948 Total assets 765,501 LIABILITIES Current Liabilities Accrued expenses 5,344 Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	ASSETS	
Prepaid expenses 9,069 Accounts receivable 426 Capital assets, not being depreciated: 24,066 Land 355,636 Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation 7,948 Furniture and equipment 7,948 Total assets 765,501 LIABILITIES Current Liabilities Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 355,857
Accounts receivable 426 Capital assets, not being depreciated: 24,066 Land 355,636 Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation 7,948 Furniture and equipment 7,948 Total assets 765,501 LIABILITIES Current Liabilities Accrued expenses 5,344 Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Deposits held by others	12,499
Capital assets, not being depreciated: 24,066 Land 355,636 Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation 7,948 Furniture and equipment 7,948 Total assets 765,501 LIABILITIES Current Liabilities Accrued expenses 5,344 Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Prepaid expenses	9,069
Construction in progress 24,066 Land 355,636 Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation 7,948 Furniture and equipment 7,948 Total assets 765,501 LIABILITIES Current Liabilities Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Accounts receivable	426
Land 355,636 Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation 7,948 Furniture and equipment 7,948 Total assets 765,501 LIABILITIES Current Liabilities Accrued expenses 5,344 Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Capital assets, not being depreciated:	
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation 7,948 Furniture and equipment 7,948 Total assets 765,501 LIABILITIES Current Liabilities Accrued expenses 5,344 Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Construction in progress	24,066
Furniture and equipment 7,948 Total assets 765,501 LIABILITIES Current Liabilities 5,344 Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Land	355,636
Total assets 765,501 LIABILITIES Current Liabilities 5,344 Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	
LIABILITIES Current Liabilities 5,344 Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Furniture and equipment	7,948
Current Liabilities 5,344 Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Total assets	765,501
Current Liabilities 5,344 Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990		
Accrued expenses 5,344 Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable 17,407 Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Current Liabilities	
Current portion of loans payable 9,377 Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Accrued expenses	5,344
Total Current Liabilities 32,128 Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Accounts payable	17,407
Noncurrent Liabilities	Current portion of loans payable	9,377
Loans payable 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Total Current Liabilities	32,128
Loans payable 288,471 Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471 Total Liabilities 320,599 NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Noncurrent Liabilities	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities 288,471		288 471
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted 320,599 89,802 3,110 351,990	1 2	
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990		
Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990		
Net investment in capital assets 89,802 Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	NET DOCITION	
Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	NET POSITION	
Restricted 3,110 Unrestricted 351,990	Net investment in capital assets	89,802
		3,110
Total net position \$ 444,902	Unrestricted	351,990
	Total net position	\$ 444,902

MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CHARTER SCHOOL STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended July 31, 2021

		Dua aua	m Davanna	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	m Revenues Operating Grants and Contributions	in Net Position Governmental Activities	
Governmental activities:					
Regular Instruction	\$ (615,926)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (615,926)	
Supporting services					
Instructional staff	(110)	-	-	(110)	
General administration	(112,089)	-	-	(112,089)	
School administration	(1,180)	-	-	(1,180)	
Business services	(15,236)	-	-	(15,236)	
Operation and Maintenance	(162,027)			(162,027)	
Depreciation (unallocated)	(7,140)			(7,140)	
Total governmental activities	(913,708)		<u>-</u>	(913,708)	
	Program revenu	ies:			
	Charges for			5,456	
	Operating g	rants and contrib	utions	51,681	
	Total program r	revenues		57,137	
	General revenue	es:			
		w Hamphire sour	rces	868,128	
	Local source			49,140	
	Debt forgive			90,500	
	Investment i			98	
	Miscellaneo	ous		2,093	
	Total general re	venues		1,009,959	
	Total revenues			1,067,096	
	Change in net p	ostion		153,388	
	Net position - b	eginning		291,514	
	Net position - en	nding		<u>\$ 444,902</u>	

MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CHARTER SCHOOL BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended July 31, 2021

AGOPTEG		General Fund
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	355,857
Deposits held by others	•	12,499
Prepaid expenses		9,069
Accounts receivable		426
Total assets		377,851
LIABILITIES		
Accrued expenses		5,344
Accounts payable		17,407
Total Current Liabilities		22,751
FUND BALANCES		
Restricted	\$	3,110
Unassigned	•	351,990
Total Fund Balances		355,100
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therfore, are not reported in the funds		387,650
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Loans payable		(297,848)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	444,902

MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CHARTER SCHOOL STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended July 31, 2021

Ended July 31, 2021	General Fund
REVENUES	
Program revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 5,456
Operating grants and contributions	51,681
Total program revenues	57,137
General revenues:	
State of New Hamphire sources	868,128
Local sources	49,140
Debt forgiveness	90,500
Investment income	98
Miscellaneous	2,093
Total general revenues	1,009,959
Total revenues	1,067,096
EXPENDITURES	
Current operations:	
Instruction	971,562
Supporting services	113,379
Operation and maintenance	162,027
Debt service:	
Principal retirement	8,552
Interest and fiscal charges	15,236
Total expenditures	1,270,756
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(203,660)
Other financing sources:	
Proceeds from loans payable	306,400
Total other financing sources	306,400
Net change in fund balances	102,740
Fund balances - beginning of year	252,360
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 355,100

MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CHARTER SCHOOL STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended July 31, 2021

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activies

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$	102,740
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as		
expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost		
of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as		
depreciation expense.		
Capital oulays	355,636	
Depreciation expense	(7,140)	
		348,496
Repayment of principal on loans payable is an expenditure in		
the governmental funds, but long-term obligations increase long-		
term liabilities in the statement of net position.		8,552
Proceeds from loans payable issurance are other financing sources in the funds, but long-term obligations increase long-term liabilities		
in the statement of net position.		(306,400)
F		(2 2 2 , 1 3 0)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	153,388

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Mountain Village Charter School does not meet the criteria for definition of a government for accounting and financial reporting purposes under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The State of New Hampshire Department of Education (NHDOE) has mandated that Management provide to them financial reporting in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Accordingly, these financial statements do not conform to GAAP with regard to application of Governmental Accounting Standards. Conformity with GAAP requires the organization to present these financial statements in accordance with standards as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board. In our opinion, this departure does not affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, net position, revenues and expenses.

The financial statements of the Mountain Village Charter School (the "School") have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The School's primary source of revenue is State tuition funding. The significant accounting policies are discussed below:

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The School is a New Hampshire Chartered Public School governed by a Board of Trustees. As required by GAAP, these financial statements are required to present the School and its component units (if any).

New Hampshire RSA 194-B provides for the enabling statutory authority that establishes, as a fully independent public school, Chartered Public Schools, including the granting of the Charter status by the State Board of Education. The School has been notified by the Internal Revenue Service that it is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The School is further classified as an organization that is not a private foundation under Section 509(a)(3) of the Code. The most significant tax positions of the School are its assertion that it is exempt from income taxes and its determination of whether any amounts are subject to unrelated business tax (UBIT). Accounting for Income Taxes, related to uncertain income taxes, which prescribes a threshold of more likely than not for recognition and recognition of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. All significant tax positions have been considered by management. It has been determined that it is more likely than not that all tax positions would be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been recorded.

B. GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANICAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements consist of a statement of net position and a statement of activities to report information about the School as a whole. The statement of net position reports all financial and capital resources. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a 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 customers or applicants 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. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. Gains on the sale of capital assets are reported as general revenues, losses on the sale of capital assets are reported as function/program expenses. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the School. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is reported in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and presented in a single column as non-major funds. 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.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

Government-wide, Proprietary and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements.

The government-wide financial statements use the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, generally, all revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities should be recognized when the economic exchange takes place. The government-wide financial statements report all of the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and gains and losses of the entire government. These financial statements do not report fund information. Instead, they focus on two specific types of activities performed by the government, "governmental activities" and, when applicable, "business type activities". Governmental and proprietary fund types are included in the governmental and, when applicable, business type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements and therefore utilize the measurement focus and basis of accounting applicable to these statements. Fiduciary funds, if applicable, are not reported in the government-wide financial statements.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION (Continued)

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements use the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues and asset are recognized when they susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period, generally within sixty days after year-end. Expenditures and liabilities are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred and due, with certain modifications. Debt service and capital lease payments are recognized when the payment is due and compensated absences, claims and judgments, and special termination benefits are recognized to the extent that the liabilities are "normally expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources". Fiduciary fund financial statements, if applicable, use the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting.

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION OR FUND EQUITY

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The School has defined cash and cash equivalents to include cash on hand, demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date of within three months of the date acquired by the School. Investments are stated at fair value (quoted market price or the best available estimate).

Interfund Activity

Interfund activity is reported as either loans, services provided, reimbursements or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures / expenses. Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

Compensated Absences

The School may accrue accumulated unpaid vacation and sick leave and associated employee-related costs, if any, when earned (or estimated to be earned) by the employee. The noncurrent portion (the amount estimated to be used in subsequent fiscal years) for governmental funds is maintained separately and represents a reconciling item between the fund and government-wide presentations. The School had no accrued vacation or sick leave earned, but unpaid as of July 31, 2021.

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION OR FUND EQUITY (Continued)

Capital Assets

For government-wide financial statements, capital assets purchased or acquired, in accordance with the School's capitalization policy, are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the assets estimated useful lives.

Asset Equipment & furniture Estimated Useful Lives 5-7

For fund financial statements, capital assets purchased for governmental operations are accounted for as capital expenditures of the governmental fund at the time of purchase.

Long-term Obligations

All long-term debt, if any, is reported as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. Long-term debt generally consists of bonds payable, capital leases and accrued compensated absences and special termination benefits. Governmental funds reported in the fund financial statements are concerned with current financial resources only and do not report long-term debt. Instead, debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources when received and payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures when due.

Use of Estimates

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

Budgetary Data

The School's budget represents functional appropriations as authorized by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees may transfer funds between operating categories as they deem necessary.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists of various program services.

D. ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION OR FUND EQUITY (Continued)

Governmental Fund Equity

For governmental funds the classification and reporting requirements for fund balances are as follows:

Nonspendable – Are fund balances that cannot be spent because they are either; not in spendable form, such as inventories or prepaid amounts, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as the principal of a permanent fund.

Restricted – Are amounts that can only be used for specific purposes because of enabling legislation or externally imposed constraints, such as grant requirements, laws or regulations.

Committed – Are amounts that can be used for specific purposes because of a format action by the entities highest level of decision-making authority. This would include contractual obligations if existing resources have been committed. Formal action to establish constraints should be taken before year-end, even if the amount might not be determined until the subsequent period.

Assigned – Are amounts intended to be used for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Intent can be stipulated by the governing body, or by and official whom authority has been given. This is the residual fund balance classification of all governmental funds except the general fund. Assigned fund balances should not be reported in the general fund if doing so causes the government to report a negative "unassigned" general fund balance.

Unassigned - Are the residual classification for the general fund. The general fund is the only governmental fund that can report a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds might have a negative unassigned fund balance as a result to overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

Revenues

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded when the exchange takes place and in the period in which the resources are measurable and available. Revenue resulting from non-exchange transactions, in which the School receives value without directly giving equal value in return, generally includes grants and donations and is recognized when applicable grantor requirements, including purpose, eligibility, timing, and matching have been met.

General revenues on the Statement of Activities include the School Adequacy Aid, by formula.

NOTE 2 - 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 *Workers' Compensation* and Property & Liability policies covering these exposures.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS

Deposits as of July 31, 2021 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows: Statement of Net Position:

Cash and cash equivalents \$355,857

Deposits at July 31, 2021 consist of the following:

Deposits with financial institution \$355,857

Credit Risk - Deposits

The School is allowed to maintain deposits in accordance with RSA 197:23-a which states that the treasurer shall deposit the moneys in participation units in the public deposit investment pool established pursuant to RSA 383:22, or in solvent banks in the state, except that funds may be deposited in banks outside the state if such banks pledge and deliver to a third party custodial bank or the regional federal reserve bank collateral security for such deposits United States government obligations, United States government agency obligations, or obligations of the state of New Hampshire in value at least equal to the amount of the deposit in each case.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School's deposits may not be returned to it. The School does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk on deposits. As of July 31, 2021, \$250,000 of the School's bank balance was covered by deposit insurance and \$105,857 was uninsured.

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity of the governmental activities for the School for the year ended July 31, 2021 was as follows:

Capital Assets	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending Balance
Land	\$ -	\$ 355,636	\$ -	\$ 355,636
Equipment & furniture	60,300	-	-	60,300
Construction in Progress	24,066	-	-	24,066
Less accumulated depreciation	(45,212)	(7,140)		(52,352)
Capital Assets, net	\$ 39,154	<u>\$ 348,496</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 387,650</u>

The School engaged professional services for land surveying and environmental engineering firm as part of the process of purchasing land to expand the school. Construction in progress costs as of July 31, 2021 were \$24,066.

Depreciation expense for the year ended July 31, 2021 was: \$7,140.

NOTE 5 – LEASE COMMITMENTS

The School entered a three-year lease for land beginning July 1, 2017 and ending July 31, 2020. This lease was renewed until July 31, 2021 with the same terms. The land lease is for the purpose of placing a modular schoolhouse on the premise. Rent expense related to this lease was \$16,800 for the year ended July 31, 2021.

Schiavi Leasing - The School renewed a one-year lease for a modular school house beginning July 15, 2020 and ending July 14, 2021. Rent expense related to this lease was \$18,528 for the year ended July 31, 2021.

The School entered a lease for storage space in June 2015 with payments beginning in September 2015. There is no end date for this lease, a notice of intent to vacate is required to end the lease. Rent expense related to this lease was \$780 for the year ended July 31, 2021.

Original Colony Holdings - The School entered a three-year lease for office and school room space beginning August 1, 2017 and ending July 31, 2020. This lease was renewed until August 31, 2022. Rent expense related to this lease was \$60,050 for the year ending July 31, 2021.

The future minimum rent related to this lease is:

2022	\$ 60,600
	\$ 60,600

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Details of the School's obligations are as follows:

	2021
Loan payable to Meredith Village Savings Bank, dated August 2020 and payable in monthly installments of \$1,526, including interest fixed for twenty years at a rate of 4.99%.	\$ 225,024
Note payable to Grafton Regional Development Corp dated August 2020 and payable in monthly installments of \$537, including interest fixed for twenty years at a rate of 6.00%.	
•	 72,824
Total School Obligation Less current maturities	297,848 9,377
	\$ 288,471

NOTE 7 – RESTRICTED NET POSITION

At July 31, 2021 the government-wide statement of net position reports restricted net position of \$3,110, to be used for school programs, supplies, materials and Covid-19 related expenses.

NOTE 8 – ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

During the years ended July 31, 2021 the school received a significant portion of its revenue from the State of NH Department of Education. Continued funding requires compliance with numerous state regulations and requirements. Future non-compliance with these regulations and requirements, or a change in laws governing the School, could adversely impact the operations of the school.

NOTE 9 - SUPPORT FROM GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

The School receives a substantial amount of its support from federal and state governments. A significant reduction in the level of this support, if this were to occur, may have an effect on the School's ability to continue its programs and activities.

NOTE 10 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The School receives money under various state and federal programs. Under the terms of these programs, the School is required to expend the funds within the designated period for purposes specified in the grant proposal. If expenditures of the funds were found not to have been made in compliance with the proposal, the School might be required to return this portion of funds to the grantor. As of July 31, 2021, there were no known disallowed expenditures and the School's management deems such a contingency unlikely. Accordingly, no provision has been made for this contingency.

NOTE 11 – SBA PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM LOAN

On May 1, 2020 the School received approval of a loan from The U.S. Small Business Administration as part of the Paycheck Protection Program in the amount of \$90,500. On April 12, 2021, the loan was forgiven in full under the provisions of Section 1106 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) (P.L. 116-136).

NOTE 12 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has considered subsequent events through February 21, 2022, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued, to determine if any are of such significance to require disclosure. It has been determined that no subsequent events matching this criterion occurred during this period.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CHARTER SCHOOL SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES BUDGET and ACTUAL (Budgetary Basis) - GENERAL FUND Year Ended July 31, 2021

	Budgetee	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Favorable	
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	Actual	(Unfavorable)	
Revenues:					
Program revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	5,456	\$ (544)	
Operating grants and contributions	43,000	43,000	51,681	8,681	
Previous year surplus	25,188	25,188	-	(25,188)	
General revenues:					
State of New Hampshire sources	747,552	747,552	868,128	120,576	
Local sources	-	-	49,140	49,140	
Investment income			98	98	
Miscellaneous	1,500	1,500	2,093	593	
Total Revenues	823,240	823,240	976,596	153,356	
Expenditures:					
Current operations:					
Regular instruction	592,342	592,342	971,562	379,220	
Supporting services	392,342	392,342	971,302	319,220	
Instructional staff			110	110	
General administration	39,550	39,550	112,089	72,539	
School administration	39,330	39,330	1,180	1,180	
Business services	-	=	15,236	15,236	
Operation and maintenance	189,466	189,466	162,027	· ·	
Debt service:	109,400	109,400	102,027	(27,439)	
Principal retirement	_	_	8,551	8,551	
Total Expenditures	821,358	821,358	1,270,755	449,397	
Net change in fund balance	1,882	1,882	(294,159)	(296,041)	
Fund Balance at beginning of year					
-Budgetary Basis	=	<u> </u>	649,259	649,259	
Fund Balance at end of year					
-Budgetary Basis	\$ 1,882	\$ 1,882	\$ 355,100	\$ 353,218	

NOTE 13 – BUDGETARY INFORMATION

A. Original Budget

Governmental budgetary appropriations and estimated revenues are accounted for on a fund basis in accordance with state statutes, administrative rules and local laws, policies or procedures. The budgetary process results in a formally adopted School budget by the Board of Trustees. Subsequent regulatory reviews by departments of the State of New Hampshire are made of the budgetary process, adopted budget and the estimated revenues of the School. After approval of final estimated revenues, a balanced School budget is achieved (the "original" budget). The original budget is the first complete, legally appropriated budget adjusted for appropriate changes occurring before the beginning of the year.

B. Budgetary Changes, Transfers, Encumbrances and Continuing Appropriations Transfers

The Board of Trustees may authorize budgetary transfers between allowable appropriations (programs, functions or categories); however, total expenditures may not exceed the total allowable appropriations budgeted (which consists of the original budget plus encumbrances carried forward from the prior year and continuing appropriations, if any).

Encumbrances and Continuing Appropriations

All annual appropriations lapse at year-end unless encumbered. Encumbrances for goods or purchased services are documented by purchase orders or contracts. Encumbrances are not expenditures and are reported as a reservation of fund balances in governmental funds and are carried forward to supplement appropriations of the subsequent year.

Certain appropriations that are not "annual appropriations" do not lapse at year-end. These continuing appropriations include those from special or unanticipated revenues, capital projects and specific items that are not required to have been completed at year-end. Continuing appropriations are reported as a reservation of fund balances in governmental funds and are carried forward to supplement appropriations of the subsequent year.

C. Final Budget

The final budget consists of the original budget adjusted for appropriate legal changes applicable to the year, including those occurring during and after the end of the year. The original and final fund balance budgetary amounts were the same.