



Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc. (a nonprofit organization), which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related statements of activities and changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc. as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management 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.

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 Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

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 opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve



collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc.'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 Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc.'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.

Supplemental Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The supplemental information on pages 17 and 18 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements but is required by O.C.G.A. § 20-2A-2(5) and by the rules of the Department of Revenue Income Tax Division of Georgia under chapter 560-7-8-.47(4). Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Bennett Thrasher LLP

April 26, 2023

Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc.

Statements of Financial Position December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Assets		
Assets obligated for scholarships:		
Investments	\$	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents - scholarship account		
Contributions receivable		
Cash and cash equivalents - operating account		
Investments		
Other assets		
Operating lease right-of-use assets		
Leasehold improvements, less accumulated amortization		
Website development costs, less accumulated amortization		
Total assets	\$	
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Accounts payable	\$	
Deferred rent		
Operating lease liabilities		
Total liabilities		
Net assets:		
Without donor restrictions:		
Undesignated		
Board designated		
With donor restrictions		
Total net assets		
Total liabilities and net assets	\$	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc.

Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Without Donor Restrictions		With Donor Restrictions	Total
	Undesignated	Board Designated		
Revenue and support:				
Contributions	\$			
Administrative fees				
Net investment loss				
Net assets released from restrictions				
Total revenue and support				
Expenses:				
Program expense				
Fundraising expense				
Management and general expense				
Total expenses				
Increase (decrease) in net assets				
Net assets, beginning of year				
Net assets, end of year	\$			

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc.

Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	<u>Without Donor Restrictions</u>		<u>With Donor Restrictions</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Undesignated</u>	<u>Board Designated</u>		
Revenue and support:				
Contributions	\$			
Administrative fees				
Net investment (loss) income				
Net assets released from restrictions				
Total revenue and support				
Expenses:				
Program expense				
Fundraising expense				
Management and general expense				
Total expenses				
Increase (decrease) in net assets				
Net assets, beginning of year				
Net assets, end of year	\$			

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Increase in net assets	\$	
Reconciliation of increase in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Net unrealized loss (gain) on investments		
Net realized loss (gain) on investments		
Amortization of web development costs and leasehold improvements		
Amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets		
Noncash operating lease expense		
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Contributions receivable		
Other assets		
Accounts payable		
Due to/from related parties		
Operating lease liabilities		
Net cash provided by operating activities		
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investments		
Proceeds on sales of investments		
Purchases of web development costs		
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities		
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year		
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents, at end of year	<u>\$</u>	
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Activities:		
Right-of-use assets acquired under operating leases	<u>\$</u>	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2022 and 2021

Note 1: Description of Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Organization

Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc. (the Organization) is a nonprofit Georgia corporation that provides students from low and middle income families with scholarships to attend private pre-k4-12 schools of their parents' choice in the State of Georgia. The Organization is a Student Scholarship Organization (SSO) as defined by the State of Georgia. The Organization operates in a manner that enables Georgia taxpayers to secure the Qualified Education Expense Credit available under Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A) § 48-7-29.16 for their charitable contributions to the Organization.

Financial Statement Presentation

The financial statements of the Organization have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

The Organization reports information regarding its financial position and activities according to two classes of net assets as follows:

- *Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions* – Net assets available for use in general operations and not subject to donor-imposed restrictions. The governing board has designated, from assets without donor restrictions, funds obligated to provide additional scholarships. Since this is not a donor-imposed restriction, the board designated net assets are classified and reported as part of net assets without donor restrictions. However, the board designated net assets are reported separately for financial statement purposes as they are not available for general operating purposes without board actions.
- *Net Assets With Donor Restrictions* – Net assets subject to donor-imposed restrictions. Some donor-imposed restrictions are temporary in nature, such as those that will be met by the passage of time or other events specified by the donor. Donor-imposed restrictions are released when a restriction expires, that is, when the stipulated time has elapsed, when the stipulated purpose for which the resource was restricted has been fulfilled, or both.

Use of Estimates in Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Assets Obligated for Scholarships

At December 31, 2022, the Organization held [REDACTED] in a non-interest bearing bank account, [REDACTED] in interest-bearing money market accounts, and [REDACTED] in investment accounts. At December 31, 2021, the Organization held [REDACTED] in a non-interest bearing bank account, [REDACTED] in contributions receivable, [REDACTED] in interest-bearing money market accounts, and [REDACTED] in investment accounts.

These funds are obligated under the provisions of Georgia law relating to the operation of an SSO under O.C.G.A. § 20-2A. In addition, under O.C.G.A. § 20-2A, the Organization is required to maintain separate accounts for operating and scholarship funds.

Investments

Investments consist of marketable securities and certificates of deposit and are stated at fair value. Fair value of investments is calculated based on quoted market prices, if available, or estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities. Net investment income (loss), as reported on the accompanying statements of activities and changes in net assets, consists of unrealized gains and losses on investments held at year end, realized gains and losses on investments sold during the year and investment income earned from interest and dividends. Investment income (loss) is reported net of external and direct internal investment expenses incurred.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit with financial institutions and highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase. These investments are carried at cost, which approximates fair value. At times, cash and cash equivalents may exceed federally insured amounts. The Organization believes it mitigates any risks by depositing cash and investing in cash equivalents with major financial institutions.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Restricted cash consists of cash held with a financial institution for funds obligated to scholarships under the provisions of Georgia law relating to the operation of an SSO under O.C.G.A. § 20-2A.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within the balance sheet that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the statement of cash flows.

	2022	2021
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Total cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents shown in statement of cash flows	\$ [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Contributions Receivable

Contributions are recorded in the year they are received or pledged, with allowances provided for receivables estimated to be uncollectible. The contributions are reported as contributions with donor restrictions if they are received with donor stipulations or time restrictions that limit the use of the donated assets. When a donor restriction expires, that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restrictions are accomplished, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified as net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the statements of activities and changes in net assets as net assets released from restrictions.

Leasehold Improvements

Leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization expense is recorded using the straight-line method over the lesser of the term of the lease, without consideration of renewal options, or the estimated useful lives of the assets. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, leasehold improvements were [REDACTED], net of accumulated amortization of \$ [REDACTED] [REDACTED] respectively. Amortization expense related to leasehold improvements totaled [REDACTED] in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Web Development Costs

The Organization capitalizes costs associated with developing the Organization's website and associated custom software solutions upon the point at which the website and software are ready for intended use. Costs associated with web development are expensed until the point at which the project has reached the development stage. Subsequent additions, modifications or upgrades to the Organization's website and software are capitalized only to the extent that they allow the website to perform a task it previously did not perform. Website and software maintenance and content development are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Web development costs primarily include external direct costs for related development services. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, web development costs were [REDACTED], net of accumulated amortization of [REDACTED], respectively. The Organization amortizes these costs over the estimated useful life of three years. Amortization expense related to software costs totaled [REDACTED] in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Contributions

Contributions are recorded in the year that payments are made in accordance with statutory requirements. Contributions are recorded as without donor restrictions or with donor restrictions depending on the absence or existence of any donor-imposed restrictions on the use of the contributions to provide scholarships at the Organization's discretion at participating eligible schools.

The Organization reports contributions of cash as support with donor restrictions to the extent that the donor obligates such contributions for the provision of scholarships or tuition grants. Effective January 1, 2019, with respect to the first \$1.5 million received from contributions for scholarships or tuition grants, the Organization must obligate at least 92% of such contributions; with respect to contributions in excess of \$1.5 million and up to and including \$10 million, must obligate at least 94% of such contributions; with respect to contributions received in excess of \$10 million and up to and including \$20 million, must obligate at least 95% of such contributions; and with respect to contributions in excess of \$20 million, must obligate at least 96% of such contributions for scholarships. Effective July 1, 2022, the calculation above must also include interest earned on deposits and investments of scholarship funds. The Organization obligated approximately [REDACTED] of contributions for scholarships and interest earned on scholarships in 2022 and 2021, which is more than the amount required by law. When a scholarship or tuition grant is paid, the net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the statement of activities and changes in net assets as net assets released from restrictions.

Donated Services

Although the Organization does not rely extensively on volunteers who directly provide services to the Organization in promoting the state income tax credit opportunity and scholarship opportunities provided through the program, the Organization indirectly benefits from the development, admissions and financial aid services rendered by staff at the private schools participating with the Organization. If donated services received require specialized skills, which would need to be purchased, if not donated, the value of those donated services are recognized as contributions based on their estimated fair market value on the date of contribution. [REDACTED]

Administrative Fees

The Organization is allowed an administrative fee on all current-year contributions. In connection with the Organization's policy to allocate to the provision of scholarships all administrative fees not needed to fund operations, for the years ending December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Board of Directors of the Organization has approved administrative fees of approximately [REDACTED], which is below the allowable legal limit. Administrative fees are recognized in the same manner and period as the related contributions.

Scholarship Expenses

In the course of fulfilling its mission and purpose, each year the Organization authorizes distribution of certain program funds for student scholarships at participating schools. The authorized distributions are recorded as program expenses in the financial statements of the Organization when the scholarships are approved (see Note 6).

Functional Expenses

The costs of providing the program and other activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the accompanying statements of activities and changes in net assets. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated, on a reasonable basis that is consistently applied among the program, fundraising and management and general expenses. The expenses that are allocated include payroll and benefits, depreciation and amortization, travel and meetings and other, which are allocated on the basis of line item analysis and estimates of time and effort. The allocation of functional expenses is detailed in Note 6.

Income Taxes

The Organization has been granted tax-exempt status under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code) as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) whereby only unrelated business income, as defined by Section 512(a)(1) of the Code, is subject to federal income tax. [REDACTED]

The Organization applies the provisions of accounting standards for income taxes. These standards require that a tax position be recognized or derecognized based on a 'more-likely-than-not' threshold. This applies to positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. [REDACTED]

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)* (ASC 842). Under ASC 842, the Organization is required to recognize a right of use asset and lease liability for all leases (other than leases that meet the definition of a short-term lease). The lease liability is equal to the present value of lease payments, and the right-of-use asset is equal to the lease liability, adjusted for other factors. ASC 842 requires leases to be classified as either operating or financing on the consolidated balance sheets. Operating leases result in a straight-line expense pattern while finance leases result in a front-loaded expense pattern.

The Organization adopted the provisions of ASC 842 effective January 1, 2022 using the modified retrospective approach. In adopting the new guidance, the Organization elected to apply the package of transition practical expedients, which allows organizations to not reassess (1) whether any expired or existing contracts contain leases under the new definition of a lease; (2) lease classification for any expired or existing leases; and (3) whether previously capitalized initial direct costs would qualify for capitalization under ASC 842. In transition, the Organization did not elect to apply the hindsight practical expedient, which permits organizations to use hindsight in determining the lease term and assessing impairment or right-of-use assets.

Adoption of the standard had a material impact on the Organization’s consolidated financial statements. Based on the Organization’s lease portfolio as of January 1, 2022, the Organization recorded an operating right of use asset of [REDACTED] and operating lease liability of [REDACTED] on its consolidated balance sheet. The Organization had [REDACTED].

Selected balance sheet line items, which reflect the adoption of ASC 842 are as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>ASC 842 Cumulative</u> <u>Effect Adjustments</u>	<u>January 1,</u> <u>2022</u>
Operating lease right of use assets	\$		
Deferred rent			
Operating lease liabilities			

Note 2: Liquidity and Availability of Financial Assets

Financial assets available for general expenditure, that is, without donor or other restrictions limiting their use, within one year of the balance sheet date, are cash and cash equivalents – operating account, investments not obligated for scholarships, and [REDACTED], which total [REDACTED] at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Organization is supported primarily by the administrative fee retained on contributions (see Note 1). The Organization’s liquidity management allows its financial assets to be available as its general expenditures, liabilities and other obligations come due.

In keeping with the Organization’s policy of maximizing the funds used for scholarships, during 2022 and 2021, the Organization’s Board of Directors recommended allocating [REDACTED], respectively, to provide additional scholarships, and accordingly, the amounts were transferred from the Organization’s operating account to its scholarship account prior to December 31, 2022 and 2021. If the Organization determined the amount was needed based on subsequent year contribution results, the board designated net asset balance of [REDACTED] as of December 31, 2022, which consists of cash in the scholarship account, could be transferred back to the operating account, per board resolution.

Note 3: Fair Value Measurement

The accounting standard for fair value measurements provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels are described below:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in an active market for the identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2 - Other observable inputs available at the measurement date, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, either directly or indirectly, including:

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

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that reflect the use of significant management judgment. These values are generally determined using pricing models for which assumptions utilize management's estimates of market participant assumptions.

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

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There has been no change in the methodologies used at December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Mutual funds and exchange traded funds - valued at the closing prices reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded.

Certificates of deposit - valued at cost which approximates fair value.

The preceding methods described may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, although the Organization believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

The following tables set forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Organization's investments at fair value as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

December 31, 2022:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Certificates of deposit				
Exchange traded funds				
Mutual funds				
Total assets at fair value				
December 31, 2021:				
Certificates of deposit				
Exchange traded funds				
Mutual funds				
Total assets at fair value				

Note 4: Right-of Use Assets and Lease Liabilities

Operating Leases

The Organization leases office space [REDACTED]. The Organization recognizes operating lease expense on a straight-line basis. The lease requires that the Organization pay taxes, maintenance, and insurance. Management believes that in the normal course of business, when the lease expires, it will be renewed or replaced by another lease, and when known, renewals and escalations were factored into the calculation of the right of use assets and related operating lease liabilities.

The Organization elected to use the practical expedient under ASC 842, which allows private companies to use a portfolio approach and use the risk-free rate at adoption. The Organization does not separate lease and non-lease components of contracts. The Organization has elected the practical expedient to not apply the recognition requirement to leases with a term of less than one year (short term leases). [REDACTED]

Operating lease expense totaled [REDACTED], respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. These expenses are included in occupancy expense in the accompanying statements of operations.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities totaled [REDACTED]. At December 31, 2022, the lease term was [REDACTED]

Future operating lease payments as of December 31, 2022, including any amounts under optional extension terms expected to be exercised, are as follows:

Years ending December 31,

2023
2024
2025

Total minimum lease payments

Less: imputed interest

Operating lease liabilities

[REDACTED]

Note 5: Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Organization was [REDACTED]. The Organization, from time to time, may become involved in litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. For any such litigation that may arise, management will consult with legal counsel. Should management estimate any material adverse effect on the Organization's financial position, changes in net assets or cash flows, such effect will be disclosed.

Note 6: Functional Expenses

Expenses are categorized in the following natural classifications for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	<u>Program</u>	<u>Fundraising</u>	<u>Management and General</u>	<u>Total</u>
Scholarships				
Payroll and benefits				
Credit card processing fees				
SSO transfers				
Professional fees				
Other expenses				
Legislative advocacy				
Depreciation and amortization				
Web development				
Occupancy				
Marketing				
Travel and meetings				
Insurance				
Total				

Expenses are categorized in the following natural classifications for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	<u>Program</u>	<u>Fundraising</u>	<u>Management and General</u>	<u>Total</u>
Scholarships	\$			
Payroll and benefits				
Credit card processing fees				
SSO transfers				
Professional fees				
Other expenses				
Legislative advocacy				
Depreciation and amortization				
Web development				
Occupancy				
Marketing				
Travel and meetings				
Insurance				
Total	\$			

Note 7: Contributions

Under Georgia law, each SSO must report to the Georgia Department of Revenue (DOR) the total number and dollar value of contributions received and tax credits approved. The reconciliation between the amounts reported to the Georgia DOR and the financial statements is as follows:

	2022	2021
Georgia IT-QEE-SS02	\$	\$
Contributions and transfers from other SSOs		
Contributions with no corresponding tax credits	—	—
Total	\$	\$

In 2022 and 2021, transfers were made from other SSOs due to contributions received by those SSOs which were designated for schools that are working with the Organization under the program. The Organization transferred [REDACTED] in 2022 and 2021, respectively, to other SSOs. These transfers were made due to contributions received by the Organization that were designated for schools that are working with other SSOs.

Note 8: Related Party Transactions

Originally, [REDACTED] a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization, planned to operate the scholarship program, which is the subject of the Organization’s activities. However, because Georgia law requires SSOs to obligate at least 92% of their annual revenues for scholarships or tuition grants, [REDACTED], which has other sources of revenue that are not dedicated to the provision of scholarships, could not operate the program. As a result, Georgia law and all members of the [REDACTED] have been appointed as board members of the Organization.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Note 9: Subsequent Events

The Organization has evaluated events and transactions occurring subsequent to December 31, 2022, through the report date, which is the date these financial statements were available for issuance. All subsequent events requiring recognition or disclosure as of December 31, 2022 have been incorporated into these financial statements.

Supplemental Information

Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc.

Supplemental Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

The following supplemental information is provided as required by O.C.G.A. 20-2A-2:

1) Revenues and Allocation

The SSO must obligate 92% to 96%, on a sliding scale, of its annual revenue for scholarship and tuition grants, including interest earned on deposits and investments of scholarship funds or tuition grants as of July 1, 2022.

Annual revenue for scholarships for the year ended December 31, 2022

Interest earned on scholarship funds for the period from July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022

Total income subject to allocation

Required obligated amount

Actual amount obligated

Excess amount obligated in 2022

2) Funds - The SSO must maintain separate accounts for scholarship funds, including interest earned on deposits and investments of scholarship funds or tuition grants, and operating funds.

Accounts for scholarship funds at December 31, 2022

Investments

Cash and cash equivalents

Accounts for operating funds at December 31, 2022

Investments

Cash and cash equivalents

Total

3) Audit Report

Date of the audit report

120 days following year end (December 31, 2022)

4) The Georgia Department of Education lists the Organization as an approved SSO regarding their intent to participate.

5) Report to Department of Revenue

Amount of contributions recorded for 2022 calendar year

Other SSO contributions transferred to the Organization

Contributions with no corresponding tax credits

Amount of contributions reported to the DOR

Georgia GOAL Scholarship Program, Inc.

Supplemental Information (Continued) For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

6) Designate the Obligated Revenues

On or before the end of the calendar year following the calendar year in which a student scholarship organization receives revenues from donations and obligates them for the awarding of scholarships or tuition grants, the student scholarship organization shall designate the obligated revenues for specific student recipients.

As of December 31, 2022, the Organization has fully allocated all accumulated obligated revenues available for future scholarships as of December 31, 2021 to specific student recipients within the required timeframe.

In the case of multiyear scholarships, the Organization distributes the obligated and designated revenues on an annual basis rather than distributing the entire scholarship in advance. In situations where the designated student becomes ineligible to receive the scholarship in future years or the Organization elects not to continue disbursement to the designated student for future years, the Organization designates any remaining previously obligated revenues for a new specific student recipient within the required timeframe.

- 7) The maximum scholarship amount awarded by the Organization during 2022 did not exceed the average state and local expenditures per student in fall enrollment in public elementary and secondary education in the State of Georgia, as published by the Georgia Department of Education (\$11,903 for the year ending December 31, 2022).
- 8) In awarding scholarships, the Organization considers the financial needs of the students based on all sources, including the Federal adjusted gross income (AGI) from the Federal income tax return most recently filed by the parents or guardians of such students, as adjusted for family size. The Organization obtains copies of the most recently filed Federal income tax returns from parents, or if the parents or guardians have not filed a Federal income tax return in either of the two calendar years immediately preceding the year of application, the Organization considers the financial need of the student based on proof of employment income of the parents or guardians from the 30 consecutive days closest to when the applicant submitted the scholarship application and on any other sources of income, including, but not limited to, unemployment benefits, social security benefits, and child support benefits.
- 9) To qualify for receipt of a scholarship from the Organization, a student must be a Georgia resident who is currently enrolled in, and has attended a Georgia secondary or primary public school for at least 6 weeks immediately prior to receiving a scholarship or tuition grant under this law, or who is eligible to enroll in a qualified first grade, kindergarten program, or pre-kindergarten program. To ensure student applicants are eligible, the Organization obtains copies of the most recently filed Federal income tax returns, or other proof of income and address, from parents, as well as a report card, attendance record, or birth certificate for the student.
- 10) The Organization obtains a certificate or letter of accreditation annually from each participating school in order to ensure the school is a qualified K-12 private school within the state of Georgia.