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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Inkster Preparatory Academy

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Inkster Preparatory Academy as of and for the year ended June 30 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Inkster Preparatory Academy's basic 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Inkster Preparatory Academy, as of June 30 2020, 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.

Phone: 248.659.5300 Fax: 248.659.5305

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 as identified in the table of contents 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.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Inkster Preparatory Academy's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and schedules of revenues and expenditures, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and schedules of revenues and expenditures, are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and schedules of revenues and expenditures, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 20, 2020, on our consideration of Inkster Preparatory Academy'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 Inkster Preparatory Academy'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 Inkster Preparatory Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Croskey Lanni, PC

Crosky Lauri; Pc

Rochester, Michigan November 20, 2020





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 Inkster Preparatory Academy

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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Inkster Preparatory Academy, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Inkster Preparatory Academy's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 20, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Inkster Preparatory Academy's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 Inkster Preparatory Academy's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Inkster Preparatory Academy'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 may exist that have not been identified.

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Inkster Preparatory Academy'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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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

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.

Croskey Lanni, PC

Croshay Lauri, Pc

Rochester, Michigan November 20, 2020



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of Inkster Preparatory Academy's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the public school Academy's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30,2020. Please read it in conjunction with the Academy's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Financial Highlights

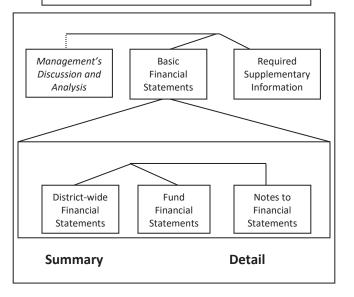
The Academy had an increase in the general fund balance of \$16,209. This gives the Academy a general fund balance of \$38,926 as of June 30, 2020.

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 are academywide financial statements that provide both short-term and long-term information about the Academy's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the Academy, reporting the Academy's operations in more detail than the academy-wide statements.
- The governmental funds statements tell how basic services like regular and special education were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.

Figure A-1 Organization of Inkster Preparatory Academy's Financial Report



The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the Academy's budget for the year. Figure A-1 shows how the various parts of the annual report are arranged and related to one another.

Figure A-2 summarized the major features of the Academy's financial statements, including the portion of the Academy's activities they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis highlights the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Figure A-2 Major Features of the Academy-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

	Academy-wide statements	Governmental funds	Fiduciary funds
Scope	Entire academy (except	All activities of the academy	Instances in which the
	fiduciary funds)	that are not fiduciary	academy administers
			resources on behalf of
			someone else, such as
			student activities monies
Required financial	* Statement of net position	* Balance sheet	Statement of fiduciary net
statements			position
	* Statement of activities	* Statement of revenues,	
		expenditures and changes	
		in fund balances	
Accounting basis and	Accrual accounting and	Modified accrual accounting	Accrual accounting and
measurement focus	economic resources focus	and current financial	economic resources focus
		resources focus	
Type of asset/liability	All assets and liabilities,	Generally assets expected	All assets and liabilities,
information	both financial and capital,	to be used up and liabilities	both short-term and long-
	short-term and long-term	that come due during the	term, the academy's funds
		year or soon thereafter; no	do not currently contain
		capital assets or long-term	capital assets, although they
		liabilities included	can
Type of inflow/outflow	All revenues and expenses	Revenues for which cash is	All additions and
information	during year, regardless of	received during or soon	deductions during the year,
	when cash is received or	after the end of the year,	regardless of when cash is
	paid	expenditures when goods	received or paid
		or services have been	
		received and the related	
		liability is due and payable	

The two Academy-wide statements report the Academy's net position and how they have changed. Net position - the difference between the Academy's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, are 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 position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the Academy, you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the Academy's enrollment, the condition of school buildings and other facilities, and the Academy's ability to be competitive with other public school academies and area school districts.

Governmental activities - The Academy's basic services are included here, such as regular and special education and administration. State foundation aid finances most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Academy's funds, focusing on its more significant or "major" funds - not the Academy as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the Academy uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs:

- Some funds are required by State law.
- The Academy establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (like repaying its long-term debts) or show that it is properly using certain revenues (like school lunch).

The Academy has only governmental funds - Most of the Academy's basic services are included in governmental funds which generally 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 funds 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 Academy-wide statements, we provide additional information with the governmental funds statement that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

Financial Analysis of the Academy as a Whole

The Academy's combined net position of \$40,199 increased by \$7,730 during the year.

The total general fund revenues decreased 1.7% to \$1,701,428 primarily due to a decrease in State aid foundation allowance. State aid foundation allowance included in revenue from state sources accounts for 86% of the Academy's revenue. Blended enrollment increased 8.1 students to 182.46 students.

The total cost of instruction decreased 11.7% to \$532,042. Support services increased 2.2% to \$1,147,440.

Financial Analysis of The Academy's Funds

The financial operation of the Academy is considered stable. The general fund balance as of June 30, 2020 is \$38,926 or 2.3% of expenditures.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the Academy revised the general fund annual operating budget to stay within its budgetary plan.

While the Academy's final budget for the general fund anticipated revenues would be equal to expenditures and other financing sources or uses, the actual results for the year showed an increase in fund balance of \$16,209.

Actual revenues were \$137,254 less than budget primarily as a result of state, At Risk, funds being deferred and federal grant allocations not fully spent prior to June 30, 2020.

Actual expenditures were \$152,530 less than budget primarily due to lower expenses related to instructional, operations, and pupil transportation. Closure of the Academy due to the effects of COVID-19 from mid-March through the end of the school year is largely related to the lower costs.

Academy Governmental Activities

Table A-3					
Inkster Preparatory Academy's Net Position					
		2020		2019	
Current and other assets Capital assets, net	\$	1,108,011 1,273	\$	1,272,412 4,868	
Total assets		1,109,284		1,277,280	
Current liabilities and deferred inflows		1,069,085		1,244,811	
Net position: Investment in capital assets Unrestricted		1,273 38,926		4,868 27,601	
Total net position	\$	40,199	\$	32,469	

Table A-4					
Changes in Inkster Preparatory Academy's Net	Position	on			
		2020		2019	
Revenues:					
Program revenues:					
Federal and state operating grants	\$	334,998	\$	313,997	
General revenues:					
State aid - unrestricted		1,454,009		1,380,737	
Other		27,247		35,574	
Total revenues		1,816,254		1,730,308	
Expenses:					
Instruction		532,042		602,630	
Support services		1,272,887		1,123,078	
Unallocated depreciation		3,595		12,563	
Total expenses		1,808,524		1,738,271	
Change in net position	\$	7,730	\$	(7,963)	

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2020, the Academy had invested \$1,273 in capital assets net of accumulated depreciation as summarized in Figure A-5. This amount represents a net decrease of \$3,595 from the beginning of the year. Total depreciation expense for the year was \$3,595. More detailed information about capital assets can be found in Note 5 to the financial statements.

The Academy's capital assets are as follows:

Table A-5 Inkster Preparatory Academy's Capital Assets					
		2020		2019	
Equipment	\$	38,963	\$	38,963	
Less accumulated depreciation		37,690		34,095	
Net book value of assets	\$	1,273	\$	4,868	

Long-Term Debt

The Academy has no long-term debt as of June 30, 2020.

Factors Bearing on The Academy's Future

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the Academy was aware of existing circumstances that could significantly affect its financial health in the future.

- The Academy has adopted a balanced general fund budget, as well as entered into a management agreement in which any expenditures that exceed revenue will be covered and assumed by management.
- > The charter agreement with Central Michigan University expires June 30, 2021.
- The school aid budget for 2020/2021 has been approved by the state legislature.

The Academy continues to place emphasis upon enrollment increases through new working strategies. Enrollment growth will be imperative in continuing financial growth and offering additional program opportunities.

Contacting The Academy's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our students, parents and creditors with a general overview of the Academy's finances and to demonstrate the Academy's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Academy's Management Company, ACCEL Schools at 27355 Woodsfield St, Inkster, MI 48141. Phone (313) 278-3825.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	794,123
Due from other governmental units	*	292,490
Prepaid expenses		21,398
Total current assets		1,108,011

Capital Assets - Net of Accumulated Depreciation	 1,273
Total assets and deferred outflows	\$ 1,109,284

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION

Current Liabilities

Current Assets

Accounts payable	\$ 919,566
Unearned revenue	108,654
Other accrued expenses	40,865
Total current liabilities	1,069,085

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted	 1,273 38,926
Total net position	 40,199
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and net position	\$ 1,109,284

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

							Rev Ch	(Expense) enues and anges in
						rogram		t Position
				•		evenues	Go	vernment
	_	•		ges for	•	perating	_	Type
		xpenses	Sei	vices		Grants	A	ctivities
Functions								
Instruction								
Basic programs	\$	437,377	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(437,377)
Added needs		94,665		-		94,665		-
Support services								
Pupil support services		74,862		-		69,454		(5,408)
Instructional staff support services		80,474		-		47,988		(32,486)
General administration		202,863		-		-		(202,863)
School administration		239,639		-		8,065		(231,574)
Business support services		334		-		-		(334)
Operations and maintenance		420,571		-		-		(420,571)
Pupil transportation services		85,014		-		-		(85,014)
Central support services		43,683		-		-		(43,683)
Food services		125,447		-		114,826		(10,621)
Unallocated depreciation		3,595		-				(3,595)
Total primary government	\$	1,808,524	\$	-	\$	334,998		(1,473,526)
General Purpose Revenues								
State school aid - unrestricted								1,454,009
Miscellaneous revenues								27,247
Total general purpose revenues								1,481,256
Change in net position								7,730
Net position - July 1, 2019								32,469
Net position - June 30, 2020							\$	40,199

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET – ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2020

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents Due from other governmental units Prepaid expenses Total assets	\$ 794,123 292,490 21,398 1,108,011
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 919,566
Unearned revenue	108,654
Other accrued expenses	 40,865
Total liabilities	1,069,085
Fund Balance	
Nonspendable	21,398
Unassigned	17,528
Total fund balance	38,926
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 1,108,011

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2020

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$	38,926
Total Governmental Fund Balances	Ş	30,920
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The cost of the assets is \$38,963 and the accumulated depreciation is \$37,690.		1,273
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	40,199

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Non-Major					
	General		Speci	al Revenue		Total
Revenues						_
Local sources	\$	27,247	\$	-	\$	27,247
State sources		1,591,739		3,199		1,594,938
Federal sources		82,442		111,627		194,069
Total governmental fund revenues		1,701,428		114,826		1,816,254
Expenditures						
Instruction						
Basic programs		437,377		-		437,377
Added needs		94,665		-		94,665
Support services						
Pupil support services		74,862		-		74,862
Instructional staff support services		80,474		-		80,474
General administration		202,863		-		202,863
School administration		239,639		-		239,639
Business support services		334		-		334
Operations and maintenance		420,571		-		420,571
Pupil transportation services		85,014		-		85,014
Central support services		43,683		-		43,683
Food services				125,447		125,447
Total governmental fund expenditures		1,679,482		125,447		1,804,929
Excess of revenues over expenditures		21,946		(10,621)		11,325
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Operating transfers in		-		5,737		5,737
Operating transfers out		(5,737)		-		(5,737)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(5,737)		5,737		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing						
sources over expenditures and other uses		16,209		(4,884)		11,325
Fund balance - July 1, 2019		22,717		4,884		27,601
Fund balance - June 30, 2020	\$	38,926	\$	-	\$	38,926

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ 11,325

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets are capitalized and the cost is

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation

and amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation and amortization in the current period.

Depreciation and amortization expense (3,595)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 7,730

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of Inkster Preparatory Academy (the "Academy") conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to public school academies. The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies:

Reporting Entity

Inkster Preparatory Academy was formed as a public school academy pursuant to the Michigan School Code of 1976, as amended by Act No. 362 of the Public Acts of 1993 and Act No. 416 of the Public Acts of 1994. The Academy filed articles of incorporation as a nonprofit corporation pursuant to the provisions of the Michigan Nonprofit Corporation Act of 1982, as amended, and began operation in July 2016.

In August 2016, the Academy entered into a five-year contract with the Central Michigan University's Board of Regents to charter a public school academy. The contract requires the Academy to act exclusively as a governmental agency and not undertake any action inconsistent with its status as an entity authorized to receive state school aid funds pursuant to the State constitution. The University's Board of Regents is the fiscal agent for the Academy and is responsible for overseeing the Academy's compliance with the contract and all applicable laws. The Academy pays the Central Michigan University's Board of Regents three percent of state aid as administrative fees. Total administrative fees paid for the year ended June 30, 2020 were approximately \$43,300.

In August 2016, the Academy entered into a five-year agreement with Accel Schools Michigan, LLC ("ACCEL"). Under the terms of the agreement, ACCEL provides a variety of services including human resources, educational programs, and consulting. ACCEL receives all revenues as its service fee from which it shall pay all operating costs of the Academy. ACCEL is then entitled to retain as compensation for the services provided any residual income in the event of a yearly surplus. In the event of a yearly deficit, ACCEL shall contribute an amount to the Academy to ensure that the fund balance remains positive. Fees paid to Accel under this contract amounted to approximately \$135,400 for the year ended June 30, 2020. As of June 30, 2020 \$887,302 was due to ACCEL from the Academy.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board for determining the various governmental organizations to be included in the reporting entity. These criteria include significant operational or financial relationships with the public school Academy. Based on application of criteria, the Academy does not contain component units.

Fund Financial Statements

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The accounts of the Academy are organized on the basis of funds. The operations of a fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance, revenue and expenditures. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based on the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various funds are grouped, in the combined financial statements in this report, into generic fund types in two broad fund categories.

Governmental Funds

A governmental fund is a fund through which most Academy functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use and balances of the Academy's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities are accounted for through a governmental fund.

General Fund - The general fund is used to record the general operations of the Academy pertaining to education and those operations not provided for in other funds. Included are all transactions related to the approved current operating budget.

Special Revenue Fund - The special revenue fund is used to account for the food service program operations. The special revenue fund is a subsidiary operation and is an obligation of the general fund. Therefore, any shortfall in the special revenue fund will be covered by an operating transfer from the general fund. The special revenue fund does not maintain its own assets and liabilities; accordingly, no balance sheet is presented for this fund.

Debt Service Fund - The debt service fund, which the Academy does not currently maintain, is used to record certain revenue and the payment of interest, principal and other expenditures on long-term debt.

Capital Projects Fund - The capital projects fund, which the Academy does not currently maintain, accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities.

Fiduciary Fund - The fiduciary fund, which the Academy does not currently maintain, is used to account for assets held by the Academy in a trustee capacity or as an agent. The agency fund is custodial in nature and does not involve the measurement of results of operations.

Governmental and agency funds utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting. Modifications in such method from the accrual basis are as follows:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

- a. Revenue that is both measurable and available for use to finance operations is recorded as revenue when earned. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Academy considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal period.
- b. Payments for inventorial types of supplies, which are not significant at year end, are recorded as expenditures at the time of purchase.
- c. Principal and interest of general long-term debt are not recorded as expenditures until their due dates.
- d. The State of Michigan utilizes a foundation allowance funding approach, which provides for specific annual amount of revenue per student based on a state-wide formula. The foundation allowance is funded from a combination of state and local sources. Revenue from state sources is primarily governed by the School Aid Act and the School Code of Michigan. The state portion of the foundation is provided from the State's School Aid Fund and is recognized as revenue in accordance with state law. A major portion of the Academy's revenue is derived from this state aid. As such, the Academy is considered to be economically dependent on this aid. The Academy's existence is dependent upon qualification for such aid.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e. the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. This approach differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Therefore, governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationships between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The government-wide Statement of Activities presents a comparison between expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the Academy and for each governmental program. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. The Academy does not allocate indirect expenses to programs. In creating the government wide financial statements the Academy has eliminated inter-fund transactions. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of the goods or services offered by the programs and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues. The comparison of program revenues and expenses identifies the extent to which each program or function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Academy.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Net position should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Academy first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Academy's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The Academy reports its investments in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools and GASB No. 40, Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures. Under these standards, certain investments are valued at fair value as determined by quoted market prices or by estimated fair values when quoted market prices are not available. The standards also provide that certain investments are valued at cost (or amortized cost) when they are of a short-term duration, the rate of return is fixed, and the Academy intends to hold the investment until maturity. The Academy held no investments during the year ended June 30, 2020. State statutes authorize the Academy to invest in bonds and other direct and certain indirect obligations of the U.S. Treasury; certificates of deposit, saving accounts, deposit accounts, and or depository receipts of a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union, which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Corporation or National Credit Union Administration, respectively; in commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the three highest classifications established by not less than two standard rating services and which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase. The Academy is also authorized to invest in U.S. Government or Federal agency obligation repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances of U.S. banks, and mutual funds composed of investments as outlined above.

Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2020 consist primarily of state school aid due from the State of Michigan and the federal government. All receivables are expected to be fully collected in July and August of 2020 and are considered current for the purposes of these financial statements.

Prepaid Assets

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2020, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Capital Assets and Depreciation

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions or retirements during the year. The Academy defines capital assets as assets with an initial individual cost in excess of \$3,000. The Academy follows the policy of not capitalizing assets with a useful life of less than one year. The Academy does not possess any infrastructure assets.

All reported capital assets, with the exception of land, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Building and improvements10-50 yearsFurniture and equipment5-15 yearsComputers and software3-10 years

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, payables and accrued liabilities that will be paid from governmental funds are reported on the governmental fund financial statements regardless of whether they will be liquidated with current resources. However, the non-current portion of capital leases that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they will be paid with current, expendable, available financial resources. In general, payments made within sixty days after year-end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows and liabilities and deferred inflows. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Academy or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws of regulations of other governments.

Fund Equity

The Academy has adopted GASB 54 as part of its fiscal year reporting. The intention of the GASB is to provide a more structured classification of fund balance and to improve the usefulness of fund balance reporting to the users of the Academy's financial statements. The reporting standard establishes a hierarchy for fund balance classifications and the constraints imposed on those resources.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Fund Equity

GASB 54 provides for two major types of fund balances, which are nonspendable and spendable. Nonspendable fund balances are balances that cannot be spent because they are not expected to be converted to cash or they are legally or contractually required to remain intact. This category typically includes prepaid items and inventories.

In addition to nonspendable fund balance, GASB 54 has provided a hierarchy of spendable fund balances, based on a hierarchy of spending constraints.

- a. Restricted fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- b. Committed fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by the Board; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board takes action to remove or change the constraint.
- c. Assigned fund balance amounts the Board intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the Board or by an official or committee to which the Board delegates the authority.
- d. *Unassigned fund balance* amounts that are available for any purpose; these amounts are reported only in the general fund.

The Academy follows the policy that restricted, committed, or assigned amounts will be considered to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both unassigned and restricted, committed, or assigned fund balances are available. There are no governmental funds with a deficit.

Estimates

The 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 amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Upcoming Accounting Procurements

In June 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases* which improves accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based upon the payment provisions of the contact. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The Academy is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted. The provisions of this statement are effective for the Academy's financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2022.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Annual budgets are adopted on a consistent basis with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and state law for the general fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end and encumbrances are not formally recorded.

The budget document presents information by fund and function. The legal level of budgetary control adopted by the governing body is the function level. State law requires the Academy to have its budget in place by July 1. Expenditures in excess of amounts budgeted is a violation of Michigan Law. The Academy is required by law to adopt general and special revenue fund budgets. During the year ended June 30, 2020 the budget was amended in a legally permissible manner. A comparison of amounts appropriated against actual results can be found on page 18 of these financial statements.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Interest Rate Risk

In accordance with its investment policy, the Academy will minimize interest rate risk, which is the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in market interest rates, by; structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities in the open market; and, investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, liquid asset funds, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools and limiting the average maturity in accordance with the Academy's cash requirements.

Credit Risk

State law limits investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds to a prime or better rating issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). As of June 30, 2020, the Academy did not hold any investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Academy will minimize concentration of credit risk, which is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Academy's investment in a single issuer, by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Academy's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2020, \$399,878 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured. All cash balances were uncollateralized as of June 30, 2020.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Academy will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The Academy will minimize custodial credit risk, which is the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer or backer, by; limiting investments to the types of securities allowed by law; and pre-qualifying the financial institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries and advisors with which the Academy will do business.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Academy is not authorized to invest in investments which have this type of risk.

Fair Value

Generally accepted accounting principles define fair value, establish a framework for measuring fair value, and establish a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. Valuation techniques that are consistent with the market, income or cost approach are used to measure fair value.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

- a. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities the Academy has the ability to access.
- b. Level 2 inputs are inputs (other than quoted prices included within Level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- c. Level 3 are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability and rely on management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. (The observable inputs should be developed based on the best information available in the circumstances and may include the Academy's own data.)

The Academy does not have any investments that are subject to the fair value measurement.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 4 - DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Amounts due from other governmental units consist of the following:

State sources Federal sources	\$ 269,726 22,764
Total	\$ 292,490

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity of the Academy's governmental activities was as follows:

	 lance 1, 2019	Add	ditions	Disp	osals	alance e 30, 2020
Capital assets subject to depreciation Equipment	\$ 38,963	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 38,963
Accumulated depreciation	34,095		3,595			37,690
Total net capital assets	\$ 4,868	\$	(3,595)	\$	-	\$ 1,273

Depreciation and amortization expense was not charged to activities as the Academy considers its assets to impact multiple activities and allocation is not practical.

NOTE 6 – OTHER ACCRUED EXPENSES

Other accrued expenses may be summarized as follows:

Purchased services - payroll and benefits	\$ 31,376
Oversight Fee	7,096
Other	 2,393
Total other accrued expenses	\$ 40,865

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 7 - OPERATING LEASES

Lease Information

	Maturity Date	Approximate Payment	Other
Facilities - Related Party	June, 2021	\$18,500 monthly	Related party lease whereas the Academy will pay equal to 15% of the total estimated annual funding to be received per student divided by twelve months, updated based on actual state funding received periodically throughout the school year.
Copier	June, 2021	\$484 monthly	Terms of agreement state that Academy shall also pay for incidental items such as paper, toner, and repairs.
School bus lease	June, 2021	\$11,900 monthly	Terms of this lease indicate that the Academy shall pay annually 10% of the annual net transportation budget.

The approximate amount of lease obligations coming due during the next year is as follows:

	C	Copier		sportation	F	acilities
2021	\$	5,808	\$	142,800	\$	189,600

Total lease expense for the year ended June 30, 2020 amounted to approximately \$328,200.

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLAN

All leased employees of the Academy are eligible to participate in a retirement plan established by New Paradigm for Education, Inc. the "Employer", which qualifies under the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Employer's contribution, under this plan, is a discretionary match of the employee's contribution, up to 5%, after one year of service.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

NOTE 9 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

During the normal course of the school year the Academy transferred amounts between its funds as follows:

	Ger	neral	Special Revenue		
Transfer In	\$	-	\$	5,737	
Transfer Out		5,737		-	

NOTE 10 - CONTINGENCIES

Global efforts to contain the spread of COVID-19, often referred to as the Coronavirus, have significantly impacted many businesses, the economy and school. As a precaution to slow the spread of the virus the 2019 – 2020 school year ended in person education early pursuant to the governor of Michigan's executive order on March 13, 2020. There were also resulting budget cuts to state aid that resulted in reduced state funding for the last payment of the year. The Academy is economically dependent upon this state funding for normal and continued operations. The reduced funding will be supplemented two for one with federal program funds during the 2020 – 2021 school year however the existence and continuation of federal resources beyond this coming fiscal year is not currently known. While the situation continues to evolve, and the full impact is yet to be determined, it can be reasonably expected that state funding for schools will be affected due to the economic effects of COVID-19.

NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions and employee injuries (worker's compensation), as well as medical benefits provided to employees. The Academy has purchased commercial insurance for all claims. Settled claims relating to the commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage since its inception.

NOTE 12 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Academy leases a building under a 5-year non-cancelable operating lease with PanSophic Learning, a subsidiary of ACCEL. Expenditures of approximately \$222,000 were incurred and paid under the lease with this Organization during the year ended June 30, 2020. There were no amounts outstanding that were due to the Organization as of the year ended June 30, 2020.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	V	ariance
Revenues		- Junger	Datagot	7100001		<u> </u>
Local sources	\$	3,000	\$ 27,247	\$ 27,247	\$	-
State sources		2,042,038	1,672,592	1,591,739		(80,853)
Federal sources		98,501	 138,843	 82,442		(56,401)
Total general fund revenues		2,143,539	1,838,682	1,701,428		(137,254)
Expenditures						
Instruction						
Basic programs		751,644	450,634	437,377		(13,257)
Added needs		257,122	221,769	94,665		(127,104)
Support services						
Pupil support services		-	72,874	74,862		1,988
Instructional staff support services		81,694	96,947	80,474		(16,473)
General administration		161,878	87,669	202,863		115,194
School administration		262,022	253,700	239,639		(14,061)
Business support services		500	500	334		(166)
Operations and maintenance		455,723	445,358	420,571		(24,787)
Pupil transportation services		136,096	129,208	85,014		(44,194)
Central support services		36,360	70,302	43,683		(26,619)
Community services		500	 3,051	 -		(3,051)
Total general fund expenditures		2,143,539	 1,832,012	1,679,482		(152,530)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over expenditures		-	6,670	21,946		15,276
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Operating transfers out		-	 (6,670)	 (5,737)		933
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financial sources over expenditures and other uses	ng	-	-	16,209		16,209
Fund balance - July 1, 2019	1	22,717	 22,717	 22,717		
Fund balance - June 30, 2020	\$	22,717	\$ 22,717	\$ 38,926	\$	16,209

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES – GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Local Sources	
Other local revenues	\$ 27,247
State Sources	
At risk	56,333
Special education	81,397
State aid	1,454,009
Total state sources	1,591,739
Federal Sources	
IDEA	17,352
Title I	55,330
Title II A	4,000
Title IV	5,760
Total federal sources	82,442
Total general fund revenues	\$ 1,701,428

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Basic Programs	
Purchased services	\$ 406,129
Supplies and materials	31,248_
Total basic programs	437,377
Added Needs	
Purchased services	93,055
Supplies and materials	1,610_
Total added needs	94,665
Pupil Support Services	
Speech pathology and audiology	74,862
Instructional Staff Support Services	
Purchased services	80,474
General Administration	
Purchased services	193,430
Other expenditures	9,433
Total general administration	202,863
School Administration	
Purchased services	209,466
Rentals	21,206
Supplies and materials	7,414
Other expenditures	1,553_
Total school administration	239,639

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES - GENERAL FUND - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Business Support Services	
Other expenditures	334
Operations and Maintenance	
Purchased services	84,392
Repairs and maintenance	21,589
Rentals	221,990
Other purchased services	59,164
Supplies and materials	33,436
Total operations and maintenance	420,571
Pupil Transportation Services	
Purchased services	85,014
Central Support Services	
Purchased services	43,353
Supplies and materials	330
Total central support services	43,683
Total general fund expenditures	\$ 1,679,482