### Muskegon Covenant Academy

#### REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(with required supplementary information)

Year ended June 30, 2025

### Muskegon Covenant Academy

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Muskegon Covenant Academy Muskegon, Michigan

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of Muskegon Covenant Academy (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the General Fund of Muskegon Covenant Academy as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Muskegon Covenant Academy and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

#### **BRICKLEY DELONG**

Board of Directors Muskegon Covenant Academy Page 2

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements—Continued

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

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

#### **BRICKLEY DELONG**

Board of Directors Muskegon Covenant Academy Page 3

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements—Continued

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Srukby De Long, P.C.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 3, 2025, on our consideration of Muskegon Covenant 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 Muskegon Covenant 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 Muskegon Covenant Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Muskegon, Michigan November 3, 2025

For the year ended June 30, 2025

This discussion and analysis of Muskegon Covenant Academy's (Academy) financial performance provides an overall review of the Academy's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to provide, in non-technical language, a look at the Academy's performance and past and current position. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

GASB 34 (Governmental Accounting Standards Board's Statement No. 34) requires this information. GASB 34 requires the presentation of two basic types of financial statements: namely, School-wide Financial Statements and Fund Financial Statements.

#### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This annual report consists of four parts: (1) the independent auditor's report, (2) management's discussion and analysis, (3) the basic financial statements, and (4) required supplementary information. The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detail 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.

#### School-wide Financial Statements

The school-wide statements provide a financial perspective of the Academy as a whole. These statements are on the "full accrual" basis of accounting and provide information about the Academy's overall financial status. They are used to help determine whether the Academy is better off or worse off as the result of the year's activities. There are two school-wide statements: the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*.

The *Statement of Net Position* reports all of the Academy's assets, deferred inflows and outflows, and liabilities, both short-term and long-term, regardless of if they are "currently available" or not. Capital assets and long-term obligations of the Academy are reported in this statement.

The *Statement of Activities* accounts for the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid. The intent of this statement is to summarize and simplify the information relative to funding received and expenditures made for Academy services.

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

- ➤ Over time, increases or decreases in the Academy's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the Academy's overall health, one needs to consider additional non-financial factors such as the quality of the education provided and the condition of the Academy's buildings.

In the school-wide statements, the Academy's activities are classified as *governmental activities*. This includes the Academy's basic services, such as regular and special education, transportation, and administration. State aid and federal grants finance most of these services.

For the year ended June 30, 2025

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the Academy, reporting the Academy's operations in more detail than the school-wide statements. The fund level statements are reported on a *modified accrual basis*. Only those assets that are "*measurable*" and "*currently available*" are reported. Liabilities are recognized to the extent they are normally expected to be paid with current financial resources.

The fund statements are formatted to comply with the legal requirements of the Michigan Department of Education's "Accounting Manual." In the State of Michigan, the Academy's major instructional and instructional support activities are reported in the *General Fund*. The primary funding sources for the General Fund are from state foundation grant per student, state categorical funding for specific programs, federal grants and inter-governmental transfers. The Academy has no other funds.

#### Financial Analysis of the Academy as a Whole

The net position of the Academy as of June 30, 2025, was \$3,137,076. Figure A-1 shows a condensed breakdown of the net position.

The Academy's net position reflects resources that are both unrestricted and restricted as to how they may be used. The restricted net position – net investment in capital assets represents investments in capital (e.g., land, buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The Academy uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for spending. Although the Academy's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The debt used as a decrease to capital assets will be paid from operating revenues.

Figure A-1 Condensed Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities			
		2025	2025 202	
Current assets	\$	2,886,957	\$	2,897,454
Noncurrent assets		-		1,993
Capital assets		1,092,574		929,678
Total assets		3,979,531		3,829,125
Current liabilities		830,688		137,060
Noncurrent liabilities		11,767		
Total liabilities		842,455		137,060
Deferred inflows of resources		-		27,312
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	842,455		842,455	
Net position				
Net investments in capital assets		1,074,443		929,678
Unrestricted		2,062,633		2,735,075
Total net position	\$	3,137,076	\$	3,664,753

For the year ended June 30, 2025

#### **Comments on Major Changes to Net Position**

The net position of the Academy decreased approximately \$528,000 during the 2024-25 year. Figure A-2 shows the breakdown of this change. The Statement of Activities presented later in the school-wide financial statements, provides greater detail on the Academy's annual activity. The cost of the Academy's governmental activities for the year was approximately \$2,412,000. However, the amount that taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities was approximately \$1,857,000 because participants and other governments and organizations who subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions paid for approximately \$555,000. The remaining "public benefit" portion was paid for with state pupil foundation aid, investment earnings, and other miscellaneous revenues.

Figure A-2
Statement of Net Position from Operating Results

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>			
	2025			2024
Revenues				
Program Revenues				
Charges for Services	\$	9,609	\$	20,585
Operating grants and contributions		546,063		555,102
General Revenues				
Unrestricted grants and contributions		1,221,085		1,773,832
Other		108,146		102,396
Total Revenues		1,884,903		2,451,915
Expenses				
Instruction		854,880		512,124
Support Services		1,495,356		1,305,252
Community Services		62,152		65,173
Interest on long-term debt		192		
<b>Total Expenses</b>		2,412,580		1,882,549
Change in net position		(527,677)		569,366
Beginning net position		3,664,753		3,095,387
Ending net position	\$_	3,137,076	\$	3,664,753

For the year ended June 30, 2025

#### Capital Assets and Debt Administration

### Figure A-3 Summary of Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation/Amortization)

#### **Governmental Activities**

		2025	 2024
Land	\$	15,000	\$ 15,000
Construction in progress		-	201,731
Building and improvements		956,764	685,865
Land improvements		102,767	27,082
Right-to-use - vehicle		18,043	
Total	\$_	1,092,574	\$ 929,678

#### **Comments on Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

Capital Assets – A summary of the Academy's capital assets, net of depreciation/amortization, at yearend is outlined in figure A-3 above. Additional information on the Academy's capital assets can be found in Note G of the Notes to Financial Statements.

*Debt Administration* – A summary of the Academy's indebtedness at year-end is outlined in figure A-4 below. Additional information on the Academy's long-term obligations and leases can be found in Note H and Note I of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

#### Figure A-4 Summary of Indebtedness

	 2025	2024		
Lease obligation - vehicle	\$ 18,131	\$		

#### Financial Analysis of the Academy's Funds

The financial performance of the Academy as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds as well. The governmental funds net position decreased by approximately \$762,000 during the 2024-25 fiscal year. The General Fund fund balance ended the year at approximately \$1,974,000. The primary factors affecting the Academy's governmental funds' fund balance are listed below.

#### Factors Impacting Fund Equity

■ Student enrollment – Proposal A tied state aid funding to student enrollment. The Academy's blended student count, on which our foundation allowance was based, for the 2024-25 school year was 99 students, which decreased 48% from the 2023-24 school year.

For the year ended June 30, 2025

#### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

The Uniform Budget Act of the State of Michigan requires that the Board of Directors approve the original budget for the upcoming fiscal year prior to July 1, the start of the fiscal year. When the budget is prepared each year, several unknown factors exist. Estimates are used for such major items as student count, service provider contracts, state aid, staffing, utilities, and repairs. As a matter of practice, the Academy amends its budget periodically during the year. These revisions are made in order to deal with unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures. The following analysis describes the reasons for changes in the budget during the year and the differences in actual and budget figures.

#### Original budget to final budget

There was a 23% decrease of \$533,387 in General Fund revenues from the original budget to the final budget.

■ State revenues – decreased due to lower student count.

There was a 10% decrease of \$286,863 in General Fund expenditures from the original budget to the final budget.

- Basic programs decreased approximately \$206,000 due to anticipating fewer teachers in the fiscal year.
- General administration decreased approximately \$112,000 due to anticipating lower oversight and management fees.
- School administration decreased approximately \$100,000 due to anticipating lower contracted payroll costs.

#### Final budget to actual

There was a 6% difference of \$118,938 between the final revenue budget and the actual revenue.

There was a 11% difference of \$274,063 between the final expenditure budget and the actual expenditures due to a change in staffing companies and additional management fees.

#### Factors Bearing on the Academy's Future

#### 2025-26 Academy Budget

The adopted budget for the 2025-26 fiscal year projects a decrease in the fund balance of approximately \$606,000.

The budget will be amended during the year to reflect updated foundation allowance information, actual student counts, changes to any legislation, and final staffing assignments.

#### Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide the Academy's taxpayers, parents, students, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Academy's finances, and to show how the Academy is accountable for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Operational Services, Muskegon Covenant Academy, 125 Catherine Ave, Muskegon, MI 49442, and telephone number (231) 720-3100.

## Muskegon Covenant Academy STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2025

	Governmental activities
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 359,977
Investments	1,937,933
Assets managed by others	23,690
Accounts receivable	89,109
Due from other governmental units	474,237
Prepaid items	2,011
Total current assets	2,886,957
Noncurrent assets	
Capital assets, net	
Nondepreciable/amortizable	15,000
Depreciable/amortizable	1,077,574
Total noncurrent assets	1,092,574
Total assets	3,979,531
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	179,468
Due to other governmental units	594,062
Unearned revenue	50,794
Other obligations, due within one year	6,364
Total current liabilities	830,688
Noncurrent liabilities	
Other obligations, less amounts due within one year	11,767
Total liabilities	842,455
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	1,074,443
Unrestricted	2,062,633
Total net position	\$ 3,137,076

## Muskegon Covenant Academy STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the year ended June 30, 2025

			Program	ı Reve	nue	R	t (Expense) evenue and Changes in et Position
		_	arges for	-	rating grants		vernmental
Functions/Programs		Expenses	 ervices	and c	<u>ontributions</u>		<u>activities</u>
Governmental activities							
Instruction	\$	854,880	\$ -	\$	389,489	\$	(465,391)
Support services		1,495,356	9,609		102,319		(1,383,428)
Community services		62,152	-		54,255		(7,897)
Interest on long-term debt		192	-		-		(192)
Total governmental activities	\$	2,412,580	\$ 9,609	\$	546,063		(1,856,908)
General revenues							
Grants and contributions not restricted	to spec	ific programs					1,221,085
Investment earnings							91,604
Miscellaneous							16,542
Total general revenues							1,329,231
Change in net position							(527,677)
Net position at beginning of year							3,664,753
Net position at end of year						\$	3,137,076

### Muskegon Covenant Academy BALANCE SHEET

Governmental Funds June 30, 2025

	General Fu	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	359,977
Investments		1,937,933
Assets managed by others		23,690
Accounts receivable		89,109
Due from other governmental units		474,237
Prepaid items		2,011
Total assets	\$	2,886,957
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$	74,740
Accrued liabilities		104,728
Due to other governmental units		594,062
Unearned revenue		50,794
Total liabilities		824,324
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Unavailable revenue		89,109
FUND BALANCE		
Nonspendable - prepaid items		2,011
Assigned to subsequent year's budget appropriation of fund balance		606,427
Unassigned		1,365,086
Total fund balance		1,973,524
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balance	\$	2,886,957

# Muskegon Covenant Academy RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2025

Total fund balance—governmental funds		\$ 1,973,524
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of		
Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current		
financial resources and are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Cost of capital assets	\$ 1,370,738	
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	 (278,164)	1,092,574
Other assets that are not available to pay for current period		
expenditures are reported as unavailable revenue in the		
governmental funds.		89,109
Long-term obligations in governmental activities are not due and		
payable in the current period and are not reported in the		
governmental funds.		(18,131)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 3,137,076

### Muskegon Covenant Academy STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

#### Governmental Funds

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	General Fund
REVENUES	
Local sources	
Investment earnings	\$ 91,604
Contributions	6,178
Fees and charges	9,609
Other	66,778
Total local sources	174,169
State sources	1,569,278
Federal sources	141,456
Total revenues	1,884,903
EXPENDITURES	
Current	
Instruction	811,144
Support services	1,487,116
Community services	62,152
Debt service	
Principal repayment	1,552
Interest and other charges	192
Capital outlay	303,981
Total expenditures	2,666,137
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(781,234)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	
Lease proceeds	19,683
Net change in fund balance	(761,551)
Fund balance at beginning of year	2,735,075
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 1,973,524

#### Muskegon Covenant Academy

### RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the year ended June 30, 2025

Net change in fund balances—total governmental funds		\$ (761,551)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures; in the Statement of Activities these costs are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.		
Depreciation/amortization expense Capital outlay	\$ (48,596) 303,981	255,385
Governmental funds report the entire proceeds from the sale of capital assets as revenue, but the Statement of Activities reports only the gain or loss on the sale or impairment of capital assets.		(92,489)
Debt proceeds are other financing sources in the governmental funds, but the proceeds increase long-term debt in the Statement of Net Position.		(19,683)
Revenue reported in the Statement of Activities that does not provide current financial resources is not reported as revenue in the governmental funds.		89,109
Repayment of principal on long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position.		1,552
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ (527,677)

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Muskegon Covenant Academy (School) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the School's accounting policies are described below.

#### **Reporting Entity**

The School is governed by an appointed five member Board of Directors (Board), which has responsibility and control over all activities related to public school education within the School. The School receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with all of the requirements of these funding source entities.

Generally accepted accounting principles require that if the School is considered to be financially accountable for other organizations, those organizations should be included as component units in the School's financial statements. Since no organizations met this criterion, none are included in the financial statements.

#### Basis of Presentation—Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the School. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements, if any. Governmental activities normally are supported by intergovernmental revenues and other nonexchange transactions.

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from governmental funds.

The fund financial statements provide information about the School's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The School reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the School, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

#### **Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting**

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

#### Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting—Continued

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the School considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

State and federal aid, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end).

The State of Michigan utilizes a foundation grant approach which provides for a specific annual amount of revenue per pupil based on a statewide formula. The Foundation is funded from state and local sources. Revenues from state sources are primarily governed by the School Aid Act and the School Code of Michigan. The Michigan Department of Education administers the allocation of state funds to Schools based on information supplied by the Schools. For the current fiscal year, the foundation allowance was based on pupil membership counts taken in October and February.

The state portion of the foundation is provided primarily by a state education property tax millage of 6 mills on Principal Residence Exemption (PRE) property and an allocated portion of state sales and other taxes. The state revenue is recognized during the foundation period and is funded through payments from October to August. Thus, the unpaid portion at June 30 is reported as due from other governmental units.

The School also receives revenue from the state to administer certain categorical education programs. State rules require that revenue earmarked for these programs be used for its specific purpose. Certain governmental funds require an accounting to the state of the expenditures incurred. For categorical funds meeting this requirement, funds received and accrued, which are not expended by the close of the fiscal year are recorded as unearned revenue.

All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

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

#### Cash and Investments

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

Investments for the School are reported at fair value (generally based on quoted market prices). 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 School intends to hold the investment until maturity.

State statutes authorize the School to invest in bonds and other direct and certain indirect obligations of the U.S. Treasury; certificates of deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts, 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 Insurance 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 School 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. The School's deposits and investments are in accordance with statutory authority.

#### Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out method. The cost of such inventories is recorded as expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

#### Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year.

As the School constructs or acquires additional capital assets each period, they are capitalized and reported at historical cost. The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs which are essentially amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or increase its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. The other property, plant, and equipment, of the School are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Capital Asset Classes	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and improvements	10-50
Land improvements	5-30
Right-to-use – leased vehicles	3

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

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

#### Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as expenses in the year in which they are incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

#### Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditures) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

#### Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts of net position to report as restricted and unrestricted in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

It is the School's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

#### Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the School will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the School's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

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

#### Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The government itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the School's highest level of decision-making authority. The Board of Directors is the highest level of decision-making authority for the School that can, by formal action prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by formal action remains in place until a similar action is taken (another formal action) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The Board of Directors may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

#### Leases

Lessor: The School is a lessor for a non-cancelable lease of a portion of a building. The School recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements.

At commencement of the lease, the School initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of the lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payment received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

Key estimates and judgements include how the School determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, (2) lease term and (3) lease receipts.

The School uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

The lease term includes the non-cancellable period of the lease. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable is composed of fixed payments from the lessee.

The School monitors changes in the circumstances that would require a remeasurement of the lease, and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

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

#### Leases—Continued

*Lessee:* For noncancellable agreements that qualify as lease agreements, the School recognizes a lease liability and a right-to-use lease assets in the government-wide financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the School initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgements related to leases included how the School determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

The School uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the School generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

The lease term includes the noncancelable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the School is reasonably certain to exercise.

The School monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term obligations on the statement of net position.

#### **Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses**

#### **Program Revenues**

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Unrestricted state aid, interest and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE B—STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### **Budgets and Budgetary Accounting**

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the General Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at year end.

The School follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. The CEO submits to the Board of Directors a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing on July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The level of control for the budgets is at the functional level as set forth and presented as required supplementary information.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain comments.
- 3. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally adopted by Board of Directors resolution pursuant to the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act (P.A. 621 of 1978). The Act requires that the budget be amended prior to the end of the fiscal year when necessary to adjust appropriations if it appears that revenues and other financing sources will be less than anticipated or so that expenditures will not be in excess of original estimates. Expenditures shall not be made or incurred, unless authorized in the budget, in excess of the amount appropriated. Violations, if any, in the General Fund are noted in the required supplementary information section.
- 4. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year.
- 5. The budget is amended during the year with supplemental appropriations, the last one approved prior to June 30, 2025.

#### NOTE C—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2025, the School had the following investments:

		Weighted		
		average	Standard	
Investment Type	Fair value	maturity (Days)	& Poor's rating	Percent
MILAF External Investment pool - CMC	\$1,937,933	47	AAAm	100%

#### Interest rate risk

The School does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE C—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS—Continued

#### Credit risk

State law limits investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds to the three highest classifications issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The School has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

#### **Concentration of credit risk**

The School does not have a concentration of credit risk policy. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the School 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 School's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2025, \$114,101 of the School's bank balance of \$364,101 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was insured and collateralized.

#### **Custodial credit risk - investments**

The School does not have a custodial credit risk policy for investments. This is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

#### Foreign currency risk

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

#### NOTE D—ASSETS MANAGED BY OTHERS

#### The Fund

The School has one fund with the Community Foundation for Muskegon County (Foundation).

The Muskegon Covenant Academy Fund (Fund) was established by the School for the purpose of the general support of the charitable or educational purposes of the School. The agreement with the Foundation allows the use of the Fund's income when a written approved resolution from the Board of Directors is sent with a request for funds.

The Foundation invests the contributions to the funds in money market accounts and/or certificates of deposit.

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE D—ASSETS MANAGED BY OTHERS—Continued

#### Reporting of the Assets of the Funds

The investments held at the Foundation, which includes \$10,000 of startup funds from the School, are contributions by donors to the School along with earnings on these investments, and are reported at fair value as unrestricted assets of the School. The contributions to the Fund made by third party donors directly to the Foundation have been excluded from the fund balance and net position of the School.

#### **Summary of the Fund**

A summary of revenues, expenses, and changes in the net assets at fair value of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2025 follows:

	Muskegon Covenant Academy			
Revenues				
Dividends and interest	\$	644		
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments		2,626		
		3,270		
Expenses				
Administration fees		222		
Revenues over expenses		3,048		
Total assets at beginning of year		24,100		
Total assets at end of year		27,148		
Less assets recorded as those of the Foundation		(3,458)		
Assets reported on the Balance Sheet/Statement of Net Position	\$	23,690		

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE E—FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The framework for measuring fair value 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) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the School has the ability to access.
- Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology include the following:
  - Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
  - Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities
  - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for
  - Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated market data by correlation or other means.

If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement

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.

The School voluntarily invests certain excess funds in external pooled investment funds which included money market funds. One of the pooled investment funds utilized by the School is the Michigan Investment Liquid Asset Fund (MILAF). MILAF funds are considered external investment pools as defined by the GASB and as such are recorded at amortized cost which approximate fair value. The MILAF (MAX Class) fund requires notification of redemptions prior to 14 days to avoid penalties. These funds are not subject to the fair value disclosures.

		A	Amortize d
	_		Cost
MILAF External Investment pool - CMC	_	\$	1,937,933

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE E—FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS—Continued

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at June 30, 2025.

Assets managed by others: The assets are valued based upon the School's allocable share of the Community Foundation for Muskegon County's pooled investment portfolio. The allocable share is based on the value of the underlying assets owned by the fund, minus its liabilities.

The assets managed by others are valued monthly by the Foundation and are allocated based upon each organization's calculated share of the Foundation's pooled investment portfolio. Each entity with an interest within the pooled investments receives a statement from the Foundation indicating the additions to the investment (via contributions), withdrawals from the investment (via grants), and the investment returns allocated via a unitization process. The School calculates the fair value of its beneficial interest in the pooled investment assets held by the Foundation based on the estimated fair value of the underlying assets. The Foundation controls the investments and makes all management and investment decisions.

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, while the School 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 table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the School's assets at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2025:

	Assets at Fair Value as of June 30, 2025									
	Lev	el 1		Level 2	Level 3		Total			
Assets managed by others	\$		\$	23,690	\$		\$	23,690		

#### NOTE F—LEASE RECEIVABLE

During July 2019, the School leased a portion of its building to Covenant Academies Foundation. The lease is for six years and the School will receive monthly payments of \$2,000. The lease terminated early and no payments were received after November 2024. The School recognized \$9,609 in lease revenue and \$391 in interest revenue during the current fiscal year related to the lease.

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE G—CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance July 1, 2024		Additions	Additions Deductions		Balance ne 30, 2025
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:	Ju	ly 1, 2024	Additions	Deductions	Ju	ne 30, 2023
Land	\$	15,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$	15,000
Construction in progress		201,731	-	201,731		<u>-</u> _
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized		216,731	-	201,731		15,000
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:						
Buildings and improvements		930,749	402,567	113,916		1,219,400
Land improvements		33,193	83,462	-		116,655
Right-to-use - leased vehicle		-	19,683	-		19,683
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized		963,942	505,712	113,916		1,355,738
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization:						
Buildings and improvements		244,884	39,179	21,427		262,636
Land improvements		6,111	7,777	-		13,888
Right-to-use - leased vehicle		-	1,640	_		1,640
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization		250,995	48,596	21,427		278,164
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net		712,947	457,116	92,489		1,077,574
Capital assets, net	\$	929,678	\$ 457,116	\$ 294,220	\$	1,092,574
Depreciation/amortization Depreciation/amortization expense has been charged to	func	tions as follo	ws:			
Instruction					\$	43,736
Support services					_	4,860
					\$	48,596

#### NOTE H—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The School issues bonds, notes and other contractual commitments to provide for the acquisition, construction and improvement of major capital facilities and for the acquisition of certain equipment..

The following is a summary of long-term obligations activity for the School for the year ended June 30, 2025:

	Balan	ice					В	alance	Du	e within	
	July 1,	July 1, 2024		Additions		Reductions		June 30, 2025		one year	
Governmental activities											
Lease obligation - vehicle	\$	-	\$	19,683	\$	1,552	\$	18,131	\$	6,364	

June 30, 2025

#### **NOTE I—LEASES**

The School leases the right-to-use asset from a third party. This asset includes a vehicle under a lease agreement. Payments on leases are generally fixed annual amounts. The lease term is 3 years and has a discount rate of 4 percent.

Right-to-use leased equipment assets are included in Note G. Lease obligations are included in Note H.

The annual requirements of principal and interest to amortize the lease obligations outstanding as of June 30, 2025 as follows:

Year ending	Leases							
<b>June 30</b> ,	P	rincipal	Ir	nte re s t				
2026	\$	6,364	\$	609				
2027		6,623		350				
2028		5,144		86				
	\$	18,131	\$	1,045				

#### NOTE J—CONTINGENCIES

#### **Grant Programs**

The School participates in grant programs, which are subject to program compliance audits by the grantor or its representatives. Such audits of these programs may be performed at some future date. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time although the School expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

#### NOTE K—OTHER INFORMATION

#### Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; error and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School carries commercial insurance for risks of loss, including employee health and accident insurance. No settlements have occurred in excess of coverage for June 30, 2025 or any of the prior three years.

#### **Employee Services Agreement**

The School leases its employees from an employee leasing company and is not required to have these School employees covered by MPSERS. Expenditures for employee costs such as salaries and wages, payroll taxes, and benefits under the management services agreements have been recorded and reported in conformance with the State of Michigan's standard chart of accounts.

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE K—OTHER INFORMATION—Continued

#### **Management Agreement**

The School entered into a management agreement with Covenant Academies Foundation, effective July 1, 2024, to provide educational and administrative services. The agreement terminated on June 30, 2025. For the year ended June 30, 2025, Covenant Academies Foundation service fees totaled \$323,975.

The School entered into a management agreement with Oakmont Education, LLC, effective July 1, 2025 to provide educational and administrative services. The agreement expires on June 30, 2027.

#### NOTE L—UPCOMING ACCOUNTING PRNOUNCEMENTS

In April 2024, the GASB issued Statement 103—Financial Reporting Model Improvements. This Statement establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements—or modifies existing requirements—related to the following:

- Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A);
  - Requires that the information presented in MD&A be limited to the related topics discussed in five specific sections:
    - Overview of the Financial Statements,
    - Financial Summary,
    - Detailed Analyses,
    - Significant Capital Asset and Long-Term Financing Activity,
    - Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions;
  - O Stresses detailed analyses should explain why balances and results of operations changed rather than simply presenting the amounts or percentages by which they changed;
  - o Removes the requirement for discussion of significant variations between original and final budget amounts and between final budget amounts and actual results;
- Unusual or infrequent items;
- Presentation of the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position;
  - Requires that the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net
    position continue to distinguish between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses
    and clarifies the definition of operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses;
  - o Requires that a subtotal for *operating income* (*loss*) and noncapital subsidies be presented before reporting other nonoperating revenues and expenses and defines subsidies;
- Information about major component units in basic financial statements should be presented separately in the statement of net position and statement of activities unless it reduces the readability of the statements in which case combining statements of should be presented after the fund financial statements;
- Budgetary comparison information should include variances between original and final budget amounts and variances between final budget and actual amounts with explanations of significant variances required to be presented in the notes to RSI.

June 30, 2025

#### NOTE L—UPCOMING ACCOUNTING PRNOUNCEMENTS—Continued

The School is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2025-2026 fiscal year.

In September 2024, the GASB issued Statement 104—Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets. This Statement requires certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately in the capital assets note disclosures required by Statement 34. Lease assets recognized in accordance with Statement 87—Leases, and intangible right-to-use assets recognized in accordance with Statement 94—Public Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements, should be disclosed separately by major class of underlying asset in the capital assets note disclosures. Subscription assets recognized in accordance with Statement 96—Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements, also should be separately disclosed. In addition, this Statement requires intangible assets other than those three types to be disclosed separately by major class. This Statement also requires additional disclosures for capital assets held for sale. The School is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2025-2026 fiscal year.



# Muskegon Covenant Academy REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

General Fund For the year ended June 30, 2025

	<b>Budgeted amounts</b>						Variance with		
		Original		Final	Actual		final budget		
REVENUES									
Local sources	\$	124,286	\$	135,909	\$	174,169	\$	38,260	
State sources		2,081,223		1,524,569		1,569,278		44,709	
Federal sources		113,526		125,170		141,456		16,286	
Incoming transfers and other transactions				-		19,683		19,683	
Total revenues		2,319,035		1,785,648		1,904,586		118,938	
EXPENDITURES									
Instruction									
Basic programs		655,716		449,307		611,343		(162,036)	
Added needs		78,640		87,114		199,801		(112,687)	
Support services									
Pupil		339,136		527,296		147,010		380,286	
General administration		412,935		300,982		493,890		(192,908)	
School administration		385,416		285,403		406,468		(121,065)	
Business		22,600		27,528		22,811		4,717	
Operations and maintenance		297,000		319,470		339,986		(20,516)	
Pupil transportation services		20,000		20,000		13,750		6,250	
Central		40,719		-		63,201		(63,201)	
Community services		67,527		15,726		62,152		(46,426)	
Debt service									
Principal		-		-		1,552		(1,552)	
Interest		-		-		192		(192)	
Capital outlay		359,248		359,248		303,981		55,267	
Total expenditures		2,678,937		2,392,074		2,666,137		(274,063)	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$	(359,902)	\$	(606,426)		(761,551)	\$	(155,125)	
Fund balance at beginning of year						2,735,075			
Fund balance at end of year					\$	1,973,524			