

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy

REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(with required supplementary information)

Year ended June 30, 2019



Kalamazoo Covenant Academy

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of Kalamazoo Covenant Academy (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School'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.

Board of Directors
Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
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Opinions

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 Kalamazoo Covenant Academy as of June 30, 2019, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management’s discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 8 and 25 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 28, 2019, on our consideration of Kalamazoo 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 Kalamazoo 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 Kalamazoo Covenant Academy’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Muskegon, Michigan
October 28, 2019

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

This discussion and analysis of Kalamazoo Covenant Academy's financial performance provides an overall review of the Academy's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to provide, in layman's terms, 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.

This information is required by GASB 34 (Governmental Accounting Standards Board's Statement No. 34). 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 or not 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 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.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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, 2019, was approximately \$553,000. Figure A-1 on the following page 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**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Governmental Activities		
Current assets	\$ 747,515	\$ 422,501
Capital assets, net of depreciation	1,179,738	1,125,963
Total assets	<u>1,927,253</u>	<u>1,548,464</u>
Current liabilities	436,733	264,330
Noncurrent liabilities	937,326	1,054,679
Total liabilities	<u>1,374,059</u>	<u>1,319,009</u>
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	240,169	129,946
Unrestricted	313,025	99,509
Total net position	<u>\$ 553,194</u>	<u>\$ 229,455</u>

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Comments on Major Changes to Net Position

The net position of the Academy increased approximately \$324,000 during the 2018-2019 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 \$1,681,000. However, the amount that taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities was approximately \$1,265,000 because approximately \$416,000 was paid for by participants and other governments and organizations who subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions. 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

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Operating grants and contributions	\$ 414,396	\$ 229,442
Charges for services	1,200	-
General Revenues		
Unrestricted grants and contributions	1,587,820	1,097,292
Other	865	356
	2,004,281	1,327,090
Expenses		
Instruction	624,666	489,982
Support services	902,229	645,881
Community services	23,170	500
Interest on long-term debt	130,477	42,086
	1,680,542	1,178,449
Change in net position	323,739	148,641
Beginning net position	229,455	80,814
Ending net position	\$ 553,194	\$ 229,455

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

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

Governmental Activities

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>
Land	\$ 35,000	\$	35,000
Construction in progress	-		338,454
Building and improvements	1,144,738		752,509
Total	\$ 1,179,738	\$	1,125,963

Comments on Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets – A summary of the Academy’s capital assets, net of depreciation, at year end is outlined in figure A-3 above. The Academy is remodeling the second floor of the school building. Additional information on the Academy’s capital assets can be found in note D of the Notes to the 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’ long-term debt can be found in note E of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Figure A-4
Summary of Indebtedness
Governmental Activities

	<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>
Note payable	\$ -	\$	100,000
Mortgage	939,569		896,017
Operating loan	141,662		141,662
Total	\$ 1,081,231	\$	1,137,679

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 equity increased by approximately \$219,000 during the 2018-19 year. The General Fund equity ended the year at approximately \$465,000. 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 count on which our foundation allowance was based was approximately 160 students for the 2018-19 school year.

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 11.67% increase (\$199,656) in General Fund revenues from the original budget to the final budget.

- State revenues – enrollment was higher than originally budgeted.

There was a 11.6% increase (\$196,313) in General Fund expenditures from the original budget to the final budget.

- General administration – due to increase management fee.
- Community service- due to state safety grant
- Capital outlay – building improvements were more than originally budgeted.

Final budget to actual

There was a 5% difference (\$94,509) between the final revenue budget and the actual revenue.

- *Local revenues* - Act 18 special education revenue was budgeted at the amount advanced by KRESA, but the full amount was not spent.
- *State revenue*-received more in State aid and security grant than budgeted
- *Incoming transfers and other transactions* – construction loan was fully drawn at June 30, 2019, but was not budgeted.

There was a 5% difference (\$103,170) between the final expenditure budget the actual expenditures.

- *Debt service* – Budgeted for a \$55,000 principal payment that was not paid in the current year.
- *Capital outlay* – Cost for construction was more than budgeted for.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Factors Bearing on the Academy's Future

2019-20 Academy Budget

The adopted budget for the 2019-20 fiscal year projects an increase in the fund balance of approximately \$23,000.

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. The academy will be making minor reductions to the budget to account for the Governor's removal of a foundation allowance increase for charter schools.

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 CEO, Kalamazoo Covenant Academy, 400 W. Crosstown Parkway, Kalamazoo, MI 49001, telephone number (269) 226-2100.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2019

	Governmental activities
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 358,386
Receivables	1,841
Due from other governmental units	384,750
Prepaid items	2,538
Total current assets	747,515
Noncurrent assets	
Capital assets, net	
Nondepreciable	114,073
Depreciable	1,065,665
Total noncurrent assets	1,179,738
Total assets	1,927,253
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	251,379
Unearned revenue	41,449
Bonds and other obligations, due within one year	143,905
Total current liabilities	436,733
Noncurrent liabilities	
Bonds and other obligations, less amounts due within one year	937,326
Total liabilities	1,374,059
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	240,169
Unrestricted	313,025
Total net position	\$ 553,194

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the year ended June 30, 2019

<i>Functions/Programs</i>	Program Revenue			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Charges for services	Operating grants and contributions	Governmental activities
Governmental activities				
Instruction	\$ 624,666	\$ -	\$ 318,402	\$ (306,264)
Support services	902,229	1,200	-	(901,029)
Community services	23,170	-	24,511	1,341
Interest on long-term debt	130,477	-	71,483	(58,994)
Total governmental activities	\$ 1,680,542	\$ 1,200	\$ 414,396	(1,264,946)
General revenues				
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs				1,587,820
Miscellaneous				865
Total general revenues				1,588,685
Change in net position				323,739
Net position at beginning of year				229,455
Net position at end of year				\$ 553,194

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
BALANCE SHEET
 Governmental Fund
 June 30, 2019

	General Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 358,386
Receivables	1,841
Due from other governmental units	384,750
Prepaid items	2,538
Total assets	\$ 747,515
 LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 232,074
Accrued liabilities	9,446
Unearned revenue	41,449
Total liabilities	282,969
 FUND BALANCE	
Nonspendable - prepaid items	2,538
Unassigned	462,008
Total fund balance	464,546
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 747,515

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
 TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**
 June 30, 2019

Total fund balance—governmental funds		\$ 464,546
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	\$ 1,244,954	
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(65,216)</u>	1,179,738
Accrued interest in governmental activities is not reported in the governmental funds.		
		(9,859)
Long-term obligations in governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the governmental funds.		
		<u>(1,081,231)</u>
Net position of governmental activities		<u><u>\$ 553,194</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 Governmental Funds
 For the year ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund
REVENUES	
Local sources	
Contributions	\$ 93,000
Other	21,321
Total local sources	114,321
State sources	1,673,078
Federal sources	145,399
Total revenues	1,932,798
EXPENDITURES	
Current	
Instruction	594,536
Support services	909,722
Community services	23,170
Debt service	
Principal	127,931
Interest and other charges	53,274
Capital outlay	76,412
Total expenditures	1,785,045
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	147,753
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	
Loan proceeds	71,483
Net change in fund balance	219,236
Fund balance at beginning of year	245,310
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 464,546

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Kalamazoo 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, 2019

Net change in fund balances—total governmental funds	\$	219,236
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 expense	\$ (33,478)	
Capital outlay	<u>87,253</u>	53,775
Debt proceeds are other financing sources in the governmental funds, but the proceeds increase long-term debt in the Statement of Net Position.		
		(71,483)
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.		
		127,931
Interest expense on long-term obligations is recorded in the Statement of Activities when incurred, but is not reported in governmental funds until paid.		
		<u>(5,720)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>323,739</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Kalamazoo 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. 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. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

The fund financial statements provide information about the School's funds, including its fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and fiduciary – are presented. 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 fund:

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.

During the course of operations the School has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year-end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, they are eliminated in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

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

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, they are eliminated in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements.

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.

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.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting—Continued

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.

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 fair value at the date of donation.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

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

Capital Assets—Continued

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:

<u>Capital Asset Classes</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and improvements	10-50

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 position 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 position 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.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

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

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.

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.

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.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

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, 2019.

NOTE C—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2019, the School had no investments.

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.

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.

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 June 30, 2019

NOTE C—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS—Continued

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, 2019, \$127,483 of the School's bank balance of \$391,838 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

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—CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2019
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,000
Construction in progress	338,454	-	338,454	-
Buildings held for sale	79,073	-	-	79,073
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	452,527	-	338,454	114,073
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	705,174	425,707	-	1,130,881
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	31,738	33,478	-	65,216
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	673,436	392,229	-	1,065,665
Capital assets, net	\$ 1,125,963	\$ 392,229	\$ 338,454	\$ 1,179,738

Depreciation

Depreciation expense has been charged to functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 30,130
Support services	3,348
	\$ 33,478

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 June 30, 2019

NOTE E—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 mortgage payable and operating loan are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the School. Notes from direct borrowings and direct placements include an operating loan, mortgage payable and a note payable which was paid off during the year.

The following is a summary of long-term obligations activity for the School for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	<u>Balance</u> <u>July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>Due within</u> <u>one year</u>
Governmental activities					
Notes from direct borrowings and direct placements	\$ 1,137,679	\$ 71,483	\$ 127,931	\$ 1,081,231	\$ 143,905

The governmental activities notes from direct borrowings and direct placements are comprised of a mortgage payable secured by the property, and an unsecured operating loan. Upon default, the mortgage payable shall become due and payable immediately and the mortgagee shall have the right to foreclose in accordance with applicable law.

Long-term notes from direct borrowings and direct placements consist of the following:

Notes from Direct Borrowings and direct placements	Interest Rate	Date of Maturity	Balance
Mortgage payable	5%	August 2033	\$ 939,569
Operating loan	4%	April 2021	141,662
			<u>\$ 1,081,231</u>

The annual requirements of principal and interest to amortize the notes from direct borrowing and direct placements of June 30, 2019 follow:

Year ending June 30,	Notes from Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements	
	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 143,905	\$ 59,764
2021	88,101	49,821
2022	49,120	46,515
2023	51,955	43,680
2024	54,954	40,681
2025-2029	326,178	151,999
2030-2034	367,018	47,499
	<u>\$ 1,081,231</u>	<u>\$ 439,959</u>

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE F—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 G—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, 2019 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.

Related Party Transactions

The School entered into a management agreement with Covenant Academies Foundation, effective January 23, 2017, to provide educational and administrative services. The agreement expires on June 30, 2022. For the year ended June 30, 2019, Covenant Academies Foundation service fees totaled \$210,527.

The School also has an operating loan and a note payable, described in note E, from Covenant Academies Foundation.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Kalamazoo Covenant Academy
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
General Fund
For the year ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Budgeted amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with final budget- positive (negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
REVENUES				
Local sources	\$ 132,900	\$ 133,000	\$ 114,321	\$ (18,679)
State sources	1,411,874	1,626,095	1,673,078	46,983
Federal sources	163,342	149,197	145,399	(3,798)
Incoming transfers and other transactions	2,000	1,480	71,483	70,003
Total revenues	1,710,116	1,909,772	2,004,281	94,509
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction				
Basic programs	321,940	319,170	308,577	10,593
Added needs	309,345	285,304	285,959	(655)
Support services				
Pupil	112,800	78,705	77,663	1,042
Instructional staff	17,601	13,240	11,391	1,849
General administration	169,371	280,101	278,814	1,287
School administration	277,645	338,245	326,706	11,539
Business	28,700	33,800	32,764	1,036
Operations and maintenance	164,000	172,877	160,054	12,823
Pupil transportation services	20,000	25,000	22,330	2,670
Community services	500	31,574	23,170	8,404
Debt services				
Principal repayment	180,000	197,021	127,931	69,090
Interest	50,000	50,000	53,274	(3,274)
Capital outlay	40,000	63,178	76,412	(13,234)
Total expenditures	1,691,902	1,888,215	1,785,045	103,170
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ 18,214</u>	<u>\$ 21,557</u>	219,236	<u>\$ 197,679</u>
Fund balance at beginning of year			245,310	
Fund balance at end of year			<u>\$ 464,546</u>	