Audited Financial Statements Momentum Academy Waterford, Michigan June 30, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Momentum Academy

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Momentum Academy, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Momentum Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Momentum Academy, as of June 30, 2024, 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 (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Momentum 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 the 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 Momentum 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.

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Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 GAAS 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 GAAS 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
 Momentum 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 Momentum 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.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information as detailed in the Table of Contents 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 GAAS, 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.



Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Momentum Academy's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedules of revenues and expenditures are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the schedules of revenues and expenditures are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 29, 2024 on our consideration of Momentum 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 Momentum 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 Momentum Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Croskey Lanni, PC

Crashay Laure; Pc

Rochester, MI October 29, 2024





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN **ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

To the Board of Directors of Momentum Academy

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (Government Auditing Standards), the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Momentum Academy, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Momentum Academy's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 29, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Momentum Academy's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Momentum Academy's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Momentum Academy's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements, on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

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Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Momentum Academy's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Croskey Lanni, PC

Crafay Lunes; Pc

Rochester, MI October 29, 2024

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Momentum Academy (the "School") offers readers of the School's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the School for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Management's discussion and analysis is included at the beginning of the School's basic financial statements to provide, in layman's terms, the past and current position of the School's financial condition. This summary should not be taken as a replacement for the audit which consists of the basic financial statements and other supplementary information. Please read it in conjunction with the school's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

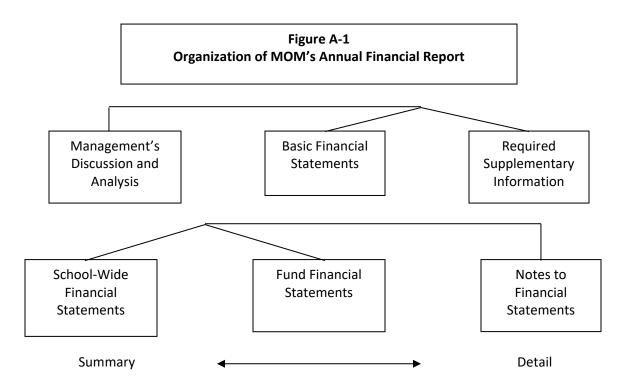
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- ❖ The total cost of basic programs was \$1,319,987.
- Revenues and other financing sources were \$3,861,093 while expenditures were \$3,793,039 in the General Fund. This includes GASB 87 accounting for the building lease extension valued at \$433,201 over the life of the lease caused offsetting proceeds from leases income and a capital outlay expenditure in the General Fund.
- GASB Statement 87 states that future lease payments should be discounted using the interest rate the lessor charges the lessee, which may be the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the interest rate cannot be readily determined by the lessee or lessor, the estimated incremental borrowing rate should be used. The building lease does not have an interest component and therefore the estimated incremental borrowing rate of 6% was used.
- Blended enrollment used for state aid purposes was 210.99 compared to 213.57 for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2023.
- The school has a positive General Fund balance of \$345,193 as of June 30, 2024. This is equal to 9.93% of the General Fund revenues for the year, excluding lease proceeds discussed above.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the school:

- The first two statements are school-wide financial statements that provide both short-term and long-term information about the school's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the Academy, and reporting Academy operations in more detail.
- The governmental fund statements tell how basic services like regular and special education were financed.



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

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

	School-Wide	
	Statements	Government Funds
Scope	Entire school (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the school that are not proprietary or
		fiduciary, such as special education and building
		maintenance
Required	*Statement of net	*Balance sheet
financial	position	*Statement of revenues, expenditures
statements	*Statement of activities	and changes in fund balances
Accounting	Accrual accounting and economic resources	Modified accrual accounting and current financial
basis and	focus	resources
measurement		
focus		
Type of	All assets and liabilities both financial and	Generally, assets expected to be used up and liabilities
asset/liability	capital, short-term and long-term	that come due during the year or soon thereafter, no
information		capital assets or long-term liabilities included
Type of	All revenues and expenses during year,	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon
inflow/outflow	regardless of when cash is received or paid	after the end of the year, expenditures when goods or
information		services have been received and the related liability is
		due and payable

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

SCHOOL-WIDE STATEMENTS

The school-wide statements report information about the school as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all Academy assets and liabilities. All current year revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two school-wide statements report the Academy's net position and how it has changed. Net position – the difference between the school's assets and liabilities – are one way to measure the school's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the school's assets are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the school, you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the school's enrollment and the condition of school buildings and other facilities.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

- Governmental activities Most of the school's basic services are included in the general fund, such as regular and special education and administration. State foundation aid finances most of these activities.
- The school establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (like repaying its long-term debts) or to show that it is properly using certain revenues.

The school has one kind of fund:

Governmental funds – Most of the school's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the school's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the school-wide statements, we provide additional information with governmental funds statements that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL AS A WHOLE

The school's financial position is the product of many factors.

General Fund Budgetary Analysis

Over the course of the year, the school reviewed and amended the annual operating budget several times.

Financial Outlook

Momentum Academy's financial forecast continues to be optimistic heading into the 2024/2025 school year.

- The Academy has adopted an initial budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 which approves a \$2,818 increase to the general fund balance.
- Enrollment is expected to increase approximately 10 students for the 2024-2025 school year.

Figure A-3
Momentum Academy's Net Position

	2024			2023
Current and other assets	\$	1,643,519	\$	1,442,034
Capital assets		390,122		82,443
Total assets		2,033,641		1,524,477
Long-term debt outstanding		273,924		-
Other liabilities		1,303,762		1,053,539
Total liabilities		1,577,686		1,053,539
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets		35,287		82,443
Restricted for food services		75,475		111,356
Unrestricted		345,193		277,139
Total net position	\$	455,955	\$	470,938

Figure A-4
Changes in Momentum Academy's Net Position

Revenues:	2024		2023	
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	\$	-	\$	-
Federal and state operating grants		1,406,876		1,376,741
General revenues:				
State aid – unrestricted		2,223,302		2,004,807
Miscellaneous		22,019		10,091
Total revenues		3,652,197		3,391,639
Expenses:				
Instruction		1,710,340		1,530,195
Support services and community services		1,789,864		1,695,496
Interest on long-term debt		21,634		2,496
Unallocated depreciation / amortization		145,342		279,903
Total expenses		3,667,180		3,508,090
Change in net position	\$	(14,983)	\$	(116,451)

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

By June 30, 2024, the school had invested \$830,276 in capital assets, including improvements, equipment, furniture, computers and software, and GASB 87 Right to use assets (as discussed in Note 1 – Leases, in these financial statements). See Table A-5 below for a listing of capital assets, and the accumulated depreciation.

Figure A-5
Momentum Academy's Capital Assets

		alance e 30, 2024	Balance June 30, 2023			
Equipment	\$	137,123	\$	117,303		
Computers		133,846		133,846		
Other		26,260		26,260		
Right to use assets		533,047		507,744		
Sub-total		830,276		785,153		
Less: accumulated depreciation / amortization	440,154		440,154			702,710
Net book value of assets	\$ 390,122		\$	82,443		

FACTORS BEARING ON THE SCHOOL'S FUTURE

- Successful navigation of the current learning environment.
- Increasing enrollment in future years.
- Continued stability of State aid foundation grant.

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our students, parents and creditors with a general overview of the school's finances and to demonstrate the school's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the management office at:

The Romine Group 7877 Stead, Utica, MI 48317 (586) 731-5300

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2024

ASSETS

Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 694,787
Due from other governmental units	932,258
Prepaid expenses	16,474
Total current assets	 1,643,519
Capital Assets - Net of Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization	 390,122
Total assets	\$ 2,033,641
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 714,022
Unearned revenue	236,117
Other accrued liabilities	272,712
Long-term debt - current portion	80,911
Total current liabilities	1,303,762
Long-Term Debt - Long-Term Portion	273,924
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	35,287
Restricted for food services	75,475
Unrestricted	 345,193
Total net position	 455,955
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 2,033,641

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	 Expenses	Program Revenues Charges for Operating Services Grants			Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position Government Type Activities		
Functions							
Instruction							
Basic programs	\$ 1,319,987	\$	-	\$	665,153	\$	(654,834)
Added needs	390,353		-		311,571		(78,782)
Support services							
Pupil support services	169,177		-		23,362		(145,815)
Instructional staff support services	41,294		-		35,594		(5,700)
General administration	375,271		-		-		(375,271)
School administration	200,238		-		-		(200,238)
Business support services	75,701		-		56,478		(19,223)
Operations and maintenance	482,376		-		36,228		(446,148)
Pupil transportation services	176,735		-		51,003		(125,732)
Central support services	6,586		-		2,979		(3,607)
Food services	260,186		-		224,508		(35,678)
Community services	2,300		-		-		(2,300)
Unallocated depreciation / amortization	145,342		-		-		(145,342)
Unallocated interest	 21,634		-				(21,634)
Total primary government	\$ 3,667,180	\$		\$	1,406,876		(2,260,304)
General Purpose Revenues							
State school aid - unrestricted							2,223,302
Miscellaneous revenues							22,019
Total general purpose revenues							2,245,321
Change in net position							(14,983)
Net position - July 1, 2023							470,938
Net position - June 30, 2024						\$	455,955

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET – ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2024

ASSETS

	Non-Major Special Revenue - General Food Services				Total
		<u>General</u>	100	u scrvices	 10141
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	694,787	\$	-	\$ 694,787
Due from other governmental units		932,258		-	932,258
Due from other funds		-		75,475	75,475
Prepaid expenses		16,474			 16,474
Total assets	\$	1,643,519	\$	75,475	\$ 1,718,994
LIABILITIES	S AND FUNI	D BALANCE			
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$	714,022	\$	-	\$ 714,022
Due to other funds		75,475		-	75,475
Unearned revenue		236,117		-	236,117
Other accrued liabilities		272,712		-	 272,712
Total liabilities		1,298,326		-	1,298,326
Fund Balance					
Nonspendable		16,474		-	16,474
Restricted		-		75,475	75,475
Unassigned		328,719		-	 328,719
Total fund balance		345,193		75,475	420,668
Total liabilities and					
fund balance	\$	1,643,519	\$	75,475	\$ 1,718,994

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2024

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 420,668
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The cost of the assets is \$830,276 and the accumulated depreciation / amortization is \$440,154.	 390,122
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	 (354,835)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 455,955

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General	Non-Major Special Revenue - Food Services	Total
Revenues	General	Tood Services	
Local sources	\$ 22,019	\$ -	\$ 22,019
State sources	2,910,631	580	2,911,211
Federal sources	434,921	223,725	658,646
Interdistrict sources	60,321	<u>-</u>	60,321
Total governmental fund revenues	3,427,892	224,305	3,652,197
Expenditures			
Instruction			
Basic program	1,319,987	-	1,319,987
Added needs	390,353	-	390,353
Support services			
Pupil support services	169,177	-	169,177
Instructional staff support services	41,294	-	41,294
General administration	375,271	-	375,271
School administration	200,238	-	200,238
Business support services	75,701	-	75,701
Operations and maintenance	482,376	-	482,376
Pupil transportation services	176,735	-	176,735
Central support services	6,586	-	6,586
Food services	-	260,186	260,186
Community services	2,300	-	2,300
Capital outlay	453,021	-	453,021
Debt principal and interest	100,000		100,000
Total governmental fund expenditures	3,793,039	260,186	4,053,225
Excess (deficiency) of revenues			
over expenditures	(365,147)	(35,881)	(401,028)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Proceeds from leases and long-term debt	433,201		433,201
Excess (deficiency) of revenues			
and other financing sources over			
expenditures and other uses	68,054	(35,881)	32,173
Fund balance - July 1, 2023	277,139	111,356	388,495
Fund balance - June 30, 2024	\$ 345,193	\$ 75,475	\$ 420,668

- 5 -

See accompanying notes to financial statements

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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

\$ **Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds** 32,173 Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation and amortization expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation and amortization in the current period. Capital outlay \$ 453,021 Depreciation and amortization expense (145,342)307,679 The governmental funds report loan proceeds as an other financing source, while repayment of loan principal is reported as an expenditure. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. The net effect of these differences in the treatment of general loan obligations is as follows: Proceeds from long-term debt \$ (433,201)Repayment of loan principal 78,366 (354,835)**Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities** (14,983)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Reporting Entity

Momentum Academy was formed as a public school academy pursuant to the Michigan School Code of 1976, as amended by Act No. 362 of the Public Acts of 1993 and Act No. 416 of the Public Acts of 1994. The Academy filed articles of incorporation as a nonprofit corporation pursuant to the provisions of the Michigan Nonprofit Corporation Act of 1982, as amended, on January 25, 2013, and began operation in July 2013.

In March 2018, the Academy entered into a three-year contract, commencing July 1, 2018 and subsequently extended for two additional years until June 30, 2023, with Lake Superior State University's Board of Trustees to charter a public school academy. The contract has been subsequently renewed to run through June 30, 2028. The contract requires the Academy to act exclusively as a governmental agency and not undertake any action inconsistent with its status as an entity authorized to receive state school aid funds pursuant to the State constitution. The University's Board of Trustees is the fiscal agent for the Academy and is responsible for overseeing the Academy's compliance with the contract and all applicable laws. The Academy pays Lake Superior State University's Board of Trustees three percent of State aid as administrative fees. Total administrative fees paid for the year ended June 30, 2024 were approximately \$76,200.

In March 2018, the Academy entered into an agreement with The Romine Group, Inc., "TRG", to run coterminous with the Contract issued to the Academy by the University Board. The agreement has been renewed to align with the authorizer agreement through June 30, 2028. Under the terms of this agreement, TRG will provide a variety of services including accounting services, educational planning, payroll, and human resource services. The Academy is obligated to pay TRG eleven percent of all funds received pursuant to the State School Aid Act of 1979 and shall not be less than \$150,000 nor exceed \$300,000 in any one academic year. The total paid for these services amounted to \$276,840 for the year end June 30, 2024.

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

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

Governmental Funds

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

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

<u>Special Revenue Fund (Food Services)</u>- The special revenue fund, which the Academy does not currently maintain, is used to account for the food service program operations. The special revenue fund is a subsidiary operation and is an obligation of the general fund. Therefore, any shortfall in the special revenue fund will be covered by an operating transfer from the general fund.

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Academy's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The Academy reports its investments in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools and GASB No. 40, Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures. Under these standards, certain investments are valued at fair value as determined by quoted market prices or by estimated fair values when quoted market prices are not available. The standards also provide that certain investments are valued at cost (or amortized cost) when they are of a short-term duration, the rate of return is fixed, and the Academy intends to hold the investment until maturity. The Academy held no investments during the year ended June 30, 2024. State statutes authorize the Academy to invest in bonds and other direct and certain indirect obligations of the U.S. Treasury; certificates of deposit, saving accounts, deposit accounts, and or depository receipts of a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union, which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Corporation or National Credit Union Administration, respectively; in commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the three highest classifications established by not less than two standard rating services and which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase. The Academy is also authorized to invest in U.S. Government or Federal agency obligation repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances of U.S. banks, and mutual funds composed of investments as outlined above.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Receivables

Accounts receivables and due from other governmental units at June 30, 2024 consist primarily of state school aid due from the State of Michigan and the federal government. All receivables are expected to be fully collected in July and August of 2024 and are considered current for the purposes of these financial statements.

Prepaid Expenses

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2024, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expenditure is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions or retirements during the year. The Academy follows the policy of not capitalizing assets with a useful life of less than one year. The Academy does not possess any infrastructure assets.

All reported capital assets, with the exception of land, are depreciated. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Right to use assets of the Academy are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease/subscription period or the estimated useful lives. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Building and improvements 10-50 years Furniture and equipment 5-15 years Computers and software 3-10 years

Accrued Liabilities and Long-Term Obligations

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

Net Position

Net position is the residual of all other elements presented in a statement of financial position. It is the difference between (a) assets plus deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is displayed in the following three components: Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the Academy or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws of regulations of other governments.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Net Investment in Capital Assets - This component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization and reduced by any outstanding balance of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds are not included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets. Rather, that portion of the debt is included in the same net position component as the unspent proceeds.

Restricted - This component of net position consists of constraints placed on the use of net position by external restrictions imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted - This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of Net investment in capital assets or Restricted.

Fund Equity

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

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

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

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

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

Leases

Leases and Subscription Based IT Arrangements (SBITA)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

The Academy is a lessee for a noncancelable lease/subscription of an IT arrangement. The Academy recognizes a lease/SBITA liability and an intangible right-to-use lease/SBITA asset in the government-wide financial statements.

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

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

- The Academy uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged
 by the lessor is not provided, the Academy generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the
 discount rate for leases/SBITA.
- The lease/SBITA term includes the noncancelable period of the lease/subscription. Lease/SBITA payments included in the measurement of the lease/SBITA liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the Academy is reasonably certain to exercise.

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

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

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences. This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability should be recognized for leave that has not been used if (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulates, and (c) the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. This Statement also establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that has not been used, generally using an employee's pay rate as of the date of the financial statements. The Academy is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

In December 2023, the GASB issued Statement No. 102, Certain Risk Disclosures. This Statement requires a government to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes the government vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact. Additionally, this Statement requires a government to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact to have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to begin to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued. If a government determines that those criteria for disclosure have been met for a concentration or constraint, it should disclose information in notes to financial statements in sufficient detail to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature of circumstances disclosed and the government's vulnerability to the risk of substantial impact. The Academy is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

In April 2024, the GASB issued Statement No. 103, Financial Reporting Model Improvements. This Statement establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements—or modifies existing requirements—related to the following:

- a. Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A);
 - i. Requires that the information presented in MD&A be limited to the related topics discussed in five specific sections:
 - 1) Overview of the Financial Statements,
 - 2) Financial Summary,
 - 3) Detailed Analyses,
 - 4) Significant Capital Asset and Long-Term Financing Activity,
 - 5) Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions;
 - ii. Stresses detailed analyses should explain why balances and results of operations changed rather than simply presenting the amounts or percentages by which they changed;
 - iii. Removes the requirement for discussion of significant variations between original and final budget amounts and between final budget amounts and actual results;
- b. Unusual or infrequent items;
- c. 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;
 - ii. Requires that a subtotal for *operating income* (*loss*) and *noncapital subsidies* be presented before reporting other nonoperating revenues and expenses and defines subsidies;
- d. 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 should be presented after the fund financial statements;
- e. 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.

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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

The budget document presents information by fund and function. The legal level of budgetary control adopted by the governing body is the function level. State law requires the Academy to have its budget in place by July 1. Expenditures in excess of amounts budgeted is a violation of Michigan Law. The Academy is required by law to adopt general and special revenue fund budgets. During the year ended June 30, 2024 the budget was amended in a legally permissible manner. A comparison of appropriated amounts against actual results can be found on page 19 of these financial statements.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Interest Rate Risk

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

Credit Risk

State law limits investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds to a prime or better rating issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). As of June 30, 2024, the Academy had no investments.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Academy will minimize concentration of credit risk, which is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Academy's investment in a single issuer, by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized. As of June 30, 2024, the Academy had no investments.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Academy's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2024, \$546,351 of the Academy's cash was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured. All cash balances were uncollateralized as of June 30, 2024.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - Continued

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments

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

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

Foreign Currency Risk

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

Fair Value

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 4 - DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Amounts due from other governmental units consist of the following:

State sources	\$	526,973
Federal sources		405,285
	•	
Total	\$	932,258

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance						Balance		
	July 1, 2023		Additions		Disposals		June 30, 2024		
Capital assets subject to depreciation / amortization									
Right to use assets	\$	407,898	\$	433,201	\$	407,898	\$	433,201	
Right to use - subscription-based IT		99,846		-		-		99,846	
Equipment		117,303		19,820		-		137,123	
Computers		133,846		-		-		133,846	
Other		26,260		-		-		26,260	
Sub-total		785,153		453,021		407,898		830,276	
Accumulated depreciation / amortization	n								
Right to use assets		407,898		86,641		407,898		86,641	
Right to use - subscription-based IT		33,282		33,282		-		66,564	
Equipment		111,034		20,116		-		131,150	
Computers		124,236		5,303		-		129,539	
Other		26,260		-		-		26,260	
Sub-total		702,710		145,342		407,898		440,154	
Total net capital assets	\$	82,443	\$	307,679	\$		\$	390,122	

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 6 – OTHER ACCRUED LIABILITES

Other accrued liabilities may be summarized as follows:

Purchased services - payroll and benefits	\$ 175,385
Management fee	61,537
University oversight fee	13,638
Other	 22,152
Total other accrued liabilities	\$ 272,712

NOTE 7 – LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS

The following is a summary of the long-term obligations for the Academy during the year ended June 30, 2024:

Loan Information

	_	erest ate		laturity Date				Other		
Direct borrowing - building	6.	00%	Ju	ne, 2028	Monthly payment of \$8,333					
Loan Activity										
		ance 1, 2023	A	dditions	Retirements and Payments		Balance June 30, 2024		Due Within One Year	
Direct borrowing - building	\$	-	\$	433,201	\$	78,366	\$	354,835	\$	80,911

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLAN

All employees leased by the Academy are eligible to participate in a retirement plan established by The Romine Group which qualifies under the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The employer under this plan will contribute 4% of salaries regardless of the amount of the employee contribution. The employer will additionally match up to 4% of employee contributed funds. Eligible employees may contribute up to 15% of their salaries under the terms of this plan.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actua		actual Variance	
Revenues	 	 				
Local sources	\$ 304,000	\$ 21,446	\$	22,019	\$	573
State sources	2,555,240	3,112,618		2,910,631		(201,987)
Federal sources	387,563	521,210		434,921		(86,289)
Interdistrict sources	 38,000	 60,321		60,321		-
Total general fund revenues	3,284,803	3,715,595		3,427,892		(287,703)
Expenditures						
Instruction						
Basic programs	1,306,248	1,357,371		1,319,987		(37,384)
Added needs	644,457	597,959		390,353		(207,606)
Support services						
Pupil support services	-	171,208		169,177		(2,031)
Instructional staff support services	11,300	100,453		41,294		(59,159)
General administration	342,551	383,129		375,271		(7,858)
School administration	201,068	203,338		200,238		(3,100)
Business support services	19,500	85,880		75,701		(10,179)
Operations and maintenance	611,615	960,189		482,376		(477,813)
Pupil transportation services	200,000	187,750		176,735		(11,015)
Central support services	-	14,000		6,586		(7,414)
Community services	-	2,300		2,300		-
Capital outlay	-	-		453,021		453,021
Debt principal and interest	 -	115,997		100,000		(15,997)
Total general fund expenditures	3,336,739	4,179,574		3,793,039		(386,535)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over expenditures	(51,936)	(463,979)		(365,147)		98,832
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	433,201		433,201		-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
and other financing sources over						
expenditures and other uses	(51,936)	(30,778)		68,054		98,832
Fund balance - July 1, 2023	 277,139	 277,139		277,139		
Fund balance - June 30, 2024	\$ 225,203	\$ 246,361	\$	345,193	\$	98,832

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES – GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Local Sources	
Authorizer grant	\$ 3,055
Other local revenues	 18,964
Total local sources	22,019
State Sources	
At risk	291,904
Great start readiness program	346,021
Special education	49,404
State aid	 2,223,302
Total state sources	2,910,631
Federal Sources	
IDEA	36,914
Title I	120,595
Title II A	4,568
Other program revenue	 272,844
Total federal sources	434,921
Interdistrict Sources	60,321
Total general fund revenues	\$ 3,427,892

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Basic Programs	
Purchased services	\$ 1,275,200
Other purchased services	1,085
Supplies and materials	41,614
Other expenditures	2,088
Total basic programs	1,319,987
Added Needs	
Purchased services	390,353
Pupil Support Services	
Health services	22,161
Psychological services	1,700
Speech pathology and audiology	63,246
Social work services	82,070
Total pupil support services	169,177
Instructional Staff Support Services	
Purchased services	38,419
Supplies and materials	2,875_
Total instructional staff support services	41,294
General Administration	
Purchased services	21,818
Management fees	276,840
University oversight	76,222
Other expenditures	391
Total general administration	375,271

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – GENERAL FUND - CONTINUED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

School Administration	
Purchased services	182,302
Supplies and materials	3,424
Other expenditures	14,512
Total school administration	200,238
Business Support Services	
Purchased services	75,634
Other expenditures	67
Total business support services	75,701
Operations and Maintenance	
Purchased services	37,346
Repairs and maintenance	195,657
Rentals	210,904
Supplies and materials	38,469
Total operations and maintenance	482,376
Pupil Transportation Services	
Purchased services	176,735
Central Support Services	
Purchased services	2,979
Other expenditures	3,607
Total central support services	6,586
Community Services	
Purchased services	2,300
Capital Outlay	453,021
Debt Principal and Interest	100,000
Total general fund expenditures	\$ 3,793,039