Muskegon Covenant Academy

REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(with required supplementary information)

Year ended June 30, 2020



Muskegon Covenant Academy

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Muskegon Covenant Academy Muskegon, Michigan

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of Muskegon Covenant Academy (the School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, 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.

BRICKLEY DELONG

Board of Directors Muskegon Covenant Academy Page 2

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 Muskegon Covenant Academy as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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 29 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

Brukley De Long, P.C.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 11, 2020, on our consideration of Muskegon Covenant Academy's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Muskegon Covenant Academy's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Muskegon Covenant Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Muskegon, Michigan November 11, 2020

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

This discussion and analysis of Muskegon Covenant Academy's financial performance provides an overall review of the Academy's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. 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.

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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, 2020, was \$2,082,776. Figure A-1 shows a condensed breakdown of the net position.

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

Figure A-1
Condensed Statement of Net Position

Governmental Activities

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current assets	\$ 1,456,356	\$ 1,371,922
Capital assets, net of deprecation	728,258	753,557
Total assets	2,184,614	2,125,479
Current liabilities	101,838	108,264
Noncurrent liabilities	<u> </u>	131,514
Total liabilities	101,838	239,778
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	726,161	583,043
Unrestricted	1,356,615	1,302,658
Total net position	\$ 2,082,776	\$ 1,885,701

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Comments on Major Changes to Net Position

The net position of the Academy increased approximately \$200,000 during the 2019-20 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 \$1,749,000. However, the amount that taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities was \$1,312,000 because approximately \$437,000 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

	Governmental Activities			
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>		
Revenues				
Program Revenues				
Charges for services	\$ 28,558	\$ 78,969		
Operating grants and contributions	408,092	405,921		
General Revenues				
Unrestricted grants and contributions	1,469,225	1,858,464		
Other	39,962	32,716		
Total Revenues	1,945,837	2,376,070		
Expenses				
Instruction	627,405	766,317		
Support services	1,064,024	1,269,837		
Community services	56,876	29,761		
Interest on long-term debt	457	10,727		
Total Expenses	1,748,762	2,076,642		
Change in net position	197,075	299,428		
Beginning net position	1,885,701	1,586,273		
Ending net position	\$ 2,082,776	\$ 1,885,701		

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

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

	Governmental Activities			
		<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>
Land	\$	15,000	\$	15,000
Buildings and improvements		713,258		738,557
Total	\$	728,258		753,557

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. Additional information on the Academy's capital assets can be found in note F 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 G of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Figure A-4 Summary of Indebtedness

	Governmental Activities				
	<u>2020</u>				
Note payable Mortgage	\$ - 2,097	\$ 21,022 149,492			
Total	\$ 2,097	\$ 170,514			

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 \$52,000 during the 2019-20 fiscal year. The General Fund equity ended the year at approximately \$1,357,000. 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 192 students for the 2019-20 school year.

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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 19% decrease (\$445,482) in General Fund revenues from the original budget to the final budget.

- Local revenues decreased due to MCA leasing unused space to the Covenant Academies Foundation.
- State revenues decreased due to per pupil reduction and decrease in students.
- Federal revenues increased due to covid-19 relief funds.

There was a 14% decrease (\$311,629) in General Fund expenditures from the original budget to the final budget.

- Instruction was decreased approximately (\$205,000) due to the Academy failing to meet its count goal by 40 students. The academy had to cut staff due to this.
- Support was decreased approximately (266,000) due to the Academy going virtual for the last 4 months of the year.
- Debt service was increased approximately \$137,000 to pay an additional principal only amount on the mortgage to reduce that obligation.

Final budget to actual

There was a 5.19% difference 95,932 between the final revenue budget and the actual revenue.

- Local source revenues were higher than budget as the Academy received two additional grants from Applied Imaging and the Gerber Foundation.
- State source revenues were higher than budget by 118,586 because the Academy's per pupil reductions was not as severe as it thought it would be.
- Federal source revenues were lower than budgeted by 25,956 because the Academy deferred these funds to spend in 20-21

There was a 3% difference (\$49,259) between the final expenditure budget and the actual expenditures.

- Total instruction was under budget as the Academy had to cut added-needs staff.
- Extra debt service payment of principal to pay off the Academy's mortgage.

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Factors Bearing on the Academy's Future

2020-21 Academy Budget

The adopted budget for the 2020-21 fiscal year projects an increase in the fund balance of approximately \$62,816.

The Academy anticipated the foundation allowance to be \$7,871. The budget is also predicated on enrollment at 175 pupils. The academy is anticipating a lower count than originally projected, combined with no increase to the foundation allowance due to the school anticipating a cut in state revenue, will result in the academy needing to make budget reductions.

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

Requests for Information

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

Muskegon Covenant Academy STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2020

	Governmental activities	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 902,018	
Investments	208,900	
Assets managed by others	17,820	
Due from other governmental units	323,055	
Prepaid items	4,563	
Total current assets	1,456,356	
Noncurrent assets		
Capital assets, net		
Nondepreciable	15,000	
Depreciable	713,258	
Total noncurrent assets	728,258	
Total assets	2,184,614	
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	60,448	
Unearned revenue	39,293	
Bonds and other obligations, due within one year	2,097_	
Total current liabilities	101,838	
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	726,161	
Unrestricted	1,356,615	
Total net position	\$ 2,082,776	

Muskegon Covenant Academy STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Governmental Fund For the year ended June 30, 2020

			Cha	Progra arges for		enue rating grants	Re C: Ne	(Expense) venue and hanges in et Position vernmental
Functions/Programs]	Expenses	S	ervices	and c	ontributions	a	ctivities
Governmental activities							-	
Instruction	\$	627,405	\$	-	\$	344,937	\$	(282,468)
Support services		1,064,024		28,558		6,279		(1,029,187)
Community services		56,876		-		56,876		-
Interest on long-term debt		457						(457)
Total governmental activities		1,748,762	\$	28,558	\$	408,092		(1,312,112)
General revenues								
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs								1,469,225
Investment earnings								6,282
Miscellaneous								33,680
Total general revenues								1,509,187
Change in net position								197,075
Net position at beginning of year								1,885,701
Net position at end of year							\$	2,082,776

Muskegon Covenant Academy BALANCE SHEET

Governmental Fund

June 30, 2020

	General Fund	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	902,018
Investments		208,900
Assets managed by others		17,820
Due from other governmental units		323,055
Prepaid items		4,563
Total assets	\$	1,456,356
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$	51,934
Accrued liabilities		8,514
Unearned revenue		39,293
Total liabilities		99,741
FUND BALANCE		
Nonspendable - prepaid items		4,563
Assigned to subsequent year's budget appropriation of fund balance		62,816
Unassigned		1,289,236
Total fund balance		1,356,615
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	1,456,356

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

June 30, 2020

Total fund balance—governmental funds		\$ 1,356,615
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 Accumulated depreciation	\$ 856,917 (128,659)	728,258
Long-term obligations in governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the governmental funds.		(2,097)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 2,082,776

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

Governmental Funds

For the year ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund
REVENUES	
Local sources	
Investment earnings	\$ 6,282
Contributions	8,609
Fees and charges	28,558
Other	63,067
Total local sources	106,516
State sources	1,616,140
Federal sources	223,181
Total revenues	1,945,837
EXPENDITURES	
Current	
Instruction	604,636
Support services	1,057,488
Community services	56,876
Debt service	
Principal repayment	168,417
Interest and other charges	2,466
Capital outlay	4,006
Total expenditures	1,893,889
Net change in fund balance	51,948
Fund balance at beginning of year	1,304,667
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 1,356,615

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020

Net change in fund balances—total governmental funds	\$ 51,948
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	(25,299)
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.	168,417
Interest expense on long-term obligations is recorded in the	
Statement of Activities when incurred, but is not reported in	
governmental funds until paid.	2,009
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 197,075

June 30, 2020

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Reporting Entity

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

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

Basis of Presentation—Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the School. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. 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 funds:

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

June 30, 2020

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

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

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.

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.

June 30, 2020

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting—Continued

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

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

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

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.

June 30, 2020

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

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

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.

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.

June 30, 2020

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

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

Net Position Flow Assumption

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

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

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

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

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.

June 30, 2020

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

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.

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, 2020.

June 30, 2020

NOTE C—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2020, the School had the following investments:

		Weighted		
Investment Type	 Fair value	average maturity (Days)	Standard & Poor's rating	Percent
MILAF + Max Class	\$ 208,900	44	AAAm	100%
Total fair value	\$ 208,900			100%
Portfolio weighted average maturity		44		

The School voluntarily invests certain excess funds in an external investment pool (Pool). The Pool utilized by the School is the Michigan Investment Liquid Asset Fund (MILAF). MILAF is an external investment pool of "qualified" investments for Michigan school districts. MILAF is not regulated nor is it registered with the SEC. The fair value of the School District's investments is the same as the value of the Pool shares.

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.

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, 2020, \$656,457 of the School's bank balance of \$906,457 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.

June 30, 2020

NOTE D—ASSETS MANAGED BY OTHERS

The Fund

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

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

The Foundation invests the contributions to the funds in various types of marketable equity and debt securities, U.S. Treasuries, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit.

Reporting of the Assets of the Funds

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

Summary of the Fund

A summary of revenues, expenses, and changes in the net assets at fair value of the Fund for the year ended June 30, 2020 follows:

	gon Covenant lemy Fund
Revenues	
Contributions	\$ 1,150
Dividends and interest	405
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	 207
	1,762
Expenses	
Administration fees	 128_
Revenues over expenses	1,634
Total assets at beginning of year	16,186
Assets reported on the Balance Sheet-Statement of Net Position	\$ 17,820

June 30, 2020

NOTE E—FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at June 30, 2020.

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

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

June 30, 2020

NOTE E—FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS—Continued

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

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the School's assets at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2020:

	Assets at Fair Value as of June 30, 2020							
	Leve	el 1	I	Level 2	Lev	el 3		Total
Assets managed by others	\$	-	\$	17,820	\$	_	\$	17,820

NOTE F—CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

		Balance ly 1, 2019	_A	dditions_	Ded	uctions	Balance e 30, 2020
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$	15,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 15,000
Capital assets, being depreciated: Buildings and improvements		841,917		-		-	841,917
Less accumulated depreciation: Buildings and improvements		103,360		25,299		-	128,659
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		738,557		(25,299)		-	713,258
Capital assets, net	\$	753,557	\$	(25,299)	\$		\$ 728,258
Depreciation Depreciation expense has been charged to the second control of the second	funct	tions as follo	ws:				
Instruction Support services							\$ 22,769 2,530
							\$ 25,299

June 30, 2020

NOTE G—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 note payable is a direct obligation and pledge's the full faith and credit of the School. Notes from direct borrowings and direct placements include a note payable.

The following is a summary of long-term obligations activity for the School for the year ended June 30, 2020:

	Balance			Balance	Due within
	July 1, 2019	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2020	one year
Governmental activities					
Notes from direct borrowings					
and direct placements	\$ 170,514	\$ -	\$ 168,417	\$ 2,097	\$ 2,097

The governmental activities notes from direct borrowings and direct placements are secured by future state aid and building. If the School defaults, the obligations are callable.

Notes from direct borrowings and direct placements consist of the following:

	Interest	Date of			
	Rate	Rate Maturity		Balance	
Note payable-HCC	1.6%	August 2020	\$	2,097	

The annual requirements of principal and interest to amortize the notes from direct borrowings and direct placements as of June 30, 2020 follow:

•	Notes from Direct Borrowing and Direct Placements				
Year ending June 30,	Pı	rincipal	Int	erest	
2021	\$	2,097	\$	47	

June 30, 2020

NOTE H—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 I—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, 2020 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 July 1, 2016, to provide educational and administrative services. The agreement expires on June 30, 2021. For the year ended June 30, 2020, Covenant Academies Foundation service fees totaled \$282,195.

The school entered into a lease agreement with the Covenant Academies Foundation July 1, 2019. The School agreed to pay the Covenant Academies Foundation \$3,000 a month for a portion of the building. The agreement ends August 15, 2025.

NOTE J—SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic that the world is experiencing is unprecedented. It is nearly impossible to fully understand the impact that will have on the economy and the School's operations. As of November 11, 2020, the School is in the process of implementing risk mitigation tactics including all aspects of the School's activities related to public school education, relationships with local, state, and federal government funding sources, compliance with the requirements of these funding sources and with business transactions with customers, vendors and human interaction within and outside of the School.

State Aid

On July 31, 2020 the governor signed Public Act 146 of 2020 which retroactively reduced the per pupil foundation allowance of \$175 per pupil for the 2019-2020 fiscal year. This reduced the School District's 2019-2020 state aid revenue by \$32,795 and was deducted from the August 20, 2020 state aid payment.

June 30, 2020

NOTE K—UPCOMING ACCOUNTING PRNOUNCEMENTS

GASB Statement 84—Fiduciary Activities was issued by the GASB in January 2017 and will be effective for the School's 2021 fiscal year. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities for all state and local governments. The focus on the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. An activity meeting the criteria should be reported in a fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements.

GASB Statement 87—Leases was issued by the GASB in June 2017 and will be effective for the School's 2022 fiscal year. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.



Muskegon Covenant Academy REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

General Fund For the year ended June 30, 2020

				Variance with final budget-	
	Budgeted	Budgeted amounts Original Final		positive (negative)	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
REVENUES					
Local sources	\$ 117,049	\$ 103,214	\$ 106,516	\$ 3,302	
State sources	1,976,400	1,497,554	1,616,140	118,586	
Federal sources	199,478	249,137	223,181	(25,956)	
Incoming transfers and other transactions	2,460	-	-	<u>-</u>	
Total revenues	2,295,387	1,849,905	1,945,837	95,932	
EXPENDITURES					
Instruction					
Basic programs	457,399	391,847	381,717	10,130	
Added needs	380,474	240,654	222,919	17,735	
Support services					
Pupil	196,732	120,195	115,552	4,643	
Instructional staff	31,955	33,932	31,813	2,119	
General administration	414,494	360,603	386,904	(26,301)	
School administration	378,440	294,944	276,082	18,862	
Business	41,700	37,302	36,531	771	
Operations and maintenance	260,500	211,750	198,818	12,932	
Pupil transportation services	15,000	13,500	11,788	1,712	
Community services	60,611	61,559	56,876	4,683	
Debt service					
Principal repayment	-	148,958	168,417	(19,459)	
Interest	-	3,000	2,466	534	
Capital outlay	17,472	21,478	4,006	17,472	
Fund modifications	-	3,426	=	3,426	
Total expenditures	2,254,777	1,943,148	1,893,889	49,259	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 40,610	\$ (93,243)	51,948	\$ 145,191	
Fund balance at beginning of year			1,304,667		
Fund balance at end of year			\$ 1,356,615		