

Audited Financial Statements

Marshall Academy

Marshall, Michigan

June 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Marshall Academy

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marshall Academy as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Marshall Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marshall Academy as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof 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, as identified in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and the other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

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

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

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 25, 2019, on our consideration of Marshall 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 Marshall 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 Marshall Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Croskey Lanni, PC

October 25, 2019
Rochester, Michigan



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

**To the Board of Directors
of Marshall Academy**

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Marshall Academy, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Marshall Academy’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 25, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Croskey Lanni, PC". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Croskey Lanni, PC

October 25, 2019
Rochester, Michigan

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of Marshall Academy's (Academy) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the Academy's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the Academy's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

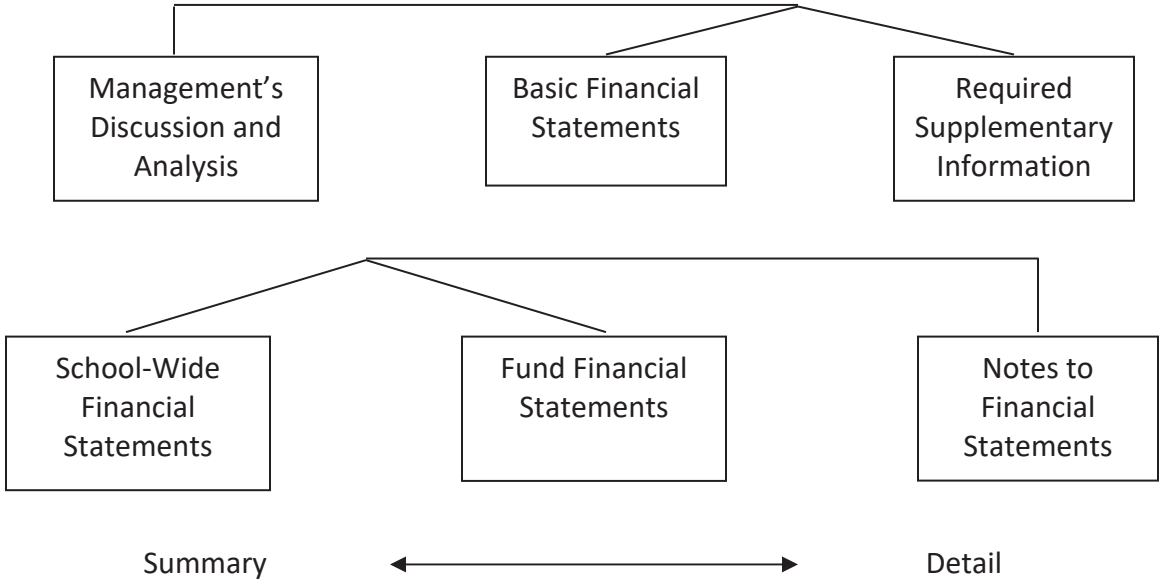
- The Academy's financial status remained stable, state aid foundation was up slightly from \$7,631 per student to \$7,871 per student. The school's enrollment was 275 students at the fall count.
 - The total cost of basic programs was \$726,399 and \$303,667 for added needs.
- General fund revenues were at \$2,491,814 while expenditures were \$2,489,115.
 - Blended enrollment used for state aid purposes at August 2019 was 268.82.
- The Academy has a positive fund balance of \$959,781 in the general fund with \$387,385 being unassigned. The total fund balance ratio against state aid revenues is 38.5%.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements which 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 school, reporting the school's operations in more detail.
- The governmental fund statements tell how basic services like regular and special education were financed.
- Fiduciary funds statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the school acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others. These consist of student activity funds held by the school on behalf of the student group.

Figure A-1
Organization of Marshall's Annual Financial Report



The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the 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	Fiduciary 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.	Instances in which the school administers resources on behalf of someone else, such as scholarship programs and student activities monies
Required Financial Statements	*Statement of net position *Statement of activities	*Balance sheet *Statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances	*Statement of fiduciary net position *Statement of changes in fiduciary net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Generally assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter, no capital assets or long-term liabilities included	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year, expenditures when goods or services have been received and the related liability is due and payable	All additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

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 of the school’s assets and liabilities. All of the current year’s 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 school’s net position and how they have 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 it’s 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 two kinds of funds:

- *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.
- *Fiduciary funds* – The school is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. We exclude these activities from the school-wide financial statements because the school cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL AS A WHOLE

The comparison of current year to prior year financial information is on the following pages. See Tables A-3, A-4, and A-5.

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

School Governmental

The stability of the school's finances is a result of the following measures:

- A strong fund balance has been accumulated over the past four fiscal years.
- The Academy has been able to increase its unrestricted fund balance over the past few fiscal years for projects in the future.
- Student enrollment remaining stable over the course of four years.

General Fund Budgetary Analysis

Over the course of the year, the Academy reviewed the annual operating budget at each board meeting. The annual operating budget was amended twice during the fiscal year. The Academy's bills were paid in a timely manner throughout the fiscal year.

Financial Outlook

Marshall Academy's financial forecast is optimistic for the long term.

- The Academy has received multiple state grants to assist in early literacy programs.
- Marshall Academy will once again receive the Rural School (REAP) grant, to assist with the school's increasing staffing, technology, instructional service needs for the students.
- Marshall Academy has a strong fund balance that is above the state requirement of 5%.
- Enrollment has increased the past three years. This has allowed the Academy to reinvest in the Academy long term with its staff, upgrading equipment and reinvesting into the building.
- The Academy has four years of financial strength that has been attributed to strong financial management from the Academy's board, administration and management company.
- The goal of the academy is to refinance the long-term debt over the next two fiscal years.

Table A-3
Marshall Academy's Net Position

	2019	2018
Current and other assets	\$ 1,239,417	\$ 1,183,034
Capital assets	<u>3,781,325</u>	<u>3,830,506</u>
Total assets	5,020,742	5,013,540
Long-term debt outstanding	460,610	5,362,568
Other liabilities	<u>4,992,848</u>	<u>254,034</u>
Total liabilities	5,453,458	5,616,602
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	(1,400,599)	(1,532,062)
Restricted	630,341	580,572
Unrestricted	<u>337,542</u>	<u>348</u>
Total net position	<u><u>\$ (432,716)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (951,142)</u></u>

Table A-4
Changes in Marshall Academy's Net Position

	2019	2018
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 1,870	\$ 2,480
Federal and state operating grants	459,997	390,242
General revenues:		
State aid - unrestricted	2,121,082	2,099,421
Miscellaneous	<u>53,383</u>	<u>61,111</u>
Total revenues	2,636,332	2,553,254
Expenses		
Instruction	1,030,066	1,041,324
Support services	1,007,680	893,217
Unallocated interest	302,180	304,638
Unallocated depreciation	<u>126,060</u>	<u>120,812</u>
Total expenses	<u>2,465,986</u>	<u>2,359,991</u>
Change in net position	<u><u>\$ 170,346</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 193,263</u></u>

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

By the end of 2019, the school had invested \$3,781,325 in capital assets, including computers and software, net of accumulated depreciation. See Table A-5 below for a listing of capital assets, and the accumulated depreciation.

Table A-5
Marshall Academy's Capital Assets

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Land (nondepreciable)	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Building and improvements	5,335,829	5,286,709
Furniture and equipment	259,596	257,121
Computers	<u>53,150</u>	<u>34,062</u>
Subtotal	5,748,575	5,677,892
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>1,967,250</u>	<u>1,847,386</u>
Net book value of assets	<u>\$ 3,781,325</u>	<u>\$ 3,830,506</u>

Long-term Debt

At year end the school had debt of \$5,181,924 as described in Note 7 to the financial statements.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE SCHOOL'S FUTURE

- Positive student and parent feedback
- Positive staff morale
- State aid foundation increases along with state, federal and local grants
- Building a community environment at the Academy

CONTACTING THE SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

Marshall Academy
18203 Homer Road
Marshall, MI 49068

MARSHALL ACADEMY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS

Current Assets

Cash	\$	183,398
Investments - restricted for debt service		572,396
Accounts receivable		350
Due from other governmental units		<u>483,273</u>
Total current assets		1,239,417

Capital Assets - Net of Accumulated Depreciation

3,781,325

Total assets and deferred outflows \$ 5,020,742

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND NET POSITION

Current Liabilities

Accounts payable	\$	29,703
Due to agency funds		11,724
Unearned revenue		8,110
Other accrued expenses		221,997
Long-term debt - current portion		<u>189,076</u>
Total current liabilities		460,610

Long-Term Debt - Long-Term Portion

4,992,848

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets		(1,400,599)
Restricted for debt service and food operations		630,341
Unrestricted		<u>337,542</u>
Total net position		<u>(432,716)</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and net position	\$	<u>5,020,742</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

MARSHALL ACADEMY

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants	Government Type Activities
Functions				
Instruction				
Basic programs	\$ 726,399	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (726,399)
Added needs	303,667	-	303,667	-
Support services				
Instructional staff support services	42,933	-	15,058	(27,875)
General administration	107,056	-	-	(107,056)
School administration	227,114	-	-	(227,114)
Business support services	3,763	-	-	(3,763)
Operations and maintenance	179,640	-	-	(179,640)
Pupil transportation services	198,814	-	-	(198,814)
Central support services	111,753	-	-	(111,753)
Athletic activities	25,984	1,538	-	(24,446)
Food services	110,623	332	141,272	30,981
Unallocated depreciation	126,060	-	-	(126,060)
Unallocated interest	302,180	-	-	(302,180)
Total primary government	\$ 2,465,986	\$ 1,870	\$ 459,997	(2,004,119)
General Purpose Revenues				
State school aid - unrestricted				2,121,082
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets				(557)
Miscellaneous revenues				53,940
Total general purpose revenues				2,174,465
Change in net position				170,346
Net position - July 1, 2018				(603,062)
Net position - June 30, 2019				\$ (432,716)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

MARSHALL ACADEMY

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET – ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS

	General	Non-Major Special Revenue	Total
Cash	\$ 183,398	\$ -	\$ 183,398
Investments	572,396	-	572,396
Accounts receivable	350	-	350
Due from other governmental units	483,273	-	483,273
Due from other funds	-	57,945	57,945
	\$ 1,239,417	\$ 57,945	\$ 1,297,362
Total assets	\$ 1,239,417	\$ 57,945	\$ 1,297,362

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FUND BALANCE

Liabilities

Accounts payable	\$ 29,703	\$ -	\$ 29,703
Due to agency funds	11,724	-	11,724
Due to other funds	57,945	-	57,945
Unearned revenue	8,110	-	8,110
Other accrued expenses	168,683	-	168,683
	276,165	-	276,165
Total liabilities	276,165	-	276,165

Deferred Inflows of Resources - Unavailable revenue

	3,471	-	3,471
	3,471	-	3,471

Fund Balance

Restricted	572,396	57,945	630,341
Unassigned	387,385	-	387,385
	959,781	57,945	1,017,726
Total fund balance	959,781	57,945	1,017,726
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balance	\$ 1,239,417	\$ 57,945	\$ 1,297,362

See accompanying notes to financial statements

MARSHALL ACADEMY

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2019

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

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 1,017,726
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The cost of the assets is \$5,748,575 and the accumulated depreciation is \$1,967,250.	3,781,325
Interest is not payable until due in governmental activities and, therefore is not recorded in the funds.	(53,314)
Deferred inflows of resources (unavailable revenue) not available to benefit the current period and are not reported in the statement of net position.	3,471
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	<u>(5,181,924)</u>
Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ (432,716)</u></u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

MARSHALL ACADEMY

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>General</u>	<u>Non-Major Special Revenue</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues			
Local sources	\$ 55,477	\$ 332	\$ 55,809
State sources	2,271,495	1,610	2,273,105
Federal sources	144,498	139,662	284,160
Interdistrict sources	20,344	-	20,344
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total governmental fund revenues	2,491,814	141,604	2,633,418
Expenditures			
Instruction			
Basic programs	726,399	-	726,399
Added needs	303,667	-	303,667
Support services			
Instructional staff support services	42,933	-	42,933
General administration	107,056	-	107,056
School administration	227,114	-	227,114
Business support services	3,763	-	3,763
Operations and maintenance	179,640	-	179,640
Pupil transportation services	198,814	-	198,814
Central support services	111,753	-	111,753
Athletic activities	25,984	-	25,984
Food services	-	110,623	110,623
Capital outlay	77,436	-	77,436
Debt principal and interest	484,556	-	484,556
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total governmental fund expenditures	2,489,115	110,623	2,599,738
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	2,699	30,981	33,680
Fund balance - July 1, 2018	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	957,082	26,964	984,046
Fund balance - June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 959,781</u>	<u>\$ 57,945</u>	<u>\$ 1,017,726</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

MARSHALL ACADEMY

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, 2019

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	33,680
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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	\$	77,436	
Depreciation and amortization expense		(126,060)	
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets		<u>(557)</u>	(49,181)

Revenue is reported in the statement of activities when earned, but not reported in the funds until collected or collectible within 60 days of year end.		3,471
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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:

Repayment of loan principal	\$	180,644	
Interest expense		<u>1,732</u>	<u>182,376</u>

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	<u>170,346</u>
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See accompanying notes to financial statements

MARSHALL ACADEMY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of Marshall 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

Marshall 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.

The Academy entered into a contract, expiring June 30, 2020, with Ferris State University’s Board of Trustees to charter a public school academy. The contract requires the Academy to act exclusively as a governmental agency and not undertake any action inconsistent with its status as an entity authorized to receive state school aid funds pursuant to the State constitution. The University’s Board of 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 Ferris State University’s Board of Trustees three percent of state aid as administrative fees. Total administrative fees paid for the year ended June 30, 2019 were approximately \$64,790.

In July 2015 the Academy entered into a contract with Midwest Management Group, Inc. (Midwest). The contract shall be automatically renewed each year unless either party gives the other written notice of intent to terminate. Under the terms of this agreement, Midwest provides a variety of services including financial management, educational programs and consulting as well as human resources and teacher training. The Academy is charged an admin fee of 5 percent of gross wages to worksite employees as well as \$2,500 per month for business management services. The total paid for these services amounted to approximately \$86,650 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

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.

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.

MARSHALL ACADEMY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Governmental Funds

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

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

Special Revenue Fund – The special revenue fund is used to account for the food service program operations. The special revenue fund is a subsidiary operation and is an obligation of the general fund. Therefore, any shortfall in the special revenue fund will be covered by an operating transfer from the general fund.

Governmental and agency 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.

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.

MARSHALL ACADEMY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

The government-wide Statement of Activities presents a comparison between expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the Academy and for each governmental program. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are, therefore, clearly identifiable to a particular function. The Academy does not allocate indirect expenses to programs. In creating the government-wide financial statements the Academy has eliminated inter-fund transactions. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of the goods or services offered by the programs and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues. The comparison of program revenues and expenses identifies the extent to which each program or function is self financing or draws from the general revenues of the Academy. 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 use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Academy first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Academy's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The Academy reports its investments in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools and GASB No. 40, Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures.

Under these standards, certain investments are valued at fair value as determined by quoted market prices or by estimated fair values when quoted market prices are not available. The standards also provide that certain investments are valued at cost (or amortized cost) when they are of a short-term duration, the rate of return is fixed, and the Academy intends to hold the investment until maturity. The Academy held investments in mutual funds that invest solely in U.S. Treasury obligations. The funds are held in trust for debt service. State statutes authorize the Academy to invest in bonds and other direct and certain indirect obligations of the U.S. Treasury; certificates of deposit, saving accounts, deposit accounts, and or depository receipts of a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union, which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Corporation or National Credit Union Administration, respectively; in commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the three highest classifications established by not less than two standard rating services and which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase. The Academy is also authorized to invest in U.S. Government or Federal agency obligation repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances of U.S. banks, and mutual funds composed of investments as outlined above.

Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2019 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 2019 and are considered current for the purposes of these financial statements.

MARSHALL ACADEMY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Prepaid Assets

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2019, 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. Depreciation is 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 capital leases that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they will be paid with current, expendable, available financial resources. In general, payments made within sixty days after year-end are considered to have been made with current available financial resources. Other long-term obligations that will be paid from governmental funds are not recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements until due.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows, 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.

MARSHALL ACADEMY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

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.

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.

MARSHALL ACADEMY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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 a general fund budget. During the year ended June 30, 2019 the budget was amended in a legally permissible manner. Comparison of board approved appropriations to actual expenditures is detailed on page 19 of these financial statements.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

<u>Type</u>	<u>S&P Rating</u>	<u>Maturities</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>
Deposits:			
Demand deposits			\$ 183,398
Investments:			
U.S. Treasury and agency obligations	AAAm	Various	<u>572,396</u>
Total deposits and investments			<u>\$ 755,794</u>

The above amounts are reported in the financial statements as follows:

Deposits:			
Cash - General fund			\$ 183,398
Investments:			
Investments - General fund			<u>572,396</u>
Total deposits and investments			<u>\$ 755,794</u>

MARSHALL ACADEMY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – Continued

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, 2019, the Academy's investments were rated AAAM by Standard's & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's Investors Service.

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. More than 5% of the Academy's investments are pooled in investment accounts which represents 100% of the Academy's total 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, 2019, none of the Academy's cash was exposed to custodial credit risk. All cash balances were uncollateralized as of June 30, 2019.

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.

MARSHALL ACADEMY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS – Continued

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.

NOTE 4 – DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Amounts due from other governmental units consist of the following:

Local sources	\$ 5,855
State sources	411,959
Federal sources	<u>65,459</u>
Total	<u>\$ 483,273</u>

MARSHALL ACADEMY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	<u>Balance</u> <u>July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>June 30, 2019</u>
Capital assets not subject to depreciation				
Land	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000
Capital assets subject to depreciation				
Building and improvements	5,286,709	49,120	-	5,335,829
Equipment and furniture	257,121	2,475	-	259,596
Computers	34,062	25,841	6,753	53,150
Sub-total	<u>5,677,892</u>	<u>77,436</u>	<u>6,753</u>	<u>5,748,575</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Building and improvements	1,624,988	109,863	-	1,734,851
Equipment and furniture	196,235	11,211	-	207,446
Computers	26,163	4,986	6,196	24,953
Sub-total	<u>1,847,386</u>	<u>126,060</u>	<u>6,196</u>	<u>1,967,250</u>
Total net capital assets	<u>\$ 3,830,506</u>	<u>\$ (48,624)</u>	<u>\$ 557</u>	<u>\$ 3,781,325</u>

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

NOTE 6 – OTHER ACCRUED EXPENSES

Other accrued expenses can be summarized as follows:

	<u>Net Position</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Purchased services - salaries & benefits	\$ 156,897	\$ 156,897
University oversight fee	11,786	11,786
Interest	53,314	-
Total other accrued expenses	<u>\$ 221,997</u>	<u>\$ 168,683</u>

MARSHALL ACADEMY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE

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

Loan Information

	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Other</u>
2005 COP	6.30%	October, 2035	Collateralized by a mortgage on the Academy's facility as well as a pledge for 20% of the state school aid payments and funds held in trust for debt service
Mortgage Payable	4.75%	November, 2020	Restructured for a monthly payment of \$13,153, with the balance of the unpaid principal due November, 2020

Loan Activity

	<u>Balance July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements and Payments</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
2005 COP	\$ 3,495,000	\$ -	\$ 110,000	\$ 3,385,000	\$ 115,000
Mortgage Payable	1,867,568	-	70,644	1,796,924	74,076
	<u>\$ 5,362,568</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 180,644</u>	<u>\$ 5,181,924</u>	<u>\$ 189,076</u>

Following are maturities of long-term obligations for principal and interest for the next five years and in total:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2020	\$ 189,076	\$ 293,387
2021	1,847,848	229,201
2022	130,000	194,040
2023	140,000	185,535
2024	150,000	176,400
2025 - 2029	900,000	722,925
2030 - 2034	1,225,000	391,388
2035 - 2036	600,000	38,430
	<u>\$ 5,181,924</u>	<u>\$ 2,231,306</u>

MARSHALL ACADEMY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE - Continued

The debt covenant with respect to the 2005 Certificates of Participation requires the Academy to maintain general fund equity of not less than \$50,000 on any June 30th. As of June 30, 2019, the Academy was in compliance of the debt covenant in the financing agreement with respect to the Certificates of Participation. The Academy's unassigned fund balance as of June 30, 2019 was \$387,385.

NOTE 8 – OPERATING LEASES

Lease obligations can be summarized as follows:

Lease Information

	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Approximate Payment</u>	<u>Other</u>
Bus - VIN #3498	June, 2020	\$2,266 Monthly	Rent payments are due monthly from October through June, with no payments being required in July, August or September
Bus - VIN #2629	June, 2021	\$2,266 Monthly	Rent payments are due monthly from October through June, with no payments being required in July, August or September
Bus - VIN #5008	June, 2021	\$2,267 Monthly	Rent payments are due monthly from October through June, with no payments being required in July, August or September
Copiers	December, 2022	\$415 Monthly	Rent payments are due monthly for a five-year term

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

2020	\$	66,170
2021		45,777
2022		4,980
2023		2,490

Total lease expense included in the statement of activities for the year ended June 30, 2019 amounted to \$65,479.

MARSHALL ACADEMY

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Continued
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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 since the Academy's inception.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

MARSHALL ACADEMY

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
Revenues				
Local sources	\$ 14,879	\$ 27,907	\$ 55,477	\$ 27,570
State sources	2,303,170	2,274,903	2,271,495	(3,408)
Federal sources	134,136	143,076	144,498	1,422
Interdistrict sources	24,409	50,422	20,344	(30,078)
Total general fund revenues	2,476,594	2,496,308	2,491,814	(4,494)
 Expenditures				
Instruction				
Basic programs	775,363	738,227	726,399	(11,828)
Added needs	287,792	329,561	303,667	(25,894)
Support services				
Instructional staff support services	30,686	43,665	42,933	(732)
General administration	111,375	107,254	107,056	(198)
School administration	223,968	236,949	227,114	(9,835)
Business support services	5,000	4,000	3,763	(237)
Operations and maintenance	180,499	235,777	179,640	(56,137)
Pupil transportation services	174,371	206,962	198,814	(8,148)
Central support services	117,581	109,236	111,753	2,517
Athletic activities	23,874	26,470	25,984	(486)
Capital outlay	-	-	77,436	77,436
Debt principal and interest	484,556	484,557	484,556	(1)
Total general fund expenditures	2,415,065	2,522,658	2,489,115	(33,543)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	61,529	(26,350)	2,699	29,049
Fund balance - July 1, 2018	957,082	957,082	957,082	-
Fund balance - June 30, 2019	\$ 1,018,611	\$ 930,732	\$ 959,781	\$ 29,049

MARSHALL ACADEMY

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES – GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Local Sources

Earnings on investments	\$	8,645
Student activities		1,538
Other local revenues		<u>45,294</u>
Total local sources		55,477

State Sources

At risk		124,553
Special education		25,860
State aid		<u>2,121,082</u>
Total state sources		2,271,495

Federal Sources

Title I		68,804
Title II A		12,250
Title IV		12,500
Other program revenue		<u>50,944</u>
Total federal sources		144,498

Interdistrict Sources

		<u>20,344</u>
Total general fund revenues	\$	<u><u>2,491,814</u></u>

MARSHALL ACADEMY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Basic Programs

Purchased services	\$ 690,851
Supplies and materials	20,678
Other expenditures	<u>14,870</u>
Total basic programs	726,399

Added Needs

Purchased services	301,529
Supplies and materials	<u>2,138</u>
Total added needs	303,667

Instructional Staff Support Services

Purchased services	38,545
Supplies and materials	<u>4,388</u>
Total instructional staff support services	42,933

General Administration

Purchased services	11,153
Management fees	30,000
University oversight	64,791
Other expenditures	<u>1,112</u>
Total general administration	107,056

School Administration

Purchased services	197,558
Repairs and maintenance	500
Rentals	5,290
Supplies and materials	12,694
Other expenditures	<u>11,072</u>
Total school administration	227,114

MARSHALL ACADEMY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES – GENERAL FUND - Continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Business Support Services

Other expenditures	3,763
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Operations and Maintenance

Purchased services	110,214
Repairs and maintenance	21,826
Supplies and materials	46,533
Non-depreciable capital assets	500
Other expenditures	567

Total operations and maintenance	179,640
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Pupil Transportation Services

Purchased services	99,787
Rentals	60,189
Supplies and materials	38,315
Other expenditures	523

Total pupil transportation services	198,814
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Central Support Services

Purchased services	111,753
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Athletic Activities

Purchased services	6,680
Other purchased services	11,750
Other expenditures	7,554

Total athletic activities	25,984
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Capital Outlay

77,436

Debt Principal and Interest

484,556

Total general fund expenditures	<u>\$ 2,489,115</u>
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