#### **INNOCADEMY**

## REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (with required supplemental information)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015



#### CONTENTS

<u>Page</u>
Independent auditor's report
Management's Discussion and Analysis
Basic financial statements
Government-wide financial statements
Statement of net position
Statement of activities
Fund financial statements
Balance sheet - governmental fund
Statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance - governmental fund
Reconciliation of the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance of governmental fund to the statement of activities
Fiduciary fund
Statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities
Notes to financial statements
Required supplementary information
Budgetary comparison schedule - general fund
Report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters based on an audit of financial statements performed in accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors Innocademy

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Innocademy, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the 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 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.

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Innocademy as of June 30, 2015, 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 other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 9, 2015 on our consideration of Innocademy'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 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 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 Innocademy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Manes Costerisan PC

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of Innocademy'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, 2015, which was the third year of operation of the Academy. Please read it in conjunction with the Academy's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

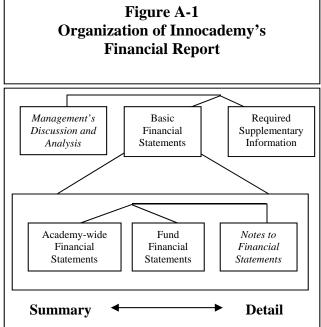
#### **Financial Highlights**

The Academy had an increase in the fund balance in the general fund of \$246,408, compared to a budgeted increase of \$107,891. This gives the Academy a general fund balance of \$418,323.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

- The first two statements are academy-wide financial statements that provide both short-term and long-term information about the Academy's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial* statements that focus on individual parts of the Academy, reporting the Academy's operations in more detail than the academy-wide statements.
- > The *governmental funds* statements tell how basic services like regular and special education were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.
- Fiduciary fund statements provide information about financial relationships in which the Academy acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others.



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 Academy's budget for the year. Figure A-1 shows how the various parts of the annual report are arranged and related to one another.

Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the Academy's financial statements, including the portion of the Academy'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.

Figure A-2 Major Features of the Academy-wide and Fund Financial Statements

	Academy-wide statements	Governmental funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire Academy (except	All activities of the	Instances in which the
	fiduciary funds)	Academy that are not	Academy administers
		fiduciary	resources on behalf of
			someone else, such as
			scholarship programs and
			student activities monies
Required financial	* Statement of net position	* Balance sheet	*Statement of fiduciary assets
statements			and liabilities
	* Statement of activities	* Statement of revenues,	
		expenditures and changes in	
		fund balances	
Accounting basis and	Accrual accounting and	Modified accrual	Accrual accounting and
measurement focus	economic resources focus	accounting and current	economic resources focus
		financial resources focus	
Type of asset/liability	All assets and liabilities,		All assets and liabilities, both
information	both financial and capital,	be used up and liabilities	short-term and long-term,
	short-term and long-term	that come due during the	Innocademy funds do not
		year or soon thereafter; no	currently contain capital
		capital assets or long-term	assets, although they can
		liabilities included	
Type of inflow/outflow	All revenues and expenses	Revenues for which cash is	All additions and deductions
information	during year, regardless of	received during or soon	during the year, regardless of
	when cash is received or	after the end of the year,	when cash is received or paid
	paid	expenditures when goods or	
		services have been received	
		and the related liability is	
		due and payable	

#### **Academy-wide statements**

The Academy-wide statements report information about the Academy as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the Academy'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 Academy-wide statements report the Academy's net position and how they have changed. Net position - the difference between the Academy's assets and liabilities, are 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 overall health of the Academy, you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the Academy's enrollment, the condition of school buildings and other facilities, and the Academy's ability to be competitive with other public school academies and area school districts.

Governmental activities - The Academy's basic services are included here, such as regular and special education and administration. State foundation aid finances most of these activities.

#### **Fund financial statements**

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

- Some funds are required by State law and by debt agreements.
- The Academy could establish other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (like school lunch).

The Academy has two kinds of funds:

All of the Academy'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 Academy's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the Academy-wide statements, we provide additional information with the governmental funds statement that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

Fiduciary funds - the Academy is the trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others, such as student activity funds. The Academy is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for the intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. We exclude these activities from the Academy wide financial statements because the Academy cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

#### Financial analysis of the Academy as a whole

Net position - the Academy's combined net position of \$458,834 increased by \$259,466 during the year. See Figures A-3 and A-4.

The Academy's total revenue was \$2,143,353.

The total cost of instruction was \$1,119,462. Total cost of support services was \$762,479.

Figure A-3 Innocademy's Net Position					
		2015		2014	
Current assets	\$	658,908	\$	491,306	
Capital assets		40,511		27,453	
Total assets		699,419		518,759	
Other liabilities		240,585		319,391	
Net position:					
Net investments in capital assets		40,511		27,453	
Unrestricted		418,323		171,915	
Total net position	\$	458,834	\$	199,368	

Figure A-4 Changes in Innocademy's Net Position						
		2015		2014		
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Federal and state categorical grants	\$	151,286	\$	319,615		
Total program revenues		151,286		319,615		
General revenues:						
State aid - unrestricted		1,874,214		1,683,095		
Incoming transfers		85,187		20,161		
Other		32,666		57,097		
Total general revenues		1,992,067		1,760,353		
Total revenues		2,143,353		2,079,968		
Expenses:						
Instruction		1,119,462		1,075,949		
Support services		762,479		886,066		
Food service		-		1,796		
Unallocated depreciation		1,946		1,446		
Total expenses		1,883,887		1,965,257		
Change in net position	\$	259,466	\$	114,711		

#### Financial analysis of the Academy's funds

The Academy's fund balance in the general fund increased by \$246,408 to \$418,323.

#### General fund budgetary highlights

Over the course of the year, the Academy revised the general fund annual operating budget when necessary. Changes were made in both revenue and expenditures which reflected anticipated changes in both state aid and compensation for staff.

The Academy's final budget for the general fund anticipated revenues would exceed expenditures by \$107,891, the actual results for the year showed revenues over expenditures of \$246,408.

Actual revenues were \$3,315 less than budgeted, due primarily to the lower than expected state revenues.

Actual expenditures were \$141,832 less than budgeted, primarily due to basic programs, operations and maintenance and instructional staff being under budget.

#### Capital asset and debt administration

#### Capital assets

By the end of the year ended June 30, 2015, the Academy had invested \$40,511 in capital assets net of accumulated depreciation as summarized in Figure A-5. This amount represents an increase of \$13,058 from the beginning of the year. Total depreciation expense for the year was \$1,946. More detailed information about capital assets can be found in Note 4 to the financial statements.

The Academy's capital assets are as follows:

Figure A-5 Innocademy's Capital Assets									
		2015						2014	
				Accumulated Net book depreciation value				Net book value	
Furniture and equipment Leasehold improvements	\$	8,267 35,636	\$	1,516 1,876	\$	6,751 33,760	\$	7,509 19,944	
Total	\$	43,903	\$	3,392	\$	40,511	\$	27,453	

#### Long-term debt

The Academy has no long term debt at June 30, 2015.

#### Factors bearing on the Academy's future

At the time these financial statements were prepared and audited, the Academy was aware of existing circumstances that could significantly affect its financial health in the future.

The Academy has adopted a general fund budget for 2015/2016 that anticipates revenues being greater than expenditures by \$77,811.

#### Contacting the Academy'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 Academy's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Finance SR team at 8485 Homestead, Zeeland, Michigan 49464.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### INNOCADEMY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2015

	Governmental activities	
ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	203,429
Intergovernmental receivable		424,477
Prepaids		31,002
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		40,511
TOTAL ASSETS		699,419
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable		48,000
Notes payable		171,340
Unearned revenue		21,245
TOTAL LIABILITIES		240,585
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in capital assets		40,511
Unrestricted		418,323
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	458,834

#### INNOCADEMY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

					No	et (expense)
Functions/programs	Expenses	Program Charges for services	Operating grants		C	evenue and changes in et position
Governmental activities: Instruction Support services Depreciation (unallocated)	\$ 1,119,462 762,479 1,946	\$ - -	\$	141,996 9,290	\$	(977,466) (753,189) (1,946)
Total governmental activities	\$ 1,883,887	\$ -	\$	151,286		(1,732,601)
General revenues: State sources - unrestricted Incoming transfer from Ottawa ISD Other						1,874,214 85,187 32,666
Total general revenues						1,992,067
CHANGE IN NET POSITION						259,466
NET POSITION, beginning of year						199,368
NET POSITION, end of year					\$	458,834

#### INNOCADEMY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND JUNE 30, 2015

		General fun	
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$	203,429
Intergovernmental receivables			424,477
Prepaids			31,002
TOTAL ASSETS		\$	658,908
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable		\$	48,000
Notes payable			171,340
Unearned revenue			21,245
TOTAL LIABILITIES			240,585
FUND BALANCES:			
Nonspendable:			
Prepaids			31,002
Unassigned			387,321
TOTAL FUND BALANCES			418,323
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND			
BALANCES		\$	658,908
Total governmental fund balances		\$	418,323
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the			
statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not			
financial resources and are not reported in the funds:			
The cost of the capital assets is	\$ 43,903		
Accumulated depreciation is	 (3,392)		40,511
Net position of governmental activities		\$	458,834
THE POSITION OF SOLETIMISMEN REMAINS		Ψ	150,057

## INNOCADEMY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	General fund
REVENUES:	
Local revenue	\$ 32,666
State sources	1,969,781
Federal sources	55,719
Incoming transfers	85,187
Total revenues	2,143,353
EXPENDITURES:	
Current:	
Instruction:	
Basic programs	1,026,194
Added needs	93,268
Total instruction	1,119,462
Support services:	
Pupil	35,977
Instructional staff	90,447
General administration	88,477
School administration	13,577
Business services	47,943
Operation and maintenance	470,028
Pupil transportation	578
Central support services	30,441
Total support services	777,468
Community service	15
Total expenditures	1,896,945
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER	
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	246,408
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	246,408
FUND BALANCES:	
Beginning of year	171,915
End of year	\$ 418,323

# INNOCADEMY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

Net change in fund balances total governmental funds	\$ 246,408
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are	
different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. In the statement of	
activities these costs are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation.	
Capital outlay	15,004
Depreciation expense	 (1,946)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 259,466

#### INNOCADEMY STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES JUNE 30, 2015

ASSETS	Agency fund
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,018
LIABILITIES	
Due to student groups	\$ 4,018

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. Description of 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 non-fiduciary activities of the Academy. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *Governmental activities* normally are supported by intergovernmental revenues.

#### B. Reporting Entity

Innocademy (the "Academy") is a public school academy as part of the Michigan Public School System under Public Act No. 362 of 1993. Lake Superior State University is the authorizing governing body for the Academy and has contracted with the Academy to charter the public school through June 2017. The Academy's Board of Directors is approved by the authorizing body and is authorized to manage the Academy and the property and affairs of the Academy. The Academy receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with all of the requirements of these funding source entities. However, the Academy is not included in any other governmental reporting entity as defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Academy's reporting entity does not contain any component units.

#### C. Basis of Presentation - Government-wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from the 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 (if any) has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

#### D. Basis of Presentation - Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the Academy's funds. Separate statements for each category are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The Academy reports the following major governmental fund:

The *general fund* is the Academy's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Academy, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### D. Basis of Presentation - Fund Financial Statements (Concluded)

#### **Other Non-major Funds**

**Fiduciary funds** account for assets held by the Academy in a trustee capacity or as an agent on behalf of others. Trust funds account for assets held by the Academy under the terms of a formal trust agreement. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide statements.

The *agency fund* is custodial in nature and does not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. Agency funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. This fund is used to account for assets that the Academy holds for others in an agency capacity (primarily student activities).

During the course of operations the Academy 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 as gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, they are eliminated in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements.

#### E. 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 process of preparing financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the use of estimates and assumptions regarding certain types of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the financial statements. Accordingly, upon settlement, actual results may differ from estimated amounts.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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 Academy considers revenues to be available if they are generally 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, compensated absences are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in the governmental fund.

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 school academies based on information supplied by the Academy. For the current year ended, the foundation allowance was based on pupil membership counts.

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 an intergovernmental receivable.

The Academy 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.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

#### E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Concluded)

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

#### F. Budgetary Information

Budgetary basis of accounting:

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general fund.

Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year even if they have related encumbrances. Encumbrances are commitments related to unperformed (executor) contracts for goods or services (i.e., purchase orders, contracts, and commitments). The Academy does not utilize encumbrance accounting.

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

- 1. The Superintendent submits to the School Board 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. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally adopted by School Board resolution pursuant to the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act (1968 PA 2). 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.
- 3. Transfers may be made for budgeted amounts between major expenditure functions within any fund; however, these transfers and any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the School Board.
- 4. The budget was amended during the year with supplemental appropriations, the last one approved prior to year end June 30, 2015. The Academy does not consider these amendments to be significant.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

#### 1. Cash and cash equivalents

The Academy's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand and demand deposits.

#### 2. Prepaids

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

#### 3. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include furniture and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Group purchases are evaluated on a case by case basis. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets.

Land and construction in progress, if any, are not depreciated. The capital assets of the Academy are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Capital asset classes	Lives
Furniture and equipment	3 - 15
Leasehold improvements	30

#### 4. 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/expenditure) until then. The Academy has no items that qualify for reporting in this category.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### G. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance (Continued)

#### 4. Deferred outflows/inflows of resources (Concluded)

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. The Academy has no items that qualify for reporting in this category.

#### 5. Net position flow assumption

Sometimes the Academy 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 to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position 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 Academy's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is applied.

#### 6. Fund balance flow assumptions

Sometimes the Academy 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 Academy'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.

#### 7. 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 Academy itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Concluded)

### G. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance (Concluded)

#### 7. Fund balance policies (Concluded)

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

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Academy for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The board of directors has by resolution authorized the superintendent and finance director to assign fund balance. 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.

#### H. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

#### 1. 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 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 2 - CASH DEPOSITS - CREDIT RISK

Cash is held in the name of the Academy. These deposits are subject to custodial credit risk. This is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Academy's deposits may not be returned to it. The Academy minimizes custodial credit risk on deposits by assessing the credit worthiness of the individual institutions in which it deposits funds. The amount of deposits with each institution is assessed to determine the level of risk it may pose to the Academy in relation to deposits in excess of insured amounts. As of June 30, 2015, the bank balance of the Academy's cash equivalents, including fiduciary funds, was \$254,850. Only \$250,000 is covered by federal depository insurance.

#### **NOTE 3 - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2015 consist of the following:

State aid	\$ 350,353
Ottawa Area Intermediate School District	71,534
Federal	2,590
	\$ 424,477

Intergovernmental receivables include amounts due from federal, state, and local sources for various projects and programs.

No allowance for doubtful accounts is considered necessary.

#### **NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

A summary of changes in the Academy's capital assets follows:

	Bal	ance July					Bala	ance June
	1, 2014		Additions		Deletions		30, 2015	
Governmental activities:								
Furniture and equipment	\$	8,267	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8,267
Leasehold improvements		20,632		15,004		-		35,636
		28,899		15,004		-		43,903
Accumulated depreciation:				_				
Furniture and equipment		758		758		-		1,516
Leasehold improvements		688		1,188		-		1,876
		1,446		1,946		-		3,392
Net governmental capital assets	\$	27,453	\$	13,058	\$	_	\$	40,511

Depreciation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 amounted to \$1,946. The Academy determined that it was impractical to allocate depreciation to the various governmental activities as the assets serve multiple functions.

#### **NOTE 5 - NOTES PAYABLE**

At June 30, 2015, the Academy had two notes payable outstanding of \$171,340. The remaining State Aid note has an interest rate of 3.30% and matures on August 20, 2015. This note is secured by future state school aid payments. The remaining \$125,000 note from Innotec Group has an interest rate of 0.0% payable in quarterly payments of \$25,000 starting November 2015, with the final payment due on demand.

Balance			Balance
July 1, 2014	Additions	Payments	June 30, 2015
\$ 41,576	\$ 475,000	\$ 345,236	\$ 171,340

#### **NOTE 6 - LEASES**

The Academy leases their building under an operating lease expiring June 30, 2019. Minimum rental commitments for all non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

Year ending June 30	
2016	\$ 307,200
2017	307,200
2018	307,200
2019	 307,200
	\$ 1,228,800

#### **NOTE 7 - OVERSIGHT FEES**

The Academy pays an administrative oversight fee of 3% of its state school aid to Lake Superior State University. These oversight responsibilities include the approval of Innocademy's operating plan, monitoring compliance with provisions of the charter contract and the selection of members for the Board of Directors. During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Academy incurred expense of \$58,315 for oversight fees.

#### **NOTE 8 - PURCHASED SERVICES**

The Academy leases all employee services from Innovative Education Services, Inc. Salaries, retirement, social security, health insurance, and unemployment taxes are the responsibility of Innovative Education Services, Inc. There was \$35,818 due to Innovative Education Services, Inc. at June 30, 2015.

#### **NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. To minimize the risk, the Academy carries commercial insurance.

#### NOTE 10 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Academy borrowed \$350,000 under a state aid anticipation note in August 2015 at 3.20% to be repaid monthly from October 2015 through August 2016.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# INNOCADEMY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Original budget	Final budget	Actual	Variance with final budget
REVENUES:				
Local sources	\$ 75,600	\$ 32,600	\$ 32,666	\$ 66
State sources	1,965,139	1,980,183	1,969,781	(10,402)
Federal sources	61,101	48,697	55,719	7,022
Incoming transfers	19,000	85,188	85,187	(1)
Total revenues	2,120,840	2,146,668	2,143,353	(3,315)
EXPENDITURES:				
Instruction:				
Basic programs	1,071,424	1,071,004	1,026,194	44,810
Added needs	137,187	97,185	93,268	3,917
Total instruction	1,208,611	1,168,189	1,119,462	48,727
Support services:				
Pupil	35,000	40,000	35,977	4,023
Instructional staff	53,601	123,723	90,447	33,276
General administration	142,738	100,400	88,477	11,923
School administration	14,955	17,140	13,577	3,563
Business	19,598	48,500	47,943	557
Operation and maintenance	526,463	505,325	470,028	35,297
Pupil transportation	-	1,000	578	422
Central support services	10,000	34,000	30,441	3,559
Total support services	802,355	870,088	777,468	92,620
Community service activities		500	15	485
Total expenditures	2,010,966	2,038,777	1,896,945	141,832
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES				
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	109,874	107,891	246,408	138,517
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$ 109,874	\$ 107,891	\$ 246,408	\$ 138,517
FUND BALANCE:	<del></del>			
Beginning of year			171,915	
End of year			\$ 418,323	
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## 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

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors Innocademy

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Innocademy as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Innocademy's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 9, 2015.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Innocademy'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 the Innocademy's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Innocademy'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 Innocademy'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.

Many Costerian PC

October 9, 2015



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October 9, 2015

To the Board of Directors Innocademy

We have audited the financial statements of Innocademy for the year ended June 30, 2015, and have issued our report thereon dated October 9, 2015. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information related to our audit.

Our Responsibility under Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards

As stated in our engagement letter, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to express an opinion about whether the financial statements prepared by management with your oversight are fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve you or management of your responsibilities.

As part of our audit, we considered the internal control of Innocademy. Such considerations were solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control.

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed test of Innocademy's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. However, the objective of our tests was not to provide an opinion on compliance with such provisions.

#### Planned Scope and Timing of the Audit

We performed the audit according to the planned scope and timing previously communicated to you.

#### Significant Audit Findings

#### 1. Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. In accordance with the terms of our engagement letter, we will advise management about the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. The significant accounting policies used by Innocademy are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. We noted no transactions entered into by the District during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. There are no significant transactions that have been recognized in the financial statements in a different period than when the transaction occurred.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimates affecting the financial statements were:

Management's estimate of the useful lives of capital assets. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimated life span of the capital assets in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

The disclosures in the financial statements are neutral, consistent, and clear. Certain financial statement disclosures are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users.

We did not identify any sensitive disclosures.

#### 2. Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

#### 3. Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. In addition, none of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole.

#### 4. Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

#### 5. Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated October 9, 2015.

#### 6. *Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants*

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to Innocademy's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

#### 7. Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as Innocademy's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

#### 8. Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information (RSI) which are required and supplement the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding 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 did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

This information is intended solely for the use of the Board of Education and management of Innocademy and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

Many Costerian PC