

Light of the World Academy Audited Financial Statements June 30, 2025

Prepared by Taylor & Morgan, CPA, PC

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Trustees Light of the World Academy

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Light of the World Academy ("the Academy") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Academy's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Light of the World Academy as of June 30, 2025 and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Light of the World Academy and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 13 to the financial statements, the Academy adopted GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Light of the World Academy's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial

likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are
 appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Light
 of the World Academy's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting
 estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Light of the World Academy's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and the required supplemental information, as indicated by 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 September 22, 2025, on our consideration of Light of the World Academy's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 the 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 Light of the World Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Sincerely,

Taylor & Morgan, P.C.

Taylor & Morgan, P.C. Certified Public Accountants Flint, MI

September 22, 2025

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

LIGHT OF THE WORLD ACADEMY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the Light of the World Academy's (the Academy) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the school's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2025. Please read it in conjunction with the school's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Government-wide revenues were at \$2,786,184 while expenditures were \$2,720,198.
- At June 30, 2025, the Academy's net assets exceeded its liabilities by \$1,312,114.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The annual report consists of a series of financial statements that show information for the Academy as a whole and for the General Fund. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the Academy as a whole and presents a longer-term view of the Academy's finances. Our fund financial statements are included later in the financial report. For our governmental activities, these statements tell how we financed our services in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund statements may give you some insights into the Academy's overall financial health. Fund financial statements also report operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements by providing information about the General Fund.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements are reported in compliance with GASB 34. These statements present information on the Academy's finances in a manner similar to private sector businesses. One of the most important questions asked about the Academy is, "Is the Academy as a whole better off or worse off financially as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report information on the Academy as a whole and its activities in a way that helps answer this question. We prepare these statements to include all assets and liabilities, using the accrual basis of accounting. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The Statement of Net Position shows assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. All capital assets and long-term liabilities are shown in the Statement of Net Position.

The Statement of Activities shows revenues, expenses, and the change in net position for the Academy as a whole. Revenues and expenses attributable to specific functions are segregated from general revenues, to display the extent to which program revenues support each function.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Total assets, liabilities and net position were as follows:

		2025		2024
Assets				
Current and Other Assets	\$	1,345,453	\$	1,417,005
Capital Assets, net		556,061		570,475
Total Assets		1,901,514	_'	1,987,480
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities		249,919		355,475
Long-Term Liabilities		339,481		385,877
Total Liabilities	_	589,400	-	741,352
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets		216,580		184,598
Unrestricted		1,095,534		1,061,530
Total Net Position	\$	1,312,114	\$	1,246,128

The Academy's revenues and expenses were as follows:

	2025		2024
Revenues			
State School Aid - Unrestricted \$	2,207,277	\$	2,277,921
Operating Grants and Contributions	361,623		344,983
Miscellaneous Income	217,284	_	189,853
Total Revenues	2,786,184		2,812,757
Expenditures			
Instructional	1,485,110		1,433,319
Support Services	1,165,829		1,086,156
Interest on Long Term Debt	15,433		17,407
Unallocated Depreciation	53,826		37,687
Total Expenditures	2,720,198	-	2,574,569
Change in Net Position	65,986		238,188
Beginning Net Position	1,246,128		1,007,940
Ending Net Position \$	1,312,114	\$	1,246,128

ANALYSIS OF OVERALL FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Academy's revenues of \$2,786,184 exceeded its expenditures of \$2,720,198 by \$65,986, ending the year with a net position balance of \$1,312,114. Per pupil funding and student enrollment are the primary factors in determining the revenue and expenses for the Academy. The student count for the year ended June 30, 2025 was 221 students, a decrease of 12 from the prior year. The Academy's perpupil state aid allowance was \$9,608.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Governmental funds account for the same functions as are reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Governmental fund reporting focuses on how money flows in and out of funds and the balances left at year end that are available for spending. They are reported using the accounting method called "modified accrual" accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. This information is essential for preparation of and compliance with annual budgets. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliations following the fund statements. The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a complete understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

BUDGET VARIATIONS

Budgeted revenue exceeded actual revenue by \$22,280, and budgeted expenses exceeded actual amounts by \$40,887. This resulted in actual fund balance exceeding budgeted fund balance amounts by \$18,607.

Please see the Budgetary Comparison Schedule on page 21 for functional budget details.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The Academy had \$556,061 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization, at June 30, 2025. Please refer to the notes to the basic financial statements for further information.

OUTSTANDING DEBT AT YEAR END

At June 30, 2025, the Academy had \$335,528 in long-term debt owed Bank Michigan. Please refer to the notes to the basic financial statements for more information

At June 30, 2025, the Academy had \$3,953 in long-term lease payments owed on office equipment. Please refer to the notes to the basic financial statements for more information.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Our financial report is designed to provide our parents, teachers, students, investors and creditors with an overview of the Academy's finances. If you have any questions about this report or need any clarification of information please contact the Light of the World Academy offices, located at:

Light of the World Academy 550 E. Hamburg St Pinckney, MI 48169 P: 734-720-9760 F: 734-720-9763



LIGHT OF THE WORLD ACADEMY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2025

	00NE 30, 2023	_	Governmental Activities
Assets			
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	758,077
	Due from Other Governmental Units		477,957
	Accounts Receivable		87,719
	Prepaid Items		21,700
	Capital Assets Net of Depreciation/Amortization	_	556,061
	Total Assets		1,901,514
Liabilities			
	Accounts Payable		30,283
	Accrued Expenses		213,196
	Unearned Revenue		6,440
	Long Term Liabilities		40.000
	Due in less than one year		46,396
	Due in more than one year	_	293,085
	Total Liabilities		589,400
Net Position			
	Net Investment in Capital Assets Net of Related Debt		216,580
	Unrestricted	_	1,095,534
	Total Net Position	\$_	1,312,114

LIGHT OF THE WORLD ACADEMY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

			Program Revenues					Net (Expense)
	_	Expenses		Charges for		Operating Grants and Contributions		Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs Governmental Activities								
Instruction Support Services Interest on Long Term Debt Unallocated Depreciation	\$	1,485,110 1,165,829 15,433 53,826	\$	- - -	\$	299,678 61,945 - -	\$	(1,185,432) (1,103,884) (15,433) (53,826)
Total Governmental Activities	\$_	2,720,198	\$_	-	\$	361,623	: -	(2,358,575)
	Gen	ieral Purpose Rev	enue/	s				
		State School Aid - Miscellaneous	Unre	stricted			_	2,207,277 217,284
Total General Revenue							2,424,561	
Change in Net Position							65,986	
Net Position - July 1						1,246,128		
	١	Net Position - Jun	e 30				\$_	1,312,114

LIGHT OF THE WORLD ACADEMY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2025

Assets	_	General Fund
Cash and Cash Equivalents Due from Other Governmental Units Accounts Receivable Prepaid Items	\$	758,077 477,957 87,719 21,700
Total Assets	\$	1,345,453
Liabilities and Fund Balance Current Liabilities Accounts Payable Accrued Liabilities Unearned Revenue Total Current Liabilities	\$	30,283 213,196 6,440 249,919
Fund Balance Non-spendable Committed Unassigned Total Fund Balance	_	21,700 345,061 728,773 1,095,534
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	1,345,453

LIGHT OF THE WORLD ACADEMY RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2025

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$	1,095,534
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 therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. Cost of Capital Assets Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	\$ 903,903 (347,842)		556,061
Long-term liabilities, including capital leases payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long-term liabilities at year end consist of:			
Direct Borrowing		_	(339,481)
Total Net Position - Governmental Activities		\$_	1,312,114

LIGHT OF THE WORLD ACADEMY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		General Fund
Revenues	_	_
Local Sources	\$	217,285
State Sources		2,540,242
Federal Sources	_	28,657
Total Revenues		2,786,184
Expenditures		
Instruction		
Basic Programs		1,279,666
Added Needs	_	205,444
Total Instruction		1,485,110
Support Services		
Pupil Services		185,745
General Administration		422,311
School Administration		179,641
Business Services		98,238
Operation and Maintenance		266,542
Technology		52,764
Total Support Services	_	1,205,241
Debt Service	_	61,829
Total Expenditures	_	2,752,180
Excess of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures and		
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)		34,004
Fund Balance - July 1	_	1,061,530
Fund Balance - June 30	\$_	1,095,534

LIGHT OF THE WORLD ACADEMY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	9	\$ 34,004
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
·	9,412 3,826)	(14,414)
The governmental funds report loan and capital lease proceeds as an other financing source, while repayment of loan and capital lease principal is reported as an expenditure. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. The effect of these differences in the treatment of general loan and capital lease obligations is as follows: Repayment of Loan Principal	<u>6,396</u>	46,396
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	ą	\$ 65,986



Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

Light of the World 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, and began operation in July 2015.

In July 2022, the Academy entered into a three-year contract with Grand Valley State University's Board of Control 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 Control 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 Grand Valley State University's Board of Control three percent of per-pupil state aid as administrative fees. Total administrative fees paid for the year ended June 30, 2025 were \$66,218. Effective July 1, 2025, the charter contract was renewed for an additional five years ending June 30, 2030.

On July 1, 2020, the Academy entered into a 24-month contractual agreement with CS Partners, LLC. The Academy has agreed to pay 10% of State Aid in exchange for management services as an Educational Service Provider. In June 2022, the contract with CS Partners was extended until June 30, 2025. The total paid for these services was \$220,728 for the year ended June 30, 2025. This contract was not renewed.

The accompanying basic financial statements have been prepared in accordance with criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) for determining the various governmental organizations to be included in the reporting entity. These criteria include oversight responsibility, scope of public service, and special financing arrangements. Based on application of the criteria, the entity does not contain component units.

The Academy receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with the accompanying requirements of these funding source entities. However, the Academy is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" body that has separate legal standing and is fiscally independent of the governmental entities. As such, the Board of Trustees has decision-making authority, the authority to determine its budget, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and primary accountability for fiscal matters.

<u>Basic Financial Statements – Government-Wide Statements</u>

The Academy's basic financial statements include both government-wide (reporting the Academy as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the Academy's sole major fund). The government-wide financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. All of the Academy's activities are classified as governmental activities.

In the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position, the governmental activities column is presented on a consolidated basis and is reported on a full-accrual economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Academy's net position is reported in two parts: invested in capital assets net of related debt and unrestricted net position. The Academy first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

<u>Basic Financial Statements – Government-wide Statements (continued)</u>

The Government-Wide Statement of Activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the Academy's functions. General government revenues (certain intergovernmental revenues and charges, etc.) also support the functions. The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function. Operating grants

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

include operating-specific and discretionary grants. The net costs by function are normally covered by general revenue (state and federal sources, interest income, etc.).

The Academy does not allocate indirect costs among the functional categories.

Basic Financial Statements - Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the Academy are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance, revenues, and expenditures. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon 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 one generic fund type in one broad fund category as follows:

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those funds 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 governmental funds.

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

Basis of Accounting/Measurement Focus

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types and expendable trust funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

<u>Accrual</u>

Governmental activity in the government-wide financial statements is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Modified Accrual

The governmental fund financial statements are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or within 60 days of the financial statement date to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on general obligation long-term debt are recognized when due.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual are state aid, interest revenue, grants, and charges for services. Other revenue is recorded when received.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

<u>Cash Equivalents and Investments</u> – Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, sweep accounts, and certificate of deposits with original maturities less than three months. The Academy reports its investments in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) *Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools* and *No. 40, Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures.* Under these standards, certain investments are valued at 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. Accordingly, investments in banker acceptances and commercial paper are recorded at amortized cost.

State statutes authorize the Academy to invest in bonds and other direct and certain indirect obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certificates of deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts, or depository receipts of a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union, which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC), or National Credit Union Administration (NCUA), respectively; and in commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the three highest classifications established by no 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, mutual funds composed of investments outlined above, and investment pools, as authorized by the surplus funds investment pool act, Act. No. 367 of the Public Acts of 1982, being sections 129.11 to 129.118 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, composed entirely of instruments that are legal for direct investment by an academy.

<u>Inventories</u> - Items purchased for future use are recorded as inventory and charged to expenditure accounts when requisitioned for use. Inventory amounts were not material as of June 30, 2025.

<u>Capital Assets</u> - The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related fixed assets. Right to use assets are amortized using the straight line method over the shorter of the lease period or the estimated useful life. The Academy's policy is to capitalize assets with a cost that equals or exceeds \$1,000.

Depreciation on all assets is computed on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings and additions10-50 yearsFurniture5-15 yearsTechnology3-10 yearsRight to use - technologyLease TermVehicles5-10 years

<u>Economic Dependency</u> – The Academy receives approximately 91% of its operating revenue from the State of Michigan.

<u>Use of Estimates</u> - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

<u>Leases and Subscription Based IT Arrangements (SBITA) – The Academy is a lessee for a noncancelable lease of equipment. The Academy recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset in the government-wide financial statements. The Academy recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more.</u>

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

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

The Academy uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the Academy generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases/SBITA.

The lease/SBITA term includes the noncancelable period of the lease/subscription. Lease/SBITA payments included in the measurement of the lease/SBITA liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the Academy is reasonably certain to exercise.

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

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

Note 2 – Budget and Budgetary Accounting

The State of Michigan adopted a Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act (Act) applicable to all local governmental entities in the state. The law requires appropriation acts to be adopted for General, Special Revenue, and Debt Retirement Funds and an informational study of Capital Project Funds of academies prior to the expenditure of monies in a fiscal year.

The Board of Trustees adopts appropriations utilizing the modified accrual basis of accounting for all governmental funds. The appropriation level adopted by the Board is the level of control authorized by the Act. The Act requires expenditures to be budgeted on a functional basis. The Academy is not considered to be in violation of the Act if reasonable procedures are in use by the Academy to detect violations.

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

- 1. The Academy's Educational Service Provider ("ESP") submits to the Board of Directors a proposed budget by July 1 of each year. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. The ESP is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between functions within any fund with the approval of the Board of Directors; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Directors.

Note 2 - Budget and Budgetary Accounting (continued)

- 3. Budgets for the General Fund are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.
- Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Directors throughout the year. Individual amendments were not material in relation to the original appropriations, which were amended.
- 5. Appropriations lapse at year-end and, therefore, cancel all encumbrances. These appropriations are reestablished at the beginning of the following year.

A schedule comparing actual results of operations to the budgeted amounts (at the level of control adopted by the Board of Directors) for the General Fund is presented as required supplementary information.

Budgetary information

Public Act 621 of 1978, as amended, provides that a local unit shall not incur expenditures in excess of the amount budgeted. In the body of the financial statements, the Academy's actual and budgeted expenditures for the period have been shown as adopted by function on a modified accrual basis.

Excess of expenditures over appropriations in budgeted funds

The Academy did not have significant expenditure budget variances.

Note 3 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

Interest Rate Risk

This is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Investments held for longer periods are subject to increased risk of adverse interest rate changes. The Academy's policy provides that to the extent practicable, investments are matched with anticipated cash flows. Investments are diversified to minimize the risk of loss resulting from over-concentration of assets in a specific maturity period, a single issuer, or an individual class of securities and are invested primarily in shorter-term securities, liquid asset funds, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools.

Concentration of Credit Risk

This is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Academy's investment in a single issuer. Cumulatively, portfolios of the Academy may not be invested in any given financial institution in excess of 5% of such institution's total assets. Additionally, no more than 5% of the total Academy portfolio may be placed with any single financial institution with the exception of repurchase agreements. U.S. government securities and 2a7-like investment pools are excluded from these restrictions.

Credit Risk

This is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. State law limits this exposure by mandating that the Academy's investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds be limited to those with a prime rating or better issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs).

Note 3 - Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits

This is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Academy's deposits may not be returned or the Academy will not be able to recover collateral securities, if any, in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2025, the Academy had \$258,398 in deposit balances uninsured and/or uncollateralized.

Custodial Credit Risk for Investments

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. This risk is minimized by the Academy through limiting investments to those of a prime or better rating and pre-qualifying the financial institutions, brokers/dealers, intermediaries, and advisors.

Foreign Currency Risk

This is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Academy is not authorized to invest in investments that would be subject to this type of risk.

Note 4 - Capital Assets

Changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2025 were as follows:

	_	6/30/2024	_	Additions	_	Disposals	6/30/2025
Building	\$	546,572	\$	15,246	\$	- \$	561,818
Land Improvements		11,680		-		-	11,680
Furniture		145,828		12,063		-	157,891
Technology		131,478		12,103		-	143,581
Right to use - Technology		18,346		-		-	18,346
Vehicles	_	10,587	_		_	<u> </u>	10,587
Subtotal	_	864,491	-	39,412	_	<u>-</u>	903,903
Building		(83,021)		(14,173)		-	(97,194)
Land Improvements		(649)		(779)		-	(1,428)
Furniture		(75,023)		(21,523)		-	(96,546)
Technology		(119,150)		(10,888)		-	(130,038)
Right to use - Technology		(10,075)		(4,650)		-	(14,725)
Vehicles	-	(6,098)	_	(1,813)	_	<u>-</u>	(7,911)
Less: Acc. Depreciation/Amortization	_	(294,016)	-	(53,826)	_	_ _	(347,842)
Net Capital Assets	\$_	570,475	\$_	(14,414)	\$_	<u> </u>	556,061

Depreciation/amortization expense for the year ended June 30, 2025 was \$53,826. Depreciation/amortization expense was not charged to activities as the Academy considers its assets to impact multiple activities and allocation is not practical.

Note 5 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Academy does not participate in the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (MPSERS). Therefore, no pension plan or other post-employment benefit disclosures are deemed necessary.

Note 6 - Fund Balance

Non-spendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned and Unassigned

The Board of Trustees adopts a budget each year that includes the appropriation of fund balance. Non-spendable fund balance represents assets that are not available in spendable form and are not expected to be converted to cash. The Academy had \$21,700 in non-spendable fund balance as of June 30, 2025.

Restricted fund balances are reported separately to show legal constraints from debt covenants and legislation that limits the Academy's ability to use that fund balance for day-to-day operations. The Academy had no amounts restricted at June 30, 2024.

Committed fund balance represents constrained amounts imposed by school board resolution. The Academy has committed \$345,061 of fund balance for spending in the 25-26 school year related to capital improvements as of June 30, 2025.

Assigned fund balance represents amounts intended to be used for specific purposes expressed by the Board of Directors, Finance Committee, or the official authorized by the governing body. Residual amounts in governmental funds other than the General Fund are also assigned. The Academy had no amounts assigned at June 30, 2025.

Unassigned fund balance is reported only in the General Fund and represents the remaining spendable fund balance after restrictions and assignments have been made.

The Academy applies restricted resources first for applicable expenditures. Assigned fund equity is applied when expenditures are incurred for the assigned purpose, followed by unassigned fund equity for budgeted expenditures.

Note 7 - Contingencies and Commitments

The Academy has received federal and state grants for specific purposes. These grants are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Although such audits could generate expenditure disallowance under terms of the grants, management believes that any required reimbursements would not be material.

Note 8 - Risk Management

The Academy is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions. The Academy purchases commercial insurance coverage to cover potential claims, and management believes this coverage is sufficient to protect the Academy from any significant adverse financial impact.

Note 9 – Long-Term Debt

In October 2020, the Academy refinanced its outstanding mortgages with Bank Michigan. Loan 1 requires monthly payments of \$3,071, including 4.375% interest, through October 2025. Loan 2 requires monthly payments of \$1,605 principal plus interest at 4.50%, through June 2026. The Academy is in the process of renewing these mortgages and expects completion of this process during the 2025-2026 school year.

Note 9 - Long-Term Debt (continued)

In April 2022, the Academy entered in to a lease agreement for office equipment. Management has determined that this will be treated as a Right to Use asset under GASB 87. The lease requires monthly payments of \$420 due over 48 months. Management has determined that a 4% annual interest rate is appropriate.

The following is a summary of the long-term obligations for the Academy during the year ended June 30, 2023:

Loan and Lease Ir	<u>nformation</u>		
	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	<u>Other</u>
Loan 1	4.375%	October, 2025	Payable monthly at \$3,071 principal and interest. Secured by Academy Building
Loan 2	4.50%	June, 2026	Payable monthly at \$1,605 principal plus interest. Secured by Academy Building
Equipment Lease	4.00%	April, 2026	Payable monthly at \$420 principal and interest.

Loan and Lease Activity	_	6/30/2024	_	Additions	_	Retirements/ Payments	_	6/30/2025
Loan 1 – Bank Michigan	\$	341,767	\$	-	\$	(22,362)	\$	319,405
Loan 2 – Bank Michigan		35,386		-		(19,263)		16,123
Lease Liability	<u>-</u>	8,724		-	_	(4,771)		3,953
	\$_	385,877	\$	_	\$_	(46,396)	\$	339,481

Future principal payments on long-term debt are as follows:

	Principal	Interest			Total		
2026	339,481		5,020		344,501		
Total	\$ 339,481	\$	5,020	\$	344,501		

Note 10 - Due from Other Governmental Units

Amounts due from other governmental units consists of the following:

State sources	\$ 450,295		
Federal sources	27,662		
Total	\$ 477,957		

Note 11 - Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been reviewed through September 22, 2025, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Note 12 - Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements

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

- a. Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A);
 - i.Requires that the information presented in MD&A be limited to the related topics discussed in five specific sections:
 - 1) Overview of the Financial Statements,
 - 2) Financial Summary,
 - 3) Detailed Analyses,
 - 4) Significant Capital Asset and Long-Term Financing Activity,
 - 5) Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions;
 - ii.Stresses detailed analyses should explain why balances and results of operations changed rather than simply presenting the amounts or percentages by which they changed;
 - iii.Removes the requirement for discussion of significant variations between original and final budget amounts and between final budget amounts and actual results;
- b. Unusual or infrequent items;
- c. Presentation of the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position;
 - i.Requires that the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position continue to distinguish between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses and clarifies the definition of operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses;
 - ii.Requires that a subtotal for *operating income* (*loss*) and *noncapital subsidies* be presented before reporting other nonoperating revenues and expenses and defines subsidies;
- d. Information about major component units in basic financial statements should be presented separately in the statement of net position and statement of activities unless it reduces the readability of the statements in which case combining statements of should be presented after the fund financial statements;
- e. Budgetary comparison information should include variances between original and final budget amounts and variances between final budget and actual amounts with explanations of significant variances required to be presented in the notes to RSI;

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

Note 13 - Change in Accounting Principle

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Academy implemented GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences.

Summary: This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability should be recognized for leave that has not been used if (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulates, and (c) the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. This Statement also establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that has not been used, generally using an employee's pay rate as of the date of the financial statements.

The Academy recognized no restatement of net position or year-end accrual for compensated absences as of June 30, 2025. As of June 30, 2025, the Academy ended its contract with its payroll provider and paid out any compensated absences that were due. The Academy has a new payroll service provider beginning July 1, 2025 and will accrue compensated absences on a go-forward basis in a manner compliant with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 101



LIGHT OF THE WORLD ACADEMY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		Budget						Variance with Final Budget Positive
		Original		Final	_	Actual	in .	(Negative)
Revenues		004.400	•	044.040	•	047.005	•	5 400
Local Sources	\$	201,100	\$	211,816	\$	217,285	\$	5,469
State Sources		2,543,245		2,564,608		2,540,242		(24,366)
Federal Sources		34,000		32,040	-	28,657		(3,383)
Total Revenues		2,778,345		2,808,464		2,786,184		(22,280)
Expenditures								
Education								
Instruction								
Basic Programs		1,170,888		1,291,444		1,279,666		11,778
Added Needs		208,583		227,192		205,444		21,748
Supporting Services								
Pupil Services		174,420		185,601		185,745		(144)
Improvement of Instruction		5,500						-
General Administration		458,913		417,178		422,311		(5,133)
School Administration		213,869		185,037		179,641		5,396
Business Services		97,242		98,296		98,238		58
Operation and Maintenance		301,468		269,470		266,542		2,928
Technology		60,395		56,919		52,764		4,155
Debt Service		71,953		61,930	-	61,829		101
Total Expenditures		2,763,231		2,793,067		2,752,180		40,887
Excess of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Sources/(Uses)		15,114		15,397		34,004		18,607
Fund Balance - July 1		1,061,530		1,061,530	-	1,061,530	ı	
Fund Balance - June 30		1,076,644	\$	1,076,927	\$	1,095,534	\$	18,607





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

To the Board of Trustees Light of the World 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 and the major fund of Light of the World Academy as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Light of the World Academy's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 22, 2025.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Taylor & Morgan, P.C.

Taylor & Morgan, P.C. Flint, Michigan Certified Public Accountants

September 22, 2025