LIFETECH ACADEMY

REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (with required supplementary information)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of LifeTech Academy

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of LifeTech Academy, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise LifeTech 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 LifeTech Academy, as of June 30, 2023, 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.

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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of LifeTech Academy and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about LifeTech 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 LifeTech 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 LifeTech 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 other required supplementary information, as identified in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with 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 6, 2023 on our consideration of LifeTech Academy's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of LifeTech Academy's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering LifeTech Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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September 6, 2023

This section of LifeTech Academy's (the Academy) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the public school academy's financial performance during the year that ended on June 30, 2023. Please read it in conjunction with the Academy's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Financial Highlight

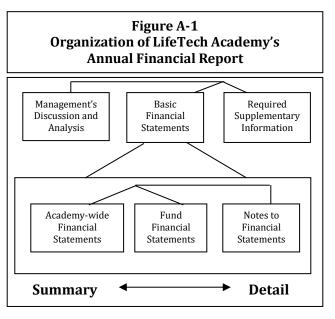
The Academy's fund balance in the general fund increased \$66,408 for the year ended June 30, 2023 as compared to a budgeted increase of \$84,245.

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 shortterm 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.

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.

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

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

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 it has changed. Net position - the difference between the Academy's assets and liabilities, is one way to measure the Academy's financial health or position.

Over time, increases or decreases in the Academy's net position is 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.

- Some funds are required by state law and by debt agreements.
- > The Academy can establish other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes.

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 yearend that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed shortterm 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.

Financial Analysis of the Academy as a Whole

The fund balance at June 30, 2023 is \$367,325 in the general fund, as compared to \$300,917 in the prior year.

Net position - the Academy's combined net position of \$390,261, which is a \$56,069 increase from the prior year.

The total revenues were \$4,225,610. This constitutes a 17.71% increase compared to the revenues of the prior year. State aid foundation allowance included in revenue from state sources accounts for approximately 83% of the Academy's revenue.

The total cost of instruction was \$1,892,258. This represents a 20.35% increase from that of instructional expenditures in the prior year. The total cost of support services was \$2,193,360. This represents an 18.87% increase from that of support service expenditures in the prior year. See figures A-3 and A-4.

Figure A-3 LifeTech Academy's Net Position				
	2023	2022		
ASSETS				
Current and other assets	\$ 1,243,259	\$ 1,168,980		
Capital assets	77,667	159,716		
TOTAL ASSETS	1,320,926	1,328,696		
LIABILITIES				
Other liabilities	875,934	868,063		
Noncurrent liabilities	54,731	126,441		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	930,665	994,504		
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	22,936	33,275		
Unrestricted	367,325	300,917		
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 390,261	\$ 334,192		

Figure A	A-4			
Changes in LifeTech Academy's Net Position				
	2023	2022		
REVENUES				
Program revenues				
Operating grants	\$ 717,690	\$ 454,727		
General revenues				
State aid - unrestricted	3,507,600	3,130,507		
Other	320	4,590		
TOTAL REVENUES	4,225,610	3,589,824		
EXPENSES				
Instruction	1,892,258	1,572,265		
Support services	2,193,360	1,845,120		
Interest and fees	1,874	2,964		
Unallocated depreciation/amortization	82,049	83,570		
TOTAL EXPENSES	4,169,541	3,503,919		
Change in net position	\$ 56,069	\$ 85,905		

Financial Analysis of the Academy's Funds

The Academy's fund balance in the general fund increased by \$66,408.

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 state aid grants and actual salary costs for staff.

The Academy's final budget for the general fund anticipated revenues would exceed expenditures by \$84,245, while the actual results for the year showed revenues exceeding expenditures by \$66,408. Actual revenues were \$13,349 more than budgeted, primarily due to more federal revenue than expected.

Actual expenditures were \$31,186 more than budgeted, primarily due to increased added needs and instructional staff expenditures.

Capital Assets

By the end of the year ended June 30, 2023, the Academy had invested \$77,667 in capital assets net of accumulated depreciation/amortization as summarized in Figure A-5. Total depreciation/amortization expense for the year was \$82,049. More detailed information about capital assets can be found in Note 4 to the financial statements.

The Academy's capital assets are as follows:

	LifeT	0	ıre A- ny's (5 Capital Asset	ts			
				2023				2022
			Ace	cumulated				
		Depreciation/ Net Book					Ν	let Book
		Cost	Am	ortization		Value		Value
Technology and equipment	\$	94,460	\$	74,142	\$	20,318	\$	29,217
Furniture and fixtures		14,919		11,314		3,605		5,097
Right to use - leased buildings		197,060		143,316		53,744		125,402
	\$	306,439	\$	228,772	\$	77,667	\$	159,716

Long-term Obligations

As of June 30, 2023, the Academy had total obligations outstanding for their building leases of \$54,731. The Academy continued to pay down its obligations, retiring \$71,710 of obligations during the year. See Note 5 for more information.

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 2023-24 in which revenues are expected to exceed expenditures by approximately \$82,388.

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 Academy at 854 Elmwood Rd, Lansing, Michigan, 48917, phone (517) 325-5469.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LIFETECH ACADEMY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 322,262
Receivables	
Intergovernmental	920,997
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	77,667
TOTAL ASSETS	1,320,926
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	866,552
Unearned revenue	9,382
Noncurrent liabilities	
Due within one year	54,731
TOTAL LIABILITIES	930,665
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	22,936
Unrestricted	367,325
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 390,261

LIFETECH ACADEMY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Functions/Programs	Expenses	I Charg Serv		nues perating Grants	Ne Re C	vernmental Activities t (Expense) evenue and Changes in et Position
Functions/110grains			1003	 urants		
Governmental activities						
Instruction	\$ 1,892,258	\$	-	\$ 425,952	\$	(1,466,306)
Support services	2,193,360		-	291,738		(1,901,622)
Interest and fees	1,874		-	-		(1,874)
Depreciation/amortization (unallocated)	82,049		-	 -		(82,049)
Total governmental activities	\$ 4,169,541	\$	-	\$ 717,690		(3,451,851)
General revenues State sources - unrestricted Other						3,507,600 320
Total general revenues						3,507,920
CHANGE IN NET POSITION						56,069
NET POSITION, beginning of year						334,192
NET POSITION, end of year					\$	390,261

LIFETECH ACADEMY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2023

	Ge	neral Fund
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	322,262
Receivables		
Intergovernmental		920,997
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,243,259
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and other accrued expenditures	\$	866,552
Unearned revenue		9,382
TOTAL LIABILITIES		875,934
FUND BALANCE		
Unassigned		367,325
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$	1,243,259
Total governmental fund balance	\$	367,325
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 \$ 306,439		
Accumulated depreciation/amortization is (228,772)		
		77,667
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds:		
Direct borrowing and direct placement		(54,731)
Net position of governmental activities	\$	390,261

LIFETECH ACADEMY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	General Fund
REVENUES	
Local sources	\$ 320
State sources	3,780,095
Federal sources	445,195
TOTAL REVENUES	4,225,610
EXPENDITURES	
Current	
Instruction	
Basic programs	1,670,993
Added needs	221,265
Total instruction	1,892,258
Support services	
Pupil	343,654
Instructional staff	58,120
General administration	11,000
Executive administration	805,235
School administration	742,603
Business services	20,880
Operation and maintenance	211,868
Total support services	2,193,360
Debt service	
Principal	71,710
Interest	1,874
Total debt service	73,584
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	4,159,202
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	66,408
FUND BALANCE	
Beginning of year	300,917
End of year	\$ 367,325

LIFETECH ACADEMY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Net change in fund balance total governmental funds	\$ 66,408
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/amortization:	
Depreciation/amortization expense	(82,049)
Proceeds and repayments of principal on long-term obligations are other financing sources and expenditures in the governmental funds, but not in the statement of activities (where they are additions and reductions of liabilities):	
Principal repayment	 71,710
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 56,069

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide (Academy-wide) financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of LifeTech Academy (the Academy). *Governmental activities* normally are supported by intergovernmental revenues.

Reporting Entity

The Academy is a public school academy as part of the Michigan Public School System under Public Act No. 362 of 1993. Eaton Rapids Public Schools is the authorizing governing body for the Academy and has contracted with the Academy to charter the public school through June 2025. Board members are approved by the authorizing governing body and have decision making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and the primary accountability for fiscal matters. The Academy receives funding from local, state, and federal 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 the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, the Academy's reporting entity does not contain any component units as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements.

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.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity (if any) has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

Basis of Presentation - Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the Academy's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds. The only fund the Academy currently operates, which is also the only major governmental fund of the Academy, is the general fund.

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.

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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

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, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

State and federal aid, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amounts 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 state-wide 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 public school academies based on information supplied by the academies. 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (continued)

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.

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

Budgetary Information

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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

- a. The academy administrator submits to the Board of Directors a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing on July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The level of control for the budgets is at the functional level as set forth and presented as required supplementary information.
- b. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally adopted by 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.
- c. 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 Board of Directors.
- d. The budget was amended during the year with supplemental appropriations, the last one approved prior to year-end June 30, 2023. The Academy does not consider these amendments to be significant.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance (continued)

Prepaid Items

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.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, as summarized below, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Academy as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 and a useful life in excess of one year. Group purchases are evaluated on a case by case basis. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated acquisition 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. Land and construction in progress, if any, are not depreciated. Right to use assets of the Academy are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease period or the estimated useful lives. The other capital assets of the Academy are depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Capital Asset Classes	Lives
Technology and equipment	5 - 10
Furniture and fixtures	10
Right to use - leased buildings	10

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.

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.

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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance (continued)

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.

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).

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. Intent can be expressed by the Board of Directors or by an official or body to which the Board of Directors delegates authority. 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.

Leases

The Academy is a lessee for a noncancelable lease of building space. The Academy recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset in the government-wide financial statements.

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 lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance (continued)

Leases (continued)

Key estimates and judgements related to leases include how the Academy determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease 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.
- > The lease term includes the noncancelable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease 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 and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

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

Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

Program Revenues

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational 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, 2023, \$72,262 of the Academy's bank balance of \$322,262 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was not covered by federal depository insurance and was not collateralized. All of the Academy's bank balance is covered by the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund (NCUSIF). These deposits have a carrying value of \$322,262 in the General Fund.

NOTE 3 - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RECEIVABLE

Intergovernmental receivables at June 30, 2023 consist of the following:

State aid Federal revenue	\$ 687,403 233,594
	\$ 920,997

Because of the Academy's favorable collection experience, no allowance for doubtful accounts is considered necessary.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Balance					Balance		
	July 1, 2022		Additions		Disposals		June 30, 2023	
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized								
Technology and equipment	\$	94,460	\$	-	\$	-	\$	94,460
Furniture and fixtures		14,919		-		-		14,919
Right to use - leased buildings		197,060		-		-		197,060
Depreciable capital assets		306,439		<u> </u>		-		306,439
Accumulated depreciation/amortization								
Technology and equipment		65,243		8,899		-		74,142
Furniture and fixtures		9,822		1,492		-		11,314
Right to use - leased buildings		71,658		71,658				143,316
Total accumulated depreciation/								
amortization		146,723		82,049		-		228,772
Net capital assets	\$	159,716	\$	(82,049)	\$	-	\$	77,667

Depreciation/amortization for the year ended June 30, 2023 amounted to \$82,049. The Academy determined that it was impractical to allocate depreciation/amortization to the various governmental activities as the assets serve multiple functions.

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

	Bo a	Notes from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	
Balance, July 1, 2022	\$	126,441	
Repayments		71,710	
Balance, June 30, 2023		54,731	
Due within one year		54,731	
Due in more than one year	\$		

Long-term obligations at June 30, 2023 are comprised of the following issues:

Direct Borrowing and Direct Placement

During the 2014 fiscal year, LifeTech Academy entered into a ten-year lease agreement as lessee for the use of building space. As of June 30, 2023, the value of the lease liability was \$35,961. LifeTech Academy is required to make monthly principal and interest payments that range from \$4,004 to \$4,051. The lease has an interest rate of 2%.	\$ 35,961
During the 2022 fiscal year, LifeTech Academy entered into a three-year lease agreement as lessee for the use of building space. As of June 30, 2023, the value of the lease liability was \$18,770. LifeTech Academy is required to make monthly principal and interest payments that range from \$2,065 to \$2,117. The	
lease has an interest rate of 2%.	 18,770
Total long-term obligations	\$ 54,731

The Academy's outstanding notes from direct borrowings and direct placements related to governmental activities of \$54,731 contains provisions that in an event of default, either by (1) unable to make principal or interest payments (2) false or misrepresentation is made to the lender (3) become insolvent or make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors (4) if the lender at any time in good faith believes that the prospect of payment of any indebtedness is impaired. Upon the occurrence of any default event, the outstanding amounts, including accrued interest become immediately due and payable.

NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

The annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations outstanding, including interest of \$457, as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

Direct Borrowing and							
Year Ending		Direct Placement					
June 30,	Principal		In	terest	Total		
2024	\$	54,731	\$	457	\$	55,188	
		- ,			<u> </u>	,	

NOTE 6 - OVERSIGHT FEES

Eaton Rapids Public Schools, the Academy's authorizer, has entered into an agreement with the Academy allowing it to deduct up to 3% of school aid payments to reimburse the authorizer for the cost of its oversight responsibilities. These oversight responsibilities include the monitoring of the Academy's compliance with the terms and conditions of the contract, and the review of its audited financial statements and periodic reports. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Academy incurred expense of \$113,371 for oversight fees.

NOTE 7 - MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

The Academy currently has a management agreement with Engaged Education, Inc. (Engaged) for operations of the Academy through June 2026. Under the terms of the management agreement, Engaged Education's compensation for managing the Academy is 98% of state revenues and 100% of all other revenues, less expenses paid on behalf of the Academy. Management fees paid and accrued were approximately \$688,000 for the fiscal year 2023. As of June 30, 2023, the Academy owed approximately \$867,000 to Engaged for expenses to be paid and management fees.

As part of the management agreement, the Academy leases all of its employees from Engaged. Salaries, retirement, social security, health insurance, and unemployment taxes are the responsibility of Engaged. There was no balance payable to Engaged at June 30, 2023 related to leased employees.

Also, as part of the management agreement, the Academy leases its school operations space from Engaged. These long-term obligations are described in Note 5.

NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Academy is exposed to various risk 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 9 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustments by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the Academy expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE 10 - UPCOMING ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62. This Statement prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for (1) each type of accounting change and (2) error corrections. This Statement requires that (a) changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior periods, (b) changes to or within the financial reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period, and (c) changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. The Academy is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

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

NOTE 11 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Academy implemented the following new pronouncement:

GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements.

Summary:

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, *Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements* was issued in May 2020. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset - an intangible asset - and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended.

There was no material impact on the Academy's financial statements after the adoption of GASB Statement No. 96.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LIFETECH ACADEMY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES	0	0		0
Local	\$-	\$ 3	\$ 320	\$ 317
State sources	3,412,800	3,789,482	3,780,095	(9,387)
Federal sources	524,989	422,776	445,195	22,419
TOTAL REVENUES	3,937,789	4,212,261	4,225,610	13,349
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction				
Basic programs	1,337,408	1,785,100	1,670,993	114,107
Added needs	193,579	133,350	221,265	(87,915)
Auteu neeus	175,577	155,550	221,205	(07,713)
Total instruction	1,530,987	1,918,450	1,892,258	26,192
Support services				
Pupil	197,556	340,000	343,654	(3,654)
Instructional staff	-	-	58,120	(58,120)
General administration	32,984	30,500	11,000	19,500
Executive administration	1,117,154	799,966	805,235	(5,269)
School administration	690,003	735,000	742,603	(7,603)
Business services	22,004	19,100	20,880	(1,780)
Operation and maintenance	268,345	285,000	211,868	73,132
Total support services	2,328,046	2,209,566	2,193,360	16,206
Debt service			51 510	$(= 1 = 1 \circ)$
Principal	-	-	71,710	(71,710)
Interest			1,874	(1,874)
Total debt services			73,584	(73,584)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	3,859,033	4,128,016	4,159,202	(31,186)
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES				
OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	\$ 78,756	\$ 84,245	66,408	\$ (17,837)
FUND BALANCE Beginning of year			300,917	
2.00.0000 00 9.000				
End of year			\$ 367,325	



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

To the Board of Directors of LifeTech 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 LifeTech Academy as of June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the LifeTech Academy's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 6, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Maney Costerinan PC

September 6, 2023



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September 6, 2023

To the Board of Directors of LifeTech Academy

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of LifeTech Academy as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered LifeTech Academy's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Academy's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Academy's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, during our audit, we noted one matter involving the internal control and other operational matters that is presented for your consideration. This letter does not affect our report dated September 6, 2023 on the financial statements of LifeTech Academy. We will review the status of this comment during our next audit engagement. Our comment and recommendation, which has been discussed with appropriate members of management, is intended to improve the internal control or result in other operating efficiencies. We will be pleased to discuss this comment in further detail at your convenience, perform any additional study of this matter, or assist you in implementing the recommendation. Our comment is summarized as follows.

Budget Noncompliance

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the Academy's budget reflects an estimated increase in fund balance that is greater than the actual increase in fund balance. In accordance with the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act, academies are required to amend the budget prior to the end of the fiscal year when necessary to adjust appropriations if it appears that revenues will be less than anticipated or so that expenditures will not be in excess of previous estimates. Our recommendation is the Academy should review budgeting procedures to ensure amendments are properly made and revenue and expenditures are maintained within the approved budget.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, and others within the Academy, and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

We appreciate the cooperation we received from your staff during our engagement and the opportunity to be of service.

Very truly yours,

Maney Costerisan PC



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September 6, 2023

To the Board of Directors of the LifeTech Academy

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of LifeTech Academy for the year ended June 30, 2023. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Matters

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 LifeTech Academy are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. As described in Note 11 to the financial statements, the entity adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96 *Subscription-based IT Arrangements*, during the year ended June 30, 2023. There was no material impact on the Academy's financial statements after the adoption of GASB Statement 96. We noted no transactions entered into by the Academy 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 estimate affecting the financial statements was:

Management's calculation of the depreciation expense is based on the estimated useful lives of the capital assets.

We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop this accounting estimate in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Certain financial statement disclosures are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. We did not identify any sensitive disclosures.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

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

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.

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.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated September 6, 2023.

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 the Academy'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.

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 the Academy's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

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.

Restriction on Use

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

Very truly yours,

Manes Costerisan PC