# EDUCATIONAL CHILD CARE CENTER REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024



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#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Board of Directors of the Educational Child Care Center

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of Educational Child Care Center (a nonprofit organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as of September 30, 2024, and related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of company management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

#### 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.

#### **Accountant's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to conduct the review engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether we are aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

We are required to be independent of Educational Child Care Center and to meet our ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our review.

#### **Accountant's Conclusion**

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Many Costerisan PC

June 30, 2025

# EDUCATIONAL CHILD CARE CENTER STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

ASSETS Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable	\$ 165,705 75,628
Total current assets	241,333
Noncurrent assets Property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation	 345,278
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 586,611
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS LIABILITIES Current liabilities	
Accounts payable Deferred revenue Accrued wages	\$ 3,478 31,242 96,484
Accrued interest Current portion of long-term debt Other	 1,754 17,679 1,094
Total current liabilities	151,731
Long-term liabilities Long-term debt, less current portion	 230,526
TOTAL LIABILITIES	 382,257
NET ASSETS Without donor restrictions	 204,354
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$ 586,611

# EDUCATIONAL CHILD CARE CENTER STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
REVENUE, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND OTHER SUPPORT			
Grants and contributions	\$ 144,806	\$ -	\$ 144,806
Tuition and related	1,607,164	-	1,607,164
Processing charges	9,147	-	9,147
Interest income	2,295	-	2,295
Fundraising, net of direct expenses	5,900	-	5,900
Net assets released from restrictions	1,950	(1,950)	
TOTAL REVENUE, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND OTHER SUPPORT	1,771,262	(1,950)	1,769,312
EXPENSES			
Program services	1,143,603	-	1,143,603
Management and general	546,198	-	546,198
Fund-raising	17,069		17,069
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,706,870		1,706,870
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	64,392	(1,950)	62,442
NET ASSETS, beginning of year	139,962	1,950	141,912
NET ASSETS, end of year	\$ 204,354	\$ -	\$ 204,354

# EDUCATIONAL CHILD CARE CENTER STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Program Services		Management and General		Fund-Raising		Total
EXPENSES							
Salaries and wages	\$	811,476	\$ 387,571	\$	12,112	\$	1,211,158
Payroll taxes		66,026	31,535		985		98,547
Employee benefits		75,548	36,083		1,128		112,758
Professional services		7,094	3,388		106		10,588
Office expenses		1,260	602		19		1,880
Advertising and promotion		67	32		1		100
Information technology		19,537	9,331		292		29,160
Occupancy		59,019	28,188		881		88,088
Conferences and training		2,289	1,093		34		3,416
Interest expense		8,425	4,024		126		12,574
Depreciation		14,680	7,012		219		21,911
Insurance		17,303	8,264		258		25,825
Bank fees		9,754	4,659		146		14,558
Materials and supplies		15,136	7,229		226		22,591
Food costs		23,958	11,443		358		35,758
Licensing and permits		1,313	627		20		1,960
Payroll processing		9,134	4,363		136		13,633
Employee recruiting		1,585	 757		24		2,365
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$	1,143,603	\$ 546,198	\$	17,069	\$	1,706,870

# EDUCATIONAL CHILD CARE CENTER STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS  Cash flows from operating activities	
Increase (decrease) in net assets	\$ 62,442
Adjustments to reconcile increase in net assets to net	
cash provided (used) by operating activities	
Depreciation	21,911
Changes in assets and liabilities	
Accounts receivable	(56,581)
Prepaid expenses	15,000
Accounts payable	(35,286)
Accrued payroll and related items	2,983
Other accrued liabilities	(492)
Deferred revenue	(23,280)
Total adjustments	(75,745)
Not and have discovered as a start of	(12.202)
Net cash used by operating activities	(13,303)
Cash flows from financing activities	
Principal payments on long-term debt	(15,939)
Timespai payments on long term debt	(13,737)
NET DECREASE IN CASH	
AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(29,242)
	( , ,
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	194,947_
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$ 165,705
CANDAL TAKTAMAN DAGGA OGADAGA OT GAGGA	
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH	
FLOW INFORMATION	h 40 == :
Cash paid during the year for interest	<u>\$ 12,574</u>

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

#### **Basis of Accounting**

The financial statements of the Organization have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of checking and savings accounts and cash on hand.

#### Accounts Receivable and Credit Losses

The Organization is exposed to credit losses primarily through tuition and related services. Accounts receivable represent the Organization's unconditional right to consideration in exchange for tuition and other services that the Organization has provided to the student based on contracted prices. Accounts receivable are recorded when invoices are issued and are presented on the statement of financial position at the amount the Organization expects to collect. The Organization provides for probable uncollectible amounts through credit losses expense and an adjustment to the allowance for credit losses. The Organization's expected loss allowance methodology for accounts receivable is developed using historical collection experience. Due to the short-term nature of such receivables, the estimated accounts receivable that may not be collected is based on aging of the accounts receivable balances.

The Organization evaluates contract terms and conditions, economic and industry risk, student credit worthiness, and may require prepayment to mitigate risk of loss. Specific allowance amounts are established to record the appropriate provision for students that have a higher probability of default. The Organization monitors changes to the receivables balance on a timely basis, and balances are written off as they are determined to be uncollectable after all collection efforts have been exhausted. See Note 2 regarding concentrations of credit risk.

Currently, the Organization has determined the value of an allowance for credit losses is immaterial and the recording of such balance is not considered necessary. Beginning and ending balances for accounts receivable is reported as follows for the year ended September 30, 2024:

Accounts receivable, beginning of year		19,047
Accounts receivable, end of year	\$	75,628

#### Property, Equipment, and Depreciation

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, when purchased. Depreciation is computed on the estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line method. Assets with an estimated useful life greater than one year are capitalized. The capitalization policy is \$2,500.

## **NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

#### **Deferred Revenue**

The Organization records deferred revenue when cash payments are received or due in advance of the Organization's performance, including amounts which are refundable. Beginning and ending balances for deferred revenue is reported as follows for the year ended 2024September 30, 2024:

Deferred revenue, beginning of year	\$ 54,522
Deferred revenue, end of year	\$ 31,242

#### Advertising

Advertising is expensed when incurred.

#### Net Assets

Net assets, revenues, gains, and losses are classified based on the existence or absence of donor or grantor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, net assets and changes therein are classified and reported as follows:

*Net Assets without Donor Restrictions* - Net assets available for use in general operations and not subject to donor (or certain grantor) restrictions.

Net Assets with Donor Restrictions - Net assets subject to donor (or certain grantor) imposed restrictions. Some donor-imposed restrictions are temporary in nature, such as those that will be met by the passage of time or other events specified by the donor. Other donor-imposed restrictions are perpetual in nature, where the donor stipulates that resources be maintained in perpetuity. Gifts of long-lived assets and gifts of cash restricted for the acquisition of long-lived assets are recognized as revenue when the assets are placed in service. Donor-imposed restrictions are released when a restriction expires, that is, when the stipulated time has elapsed, when the stipulated purpose for which the resource was restricted has been fulfilled, or both.

#### **Tuition Revenue**

Fees for tuition are charged in advance of the period for which the service is intended to be provided which results in a contract asset (accounts receivable). Revenue is recognized over time as the performance obligation is met. There is generally only a single performance obligation, which is providing space in a classroom to enrolled students for days which the facility is expected to be open to students.

#### **Grant and Contribution Revenue**

Contributions of cash and other assets without donor restrictions concerning the use of such assets are reported as increases in net assets without donor restrictions. Contributions of cash or other assets to be used in accordance with donor stipulations are reported as increases in net assets with donor restrictions. Contributions with donor restrictions whose restrictions are met in the same reporting period are reported as revenue without donor restrictions.

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

#### **Grant and Contribution Revenue (continued)**

The expiration of a donor-imposed restriction on a contribution is recognized in the period in which the restriction expires and at that time the related resources are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions. A restriction expires when the stipulated time period has elapsed, when the stipulated purpose for which the resource was restricted has been fulfilled, or both. All contributions made to the Organization are considered available for use, unless specifically restricted by the donor.

The Organization reports gifts of land, buildings, and equipment as increases in net assets without donor restrictions, unless explicit donor stipulations specify how the donated assets must be used. Gifts of long-lived assets with explicit restrictions that specify how the assets are to be used, and gifts of cash or other assets that must be used to acquire long-lived assets, are reported as increases in net assets with donor restrictions. Absent explicit donor stipulations about how long those long-lived assets must be maintained, the Organization reports expirations of donor restrictions when the donated or acquired long-lived assets are placed in service.

#### **Contributed Services**

The Organization benefits from volunteers whose services do not meet the criteria for recognition according to generally accepted accounting principles. It is not practical to estimate the value of contributed services, which include services such as board member service and fundraising event volunteers.

#### **Income Taxes**

The Organization is organized as a tax-exempt entity under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Organization is generally exempt from federal and state income taxes on its related activities. The Organization files its income tax return (Form 990) in the U.S. Federal Jurisdiction.

#### **Functional Allocation of Expenses**

The financial statements report certain categories of expenses that are attributable to more than one program or supporting function. Therefore, these expenses require allocation on a reasonable basis that is consistently applied. All expenses used allocations except for those expenses related to licensing and employee recruiting, which are direct expenses solely attributable to certain functional categories. Expenses are allocated on the basis of estimates of time and effort.

#### NOTE 2 - NATURE OF ORGANIZATION, RISKS, AND UNCERTAINTIES

Educational Child Care Center (EC3, Organization) was organized in 1984 as a nonprofit corporation to improve the quality of early education for young children. EC3's vision is to be the premier childcare center in the greater Lansing area, and their mission is to provide developmentally appropriate childcare in a nurturing environment that promotes the growth of the child while responding to the needs of the family.

The Organization is required to disclose significant concentrations of credit risk regardless of the degree of such risk. Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Organization to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of temporary cash investments and accounts receivable. The Organization places its temporary cash investments with FDIC insured financial institutions. Although such investments and cash balances may exceed the federally insured limits at certain times during the year, they are, in the opinion of management, subject to minimal risk.

# NOTE 2 - NATURE OF ORGANIZATION, RISKS, AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

In addition, the Organization recognizes an allowance for credit losses at the time a receivable is recorded based on the Organization's estimate of expected credit losses, historical write-off experience, and current account knowledge, and adjusts this estimate over the life of the receivable as needed. The Organization evaluates the aggregation and risk characteristics of a receivable pool and develops loss rates that reflect historical collections, current forecasts of future economic conditions over the time horizon the Organization is exposed to credit risk, and payment terms or conditions that may materially affect future forecasts.

The Organization performs ongoing credit evaluations of its students family's financial condition whenever deemed necessary. The Organization evaluates and maintains, if necessary, an allowance for credit losses based on the expected collectability of all accounts receivable, which takes into consideration an analysis of historical credit losses, specific student creditworthiness and current economic trends. The Organization believes that the concentration of credit risk is limited because of its large number of students and credit quality of the student base.

The process of preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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.

In the preparation of tax returns, tax positions are taken based on interpretation of federal, state, and local income tax laws. Management periodically reviews and evaluates the status of uncertain tax positions and makes estimates of amounts, including interest and penalties, ultimately due or owed. No amounts have been identified, or recorded, as uncertain tax positions. Federal, state, and local tax returns generally remain open for examination by various taxing authorities for a period of three to four years.

The Organization evaluates events and transactions that occur after year end for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. These subsequent events have been considered through June 30, 2025, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

#### **NOTE 3 - LIQUIDITY AND AVAILABILITY**

The following reflects the Organization's financial assets as of September 30, 2024, reduced by amounts not available for general use because of contractual or donor-imposed restrictions within one year of the date of the statement of financial position.

Financial assets available for general expenditure, that is, without donor or other restrictions limiting their use, within one year of the statement of financial position, comprise the following:

Financial assets at year end	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 165,705
Accounts receivable	75,628
Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general	
expenditures within one year	\$ 241,333

## **NOTE 4 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

Property and equipment at September 30, 2024 are summarized by major classifications as follows:

	Useful Lives	2024	
Land Building and improvements Furniture and equipment	5-39 5-15	\$	33,750 576,444 151,057
			761,251
Less accumulated depreciation			(415,973)
		\$	345,278

Depreciation expense for the year ended September 30, 2024 was \$21,911.

#### **NOTE 5 - LINE OF CREDIT**

The Organization has a revolving line of credit available with a bank allowing for borrowings up to a maximum of \$25,000, secured by all assets of the Organization, subject to covenants as specified in the agreement, and due on demand. Interest-only payments at prime plus 1.5% (minimum 4.75%) are required monthly until maturity on December 13, 2024. Any outstanding principal balance is due at maturity if not previously demanded by the bank. There was no balance as of September 30, 2024.

#### **NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT**

Following is a summary of long-term debt at September 30, 2024:

Note payable - Payable in monthly installments of \$2,305 including interest at 4.15% secured by all land, property and equipment of the Organization, due December 2025.	\$ 248,205
Less current portion	 (17,679)
	\$ 230,526

Long-term debt matures as follows:

Year Ending			
September 30,			
2025		\$	17,679
2026			230,526
	_		
	_	\$	248,205
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#### **NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT BENEFITS**

The Organization maintains a 403(b) defined contribution retirement plan to which employees may contribute an annual maximum amount established by the Internal Revenue Services. No contributions from the Organization were made for the year ended September 30, 2024.

#### NOTE 8 - ADOPTION OF A NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARD

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the Organization implemented the following new pronouncement: Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") No. 2016-13, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses* (Topic 326) ("ASU 2016-13").

#### **Summary:**

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 and thereafter issued additional ASUs to clarify and update the guidance in ASU 2016-13 (collectively, "CECL"). The objective of the ASU 2016-13 is to provide financial statement users with more decision-useful information about current expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity. The most significant change in this standard is a shift from the incurred loss model to the expected loss model. Under the standard, disclosures are required to provide users of the financial statements with useful information in analyzing an entity's exposure to credit risk and the measurement of credit losses. The Organization adopted the new standard on October 1, 2023 using the modified-retrospective approach.

The Organization determined that the adoption of ASU 2016-13 did not have a material impact on net assets, assets, or liabilities as of the date of adoption and primarily resulted in enhanced disclosures.