

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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August 9, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Education Central Lake Public Schools Central Lake, Michigan

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Central Lake Public Schools, Central Lake, Michigan as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information, as identified in the table of contents, on pages iii through x and 37-42, 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 August 9, 2019 on our consideration of Central Lake Public Schools' 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 Central Lake Public Schools' 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 Central Lake Public Schools' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BAIRD, COTTER AND BISHOP, P.C.

Baird, Cotter & Bishop, P.C.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

This section of Central Lake Public Schools' ("the District") annual report presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements consist of the following three components: the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and the notes to basic financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights Section

Government-wide

- The liabilities and deferred inflows of resources of the District exceeded its assets and deferred outflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$2,467,828 creating a deficit net position amount. Of this amount net capital assets net of related debt was a positive \$3,084,717.
- The government's total net deficit decreased by \$606,958.

Fund Level

- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,117,385, an increase of \$203,505 in comparison with the prior year.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$505,862.

Overview of the Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statements provide short-term and long-term financial information about the District's overall financial status. These statements are required by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as described in the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34. The district-wide financial statements are compiled using full accrual basis of accounting and more closely represent financial statements presented by business and industry. The Statement of Net Position includes all of the District's assets and liabilities. All of the year's revenue and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two district-wide statements report the District's net position and how they have changed. Net position, the difference between the District's assets and liabilities, is one way to measure the District's financial health or position.

Over time, increases and decreases in the District's net position are indicators of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

To assess the overall health of the District requires consideration of additional non-financial factors, such as changes in the District's property tax base and the condition of school buildings and other facilities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

In the government-wide financial statements, the District's activities are all shown in one category titled "Governmental Activities". These activities, including regular and special education, transportation, administration, food services, athletic activities, and community services, are primarily financed with state and federal aid and property taxes.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds, rather than the District as a whole. Funds that do not meet the threshold to be classified as major funds are called "non-major" funds. Detailed financial information for non-major funds can be found in the combining and individual fund statements section.

Funds are accounting devices the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs.

Some funds are required by state law and by bond covenants. The District may establish other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes.

The District maintains the following kinds of funds:

Governmental Funds – The District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on 1) how cash and other financial assets that can be readily be converted to cash flow in and out, and 2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps to determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information (reconciliation schedules) immediately following the governmental funds statements that explain the relationship (or differences) between these two types of financial statement presentations.

Fiduciary Funds – The District is a trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to other organizations. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used only for their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. The District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and a Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. We exclude these activities from the government-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

The District maintains two types of fiduciary funds. The Agency fund which reports resources held by the District in a custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations and other governments. The Private Purpose Trust Fund accounts for assets where the principal is considered non-expendable and a portion of the earnings may be spent.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the Government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 10-38 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements, this report further presents Required Supplementary Information (RSI) that explains and supports the information presented in the financial statements.

Summary of Net Position

The following schedule summarizes the net position at fiscal year ended June 30:

	2019	2018
Assets		
Current Assets	\$ 1,694,442	\$ 1,360,915
Non Current Assets		
Capital Assets	7,997,024	7,815,992
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(4,714,807)	(4,553,812)
Total Non Current Assets	3,282,217	3,262,180
Total Assets	4,976,659	4,623,095
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,901,703	1,121,973
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	642,617	504,955
Non Current Liabilities	6,736,113	7,065,354
		, ,
Total Liabilities	7,378,730	7,570,309
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,967,460	1,249,545
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,084,717	3,093,618
Restricted for Debt Service	7,921	0
Restricted for Capital Projects	449,103	482,716
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(6,009,569)	(6,651,120)
Total Net Position	\$ (2,467,828)	\$ (3,074,786)
Total Net Position	φ (2,407,828)	φ (3,074,780)

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Analysis of Financial Position

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District's net position increased by \$606,958. A few of the more significant factors affecting net position during the year are discussed below:

1. Depreciation Expense

GASB 34 requires school districts to maintain a record of annual depreciation expense and the accumulation of depreciation expense over time. The net increase in accumulated depreciation expense is a reduction in net position.

Depreciation expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. In accordance with GAAP, depreciation expense is calculated based on the original cost of the asset less an estimated salvage value, where applicable. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, \$210,175 was recorded for depreciation expense.

2. Pension and Other Postemployment Benefits Expense

GASB 68 and 75 now require the District to account for its payments to the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System in a manner that has significant effect on the District's change in net position. Based on various factors, the District may report an increase or decrease in net position depending on whether the District's proportionate share of the net pension and net other postemployment benefit liabilities increases or decreases in any given year.

3. Capital Outlay Acquisitions

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, \$230,212 of expenditures were capitalized and recorded as assets of the District. These additions to the District's capital assets will be depreciated over time as explained above.

The net effect of the new capital assets and the current year's depreciation is an increase to net capital assets in the amount of \$20,037 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Change in Net Position

The following schedule summarizes the results of operations, on a district-wide basis, for the fiscal year ended June 30:

	2019	2018
General Revenues		
Property Taxes	\$ 2,737,200	\$ 2,601,247
Regional Enhancement Millage	193,087	0
Interest Earnings	4,593	4,500
State Sources	35,908	56,751
Other	13,943	11,727
Total General Revenues	2,984,731	2,674,225
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	160,331	185,413
Operating Grants	1,049,902	1,141,745
Total Program Revenues	1,210,233	1,327,158
Total Revenues	4,194,964	4,001,383
Expenses		
Instruction	1,838,965	2,193,208
Supporting Services	1,084,676	814,935
Athletic Activities	131,637	125,784
Food Service Activities	146,852	179,897
Community Activities	164,768	101,499
Capital Outlay	6,707	30,142
Interest on Long-Term Debt	4,226	2,895
Bond Issuance Costs	0	16,485
Unallocated Depreciation	210,175	209,529
Total Expenses	3,588,006	3,674,374
Change in Net Position	\$ 606,958	\$ 327,009

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

The financial performance of the District as a whole is also reflected in its governmental funds. The following table shows the change in total fund balances of each of the District's governmental funds:

Increase (Decrease)		
,822		
,741		
,481		
,926)		
,613)		
,505		
,		

In 2018-2019, the General Fund balance increased by \$287,822 due to an increase of revenues and flat expenditures. Major revenue increases include \$193,000 in the regional enhancement millage, an increase of \$51,000 in property taxes, and \$20,000 in Title IV federal revenues.

The Food Service Fund balance increased due to increases in student meals served. Revenue generated from increased participation totaled \$22,502.

The 2017 School Bus Bonds Debt Service Fund increased its fund balance due to current year tax revenue being greater than current year debt service payment requirements.

The Sinking Fund balance decrease is attributed to an increase in capital projects of \$52,653 as well debt service payments totaling \$12,608.

The 2017 Capital Project Fund balance decreased due to the purchase of a bus.

Analysis of Significant Revenues and Expenses

Significant revenues and expenditures are discussed in the segments below:

1. Property Taxes

The District levies 18 mills of property taxes for operations on non-homestead properties, less the mandatory reductions required by the Headlee Amendment, Article IX, Section 31. According to Michigan law, the taxable levy is based on the taxable valuation of properties. The annual taxable valuation increases are capped at the rate of the prior year's Consumer's Price Index increase or 5%, whichever is less. At the time property is sold, its taxable valuation is readjusted to the State Equalized Value, which in theory is half of the property's market value.

For the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the District levied \$2,576,314 in non-homestead property taxes for general operating purposes.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

2. Student Enrollment

The following schedule summarizes the blended student enrollment for the past five fiscal years:

	Blended
 Fiscal Year	Student FTE
 2018-2019	286
2017-2018	281
2016-2017	288
2015-2016	287
2014-2015	298

3. Operating Grants

The District funds a significant portion of its operations with categorical sources. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, federal, state, and other grants totaled \$1,049,902.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Uniform Budget Act of the State of Michigan requires that the local Board of Education approve the original budget for the upcoming fiscal year prior to its starting on July 1. Any amendments made to the operating budget must be approved by the Board prior to the close of the fiscal year on June 30.

The following schedule shows a comparison of the original general fund budget, the final amended general fund budget and actual totals from operations:

					RIANCE TH FINAL
				B	UDGET
	ORIGINAL	FINAL		(OVER
	BUDGET	BUDGET	ACTUAL	J)	JNDER)
		_			
<u>REVENUES</u>	\$ 3,789,178	\$ 3,874,759	\$ 3,800,364	\$	(74,395)
EXPENDITURES					
Instruction	\$ 2,326,747	\$ 2,153,576	\$ 1,992,570	\$	(161,006)
Supporting Services	1,266,724	1,453,272	1,355,204		(98,068)
Community Services	125,946	158,665	164,768		6,103
Total	\$ 3,719,417	\$ 3,765,513	\$ 3,512,542	\$	(252,971)

The difference between the original and final budgeted revenue and expenditure amounts were a result of budget amendments being made as it became clearer on the amounts the District would receive and expend. The difference between final budget compared to actual was minimal.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. By the end of the 2018-2019 fiscal year, the District had invested over \$8 million in a broad range of capital assets, including school buildings and facilities, school buses and other vehicles, and various types of equipment. Depreciation expense for the year amounted to \$210,175 bringing the accumulation to \$4.7 million as of June 30, 2019.

Major capital asset events during the fiscal year included the following:

- ❖ Building improvements at a cost of \$91,810
- ❖ Laptops at a cost of \$10,482
- ❖ Gym equipment at a cost of \$40,178
- School bus at a cost of \$87,742

Additional information regarding the District's capital assets can be found in the Notes to Financial Statements section.

Long-Term Obligations. At June 30, 2019, the District had total net pension liability, net other postemployment benefits liability, compensated absences, school bus bond payable, and an installment purchase agreement outstanding of \$6,801,113.

Factors Bearing on the District's Future

At the time that these financial statements were prepared and audited, the District was aware of the following factors that have had an impact on finances and could have a significant affect on the District's financial stability in the future:

- The District is out-of-formula and receives the majority of funding directly from the taxpayers through annual tax levies. There is a direct impact on taxable value changes on the district's financial condition. The 2019 levy indicates that taxable values are increasing and will help add operating purchasing power for the district in the coming school year.
- In May 2018, voters in the Charlevoix-Emmet ISD boundaries voted to approve a 10-year Regional Enhancement Millage. Central Lake Public School will receive a per pupil allocation from the ISD based on ISD-Wide millage dollars collected divided by total ISD-Wide student count figures. Based on current estimates this could be as much as \$696 per student during the 2019-2020 school year.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report, or need additional financial information, please contact Central Lake Public Schools, 8190 W. State Street, P.O. Box 128, Central Lake, Michigan 49622.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

<u>ASSETS</u>	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash	\$ 1,572,311
Taxes Receivable	2,972
Due from External Parties (Fiduciary Fund)	1,868
Due from Other Governments	104,078
Prepaid Expenses	5,904
Inventories	 7,309
Total Current Assets	 1,694,442
NON CURRENT ASSETS	
Capital Assets	7,997,024
Less Accumulated Depreciation	 (4,714,807)
Total Non Current Assets	 3,282,217
TOTAL ASSETS	 4,976,659
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions	1,664,294
Deferred Outflows Related to Other Postemployment Benefits	 237,409
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	 1,901,703
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	51,509
Salaries Payable	209,941
Accrued Expenses	130,650
Accrued Interest Payable	560
Unearned Revenue	184,957
Current Portion of Non Current Liabilities	 65,000
Total Current Liabilities	 642,617

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Compensated Absences	31,295
Net Pension Liability	5,278,159
Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability	1,294,159
Bonds Payable	160,000
Installment Purchase Agreement Payable	37,500
Less Current Portion of Non Current Liabilities	(65,000)
Total Non Current Liabilities	6,736,113
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7,378,730
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	1,415,868
Deferred Inflows Related to Other Postemployment Benefits	551,592
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,967,460
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,084,717
Restricted for Debt Service	7,921
Restricted for Capital Projects	449,103
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(6,009,569)
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICIT)	\$ (2,467,828)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	- EXPENSES	CHA	OGRAM RI RGES FOR RVICES	OP	NUES ERATING FRANTS	NET REV	ERNMENTAL CTIVITIES (EXPENSES) ENUES AND HANGE IN POSITION
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	Ern Ernses	<u> </u>	RVICES		HUILID	112	TODITION
Instruction	\$ 1,838,965	\$	2,160	\$	426,533	\$	(1,410,272)
Supporting Services	1,084,676	Ψ	26,500	Ψ	312,208	Ψ	(745,968)
Athletic Activities	131,637		26,137		4,142		(101,358)
Food Service Activities	146,852		72,417		146,799		72,364
Community Services	164,768		33,117		160,220		28,569
Capital Outlay	6,707		0		0		(6,707)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	4,226		0		0		(4,226)
Unallocated Depreciation	210,175		0		0		(210,175)
Chanceaced Depreciation	210,173		0				(210,173)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ 3,588,006	\$	160,331	\$	1,049,902		(2,377,773)
GENERAL REVENUES							
Property Taxes - General Purposes							2,576,314
Property Taxes - Debt Fund							42,427
Property Taxes - Sinking Fund							118,459
Regional Enhancement Millage							193,087
Interest Earnings							4,593
State Sources							35,908
Other							13,943
Total General Revenues							2,984,731
Change in Net Position							606,958
<u>NET POSITION</u> - Beginning of Year - (Deficit)							(3,074,786)
NET POSITION - End of Year (Deficit)						\$	(2,467,828)

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2019

ASSETS	GENERAL FUND	S	FUND FOOD SERVICE	2017	RVICE FUND SCHOOL BONDS	HOOL	CTS FUNDS	GO'	TOTAL VERNMENTAL FUNDS
Cash	\$ 1,067,534	\$	34,823	\$	8,263	\$ 0	\$ 461,691	\$	1,572,311
Taxes Receivable	2,144		0		218	0	610		2,972
Due from Other Funds	1,868		1,720		0	0	16,320		19,908
Due from Other Governments	97,017		7,061		0	0	0		104,078
Prepaid Expenditures	5,904		0		0	0	0		5,904
Inventories	0		7,309		0	 0	0		7,309
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,174,467	\$	50,913	\$	8,481	\$ 0	\$ 478,621	\$	1,712,482
<u>LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES</u> <u>LIABILITIES</u>									
Accounts Payable	\$ 16,508	\$	5,483	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 29,518	\$	51,509
Salaries Payable	209,941		0		0	0	0		209,941
Accrued Expenses	130,322		328		0	0	0		130,650
Due to Other Funds	18,040		0		0	0	0		18,040
Unearned Revenue	184,957		0		0	0	0		184,957
Total Liabilities	559,768		5,811		0	0	29,518		595,097
FUND BALANCES Nonspendable:									
Prepaid Expenditures	5,904		0		0	0	0		5,904
Inventories Restricted:	0		7,309		0	0	0		7,309
Food Service	0		37,793		0	0	0		37,793
Debt Service	0		0		8,481	0	0		8,481
Capital Projects	0		0		0,401	0	449,103		449,103
Assigned:	Ü		· ·		O	O	447,103		777,103
Subsequent Year Budget Shortfall	97,544		0		0	0	0		97,544
Green Revolving Fund	5,389		0		0	0	0		5,389
Unassigned	505,862		0		0	0	0		505,862
Total Fund Balances	614,699		45,102		8,481	0	449,103		1,117,385
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 1,174,467	\$	50,913	\$	8,481	\$ 0	\$ 478,621	\$	1,712,482

$\frac{\text{RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE}{\text{STATEMENT OF NET POSITION}}$

JUNE 30, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 1,117,385
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 Accumulated depreciation is	\$7,997,024 (4,714,807)	3,282,217
Accrued interest is not included as a liability in governmental funds, it is recorded when paid.		(560)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds.		
Compensated Absences		(31,295)
Net Pension Liability		(5,278,159)
Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability		(1,294,159)
Bonds Payable		(160,000)
Installment Purchase Agreement Payable		(37,500)
Deferred outflows and (inflows) of resources related to pensions and other postemployment benefits are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not		
revenues and expenses.		
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Related to Pensions		1,664,294
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Related to Pensions		(1,415,868)
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Related to OPEB		237,409
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Related to OPEB		(551,592)
NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	:	\$ (2,467,828)

$\frac{\text{STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES}}{\text{GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS}}$

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

			PECIAL	DEI							
			EVENUE	SERV		CAD	TAL DDO	гст	a EINDa		TOTAL
			FUND	FUN			TAL PROJ	IECT	S FUNDS		TOTAL
	GENERAL		FOOD	2017 SC		2017	SCHOOL			GOV	/ERNMENTAL
	FUND	Sl	ERVICE	BUS BO	ONDS		BUS	S	INKING		FUNDS
REVENUES											
Local Sources	\$ 2,885,330	\$	72,468	\$	42,448	\$	88	\$	119,490	\$	3,119,824
State Sources	383,142		8,051		0		0		0		391,193
Federal Sources	114,893		138,969		0		0		0		253,862
Other Transactions	416,999		0		0		0		0		416,999
Total Revenues	3,800,364		219,488		42,448		88		119,490		4,181,878
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>											
Instruction											
Basic Programs	1,540,289		0		0		0		0		1,540,289
Added Needs	326,654		0		0		0		0		326,654
Career and Technical Education	125,627		0		0		0		0		125,627
Supporting Services	,										,
Pupil	100,092		0		0		0		0		100,092
Instructional Staff	61,250		0		0		0		0		61,250
General Administration	260,067		0		0		0		1,800		261,867
School Administration	86,870		0		0		0		0		86,870
Business	66,089		0		0		0		0		66,089
Operation and Maintenance	425,494		0		0		0		0		425,494
Pupil Transportation Services	133,250		0		0		85,491		0		218,741
Central	75,989		0		0		05,471		0		75,989
Athletics	146,103		0		0		0		0		146,103
Food Service Activities	0		192,747		0		0		0		192,747
Community Services	164,768		0		0		0		0		164,768
									*		
Capital Outlay Debt Service	0		0		0		0		138,695		138,695
	0		0		20.000		0		10.500		12.500
Principal	0		0		30,000		0		12,500		42,500
Interest and Fees	0		0		3,990		500		108		4,598
Total Expenditures	3,512,542		192,747		33,990		85,991		153,103		3,978,373
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues											
Over Expenditures	287,822		26,741		8,458		(85,903))	(33,613)		203,505
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)											
Transfers In	0		0		23		0		0		23
Transfers (Out)	0		0		0		(23))	0		(23)
Transfers (Suc)							(20)				(20)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	0		0		23		(23))	0		0
Net Change in Fund Balance	287,822		26,741		8,481		(85,926))	(33,613)		203,505
<u>FUND BALANCES</u> - Beginning of Year	326,877		18,361		0		85,926		482,716		913,880
FUND BALANCES - End of Year	\$ 614,699	\$	45,102	\$	8,481	\$	0	\$	449,103	\$	1,117,385

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net Change in Fund Balances Total Governmental Funds	\$ 203,505
Amounts reported for governmental 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.	
Depreciation Expense Capital Outlay	(210,175) 230,212
Accrued interest on bonds is recorded in the Statement of Activities when incurred; it is not recorded in governmental funds.	
Accrued Interest Payable - Beginning of Year Accrued Interest Payable - End of Year	932 (560)
Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in the governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transaction that are not normally paid with expendable available financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, which is presented on the accrual basis of accounting, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available.	
Payments on Bonds Payments on Installment Purchase Agreement Payments on Capital Lease	30,000 12,500 14,488
Employees Compensated Absences are reported on the accrual method in the Statement of Activities, and recorded as an expenditure when financial resources are used in the governmental funds:	
Compensated Absences - Beginning of Year Compensated Absences - End of Year	31,475 (31,295)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.	
Change in Pension Related Items Change in Other Postemployment Benefits Related Items	210,409 102,381
Restricted revenue reported in the governmental funds that is deferred to offset the deferred outflows related to section 147c pension and other postemployment benefit contributions subsequent to the measurement date.	
Change in State Aid Funding for Pension	13,086
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$ 606,958

$\frac{\text{STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION}}{\text{FIDUCIARY FUNDS}}$

JUNE 30, 2019

	PF	RIVATE		
	PU	JRPOSE		
	Л	TRUST	A	GENCY
]	FUND	F	UNDS
<u>ASSETS</u>				
Cash	\$	13,496	\$	95,178
LIABILITIES				
Due to Groups and Organizations		0		83,310
Accounts Payable		0		10,000
Due to Other Funds		0		1,868
TOTAL LIABILITIES		0		95,178
NET POSITION				
Restricted for Trust Activities	\$	13,496	\$	0

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2019

	PUR Tr	VATE RPOSE RUST UND
<u>ADDITIONS</u>		
Earnings on Investments and Deposits	\$	27
DEDUCTIONS Substance Education		0
Change in Net Position		27
NET POSITION - Beginning of Year		13,469
NET POSITION - End of Year	\$	13,496

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the Central Lake Public Schools have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

Central Lake Public Schools ("the District") is located in Antrim County with its administrative offices located in Central Lake, Michigan. The District is governed by the Central Lake Public Schools Board of Education ("the Board"), which has responsibility and control over all activities related to public school education within the District. The District provides services to its 286 students in elementary, middle school, high school, special education instruction, guidance, health, transportation, food service and athletics. The District receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with all of the requirements of these funding source entities. However, the District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity as defined by the generally accepted accounting principles. Board members are elected by the public and have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and the primary accountability for fiscal matters.

B. Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report the information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, the *primary government* is reported separately from certain legally separate *component units* for which the primary government is financially accountable. The District does not have any business-type activities or component units.

C. Basis of Presentation – Government-Wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from the governmental funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

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

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds, including its fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and fiduciary – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The Food Service Fund accounts for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for food service.

The Sinking Capital Projects Fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities.

The 2017 School Bus Capital Projects Fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition of school buses.

The 2017 School Bus Bonds Debt Service Fund accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of government funds.

Additionally, the District reports the following fund type:

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

The District reports the following fiduciary funds:

The *Private Purpose Trust Funds* are accounted for in essentially the same manner as the governmental fund types, using the same measurement focus and basis of accounting. The principal is considered non-expendable and a portion of the interest may be spent.

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

During the course of operations the government 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, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column.

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The 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 timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. 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 government considers revenues to be available if they are 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 obligations and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes, 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. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue resource (within 60 days of year-end). Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The private-purpose trust funds are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. The agency fund has no measurement focus but utilizes the *accrual basis of accounting* for reporting its assets and liabilities.

F. Budgetary Information

1. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general and special revenue funds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

Appropriations in all budgeted funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year even if they have related encumbrances. Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting - under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation - is utilized in the governmental funds. While all appropriations and encumbrances lapse at year-end, valid outstanding encumbrances (those for which performance under the executory contract is expected in the next year) are re-appropriated and become part of the subsequent year's budget pursuant to state regulations.

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

- a) In June, the superintendent submits to the school board a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing on July 1.
- b) A public hearing is conducted during June to obtain taxpayer comments.
- c) Prior to July 1, the budget is legally adopted by the School Board resolution pursuant to the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act. 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 financial 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.
- d) The superintendent is charged with general supervision of the budgets and shall hold the department heads responsible for performance of their responsibilities.
- e) For purposes of meeting emergency needs of the District, transfer of appropriations may be made by the authorization of the superintendent. Such transfers of appropriations must be approved by the Board of Education at its next regularly scheduled meeting.
- f) During the year the budgets are monitored and amendments to the budget resolution are made when it is deemed necessary.
- g) Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted on June 19, 2018, or as amended by the School Board of Education throughout the year.

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

	APPRO	APPROPRIATIONS		PENDITURES
General Fund				_
Community Services	\$	158,665	\$	164,768

These overages were funded by available fund balance and greater than anticipated revenues.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

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

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments. The District considers all highly liquid investments (including certificates of deposit) to be cash equivalents.

2. Investments

Investments – Certain investments are valued at fair value as determined by quoted market prices, or by estimated fair values when quoted market prices are not available. Standards also provide that certain investments are valued at cost (or amortized cost) when they are of a short-term duration and the rate of return is fixed, and the District intends to hold the investment until maturity.

State statutes authorize the District 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 bank, savings and loan association, or credit union, which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Savings, and Loan Insurance Corporation, or National Credit Union Administration, respectively; in commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the three highest classifications established by not less than two standard rating services and which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase. The District is also authorized to invest in U.S. District or federal agency obligation repurchase agreements, banker's acceptances of U.S. banks, and mutual funds composed of investments as outlined above.

Investments in the U.S. Treasury securities and those other securities completely guaranteed by the Treasury as to payment of principal and interest may be purchased in any dollar amount or up to 100 percent of the available reserves.

All investments must mature or be redeemable within two years of the date of purchase. The District's deposits and investments are held separately by several of the District's funds.

3. Inventory and Prepaid Items

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out method. Inventories in the special revenue funds consisting of expendable supplies held for consumption, are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid expenditures.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column in the District-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

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.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Capital assets of the District are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Building and Additions	25-50
Furniture, Equipment and Textbooks	5-20
Land Improvements	40

5. Compensated Absences

District policy permits certain employees to accumulate earned but unused sick pay benefits which are paid when the employee separates from service with the District. A liability is recorded in the statement of net position for such amounts.

6. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue arises when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the government has a legal claim to the resources, revenues is recognized. The District has unearned revenue in the General Fund that is related to state and local grants/donations, with restrictions on how they can be spent, being received but as of the year-end have not been spent.

7. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method which approximates the effective interest method over the term of the related obligations.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuance are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial 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 District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. They are pension and other postemployment benefits related items in the

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

government-wide *Statement of Net Position*. A deferred outflow is recognized for pension and other postemployment benefit related items. These amounts are expenses in the plan year in which they apply. Details can be found in footnotes 3.E. and 3.F.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. The 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 District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. They are future resources yet to be recognized in relation to the pension and other postemployment benefit actuarial calculation. These future resources arise from differences in the estimates used by the actuary to calculate the pension and other postemployment benefit liability and the actual results. Details can be found in footnotes 3.E. and 3.F.

9. Defined Benefit Plans

For purposes of measuring the net pension and other postemployment benefit liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and other postemployment benefits, and pension and other postemployment benefits expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (MPSERS) and additions to/deductions from MPSERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by MPSERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

10. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the District 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 District's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

11. Fund Balance Flow Assumption

Sometimes the District 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 District'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 is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

12. 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 District itself can establish limitations on the use

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

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 District's highest level of decision-making authority. The governing board is the highest level of decision-making authority for the government that can, by adoption of a resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the resolution remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another resolution) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The board 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.

13. Use of Estimates

The process of preparing basic 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 expenditures. 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.

H. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

1. State Revenue

The State of Michigan utilizes a foundation grant approach which provides for a specific annual amount of revenue per pupil based on a statewide formula. The local portion of the foundation is funded primarily by non-homestead property taxes. Since the District's property tax collections exceed the state's formula, the foundation grant approach does not apply to the District. Instead, the District uses it's locally collected property taxes to fund the District.

The District 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, which are not expended by the close of the fiscal year are recorded as unearned revenue. Other categorical funding is recognized when the appropriation is received.

2. Program Revenues

Amounts reported as program revenue 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)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, state foundation aid, certain revenue from the intermediate school district and other unrestricted items are not included as program revenue but instead as *general revenues*.

3. Property Taxes

Property taxes levied by the District are collected by various municipalities and periodically remitted to the District. Property taxes are assessed as of January 1, and due July 1. The levy becomes delinquent as of February 14 for all taxpayers. After these dates, unpaid taxes are subject to penalties and interest.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District levied the following amounts per \$1,000 of taxable valuation:

Fund	Mills
General Fund - Non-Principle Residence Exemption (PRE)	17.7953
General Fund - Commercial Personal Property	5.7953
2017 School Bus Bonds Debt Service Fund - PRE, Non-PRE,	
Commercial Personal Property	0.1600
Sinking Capital Projects Fund - PRE, Non-PRE, Commercial Personal Property	0.4466

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Violations of Legal or Contractual Provisions

Note 1.F.2, on the Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations, describes a budgetary violation that occurred for the year ended June 30, 2019.

NOTE 3 - DETAILED NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS

A. Deposits and Investments

Custodial credit risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2019, the District's bank balance was \$1,697,425 and \$1,439,162 of that amount was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized. The risk is spread amongst the District's funds. Although the District's investment policy does not directly address custodial credit risk, it typically limits its exposure by purchasing insured or registered investments or by controlling who holds the deposits.

Interest rate risk. In accordance with its investment policy, the District will minimize interest rate risk, which is the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in market interest rates by structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities in the open market; and, investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, liquid asset funds, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools and limiting the average maturity in accordance with the District's cash requirements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

Credit risk. State law limits investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds to a prime or better rating issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSOs).

Concentration of credit risk. The District will minimize concentration of credit risk, which is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the District's investment in a single issuer, by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized.

Foreign currency risk. The District is not authorized to invest in investments which have this type of risk; therefore, it is not addressed in the investment policy.

Custodial credit risk – investments. For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the government will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Although the District's investment policy does not directly address custodial credit risk, it typically limits its exposure by purchasing insured or registered investments or by controlling who holds the investments.

Fair Market Value Disclosure - The District is required to disclose amounts within a framework established for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical securities.

Level 2: Prices determined using other significant observable inputs. Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing a security and are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. These may include quoted prices from similar activities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, and others. Debt securities are valued in accordance with evaluated bid price supplied by the pricing service and generally categorized as Level 2 in the hierarchy. Securities that are categorized as Level 2 in the hierarchy include, but are not limited to, repurchase agreements, U.S. government agency securities, corporate securities, and commercial paper.

Level 3: Prices determined using significant unobservable inputs. In situations where quoted prices or observable inputs are unavailable or deemed less relevant (for example, when there is little or no market activity for an investment at the end of the period), unobservable inputs may be used. Unobservable inputs reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the factors market participants would use in pricing the security and would be based on the best information available under the circumstances.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. There are two types of valuation techniques most commonly used and vary depending on the level of investment. These two techniques are the market approach and income approach. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by the market transactions involving identical or similar assets and liabilities. The income approach discounts future amounts to a single current amount and the discount rate used in the process should reflect current market expectations about risks associated with those future cash flows.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

The District does not have any investments subject to the fair value measurement.

The carrying amount of deposits and investments is as follows:

	Total
Deposits – including Fiduciary Funds of \$108,674	\$ 1,680,985

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

	Total	
Cash - Fiduciary Funds	\$ 108,674	4
Cash - District-Wide		
Cash	1,572,31	1
	\$ 1,680,983	5_

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year-end for the government's individual major funds are as follows:

]	Food	20	17 School				
	(General	S	ervice	Bus	Bonds Debt	Si	nking	7	Γotal
Receivables										
Taxes	\$	2,144	\$	0	\$	218	\$	610	\$	2,972
Due from Other Governments		97,017		7,061		0		0	1	04,078
Total Receivables	\$	99,161	\$	7,061	\$	218	\$	610	\$ 1	07,050

Amounts due from other governments include amounts due from federal, state, and local sources for various projects and programs.

Because of the District's favorable collection experience, no allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded.

Governmental funds report unavailable revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also report unearned revenue in connection with resources that have been received, but not year earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of unavailable and unearned revenue reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

	Unavaila	ble	Unearned		
Grant Receipts Received, But Not Yet Utilized	\$	0	\$	184,957	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

C. Capital Assets

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

		Balance						Balance
	_Ju	ıly 1, 2018	Α	Additions	D	eletions	Ju	ne 30, 2019
Capital Assets:								_
Land and Improvements	\$	76,860	\$	0	\$	0	\$	76,860
Buildings and Additions		6,286,365		91,810		0		6,378,175
Furniture and Equipment		922,479		50,660		0		973,139
Vehicles		530,288		87,742		49,180		568,850
Subtotal		7,815,992		230,212		49,180		7,997,024
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:								
Land and Improvements		26,507		2,335		0		28,842
Buildings and Additions		3,402,249		152,839		0		3,555,088
Furniture and Equipment		723,351		34,843		0		758,194
Vehicles		401,705		20,158		49,180		372,683
Total Accumulated Depreciation		4,553,812		210,175		49,180		4,714,807
Net Capital Assets	\$	3,262,180	\$	20,037	\$	0	\$	3,282,217

Depreciation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 amounted to \$210,175. The District determined that it was impractical to allocate depreciation to the various governmental activities as the assets serve multiple functions.

D. Retirement and Postemployment Benefits

<u>Plan Description</u> – The Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (System or MPSERS) is a cost-sharing, multiple employer, state-wide, defined benefit public employee retirement plan governed by the State of Michigan (State) originally created under Public Act 136 of 1945, recodified and currently operating under the provisions of Public Act 300 of 1980, as amended. Section 25 of this act establishes the board's authority to promulgate or amend the provisions of the System. MPSERS issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that can be obtained at www://Michigan.gov/mpsers-cafr.

The System's pension plan was established by the State to provide retirement, survivor and disability benefits to public school employees. In addition, the System's health plan provides all retirees with the option of receiving health, prescription drug, dental and vision coverage under the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement Act.

The System is administered by the Office of Retirement Services (ORS) within the Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget. The Department Director appoints the Office Director, with whom the

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

general oversight of the System resides. The State Treasurer serves as the investment officer and custodian of the System.

Benefit Provisions - Overall

Introduction

Participants are enrolled in one of multiple plans based on date of hire and certain voluntary elections. A summary of the plans offered by MPSERS is as follows:

<u>Plan Name</u>	<u>Plan Type</u>	Plan Status
Basic	Defined Benefit	Closed
Member Investment Plan (MIP)	Defined Benefit	Closed
Pension Plus	Hybrid	Closed
Pension Plus 2	Hybrid	Open
Defined Contribution	Defined Contribution	Open

Benefits Provided - Pension

Benefit provisions of the defined benefit pension plan are established by State statute, which may be amended. Public Act 300 of 1980, as amended, establishes eligibility and benefit provisions for the defined benefit (DB) pension plan. Retirement benefits for DB plan members are determined by final average compensation and years of service. DB members are eligible to receive a monthly benefit when they meet certain age and service requirements. The System also provides disability and survivor benefits to DB plan members.

Prior to pension reform of 2010 there were two plans commonly referred to as Basic and Member Investment Plan (MIP). Basic plan member's contributions range from 0% to 4%. On January 1, 1987, the Member Investment Plan (MIP) was enacted. MIP members enrolled prior to January 1, 1990 contribute at a permanently fixed rate of 3.9% of gross wages. Members first hired January 1, 1990 or later, including Pension Plus plan members, contribute at various graduated permanently fixed contribution rates from 3.0% to 7.0%.

Pension Reform 2010

On May 19, 2010, the Governor signed Public Act 75 of 2010 into law. As a result, any member of the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (MPSERS) who became a member of MPSERS after June 30, 2010 is a Pension Plus member. Pension Plus is a hybrid plan that contains a pension component with an employee contribution (graded, up to 6.4% of salary) and a flexible and transferable defined contribution (DC) tax-deferred investment account that earns an employer match of 50% (up to 1% of salary) on employee contributions. Retirement benefits for Pension Plus members are determined by final average compensation and years of service. Disability and survivor benefits are available to Pension Plus members.

Pension Reform 2012

On September 4, 2012, the Governor signed Public Act 300 of 2012 into law. The legislation grants all active members who first became a member before July 1, 2010 and who earned service credit in the 12 months

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

ending September 3, 2012, or were on an approved professional services or military leave of absence on September 3, 2012, a voluntary election regarding their pension. Any changes to a member's pension are effective as of the member's *transition date*, which is defined as the first day of the pay period that begins on or after February 1, 2013.

Under the reform, members voluntarily chose to increase, maintain, or stop their contributions to the pension fund.

An amount determined by the member's election of Option 1, 2, 3, or 4 described below.

<u>Option 1</u> – Members voluntarily elected to increase their contributions to the pension fund as noted below and retain the 1.5% pension factor in their pension formula. The increased contribution would begin as of their transition date and continue until terminate public school employment.

- Basic plan members: 4% contribution
- Member Investment Plan (MIP)-Fixed, MIP-Graded, and MIP-Plus members: a flat 7% contribution

Option 2 – Members voluntarily elected to increase their contribution to the pension fund as stated in Option 1 and retain the 1.5% pension factor in their pension formula. The increased contribution would begin as of their transition date and continue until they reach 30 years of service. If and when they reach 30 years of service, their contribution rates will return to the previous level in place as of the day before their transition date (0% for Basic plan members, 3.9% for MIP-Fixed, up to 4.3% for MIP-Graded, or up to 6.4% for MIP-Plus). The pension formula for any service their after would include a 1.25% pension factor.

Option 3 – Members voluntarily elected not to increase their contribution to the pension fund and maintain their current level of contribution to the pension fund. The pension formula for their years of service as of the day before their transition date will include a 1.5% pension factor. The pension formula for any service thereafter will include a 1.25% pension factor.

Option 4 – Members voluntarily elected to no longer contribute to the pension fund and therefore are switched to the Defined Contribution plan for future service as of their transition date. As a DC participant they receive a 4% employer contribution to the tax-deferred 401(k) account and can choose to contribute up to the maximum amounts permitted by the IRS to a 457 account. They vest in employer contributions and related earnings in their 401(k) account based on the following schedule: 50% at 2 years, 75% at 3 years, and 100% at 4 years of service. They are 100% vested in any personal contributions and related earnings in their 457 accounts. Upon retirement, if they meet age and service requirements (including their total years of service), they would also receive a pension (calculated based on years of service and final average compensation as of the day before their transition date and a 1.5% pension factor).

Members who did not make an election before the deadline defaulted to Option 3 as described above. Deferred or nonvested public school employees on September 3, 2012, who return to public school employment on or after September 4, 2012, will be considered as if they had elected Option 3 above. Returning members who made the retirement plan election will retain whichever option they chose.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

Employees who first work on or after September 4, 2012 choose between two retirement plans: the Pension Plus Plan and the Defined Contribution Plan that provides a 50% employer match up to 3% of salary on employee contributions.

<u>Final Average Compensation (FAC)</u> – Average of highest 60 consecutive months for Basic Plan members and Pension Plus members (36 months for MIP members). FAC is calculated as of the last day worked unless the member elected option 4, in which case the FAC is calculated at the transition date.

Pension Reform of 2017

On July 13, 2017, the Governor signed Public Act 92 of 2017 into law. The legislation closes the current hybrid plan (Pension Plus) to newly hired employees as of February 1, 2018 and creates a new optional revised hybrid plan with similar plan benefit calculations but containing a 50/50 cost share between the employee and the employer, including the cost of future unfunded liabilities. The assumed rate of return on the new hybrid plan is 6%. Further, the law provides that, under certain conditions, the new hybrid plan would close to new employees if the actuarial funded ratio falls below 85% for two consecutive years. The law includes other provisions to the retirement eligibility age, plan assumptions, and unfunded liability payment methods.

Benefits Provided – Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB)

Benefit provisions of the postemployment healthcare plan are established by State statute, which may be amended. Public Act 300 of 1980, as amended, establishes eligibility and benefit provisions. Retirees have the option of health coverage. Beginning fiscal year 2013, it is funded on a prefunded basis. The System has contracted to provide the comprehensive group medical, hearing, dental and vision coverage for retirees and beneficiaries. A subsidized portion of the premium is paid by the System with the balance deducted from the monthly pension of each retiree healthcare recipient. For members who first worked before July 1, 2008, (Basic, MIP-Fixed, and MIP-Graded plan members), the subsidy is the maximum allowed by statute. To limit future liabilities of Other Postemployment Benefits, members who first worked on or after July 1, 2008, (MIP-Plus, plan members), have a graded premium subsidy based on career length where they accrue credit towards their insurance premiums in retirement, not to exceed the maximum allowable by statute. Public Act 300 of 2012 sets the maximum subsidy at 80% beginning January 1, 2013; 90% for those Medicare eligible and enrolled in the insurances as of that date.

Retiree Healthcare Reform of 2012

Public Act 300 of 2012 granted all active members of the Michigan Public School Employees Retirement System, who earned service credit in the 12 months ending September 3, 2012 or were on an approved professional services or military leave of absence on September 3, 2012, a voluntary election regarding their retirement healthcare. Any changes to a member's healthcare benefit are effective as of the member's *transition date*, which is defined as the first day of the pay period that begins on or after February 1, 2013.

Under Public Act 300 of 2012, members were given the choice between continuing the 3% contribution to retiree healthcare and keeping the premium subsidy benefit described above, or choosing not to pay the 3% contribution and instead opting out of the subsidy benefit and becoming a participant in the Personal Healthcare Fund (PHF), a portable, tax-deferred fund that can be used to pay healthcare expenses in retirement. Participants in the PHF are automatically enrolled in a 2% employee contribution into their 457

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

account as of their transition date, earning them a 2% employer match into a 401(k) account. Members who selected this option stop paying the 3% contribution to retiree healthcare as of the day before their transition date, and their prior contributions will be deposited into their 401(k) accounts.

Regular Retirement (no reduction factor for age)

<u>Eligibility</u> – A basic plan member may retire at age 55 with 30 years credited service; or age 60 with 10 years credited service. For Member Investment Plan (MIP) members, age 46 with 30 years credited service; or age 60 with 10 years credited service; or age 60 with 5 years of credited service provided member worked through 60th birthday and has credited service in each of the last 5 years. For Pension Plus Plan (PPP) members, age 60 with 10 years of credited service.

<u>Annual Amount</u> – The annual pension is paid monthly for the lifetime of a retiree. The calculation of a member's pension is determined by their pension election under PA 300 of 2012.

Member Contributions

Depending on the plan selected, member contributions range from 0% to 7% for pension and 0% to 3% for other postemployment benefits. Plan members electing the defined contribution plan are not required to make additional contributions.

Employer Contributions

Employers are required by Public Act 300 of 1980, as amended, to contribute amounts necessary to finance the coverage of members and retiree other post-employment benefits (OPEB). Contribution provisions are specified by State statute and may be amended only by action of the State Legislature.

Employer contributions to the System are determined on an actuarial basis using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Under this method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over the service of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. The portion of this cost allocated to the current valuation year is called the normal cost. The remainder is called the actuarial accrued liability. Normal cost is funded on a current basis.

For retirement and OPEB benefits, the unfunded (overfunded) actuarial accrued liability as of September 30, 2017 valuation will be amortized over a 21-year period beginning October 1, 2017 and ending September 30, 2038.

School districts' contributions are determined based on employee elections. There are several different benefit options included in the plan available to employees based on date of hire. Contribution rates are adjusted annually by the ORS. The range of rates is as follows:

		Other
		Postemployment
	Pension	Benefit
October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018	13.54% - 19.74%	7.42% - 7.67%
October 1, 2018 - September 30, 2019	13.39% - 19.59%	7.57% - 7.93%

Othor

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

The District's pension contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019 were equal to the required contribution total. Pension contributions were approximately \$438,189, with \$432,012 specifically for the Defined Benefit Plan..

The District's OPEB contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019 were equal to the required contribution total. OPEB benefits were approximately \$114,085, with \$107,583 specifically for the Defined Benefit Plan.

These amounts for both pension and OPEB, include contributions funded from state revenue Section 147c restricted to fund MPSERS Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) Stabilization Rate (100% for pension and 0% for OPEB).

E. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

Pension Liabilities

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$5,278,159 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of September 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation date of September 30, 2017 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of its long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating reporting units, actuarially determined. At September 30, 2018 and 2017, the District's proportion was 0.01755769% and 0.01963338%.

MPSERS (Plan) Non-university Employers Net Pension Liability

	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017		
Total Pension Liability Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 79,863,694,444 49,801,889,205	\$ 72,407,218,688 46,492,967,573		
Net Pension Liability	\$ 30,061,805,239	\$ 25,914,251,115		
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability	62.36%	64.21%		
Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	352.81%	309.13%		

Pension Expense and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized total pension expense of \$221,603.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	rred Outflows Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 24,492	\$	38,355
Changes of assumptions	1,222,417		0
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	0		360,892
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	9,374		836,555
District section 147c revenue related to pension contributions subsequent to the measurement date	0		180,066
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	408,011		0_
Total	\$ 1,664,294	\$	1,415,868

\$408,011 reported as deferred outflows of resources and \$180,066 reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a net reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources (+) and deferred inflows of resources (-) related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended September 30,	 Amount
2019	\$ (10,907)
2020	10,936
2021	8,271
2022	 12,181
	\$ 20,481

F. OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

OPEB Liabilities

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$1,294,159 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of September 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation date of September 30, 2017 and rolled-forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures. The District's proportion of the net OPEB

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

liability was based on a projection of its long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating reporting units, actuarially determined. At September 30, 2018 and 2017, the District's proportion was 0.01628088% and 0.01974526%.

MPSERS (Plan) Non-University Employers Net OPEB Liability

	Sej	otember 30, 2018	September 30, 2017		
Total OPEB Liability Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$	13,932,170,264 5,983,218,473	\$	13,920,945,991 5,065,474,948	
Net OPEB Liability	\$	7,948,951,791	\$	8,855,471,043	
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability		42.95%		36.39%	
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		93.29%		105.64%	

OPEB Expense and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized total OPEB expense of \$5,202.

At June 30, 2019 the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	red Outflows Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 0	\$	240,876	
Changes of assumptions	137,052		0	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	0		49,738	
Changes in proportion and differences between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,292		260,978	
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	 97,065		0	
Total	\$ 237,409	\$	551,592	

\$97,065 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from District employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

in the subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources (+) and deferred inflows of resources (-) related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended September 30,	 Amount		
2019	\$ (93,687)		
2020	(93,687)		
2021	(93,687)		
2022	(84,037)		
2023	 (46,150)		
	\$ (411,248)		

G. Actuarial Valuations and Assumptions of the Pension Plan and OPEB Plans

Investment rate of return for Pension - 7.05% a year, compounded annually net of investment and administrative expenses for the Non-Hybrid groups and 7.0% a year, compounded annually net of investment and administrative expenses for the Hybrid group (Pension Plus Plan).

Investment rate of return for OPEB - 7.15% a year, compounded annually net of investment and administrative expenses.

Salary increases - The rate of pay increase used for individual members is 2.75%.

Inflation - 3.0%

Mortality assumptions -

Retirees: RP-2014 Male and Female Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables scaled by 82% for males and 78% for females and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006.

Active: RP-2014 Male and Female Employee Annuitant Mortality Tables scaled 100% and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006.

Disabled Retirees: RP-2014 Male and Female Disabled Annuitant Mortality Tables scaled 100% and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006.

Experience study - The annual actuarial valuation report of the System used for these statements is dated September 30, 2017. Assumption changes as a result of an experience study for the periods 2012 through 2017 have been adopted by the System for use in the determination of the total pension and OPEB liability beginning with the September 30, 2017 valuation.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension and other postemployment benefit plan investments - The pension rate was 7.05% (7% Pension Plus Plan), and the other postemployment benefit rate was 7.15%, net of investment and administrative expenses was determined using a building block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Cost of Living Pension Adjustments - 3.0% annual non-compounded for MIP members.

Healthcare cost trend rate for other postemployment benefit - 7.5% for year one and graded to 3.0% to year twelve.

Additional assumptions for other postemployment benefit only - Applies to individuals hired before September 4, 2012:

Opt Out Assumption - 21% of eligible participants hired before July 1, 2008 and 30% of those hired after June 30, 2008 are assumed to opt out of the retiree health plan.

Survivor Coverage - 80% of male retirees and 67% of female retirees are assumed to have coverage continuing after the retiree's death.

Coverage Election at Retirement - 75% of male and 60% of female future retirees are assumed to elect coverage for 1 or more dependents.

The target asset allocation at September 30, 2018 and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

	Target	Long-Term Expected
Investment Category	Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity Pools	28.00%	5.60%
Alternative Investment Pools	18.00%	8.70%
International Equity	16.00%	7.20%
Fixed Income Pools	10.50%	-0.10%
Real Estate & Infrastructure Pools	10.00%	4.20%
Absolute Return Pools	15.50%	5.00%
Short-Term Investment Pools	2.00%	-0.90%
	100%	

^{*}Long-term rate of return are net of administrative expenses and 2.3% inflation.

Pension Discount Rate

A discount rate of 7.05% was used to measure the total pension liability (7.0% for the Pension Plus Plan and 6.00% for the Pension Plus 2 Plan). This discount rate was based on the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.05% (7.0% for the Pension Plus Plan and 6.00% for the Pension Plus 2 Plan). The projection of cash flows used to determine this discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from school districts will made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

OPEB Discount Rate

The discount rate of 7.15% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. This discount rate was based on the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that school districts contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was project to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.05% (7.0% for the Pension Plus Plan and 6.00% for the Pension Plus 2 Plan), as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate:

1% Decrease		Discount Rate	1% Increase			
\$	6,929,815	\$ 5,278,159	\$	3,905,901		

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Reporting Unit's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.15%, as well as what the Reporting Unit's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate:

1% Decrease		Discount Rate	1% Increase			
\$	1,553,612	\$ 1,294,159	\$	1,075,928		

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the Reporting Unit's proportionate share of the net other postemployment benefit liability calculated using the healthcare cost trend rate of 7.5% (decreasing to 3.0%), as well as what the Reporting Unit's proportionate share of the net other postemployment benefit liability would be if it were

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate:

Healthcare Cost								
 1% Decrease		Trend Rates		1% Increase				
 _								
\$ 1,064,432	\$	1,294,159	\$	1,557,704				

H. Pension and OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension and OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Michigan Public School Employees Retirement System 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

I. Payables to the Pension and OPEB Plan

As of June 30, 2019, the District is current on all required pension and other postemployment benefit plan payments. As of June 30, 2019, the District reported payables in the amount of \$87,546 to the pension and OPEB plan. These amounts represent current payments for June paid in July, accruals for summer pay primarily for teachers, and the contributions due funded from state revenue Section 147c restricted to fund the MPSERS Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL).

J. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions, employee injuries (workers' compensation) as well as medical benefits provided to employees

The District participates in a distinct pool of educational institutions within the State of Michigan for various risks of loss, including general liability, property and casualty, employee health and accident insurance, and workers' disability compensation. The pool is considered a public entity risk pools. The District pays annual premiums to each pool for the respective insurance coverage. In the event a pool's total claims and expenses for a policy year exceed the total normal annual premiums for said years, all members of the specific pool's policy year may be subject to special assessment to make up the deficiency. The District has not been informed of any special assessments being required.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

K. Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of the general long-term obligation transactions for the District for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	OBL	ENERAL IGATION ONDS	NOTES FROM DIRECT BORROWINGS AND DIRECT PLACEMENTS		ENSATED ENCES		NET OPEB LIABILITY		NET PENSION IABILITY	TOTAL
Balance:		ONDS	TEACLNENTS	ADS	LITCLS		LIADILIT		IADILII I	TOTAL
July 1, 2018	\$	190,000	\$ 64,488	\$	31,475	\$	1,748,536	\$	5,087,843	\$ 7,122,342
Increase in Debt		0	0		0		0		668,416	668,416
Decrease in Debt		(30,000)	(26,988)		(180)		(454,377)		(478,100)	(989,645)
Balance:										
June 30, 2019		160,000	37,500		31,295		1,294,159		5,278,159	6,801,113
Less:		(40,000)	(25,000)		0		0		0	(65,000)
Current Portion		(40,000)	(25,000)		0		0		0	(65,000)
Total Due										
After One Year	\$	120,000	\$ 12,500	\$	31,295	\$	1,294,159	\$	5,278,159	\$ 6,736,113
At June 30, 2019, the School's Long-Term Obligation consisted of the following:										
General Obligati	on Bo	<u>onds</u>								
2017 School	Bus E	Bonds due	in annual insta	llments	of \$40,00	00				
through May	1, 20	23, interes	st at 2.10%						\$	160,000
N E D'	. D		1.D' (D)							
Notes From Dire		_				, 0	02			
			lue in monthly i	nstanm	ients of \$2	2,0	83			27.500
through December 11, 2020, Interest at 0% 37,500								37,500		
•	Sick Pay & Retirement Incentive, Net Pension Liability, and Net OPEB Liability									
Net OPEB Li		•								1,294,159
Net Pension 1	Liabil	ity								5,278,159
Compensated	l Abse	ences								31,295

The District's outstanding notes from direct borrowings and direct placements related to governmental activities of \$37,500 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

6,801,113

TOTAL LONG-TERM OBLIGATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

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.

The annual requirements to amortize all obligations outstanding as of June 30, 2019, including interest payments of \$8,400 are as follows:

	Notes From Direct									
	General					Borrowi				
YEAR ENDING	Obligation Bonds				Direct Pl	its	Amounts			
JUNE 30,	P	rincipal	Inte	rest	Principal Interest		Payable			
2020	\$	40,000	\$	3,360	\$	25,000	\$	0	\$	68,360
2021		40,000		2,520		12,500		0		55,020
2022		40,000		1,680		0		0		41,680
2023		40,000		840		0		0		40,840
	\$	160,000	\$	8,400	\$	37,500	\$	0	\$	205,900

The annual requirements to amortize the compensated absences, net pension liability, and net other postemployment benefit liability are uncertain because it is unknown when the payments will be made.

Compensated absences, net pension liability, and net other postemployment benefit liability will be paid by the fund in which the employee worked, including the general fund and other governmental funds.

L. Interfund Receivables and Payables

	INTERFUND		INT	TERFUND
	RECE	IVABLES	PA	YABLES
General Fund	\$	1,868	\$	18,040
Special Revenue Funds				
Food Service Fund		1,720		0
Capital Projects Fund				
Sinking Capital Projects Fund		16,320		0
Fiduciary Fund				
Agency Fund		0		1,868
TOTAL	\$	19,908	\$	19,908
TOTAL	Ψ	17,700	Ψ	17,700

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made. All interfund balances outstanding at June 30, 2019 are expected to be repaid within one year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

M. Interfund Transfers

	TRANS	SFERS	TRANSFERS		
	Π	IN		UT	
2017 School Bus Bonds Debt Service Fund	\$	23	\$	0	
2017 School Bus Capital Projects Fund		0		23	
	\$	23	\$	23	

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that is required to collect them to the fund that is required or allowed to expend them; (2) move receipts restricted to or allowed for debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due; and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

N. Leases

Operating Leases – The District is committed under a noncancelable lease for office equipment. The lease is an operating lease with no contingent lease payments. For the year ended June 30, 2019, rental expenditures were \$10,500.

O. Other Information

1. Commitments and Contingencies

Under the terms of various federal and state grants and regulatory requirements, periodic audits are required and certain cost may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the terms of the grants and requirements. Such audits could lead to reimbursement of the grantor or regulatory agencies. However, management does not believe such disallowances, if any, would be material to the financial position of the District.

2. Sinking Fund Tax Levy

In May 2009 the taxpayers approved a sinking fund tax levy. The School was authorized to levy 0.45 mills for three years beginning with the 2009 tax roll. This millage was renewed in 2012 and then again in 2014. The transactions for the sinking fund are accounted for in a capital projects fund. For this fund, the District has complied with the applicable provisions of §1212(1) of the Revised School Code and the applicable section of the Revised Bulletin for School District Audits of Bonded Construction Funds and of Sinking Funds in Michigan.

3. Capital Projects Fund

The 2017 School Bus Capital Projects Fund includes capital project activities funded with bonds issued after May 1, 1994. For these capital projects, the District has complied with the applicable provisions of §1351a of the Revised School Code.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

Beginning with the year of bond issuance, the District has reported the annual activity in the 2017 School Bus Capital Projects Fund. The project for which the 2017 School Bus Bonds, Series I was issued was considered complete on June 30, 2019, and the cumulative expenditures recognized for the construction period were \$190,000.

4. Community Foundation

On March 9, 1999, the Board of Education passed a resolution to participate in the Grand Traverse Regional Community Foundation and a Central Lake School District Fund was established. Contributions to the fund become the property of the foundation, held in its corporate capacity. Income earned by the fund is to be used, not to replace public financing, but to provide flexible funds to support, non-operational educational opportunities for the District. Net earnings of the fund shall be paid not more than twice a year or at a different schedule agreed upon by the fund's advisory committee and the foundation.

5. Tax Abatements

It has been determined that the District has granted tax abatements as defined by GASB Statement No. 77. However, the total of these abatements is less than \$2,000, and it has been determined they are not significant enough to warrant disclosure.

P. Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements

The District is currently evaluating the impact these standards will have on the financial statements when adopted.

Governmental Account Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, was issued by the GASB in January 2017 and will be effective for the District's 2020 fiscal year-end. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities for all state and local governments. The focus on the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. An activity meeting the criteria should be reported in a fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements. Districts with activities meeting the criteria should present a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position.

Governmental Account Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, was issued by the GASB in June 2017 and will be effective for the District's 2021 year-end. The objective of this Statement is to increase the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use the underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	G	SENERAL FUN	ID	FOOD SERVICE FUND				
	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL	ORIGINAL	FINAL	ACTUAL		
	BUDGET	BUDGET	AMOUNTS	BUDGET	BUDGET	AMOUNTS		
<u>REVENUES</u>								
Local Sources	\$ 2,801,495	\$ 2,877,077	\$ 2,885,330	\$ 71,928	\$ 65,489	\$ 72,468		
State Sources	389,609	411,460	383,142	7,564	7,709	8,051		
Federal Sources	109,736	116,472	114,893	111,978	131,175	138,969		
Other Transactions	488,338	469,750	416,999	0	0	0		
Total Revenues	3,789,178	3,874,759	3,800,364	191,470	204,373	219,488		
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>								
Instruction								
Basic Programs	1,778,635	1,628,068	1,540,289	0	0	0		
Added Needs	345,402	360,031	326,654	0	0	0		
Career and Technical Education	202,710	165,477	125,627	0	0	0		
Supporting Services								
Pupil	100,759	102,908	100,092	0	0	0		
Instructional Staff	37,675	90,245	61,250	0	0	0		
General Administration	276,953	273,811	260,067	0	0	0		
School Administration	63,163	90,791	86,870	0	0	0		
Business	70,440	71,991	66,089	0	0	0		
Operation and Maintenance	385,392	429,850	425,494	0	0	0		
Pupil Transportation Services	124,257	153,335	133,250	0	0	0		
Central	90,632	91,373	75,989	0	0	0		
Athletics	117,453	148,968	146,103	0	0	0		
Community Services	125,946	158,665	164,768	0	0	0		
Food Service	0	0	0	191,470	197,726	192,747		
Total Expenditures	3,719,417	3,765,513	3,512,542	191,470	197,726	192,747		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over Expenditures	69,761	109,246	287,822	0	6,647	26,741		
FUND BALANCE - Beginning of Year	244,474	326,877	326,877	12,498	18,361	18,361		
FUND BALANCE - End of Year	\$ 314,235	\$ 436,123	\$ 614,699	\$ 12,498	\$ 25,008	\$ 45,102		

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY MICHIGAN PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS (AMOUNTS WERE DETERMINED AS OF 9/30 OF EACH PLAN YEAR) JUNE 30, 2019

_	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
District's proportion of net pension liability (%)						0.01756%	0.01963%	0.02176%	0.02239%	0.02514%
District's proportionate share of net pension liability						\$ 5,278,159	\$ 5,087,843	\$ 5,429,159	\$ 5,469,740 \$	5,536,890
District's covered payroll						1,347,346	1,570,422	1,800,402	1,859,055	2,125,762
District's proportionate share of net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll						391.74%	323.98%	301.55%	294.22%	260.47%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability						62.36%	64.21%	63.27%	63.17%	66.20%

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS MICHIGAN PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS (AMOUNTS WERE DETERMINED AS OF 6/30 OF EACH FISCAL YEAR) JUNE 30, 2019

_	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019		2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contributions						\$ 432,012	\$	452,763	\$ 471,181	\$ 498,476	\$ 410,016
Contributions in relation to statutorily required contributions *						432,012		452,763	471,181	498,476	410,016
Contribution deficiency (excess)						\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Covered payroll						\$ 1,393,841	\$:	1,387,615	\$ 1,577,146	\$ 1,780,013	\$ 1,871,079
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll						30.99%		32.63%	29.88%	28.00%	21.91%

^{*} Contributions in relation to statutorily contributions are the contributions a reporting unit actually made to the System, as distinct from the statutorily required contributions.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT LIABILITY MICHIGAN PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS (AMOUNTS WERE DETERMINED AS OF 9/30 OF EACH PLAN YEAR) JUNE 30, 2019

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
District's proportion of net OPEB liability (%)									0.01628088%	0.01974526%
District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability									\$ 1,294,159	\$ 1,748,536
District's covered payroll									1,347,346	1,570,422
District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll									96.05%	111.34%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability									42.95%	36.39%

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT CONTRIBUTIONS MICHIGAN PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS (AMOUNTS WERE DETERMINED AS OF 6/30 OF EACH FISCAL YEAR) JUNE 30, 2019

_	2027	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Statutorily required contributions									\$ 107,583	\$ 102,478
Contributions in relation to statutorily required contributions *									107,583	102,478
Contribution deficiency (excess)									\$ 0	\$ 0
Covered payroll									\$ 1,393,841	\$ 1,387,615
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll									7.72%	7.39%

^{*} Contributions in relation to statutorily contributions are the contributions a reporting unit actually made to the System, as distinct from the statutorily required contributions.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

A. Changes of Benefit Terms:

There were no changes of benefit terms for the plan year ended September 30, 2018.

B. Changes of Assumptions:

There were no changes of assumptions for the plan year ended September 30, 2018.