CLINTON COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Report on Financial Statements (With required supplementary and additional information)

Year Ended June 30, 2017

Clinton Community Schools Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

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Clinton Community Schools Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Education Clinton Community Schools Clinton, 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 Clinton Community Schools (the School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Schools 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 the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not

for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the combining non-major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Clinton Community Schools, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison on pages 4 through 12 and page 52 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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Clinton Community Schools basic financial statements. The combining and individual non major fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining non-major fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing

procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining non-major fund financial statements are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 16, 2017, on our consideration of Clinton Community Schools' internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Clinton Community Schools' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

DARNELL & MEYERING, P.C.

Darnell & Meyering, P.C.

Taylor, Michigan October 16, 2017

Our discussion and analysis of Clinton Community School District's (the School District) financial performance provides an overview of the School District's financial activities in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The School District implemented GASB requirements in the June 30, 2017 audit as required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Please read it in conjunction with the School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

The management's discussion and analysis is provided at the beginning of the audit and organized so that the reader can understand the current position of the School District's financial condition. This summary should not be taken as a replacement for the audit which consists of the financial statements and other supplemental information that presents all the School District's revenues by program for the General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Capital Projects Fund, and Special Revenue Fund.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

The School District's Annual Report consists of a series of financial statements that show information for the School District as a whole, its funds, and its fiduciary responsibilities. The *District Wide Financial Statements*, which include the **Statement of Net Position** and the **Statement of Activities** provide information about the district as a whole and present a longer-term view of the School District's finances. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. The *Fund Financial Statements* provide detailed information about the School District's most significant funds not the School District as a whole.

Reporting the School District as a whole

These two statements report the School District's Net Position-the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as reported in the Statement of Net Position – as one way to measure the School District's financial health or financial position. The Statement of Net Position, for the first time, combines and consolidates governmental fund's current financial resources with capital assets and long-term obligations, regardless if they are currently available or not. In comparison to "other assets", capital assets are those assets that are tangible, valued over a specified amount, and usually have a long life. They are depreciated over a useful life. More detail on capital assets and their recorded useful lives is found in the footnote section of the audit. Long-term obligations (liabilities) are those that are longer than one year. Some liabilities are classified as "short-term" for the portion due in a year, and "long-term" for the portion due in the future years (such as leases payable, compensated absences, and debt obligations). "Other liabilities" are considered to be obligations due within a year. Over time, increases or decreases in the School District's Net Position – as reported in the Statement of Activities - is one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. The relationship between revenues and expenses indicates the School District's operating results.

However, the School District's goal is to provide services to our students, not to generate a profit as commercial entities do. There are other factors to consider such as quality of education and school safety to assess the overall health of the School District.

The **Statement of Net Position** and **Statement of Activities** report the governmental activities and business-type activities. These statements for the School District will include only governmental activities, which encompass all of the School District's services including instruction, supporting services, athletics, and food service. Property taxes, unrestricted State Aid (foundation allowance revenue) and State and Federal grants finance most of these activities.

Reporting the School District's most significant funds

The School District's fund financial statements provide detailed information about the School District's most significant funds not the School District as a whole. The fund statements are similar to financial presentations in the past, but the new focus is on the School District's major funds rather than fund types. The two Account Groups: General Fixed Assets and General Long-Term Debt are no longer reported. Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants. However, the School District establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes (such as **Food Service**) or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other monies (such as **Debt and Capital Projects**). The School District's major funds are the **General Fund** and the **Capital Project Fund**.

Most of the School District's services are reported in governmental funds. Governmental fund reporting focuses on how money flows into and out of the funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending in future periods. They are reported using an accounting method called "modified accrual" accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's operations and services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School District's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between *governmental activities* (reported in the **Statement of Net Position** and the **Statement of Activities**) and *governmental funds* in reconciliation on pages 16 and 18.

Fund types include the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund, Debt Retirement Fund, Capital Projects Fund, and Fiduciary Fund. The General Fund is used primarily to account for the general education requirements of the School District. Its revenues are derived from property taxes, state and federal distributions and grants and other intergovernmental revenues. The Debt Fund is used to record the funding and payment of principal and interest on Bonded Debt. The Special Revenue Fund is used to record the funding and expenditures of monies specified for a specific purpose (Food Service). The Fiduciary Fund accounts for assets held by the School District in a trustee capacity or as an agent for various student groups and related activities.

The School District as a Whole

The School District's net position was (\$5,039,201) at the end of June 30, 2017 and (\$5,123,476) as of June 30, 2016, representing a net increase of \$84,275. Of the total amount \$(11,483,717) was unrestricted. Restricted net position is reported separately to show legal constraints from debt covenants and enabling legislation that limit the School District's ability to use those funds for day-to-day operations. Our analysis below focuses on the **Net Position** (Table 1) and **Change in Net Position** (Table 2) of the School District's governmental activities.

Net Position (Table 1)		
	2017	2016
Assets:		
Current assets	\$ 4,703,690	\$ 4,802,064
Noncurrent assets	9,180,114	9,078,582
Total assets	13,883,804	13,880,646
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred pension amounts	2,198,940	1,750,661
Deferred loss on bond refunding	127,646	148,921
Total deferred outflow of resources	2,326,586	1,899,582
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	16,210,390	15,780,228
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities	2,771,717	2,703,054
Noncurrent liabilities	17,471,610	18,150,722
Total liabilities	20,243,327	20,853,776
Deferred Inflows of Resources related to pension	1,006,264	49,928
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	21,249,591	20,903,704
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	6,172,981	5,467,087
Restricted for School Lunch program	47,561	70,663
Restricted for Debt Service	60,975	64,872
Restricted for Capital Project Fund	162,999	415,597
Unrestricted	(11,483,717)	(11,141,695)
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (5,039,201)	\$ (5,123,476)

The Statement of Activities presented later in the government-wide financial statement, provides greater detail on the School District's annual activity. The Statement of Activities (Table 2) shown below details the cost of the School District's governmental activities and how those activities were financed.

Table 2							
Changes in Clinton Community School's Net Position							
	2017	2016					
Revenues:							
Program revenues:							
Operating and grants contribution	\$ 1,647,845	\$ 1,985,590					
Charges for services	414,443	352,207					
General revenues:							
Property taxes	1,700,915	1,684,353					
State aid - unrestricted	6,832,689	6,853,107					
Grants and contributions not restricted							
to specific program	-	1,129,785					
Investment income	21,492	6,138					
Other	(12,806)	128,230					
Total revenues	10,604,578	12,139,410					
Expenses:							
Instruction	6,151,401	7,290,550					
Support services	2,929,886	3,487,287					
Food services	370,495	385,968					
Athletics	345,538	407,189					
Interest expense	79,485	97,630					
Other	1,554	-					
Unallocated depreciation	641,944	603,406					
Total expenses	10,520,303	12,272,030					
Change in net position	\$ 84,275	\$ (132,620)					

Financial Analysis of the School District's Funds

The financial performance of the district as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds as well.

GENERAL FUND Factors affecting Revenue

State Aid funding -The State of Michigan provides a \$7,511 per pupil foundation allowance that provides a substantial portion of our district's revenue, 80 percent. In addition we also receive various grants from the state. This means that the financial stability of the School District rests primarily with the economic health of the State of Michigan. State aid payments are made with the first payment of the school year beginning in October, and the last payment being made in August. Therefore, at the end of the School District's fiscal year end, there is adjustment made that includes 2 months of state aid payments into revenue that has not yet been made.

Sinking Fund Millage – Revenues are generated by taxes going toward building improvements.

Schools of Choice – The School District has an agreement with the other public schools in Lenawee County to implement Lenawee County Schools of Choice (Open Enrollment) program. During the 2016-2017 school year, of the 1,048 pupils enrolled, 283 (27%) of our student population were schools of choice pupils.

Factors affecting Expenses

- *Salaries and Benefits* A significant portion of the School District's expenses are related to compensation, 71% in 2016-17.
- *Instructional purchases* Another part of each year's budgetary expenditures includes textbooks and supplemental learning materials, supplies, and purchased services.
- Operation and Maintenance Each year's budgetary expenditures also include the general operation and maintenance of our school buildings.

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 July 1, the start of the fiscal year. As a matter of practice, the School District amends its budget during the school year. In fact, all Michigan school districts must complete a second full budget after the state's official student membership count date (the first Wednesday in October), because only then are they knowledgeable of their Foundation Grant's income level. These revisions are made in order to deal with the unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures. The following analysis describes the reasons for changes in the budget during the year.

Original Budget versus Final Budget

- Revenues-Original estimated budgets for revenues were \$9,363,070 versus the final budget of \$9,940,899. Major components of revenue and their original budget versus final budget are discussed below.
 - The increase in enrollment by 33 students.
 - There was additional state revenue from Early Literacy, Financial Analytical Tools and Water Quality & Computer Adaptive Tests.
 - Preschool/After School enrollment increased.
- *Expenditures* The original budget for expenditures was \$10,099,002 versus the final budget of \$10,117,243.

Final Budget versus Actual Figures

- The majority (about 73%) of *Local Revenues* are property taxes received from seven townships including Clinton, Franklin, Macon, Tecumseh, Bridgewater, Manchester and Saline.
- *State Revenues* were budgeted at \$7,945,283 versus actual of \$7,944,485. This was a decrease of \$798.
- Federal Revenues were budgeted at \$123,235 versus actual of \$124,678. This was an increase of \$1,443.
- Overall revenues were under budget by \$18,199 from the final budget amounts. This is an insignificant amount compared to the total revenue budget of \$9,940,899.
- *Expenses* Final estimated budgets for expenses were \$10,117,243 versus an actual final amount of \$10,023,300. The overall variation from final budget to actual was \$93,943 favorable variance.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

*School Lunch Fund-*The School Lunch Fund receives its revenues from the sale of goods, State reimbursement and federal grants.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

These funds are restricted for improvements to the School District. At the end of the fiscal year 2016-17 there was a fund balance of \$162,999.

DEBT SERVICE FUND

This fund is directly funded through taxes. For fiscal year 2016-17 the collection of property taxes for the retirement of principal and interest relating to the School District was \$519,902. Principal and interest requirements for the 2016-17 retirement was \$518,162.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets-At June 30, 2017, the School District had \$9,180,114 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. The School District had bonded debt outstanding of \$2,815,000. In addition, the School District entered into an installment purchase agreement to purchase 3 new buses. As these items also relate to capital assets, the amount of *Net investment in capital assets* is \$6,172,981. Assets, net of accumulated depreciation will probably continue to decrease because the School District at this time has no intention of purchasing many capital assets. Those already on the books will continue to depreciate.

The District's capital assets are as follows:

Table 3										
Clinton Community Capital Assets										
			2017	2016						
		Accumulated	Net Book	Net Book						
	Cost	Depreciation	Value	Value						
Land	\$ 158,683	\$ -	\$ 158,683	\$ 158,683						
Construction in progress	483,265	-	483,265	357,946						
Land Improvements	943,277	458,414	484,863	527,853						
Building and Improvements	13,092,829	6,443,027	6,649,802	6,905,256						
Equipment & Furniture	4,157,253	3,088,263	1,068,990	968,277						
Vehicles	975,531	641,020	334,511	160,567						
Total	\$ 19,810,838	\$ 10,630,724	\$ 9,180,114	\$ 9,078,582						

Long-term debt Activity

At year-end, the School District had outstanding long-term debt obligations in the amount of \$3,281,867 (more detailed information about the School District's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 6 of the financial statements.)

Table 4 Clinton Community School's Outstanding Long-Term Debt						
	2017		2016			
\$	2,815,000	\$	3,255,000			
	126,403		147,407			
	193,376		-			
	147,088		148,543			
\$	3,281,867	\$	3,550,950			
	S Outstanding	2017 \$ 2,815,000 126,403 193,376 147,088	2017 \$ 2,815,000 \$ 126,403			

The School District's long term debt decreased by \$269,083 the key factors in this decrease was the net effect of the principal payment on the 2015 general obligation refunding bond and the installment purchase agreement to purchase 3 new buses.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

For the 2017/2018 school year the non-homestead millage remains at 18.00 mills and is levied for two years. Levying the full amount on these properties is crucial in order for the district to receive the full Foundation Allowance per pupil. The district's Sinking Fund millage also expires June 2018 and is levied at .9912. The district also passed a Sinking fund millage to start in 2018 for the next 5 years for 2 mills to be used for technology & construction and repair of buildings. Debt millage continues to decrease to 2.15 mills for 2017.

One of the most important factors affecting the budget is student count. The other is the state foundation revenue determined by multiplying the blended student count by the foundation allowance per pupil. The 2017-2018 budget was adopted in June 2017 based on an estimated number of student who will be enrolled in September 2017. In an effort to sustain student enrollment and maximize funding from the state, Clinton Community Schools continues to provide opportunities through Schools of Choice.

Under state law, the District cannot assess additional property tax revenue for general operations. As a results, District funding is heavily dependent on the State's ability to fund local school operations and on its total student enrollment. Since over 80% of the total General Fund revenues are from the foundation allowance, school districts are in a position to compete for its share of a dwindling enrollment base.

Prudent fiscal responsibility and cost containment remain critical to the School District's ability to effectively operate in this difficult economic climate. Over the past couple of years, the School District has made a series of budget adjustments to protect its financial future. The School District continues to explore avenues that allow it to reduce costs by restructuring its delivery of services and to remain committed to excellence in serving our students and community.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to demonstrate the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, please contact:

Business Office Clinton Community Schools, 341 East Michigan, Clinton, MI 49236.

Clinton Community Schools Statement of Net Position June 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Current Assets:	
Cash and equivalents	\$ 828,905
Investments	2,329,801
Receivables:	
Accounts receivable	1,637
Due from other governmental units	1,536,249
Prepaid expenditures	2,059
Inventory Total Current Assets	5,039 4,703,690
	4,703,070
Noncurrent Assets:	10.010.020
Capital assets	19,810,838
Less accumulated depreciation Total Noncurrent Assets	(10,630,724)
_ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9,180,114
Total Assets	13,883,804
Deferred outflows of resources	
Deferred pension amounts	2,198,940
Deferred loss on bond refunding	127,646
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,326,586
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	16,210,390
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	622,043
Accrued expenditures	360,372
Accrued interest	17,183
Accrued salary	578,270
State Aid Note Payable	535,714
Unearned revenue	146,391
Current portion of compensated absences	3,961
Current portion of long term obligations	507,783
Total Current Liabilities	2,771,717
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Noncurrent portion of long term obligations	2,626,996
Noncurrent portion of compensated absences	143,127
Net Pension Liability Total Noncurrent Liabilities	14,701,487
	17,471,610
Total Liabilities	20,243,327
Deferred inflows of resources related to pension	1,006,264
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	21,249,591
Net Position (Deficit):	
Net investment in capital assets	6,172,981
Restricted for school lunch program	47,561
Restricted for debt service	60,975
Restricted for capital projects	162,999
Unrestricted	(11,483,717)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ (5,039,201)
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Clinton Community Schools Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2017

						Governmental	
						Activities	
						Net (expense)	
			Progr	am Rev	enues	Revenue and	
			Charges for	Opera	ting Grants	Changes in	
Functions/programs		Expenses	Services	& Co	ntributions	Net Position	
Governmental activities:		_			_		
Instruction	\$	6,151,401	\$ 193,309	\$	1,359,152	\$ (4,598,940)	
Support services		2,929,886	4,398		98,819	(2,826,669)	
Food services		370,495	179,147		185,209	(6,139)	
Athletics		345,538	37,589		4,665	(303,284)	
Interest expense		79,485	-		-	(79,485)	
Other		1,554	-		-	(1,554)	
Unallocated depreciation		641,944				(641,944)	
Total governmental activities	\$	10,520,303	\$ 414,443	\$	1,647,845	(8,458,015)	
General revenues:							
Property taxes, levied for general purposes						1,700,915	
Investment earnings						21,492	
State of Michigan school aid unrestricted						6,832,689	
Miscellaneous						23,670	
Special items:							
Loss on disposal of assets						(36,476)	
Total general revenues						8,542,290	
Change in net position						84,275	
Net position, beginning of year, previously r	esta	nted				(5,481,422)	
Prior period adjustment (see Note 14)						357,946	
Net position, beginning of year, as restated						(5,123,476)	
Net position, end of year (deficit)						\$ (5,039,201)	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Clinton Community Schools Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2017

		General Fund		Capital Nonr Projects Govern		Other Nonmajor Governmental Fund		Total vernmental Funds
Assets								
Assets:								
Cash and equivalents	\$	88,142	\$	618,109	\$	122,654	\$	828,905
Investments		2,329,801		-		-		2,329,801
Receivables								
Accounts		855		-		782		1,637
Other governmental units		1,536,249		-		-		1,536,249
Due from other fund		-		-		2,302		2,302
Inventory		-		-		5,039		5,039
Prepaid expenditures	Φ.	2,059	Φ.	-	Φ.	-	Φ.	2,059
Total Assets	\$	3,957,106	\$	618,109	\$	130,777	\$	4,705,992
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances								
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	165,933	\$	455,110	\$	-	\$	621,043
Accrued expenditures		360,372		-		-		360,372
Accrued salary		578,270		-		-		578,270
Interest payable		6,009		-		-		6,009
Due to other funds		3,302		-		-		3,302
Unearned revenue		141,333		-		5,058		146,391
State aid loan payable		535,714						535,714
Total Liabilities		1,790,933		455,110		5,058		2,251,101
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unavailable revenue		53,432		-		-		53,432
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		53,432		-		-		53,432
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable prepaid expenditures		2,059		_		_		2,059
Nonspendable inventory		-		_		5,039		5,039
Restricted for:						,		,
School lunch program		-		_		42,522		42,522
Debt service		-		-		78,158		78,158
Capital outlay		_		162,999		_		162,999
Unassigned reported in general fund		2,110,682		-		_		2,110,682
Total Fund Balances		2,112,741		162,999		125,719		2,401,459
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	3,957,106	\$	618,109	\$	130,777	\$	4,705,992

Clinton Community Schools Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2017

Total governmental fund balances	\$	2,401,459
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 capital assets is: \$ 19,810),838	
Accumulated depreciation is: (10,630),724)	9,180,114
Long term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are		
not reported in the funds		
Bonds payable		(2,815,000)
Unamortized bond premium		(126,403)
Deferred outflow of resources related to bond refunding		127,646
Installment purchase agreement		(193,376)
Compensated absences		(147,088)
Interest payable on long term debt		(11,174)
Net pension liability		(14,701,487)
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are		
applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Deferred outflow of resources related to pension (see Note 7)		2,198,940
Deferred inflow of resources related to pension (see Note 7)		(1,006,264)
Receivables collected after 60 days are considered unavailable in the governmental funds.		53,432
Net position of governmental activities (deficit)	\$	(5,039,201)

Clinton Community Schools Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2017

Revenues:	General Project		Capital Projects Fund	N	Other onmajor ernmental Fund	Gover	otal rnmental unds	
Local sources								
Property taxes	\$	950,346	\$	230,667	\$	519,902	\$ 1,	700,915
Investment earnings	4	21,492	Ψ	-	Ψ.	-	Ψ -,	21,492
Food service		,		_		179,147		179,147
Athletics		37,589		_		-		37,589
Charges for services		193,309		_		_		193,309
Other		95,051		_		73		95,124
Total local sources	1.	,297,787		230,667	-	699,122	2,	227,576
	,	,		,		,	ŕ	,
Intermediate sources		555,750		-		-		555,750
State sources	7,	,944,485		-		16,979	7,	961,464
Federal sources		124,678				161,003		285,681
Total revenues	9,	,922,700		230,667		877,104	11,	030,471
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Instruction	6,	,388,783		-		-	6,	388,783
Support	3,	,273,272		-		-	3,	273,272
Food service activities		-		-		370,495		370,495
Athletic activities		361,245		-		-		361,245
Capital Outlay		-		483,265		11,900		495,165
Debt service:								
Interest & fiscal charges						1,554		1,554
Total expenditures	10,	,023,300		483,265		383,949	10,	890,514
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over								
expenditures:	((100,600)		(252,598)		493,155		139,957
Other financing sources (uses):								
Proceeds from installment purchase agreement		232,152		_		_		232,152
Redemption of principal on 2015 bond		-		_		(440,000)		440,000)
Interest payment on 2015 bond		_		_		(78,162)	,	(78,162)
Redemption of principal on installment purchase agreement		(38,776)		_		(70,102)		(38,776)
Interest on installment purchase agreement		(2,968)		_		_		(2,968)
Indirect cost transfer		2,742				(2,742)		(2,700)
Proceeds from sale of assets		3,306		_		(2,742)		3,306
Total other financing sources (uses):		196,456				(520,904)		324,448)
Net change in fund balance		95,856		(252,598)		(27,749)		184,491)
Fund balances:								
Beginning of year	2,	,016,885		415,597		153,468	2,	585,950
End of year	\$ 2,	,112,741	\$	162,999	\$	125,719	\$ 2,	401,459

Clinton Community Schools Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund To the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2017

Net change in fund balance total governmental fund (decrease)	\$	(184,491)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures.		
In the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation	•	702.250
Capital outlay Depreciation expense		783,258 (641,944)
Governmental funds report the proceeds from the disposition of assets as an other financing source.		
In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is recognized based on the net book value of the asset. Loss on disposition of asset		(39,782)
Repayments of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but not in the statement of activities (where it is a reduction of liabilities).		
Current year's amortization of bond premium		21,067
Current year's amortization of loss related to bond refunding		(21,275)
Principal repayment on long-term obligations from bonds payable		440,000
Principal repayment on long-term obligations from bus loan payable		38,776
Proceeds from an installment purchase agreement is an other financing source in the governmental funds, but it is not in the statement of activities. It is shown		
as debt on the statement of net position.		(232,152)
Accrued interest on long-term debt is recorded in the statement of activities when incurred, it is not recorded in the governmental funds until it is paid.		
Accrued interest payable beginning of the year		13,027
Accrued interest payable end of the year		(11,174)
Compensated absences are reported on the accrual method in the statement of activities, and recorded as expenditures when financial resources are used in the governmental funds:		
Compensated payable beginning of the year		148,543
Compensated payable end of the year		(147,088)
Revenue in support of pension contributions made subsequent to measurement date		(442,849)
Change in deferred outflows of resources related to pension		448,279
Change in deferred inflows of resources related to pension		(513,487)
Change in net proportionate share of net pension liability		372,135
Governmental funds report revenues when they are collected within 60 days after the year end.		
Revenues are recorded in the statement of activities when earned.		53,432
Change in net position of governmental activities increase	\$	84,275

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Clinton Community Schools Statement of Fiduciary Net Position June 30, 2017

	Agency Fund	
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	117,377
Due from other fund		1,000
	\$	118,377
Liabilities:		
Due to student groups		118,377
	\$	118,377

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of Clinton Community Schools (the "School District") 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 School District's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The School District is governed by the Board of Education (the "Board") of Clinton Community Schools, which has responsibility and control over all activities related to public school education within the School District. The School 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 School District is not included in any other governmental reporting entity as defined by 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. In addition, the School District's reporting entity does not contain any component units as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14.

B. Government-Wide And Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the School District. The government-wide financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type. All of the School District's activities are classified as governmental activities.

Amounts reported in the funds as interfund receivables and payables are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net position. Amounts reported in the funds as receivable from or payable to fiduciary funds are included in the statement of net position as receivable from or payable to external parties, rather than as internal balances. Therefore, all internal balances are eliminated in the total primary government column.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segments are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include (1) charges paid by recipients who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods or services by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. State Foundation Aid, property taxes, certain revenue from the intermediate district, and other unrestricted items are not included as program revenues but instead as *general revenues*.

In the government-wide statement of net position, the governmental activities column (a) is presented on a consolidated basis, and (b) is reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The School District's net position are reported in three parts – net investment in capital assets; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position.

The School District first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

The government-wide statement of activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the School District's functions. The functions are also supported by general government revenues (property taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, and charges, etc.). The statement of activities reduces gross expenses by related program revenues and operating grants. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants.

The net costs (by function) are normally covered by general revenue (property taxes, state sources, intermediate School District sources, interest income, and other revenues).

The School District does not allocate indirect costs.

This government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the School District as an entity and the change in the School District's net position resulting from the current year's activities.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are those funds through which most school district functions typically are financed. The acquisition, use, and balances of the School District's expendable financial resources and the related current liabilities are accounted for through governmental funds. Effective July 1, 2010, the School District has implemented their Fund Balance Policy in Accordance with GASB Statement No. 54 as follows:

Purpose - The following policy has been adopted by the Board of Education in order to address the implications of Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Definitions. The policy is created in consideration of unanticipated events that could adversely affect the financial condition of the School District and jeopardize the continuation of necessary public services. This policy will ensure that the School District maintains adequate fund balances and reserves in order to:

- a. Provide sufficient cash flow for daily financial needs,
- b. Secure and maintain investment grade bond ratings,
- c. Offset significant economic downturns or revenues shortfalls and,
- d. Provide funds for unforeseen expenditures related to emergencies.

This policy and the procedures promulgated under it supersede all previous regulations regarding the School District's fund balance and reserve policies.

Fund type definitions - The following definitions will be used in reporting activity in governmental funds across the School District. The School District may or may not report all fund types in any given reporting period, based on actual circumstances and activity.

• <u>General fund</u> is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

- <u>Special revenue funds</u> are used to account and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects.
- <u>Debt service funds</u> are used to account for all financial resources restricted, committed or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.
- <u>Capital projects funds</u> are used to account for all financial resources restricted, committed or assigned to expenditure for the acquisition or construction of capital assets.
- <u>Permanent funds</u> are used to account for resources restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the School District's purposes.

Fund balance reporting in governmental funds - Fund balance will be reported in governmental funds under the following categories:

Nonspendable fund balance

Definition – includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Classification – Nonspendable amounts will be determined before all other classifications and consist of the following items (as applicable in any given fiscal year):

- The School District will maintain a fund balance equal to the balance of any long-term outstanding balances due from others (including other funds of the government).
- The School District will maintain a fund balance equal to the value of inventory balances and prepaid items (to the extent that such balances are not offset with liabilities and actually result in fund balance).

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

- The School District will maintain a fund balance equal to the corpus (principal) of any permanent funds that are legally or contractually required to be maintained in-tact.
- The School District will maintain a fund balance equal to the balance of any land or other nonfinancial assets held for sale.

Restricted fund balance

Definition – includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by the constitution, external resource providers; or through enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance

Definition – includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the School District's highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., the Board of Education).

Authority to Commit – Commitments will only be used for specific purposes pursuant to a formal action of the Board of Education. A majority vote is required to approve a commitment and a two-thirds majority vote is required to remove a commitment.

Assigned fund balance

Definition – includes amounts intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed.

Authority to Assign – The Board of Education delegates to the Superintendent or his/her/their designee the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Such assignments cannot exceed the available (spendable, unrestricted, uncommitted) fund balance in any particular fund.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

<u>Unassigned fund balance</u>

Definition – includes the residual classification for the School District's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classification should be used only to report a deficit balance from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

Operational Guideline – The following guidelines address in the classification and use of fund balance in governmental funds:

<u>Classifying fund balance amounts</u> – Fund balance classifications depict the nature of the net resources that are reported in a governmental fund. An individual governmental fund may include nonspendable resources and amounts that are restricted, committed, or assigned, or any combination of those classifications. The general fund may also include an unassigned amount.

Encumbrance reporting – Encumbering amounts for specific purposes for which resources have already been restricted, committed or assigned should not result in separate display of encumbered amounts. Encumbered amounts for specific purposes for which amounts have not been previously restricted, committed or assigned, will be classified as committed or assigned, as appropriate.

Prioritization of fund balance use – When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) amounts are available, it shall be the policy of the School District to consider restricted amounts to have been reduced first. When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used, it shall be the policy of the School District that committed amounts would be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts.

The School District reports the following <u>major</u> governmental funds:

The General Fund

The Capital Project Fund

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Other Non-major Funds

The Special Revenue Fund

The Debt Service Funds and

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

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

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation

Accrual Method

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic* resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the 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.

Modified Accrual Method

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. Revenue not meeting this definition is classified as deferred inflow of resources. For this purpose, the School District considers revenues to be available if they are

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

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, pensions and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

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

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 foundation is funded from state and local sources. Revenues from state sources are primarily governed by the School Aid Act and the School Code of Michigan.

The Michigan Department of Education administers the allocation of state funds to school districts based on information supplied by the School Districts. For the year ended June 30, 2017, the foundation allowance was based on pupil membership counts taken in February and October of 2016.

The state portion of the foundation is provided primarily by a state education property tax millage of 6 mills and an allocated portion of state sales and other taxes. The local portion of the foundation is funded primarily by non-homestead property taxes which may be levied at a rate of up to 18 mills. The state revenue is recognized during the foundation period and is funded through payments from October 2016 to August 2017. Thus, the unpaid portion at June 30th is reported as due from other governmental units.

The School 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 is recorded as unearned revenue. Other categorical funding is recognized when the appropriation is received.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Other Accounting Policies

1. Cash and equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and certificates of deposit.

The School District reports its investments in accordance with GASB 31 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools, GASB 40 Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures and GASB 72 Fair Value Measurements. Under these standards, 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. The standards also provide that certain investments are valued at cost (or amortized cost) when they are of a short-term duration, the rate of return is fixed, and the School District intends to hold the investment until maturity. Accordingly, investments in banker acceptances and commercial paper are recorded at amortized cost.

State statutes authorize the School 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 a 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 School District is also authorized to invest in U.S. Government or federal agency obligation repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances of U.S. banks, and mutual funds composed of investments as outlined above. At June 30, 2017, the School District had \$2,054,476 and \$275,325 in external investment pools and money market deposit account, respectively.

2. Property Taxes

Property taxes levied by the School District are collected by various municipalities and periodically remitted to the School District. The taxes are levied and become a lien as of July 1 and December 1 and are due upon receipt of the billing by the taxpayer. The actual due dates are September 14 and February 14, after which time the bills become delinquent and penalties and interest may be assessed by the collecting entity.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Other Accounting Policies (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the School District levied the following amounts per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

Fund	Mills	
General Fund -Non Personal Residence		
and commercial property	18.0	
1997 Debt - total taxable value	2.25	
Building & Site - total taxable value	0.9983	

3. Inventories and Prepaid Expenditures

Inventories are valued at cost (first-in, first-out). Inventories in the Special Revenue Fund consisting of expendable supplies held for consumption, are recorded as expenditures when consumed or used rather than when purchased. Inventories for commodities are recorded as revenue when utilized. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid expenditures.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets purchased or acquired are capitalized at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received.

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

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

Buildings and additions	50 years
Furniture and equipment	5-20 years
Transportation equipment	3-7 years

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Other Accounting Policies (Continued)

The School District's capitalization policy is to capitalize individual amounts exceeding \$5,000.

5. Deferred Outflows/Inflows

In addition to assets, the statement of net position and/or balance sheet 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. At June 30, 2017, the School District's statement of net position had deferred outflows of resources related to deferred pension plan expenses and deferred loss on bond refunding totaling \$2,198,940 and \$127,646, respectively.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then. At June 30, 2017, the School District's statement of net position had deferred inflows of resources related to its pension plan and revenue in support of pension payments made subsequent to the measurement date totaling \$563,415 and \$442,849, respectively. Furthermore, at June 30, 2017, the School District's balance sheet had deferred inflows of resources related to unavailable revenue totaling \$53,432.

6. Compensated absences

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government wide statement consists of earned and unused sick days. A liability for this amount is reported in the governmental funds as it comes due for payment. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Other Accounting Policies (Continued)

7. Long term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt obligations are reported as liabilities on the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as deferred charges on refunding, are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the straight-line method over the term of related debt. The difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt are reported as a deferred outflow of resources or deferred inflow of resources. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance cost is reported as debt expenditures at the time they are incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize debt premiums and discounts, as well as debt issuance costs 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 issuances 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. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Michigan Public **Employees** Retirement System (MPSERS), and to/deductions from MPSERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by MPSERS. MPSERS uses the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Contribution revenue is recorded as contribution as contributions are due, pursuant to legal requirements. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized as expense when due and payable in accordance with the plan benefit terms. Related plan investments are reported at fair value.

9. Fair Value Measurements

The School 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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Other Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 other market participants may use in pricing a security. These may include prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk and others.

Level 3: Prices determined using significant unobservable inputs. In situations where quoted prices or observable inputs are unavailable or deemed less relevant, unobservable inputs may be used. Unobservable inputs reflect the Academy's own assumptions about the factors market participants would use in pricing an investment and would be based on the best information available.

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.

The School Districts investment from the money market deposit account is valued as Level 2 inputs. However, the School District's investment from Michigan CLASS that is classified as external investment pool and measured at fair value is not required to be categorized within the fair value hierarchy for purposes of paragraph 81a(2) of GASB Statement 72.

10. 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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Other Accounting Policies (Continued)

to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the financial statements. Accordingly, upon settlement, actual results may differ from estimated amounts.

11. Adoption of New Accounting Standards

As of June 30, 2017, the School District adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. This statement requires School Districts to disclose in their financial statements information related to tax abatement agreements. The adoption of this statement did not have an impact on amounts reported in the basic financial statements.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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 Fund.

The School District maintains a formalized encumbrance system. 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 General Fund. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent year.

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

- 1. The Superintendent submits to the School Board a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing on July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The level of control for the budgets is at the functional level as set forth and presented as required supplementary information.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (continued)

- 3. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally adopted by School Board resolution pursuant to the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act (P.A. 621 of 1978). The Act requires that the budget be amended prior to the end of the fiscal year when necessary to adjust appropriations if it appears that revenues and other financing sources will be less than anticipated or so that expenditures will not be in excess of original estimates. Expenditures shall not be made or incurred, unless authorized in the budget, in excess of the amount appropriated. Violations, if any, are noted in the required supplementary information section.
- 4. The Superintendent and Business Manager are authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between major expenditure functions within any fund; however, these transfers and any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the School Board.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.
- 6. The budget was amended during the year with supplemental appropriation, the last one approved prior to June 30, 2017. The School District does not consider these amendments to be significant.
- 7. The School District did not have budget overdrafts for the year ended June 30, 2017.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the deposits may not be returned to the School District. The School District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2017, \$3,106,794 of the School District's bank balance of \$3,356,794 (money market deposit account, savings and checking accounts) that were uninsured and uncollateralized. The School District believes due to the dollar amounts of cash deposits and the limits of FDIC insurance, it is impractical to insure all deposits.

Custodial credit risk – **investments** For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The School District will minimize custodial credit risk, which is the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer or backer, by; limiting investments to the types of securities allowed by law; and pre-qualifying the financial institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries and advisors with which the School District will do business.

Interest rate risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of investments will decrease as a result of a rise in interest rates. The School District Policy minimizes interest rate risk by requiring the School District to structure 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 School District's cash requirements.

Credit risk - State law limits investments to specific government securities, certificates of deposits and bank accounts with qualified financial institutions, commercial paper with specific maximum maturities and ratings when purchased, bankers acceptances of specific financial institutions, qualified mutual funds and qualified external investment pools as identified in the list of authorized investments above. The School District's investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on investment credit risk. The rating is identified below for investments held at year end.

Concentration of credit risk – State law limits allowable investments but does not limit concentration of credit risk as identified in the list of authorized investments above. The School District's policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on concentration of credit risk. All investments held at year end are reported below.

At June 30, 2017, the maturities of investments and the credit quality ratings of investment securities held by the School District are as follows:

				Rating
Investment	Maturity	Fair Value	Rating	Organization
Michigan CLASS	n/a	\$ 2,054,477	AAAm	Standard & Poor's
Money Market Fund	n/a	275,325	n/a	n/a
Total Investments		\$ 2,329,802		

NOTE 4 - INTERGOVERNMENTAL RECEIVABLES

Due from governmental units June 30, 2017 consist of the following:

	General
State Aid	\$ 1,443,442
Federal	23,011
Other Governmental Entity	69,796
Net Total Due from Governmental Units	\$ 1,536,249

No allowance for doubtful accounts is considered necessary.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Governmental Activities	Balance As Restated July 1, 2016	Additions	Deletions	Reclassification	Balance June 30, 2017
Capital assets not being depreciated					
Land	\$ 158,683	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 158,683
Construction in progress Subtotal	357,946 516,629	483,265 483,265		(357,946)	483,265 641,948
Capital assets being depreciated	310,027	463,203		(337,740)	0+1,7+6
Land Improvements	_	_	-	943,277	943,277
Building and Improvements	13,941,999	9,960	25,000	(834,130)	13,092,829
Machinery, Equipment & Furniture	4,636,251	57,881	785,678	248,799	4,157,253
Vehicles	916,161	232,152	172,782	-	975,531
Total Depreciable Assets	19,494,411	299,993	983,460	357,946	19,168,890
Less: Accumulated depreciation for:					
Land Improvements	-	42,990	-	415,424	458,414
Building and Improvements	6,558,788	265,414	25,000	(356,175)	6,443,027
Machinery, Equipment & Furniture	3,618,075	275,332	745,896	(59,248)	3,088,263
Vehicles	755,595	58,208	172,782	(1)	641,020
Subtotal	10,932,458	641,944	943,678		10,630,724
Net Depreciable Capital Assets	8,561,953	(341,951)	39,782	357,946	8,538,166
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, net	\$ 9,078,582	\$ 141,314	\$ 39,782	\$ -	\$ 9,180,114

Depreciation is computed by the straight line method for all classes of assets. Depreciation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 amounted to \$641,944. The School District determined that it was impractical to allocate depreciation and amortization to the various governmental activities as the assets serve multiple functions.

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT

The School District issues bonds and other contractual commitments to provide for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and the acquisition of certain equipment. The School District had total bonded debt outstanding of \$2,815,000. Remaining payments for all bonded indebtedness vary from \$430,000 to \$490,000 through 2023, and include interest at 2.0% – 3.0%.

A schedule of the 2015 refunding bond issued is as follows:

Year Ended			
June 30	Principal	Interest	Total Due
2018	450,000	69,362	519,362
2019	455,000	60,362	515,362
2020	465,000	50,125	515,125
2021	480,000	38,500	518,500
2022	490,000	26,500	516,500
2023	475,000	14,250	489,250
	\$ 2,815,000	\$ 259,099	\$ 3,074,099

In prior years, the School District defeased their 2005 Bond by placing the proceeds of new bond in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bond. Accordingly, the trust account's asset and liabilities for the defeased bond is not included in the basic financial statements. At June 30, 2017, \$2,925,000 of bond outstanding is considered defeased.

At June 30, 2017 the School District had deferred outflows of \$127,646 related to the deferred loss on the 2015 bond refunding.

In August 2016, the School District entered into an installment purchase agreement to financed three buses, due in annual installments of \$41,744 through February 21, 2022, interest at 2.60%. A schedule of the future payments related to installment purchase agreement is as follows:

			Go	vernn	nental Activ	rities	
Fiscal Year Ending,	P	rincipal		I	nterest		Total
2018	\$	36,715		\$	5,029	\$	41,744
2019		37,670			4,074		41,744
2020		38,650			3,094		41,744
2021		39,655			2,089		41,744
2022		40,686			1,058		41,744
Total	\$	193,376		\$	15,344	\$	208,720

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

The following is a schedule of the governmental long term obligations for the School District for the year ended June 30, 2017:

	2015				
	General	Unamortized	Installment		
	Obligation	Bond	Purchase	Compensated	
	Refunding	Premium	Agreement	Absences	Total
Balance July 1, 2016	\$3,255,000	\$ 147,470	\$ -	\$ 148,543	\$ 3,551,013
Additions	-	-	232,152	7,276	239,428
Deletions	440,000	21,067	38,776	8,731	508,574
Balance June 30, 2017	2,815,000	126,403	193,376	147,088	3,281,867
Less: current portion	450,000	21,067	29,697	3,961	504,725
Total due after one year	\$ 2,365,000	\$ 105,336	\$ 163,679	\$ 143,127	\$ 2,777,142

The debt service requirements of governmental activities at June 30, 2017 were as follows:

	C	Gove	rnı	mental Activ	/iti	es	
Fiscal Year Ending,	 Principal			Interest	_		Total
2018	\$ 486,715	5	6	74,391	•	\$	561,106
2019	492,670			64,436			557,106
2020	503,650			53,219			556,869
2021	519,655			40,589			560,244
2022	530,686			27,558			558,244
2023	 475,000			14,250	_		489,250
	 _				•		
Total	\$ 3,008,376	9	6	274,443		\$	3,282,819

Interest expense for the year amounted to \$79,485.

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

Plan Description

The Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (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. The board consists of twelve members - eleven appointed by the Governor and the State Superintendent of Instruction, who serves as an ex-officio member.

MPSERS 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 general oversight of MPSERS resides. The State Treasurer serves as the investment officer and custodian for MPSERS. MPSERS' financial statements are available at www.michigan.gov/mpsers-cafr

Benefits Provided

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. Depending on the plan option selected, member retirement benefits are determined by final average compensation, years of service, and a pension factor ranging from 1.25 percent to 1.5 percent. DB members are eligible to receive a monthly benefit when they meet certain age and service requirements. MPSERS also provides disability and survivor benefits to DB plan members.

A DB member plan member who leaves Michigan public school employment may request a refund of his or her member contributions to the retirement system account if applicable. A refund cancels a former member's rights to future benefits. However, returning members who previously received a refund of their contributions may reinstate their service through repayment of the refund upon satisfaction of certain requirements.

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued)

Member Contributions

Mandatory member contributions were phased out between 1974 and 1977, with the plan remaining noncontributory until January 1, 1987, when 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. The MIP contribution rate was 4.0% from January 1, 1987, the effective date of the MIP, until January 1, 1990, when it was reduced to 3.9%. Members first hired between January 1, 1990 and June 30, 2008, and returning members who did not work between January 1, 1987, through December 31, 1989, contribute at the following graduated permanently fixed contribution rates: 3% of the first \$5,000; 3.6% of \$5,001 through \$15,000; 4.3% of all wages over \$15,000. Members first hired July 1, 2008, or later including Pension Plus Plan members, contribute at the following graduated permanently fixed contribution rates: 3% of the first \$5,000; 3.6% of \$5,001 through \$15,000; 6.4% of all wages over \$15,000.

Basic Plan members make no contributions. For a limited period ending December 31, 1992, an active Basic Plan member could enroll in the MIP by paying the contributions that would have been made had enrollment occurred initially on January 1, 1987, or on the date of hire, plus interest. MIP contributions at the rate of 3.9% of gross wages begin at enrollment. Actuarial rate of interest is posted to member accounts on July 1st on all MIP monies on deposit for 12 months. If a member leaves public school service and no pension is payable, the member's accumulated contributions plus interest, if any, are refundable.

Under Public Act 300 of 2012, eligible members voluntarily chose between increasing, maintaining, or stopping their contributions to the pension fund as of the transition date. Their options are described in detail under Pension Reform 2012 beginning on page 23. Members who elected to increase their level of contribution contribute 4% (Basic Plan) or 7% (MIP); by doing so they maintain a 1.5% pension factor in their pension formula. Members who elected to maintain their level of contribution will receive a 1.25% pension factor in their pension formula for their years of service as of their transition date. Their contribution rates are described above. Members who elected to stop their contributions became participants in the Defined Contribution plan as of their transition date.

Basis of Accounting and Presentation

MPSERS financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Contributions from the employers are recognized as revenue when due and payable. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of MPSERS. The reserves are described below and details are provided in the supporting schedules.

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 67, which was adopted during the year ended September 30, 2015, addresses accounting and financial reporting requirements for pension plans. The requirements for GASB Statement No. 67 require changes in presentation of the financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information.

Significant changes include an actuarial calculation of total and net pension liability. It also includes comprehensive footnote disclosure regarding the pension liability, the sensitivity of the net pension liability to the discount rate, and increased investment activity disclosures. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 67 did not significantly impact the accounting for accounts receivable and investment balances.

Contribution and Funded Status

Employers are required by Public Act 300 of 1980, as amended, to contribute amounts necessary to finance the coverage of active and retired members. 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. The unfunded (overfunded) actuarial accrued liability as of the September 30, 2016 valuation will be amortized over a 20 year period for the 2016 fiscal year.

The School District's required and actual contributions to the plan for the year ended June 30, 2017 were \$1,520,013. The School District's required and actual contributions include an allocation of \$442,849 in revenue received from the State of Michigan, and remitted to MPSERS to fund the MPSERS Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) Stabilization Rate for the year ended June 30, 2017.

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued)

The schedule below summarizes pension contribution rates in effect for fiscal year 2016.

Pension Contribution Rates

Benefit Structure	Member	Employer
Basic	0.0 - 4.0 %	18.95 %
Member Investment Plan	3.0 - 7.0 %	18.95 %
Pension Plan	3.0 - 6.4 %	17.73 %
Defined Contribution	0.0 %	14.56 %

Required contributions from School District were \$1,323,208 for the year ended September 30, 2016.

PENSION LIABILITIES, PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURES RELATED TO PENSIONS

At June 30, 2017, the School District's reported a liability of \$14,701,487 for its proportionate share of the MPSERS net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of September 30, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation rolled forward from September 30, 2015. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was determined by dividing each employer's statutorily required pension contributions to the system during the measurement period by the percent of pension contributions required from all applicable employers during the measurement period. At September 30, 2016, School District's proportion was .05892 percent, which was a decrease of .00279 percent from its proportion measured as of September 30, 2015.

PENSION EXPENSE AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS

For the year ended June 30, 2017 the School District recognized total pension expense of \$1,349,813. At June 30, 2017 the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		 ered Inflows Resources
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$	183,219	\$ 34,843
Changes of assumptions		229,846	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		244,339	-
Changes in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions		256,051	528,572
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		1,285,485	
Total	\$	2,198,940	\$ 563,415

Contributions subsequent to measurement date reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2018. Other amounts as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Plan Year Ending September 30

2017	\$ 64,350
2018	\$ 45,135
2019	\$ 275,387
2020	\$ (34,832)

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Return on Plan Assets

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments 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 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. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of September 30, 2016, are summarized in the following table:

Domestic Equity Pools		
% Alternative Investment	28.0%	5.9%
Pools	18.0%	9.2%
International Equity	16.0%	7.2%
Fixed Income Pools	10.5%	0.9%
Real Estate and Infrastructure Pools	10.0%	4.3%
Absolute Return Pools	15.5%	6.0%
Short Term Investment Pools	2.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	

^{*}Long term rate of return does not include 2.1% inflation

Discount Rate

A discount rate of 8.0% was used to measure the total pension liability (7.0% for the Pension Plus plan, a hybrid plan provided through non-university employers only). This discount rate was based on the long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 8.0% (7.0% for the Pension Plus 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 employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these 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.

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

As required by GASB Statement No. 68, the following presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, calculated using a discount rate of 8.0% (7.0% for the Hybrid Plan), as well as what the School 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:

1% Decrease	Current Single Discount Rate Assumption 1% Increase				
(Non-Hybrid/Hybrid)	(Non-Hybrid/Hybrid)	(Non-Hybrid/Hybrid)			
7.0% / 6.0%	8.0% / 7.0%	9.0% / 8.0%			
\$18,931,815	\$14,701,487	\$11,134,914			

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued MPSERS financial report.

Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2017, the School District reported a payable of approximately \$191,000 for the outstanding amount of contributions to the pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Actuarial Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued)

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions

Actuarial Assumptions

Wage Inflation Rate: 3.50%

Investment Rate of Return

-MIP and Basic Plans (Non-Hybrid): 8.00%

-Pension Plus Plan (Hybrid) 7.00%

Projected Salary Increases: 3.5% to 12.3%

Including wage inflation at 3.5%

Cost-of-Living Pension Adjustments: 3% Annual Non-Compounded for

MIP Members

Mortality: RP-2000 Male and Female Combined Healthy Life

Mortality Tables, adjusted for mortality improvements to 2025 using projection scale BB. This assumption was first used for the September 30, 2014 valuation of MPSERS. For retirees, 100% of the table rates were used. For active members, 80% of the table rates were used for males and

70% of the table rates were used for females.

Notes

- Assumption changes as a result of an experience study for the period 2007 through 2012 have been adopted by MPSERS for use in the annual pension valuations beginning with the September 30, 2014 valuation. The total pension liability as of September 30, 2016, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of September 30, 2015, and rolled forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures, including the experience study.
- Recognition period for liabilities is the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees in years: (4.6273 for non-university employers 1.2456 for university employers)
- Recognition period for assets in years is 5.0000
- Full actuarial assumptions are available in the 2016 MPSERS Comprehensive Annual financial Report (www.michigan.gov/mpsers-cafr).

NOTE 7 - EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued)

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension (OPEB)

Under the MPSERS act, all retirees participating in the MPSERS pension plan have the option of continuing health, dental and vision coverage through MPSERS. Retirees electing this coverage contribute an amount equivalent to the monthly cost for Part B Medicare and 10 percent, or 20 percent for those not Medicare eligible of the monthly premium amount for the health, dental, and vision coverage at the time of receiving the benefits. The MPSERS board of trustees annually sets the employer contribution rate to fund the benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. employers are required to contribute at that rate. The employer contribution rate ranged from 6.4% to 6.83% of the covered payroll for the period July 1, 2016 through September 30, 2016 and from 5.69% to 5.91% of the covered payroll for the period October 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017 dependent upon the employee's date of hire and plan election as noted above. Members can choose to contribute 3% of their covered payroll to the Retiree Healthcare Fund and keep this premium subsidy benefit or they can elect not to pay the 3% contribution and instead choose the Personal Healthcare Fund, which can be used to pay healthcare expenses in retirement. Members electing the Personal Healthcare Fund will be automatically enrolled in a 2% employee contribution into their 457 account as their transition date and create a 2% employer match into the employee's 403(b) account.

The School District's required and actual contributions to the plan for retiree healthcare benefits for the year ended June 30, 2017 were approximately \$511,000. In addition, a portion ranging from 35% to 100% of the MPSERS Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) Stabilization Rate is considered a contribution to the retiree healthcare plan.

NOTE 8 - INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund balances resulted 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 balances at June 30, 2017 are expected to be repaid within the next fiscal year.

NOTE 8 - INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS (Continued)

A schedule of interfund balances follows:

Fund	terfund ceivable	Fund	terfund ayable
Nonmajor Agency	\$ 2,302 1,000	Major	\$ 3,302
	\$ 3,302		\$ 3,302

Interfund transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to 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.

A schedule of interfund transfers follows:

Transfers				Tı	ransfer
Fund		In	Fund		Out
General Fund	\$	2,742	Nonmajor	\$	2.742
Ocherai i unu	Ψ	2,772	rvommajor	Ψ	2,772

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The School District participates in two distinct pools of educational institutions within the State of Michigan for self-insuring property and casualty and workers' disability compensation. The pools are considered public entity risk pools. The School District pays annual premiums under a retrospectively rated policy to the pools for the respective insurance coverage. The premiums are based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the participating members of the risk pool. The School District cannot estimate losses from reported and unreported claims at June 30, 2017. 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.

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

The School District continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss, including employee health and accident insurance. No settlements have occurred in excess of coverage for June 30, 2017 or any of the prior three years.

NOTE 10 - CONTINGENCIES

The School District had no contingencies at June 30, 2017.

NOTE 11 - AT RISK

During the year, the School District received State categorical aid for at risk students, which amounted to \$140,021. The School District split all of these funds for at risk students.

NOTE 12 - SHORT-TERM DEBT - STATE AID NOTES

State School aid anticipation notes are issued under the provisions of Section 1225 of Act 451, Public Acts of Michigan, and Act 34 of Michigan for the purpose of providing money for school operations. The School District has pledged its state aid as collateral. In the event of unavailability or insufficiency of State school aid, the note is payable from taxes levied by the School District. The interest rate ranges from .760% to 1.20% and the maturity date is August 21, 2017. The interest expense related to this note at June 30, 2017 is \$8,338.

Short-term debt activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 was as follows:

	Balance ly 1, 2016 Addition		Additions		Additions Reductions		Additions		Reductions		Balance e 30, 2017
2015-2016	\$ 500,000	\$	-	\$	500,000	\$	-				
2016-2017	 		750,000		214,286		535,714				
Totals	\$ 500,000	\$	750,000	\$	714,286	\$	535,714				

NOTE 13 - NET POSITION RESTRICTED BY ENABLING LEGISLATION

The government-wide statement of net position reports \$271,535 of restricted net position at June 30, 2017, all of which is restricted by enabling legislation.

NOTE 14 - PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

For the year ended June 30, 2017, a prior period adjustment was made to report the adjustment to the capital assets that were not capitalized in prior year. As a result, restatement of the beginning of the year net position is as follows:

Net position (deficit) as previously stated, July 1, 2016	\$ (5,481,422)
Adjustment to capital asset	 357,946
Net position (deficit), as restated, July 1, 2016	\$ (5,123,476)

NOTE 15 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In August 2017, the Academy issued a Revenue Anticipation Note in the amount of \$350,000 to assist in the operation cash flows prior to the receipt of state aid payments for the 2017-2018 school year. The note is secured by the future receipt of state aid payments.

NOTE 16 – UPCOMING ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, which addresses reporting by governments that provide postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) to their employees and for government that finance OPEB for employees of other governments. This OPEB standard will require the School District to recognize on the face of the financial statements its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability related to its participation in the MPSERS plan. The statement also enhances accountability and transparency through revised note disclosures and required supplemental information (RSI). The School District is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted. The provisions of this statement are effective for the School District's financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2018.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Clinton Community Schools Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with final budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Local sources	\$ 1,176,120	\$ 1,303,792	\$ 1,297,787	\$ (6,005)
Intermediate sources	478,800	568,589	555,750	(12,839)
State sources	7,593,418	7,945,283	7,944,485	(798)
Federal sources	114,732	123,235	124,678	1,443
Total revenues	9,363,070	9,940,899	9,922,700	(18,199)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Basic programs	5,403,336	5,370,859	5,355,201	15,658
Added needs	992,150	1,069,891	1,033,582	36,309
Total instruction	6,395,486	6,440,750	6,388,783	51,967
Support services:				
Pupil	258,611	257,697	256,835	862
Instructional staff	378,831	449,687	439,164	10,523
General administration	335,777	273,776	272,501	1,275
School administration	587,263	574,303	572,841	1,462
Business and fiscal services	259,292	250,190	245,667	4,523
Operation & maintenance	1,125,231	968,089	957,261	10,828
Transportation	368,599	536,877	527,470	9,407
Central	, -	1,533	1,533	, -
Athletics	389,912	364,341	361,245	3,096
Total support services	3,703,516	3,676,493	3,634,517	41,976
Total expenditures	10,099,002	10,117,243	10,023,300	93,943
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
expenditures	(735,932)	(176,344)	(100,600)	75,744
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from bus financing	-	232,152	232,152	-
Redemption of principal	-	(38,709)	(38,776)	(67)
Interest and fees	-	(3,035)	(2,968)	67
Indirect cost transfer	-	-	2,742	2,742
Proceeds from sale of asset	-	-	3,306	3,306
Total other financing sources (uses)		190,408	196,456	6,048
Net change in fund balance	(735,932)	14,064	95,856	81,792
Fund balance:				
Beginning of year	2,016,885	2,016,885	2,016,885	
End of year	\$ 1,280,953	\$ 2,030,949	\$ 2,112,741	\$ 81,792

Clinton Community Schools Required Supplemental Information Schedule of Clinton Community Schools' Contribution to Michigan Public Schools Employees Retirement Plan Determined as of the Year Ended June 30

	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 1,520,013	\$ 1,241,914	\$ 1,610,048
Contribution in relation to statutorily required contribution	1,520,013	1,241,914	1,610,048
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 5,692,197	\$ 5,137,407	\$ 5,229,203
Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	26.70%	24.17%	30.79%

Clinton Community Schools

Required Supplemental Information

Schedule of Clinton Community Schools' Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Michigan Public Schools Employees Retirement Plan Determined as of the Plan Year Ended September 30

	2017	2016	2015
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.05892%	0.06171%	0.06000%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 14,701,487	\$ 15,073,622	\$ 13,216,966
School District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,856,336	\$ 5,137,407	\$ 5,093,723
School District's proportionate share of net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	302.73%	293.41%	259.48%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	63.27%	63.17%	66.20%

CLINTON COMMUNITY SCHOOLS NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION June 30, 2017

NOTE 1: CHANGES OF BENEFIT TERMS

There were no changes of benefit terms in 2016.

NOTE 2: CHANGES OF ASSUMPTIONS

There were no changes of benefit assumptions in 2016.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DARNELL & MEYERING, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

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

To the Board of Education Clinton Community Schools Clinton, Michigan

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Clinton Community Schools (the School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 16, 2017.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

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

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

COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

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

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

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

DARNELL & MEYERING, P.C.

Darnell & Meyering, P.C.

Taylor, MI

October 16, 2017

Clinton Community Schools Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Fund June 30, 2017

Assets	pecial evenue	Debt Service	Gov	Total onmajor vernmental Funds
Assets:				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 44,496	\$ 78,158	\$	122,654
Receivables				
Accounts	782	-		782
Due from other fund	2,302	-		2,302
Inventory	 5,039	 		5,039
Total Assets	\$ 52,619	\$ 78,158	\$	130,777
Liabilities and Fund Balances Liabilities:	5.050			5.050
Unearned revenue	 5,058			5,058
Total Liabilities	 5,058	 		5,058
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable - inventory	5,039	-		5,039
Restricted				
School lunch program	42,522	-		42,522
Debt service	-	78,158		78,158
Capital outlay	 	 		
Total Fund Balances	 47,561	 78,158		125,719
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 52,619	\$ 78,158	\$	130,777

Clinton Community Schools Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Nonmajor Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2017

			Total
	Food		Nonmajor
	Food Service	Debt	Governmental Funds
	Revenue	Service	2017
	Revenue	Scrvice	2017
Revenues:			
Local sources:			
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ 519,902	\$ 519,902
Food sales	179,147	-	179,147
Other		73	73
Total local sources	179,147	519,975	699,122
State sources	16,979	-	16,979
Federal sources	161,003		161,003
Total revenues	357,129	519,975	877,104
Expenditures:			
Food service/activities	370,495	-	370,495
Capital outlay	11,900	-	11,900
Debt service			
Fees		1,554	1,554
Total expenditures	382,395	1,554	383,949
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over			
expenditures	(25,266)	518,421	493,155
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Principal repayment	-	(440,000)	(440,000)
Interest payment	-	(78,162)	(78,162)
Indirect cost transfer	(2,742)		(2,742)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,742)	(518,162)	(520,904)
Net change in fund balance	(28,008)	259	(27,749)
Fund balance:			
Beginning of year	75,569	77,899	153,468
End of year	\$ 47,561	\$ 78,158	\$ 125,719

Clinton Community Schools Schedule of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Liabilities Agency Funds Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Liability Balance			Liability Balance
	July 1, 2016	Receipts	Disbursements	June 30, 2017
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 97,744	\$ 388,917	\$ 369,284	\$ 117,377
Total assets	\$ 97,744	\$ 388,917	\$ 369,284	\$ 117,377
Liabilities				
Due to student groups	\$ 97,744	\$ 388,917	\$ 369,284	\$ 117,377
Total liabilities	\$ 97,744	\$ 388,917	\$ 369,284	\$ 117,377

DARNELL & MEYERING, P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

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October 16, 2017

Board of Education Clinton Community Schools Clinton, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Clinton Community Schools (the School District) for the year ended June 30, 2017. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards (and, if applicable, *Government Auditing Standards and the Uniform Guidance*), as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated May 8, 2017. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Findings

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by School District are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during June 30, 2017. We noted no transactions entered into by School District during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

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

Clinton Community Schools October 16, 2017 Page 2

Management's estimate of the depreciation expense is based on economic useful lives. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the depreciation expense in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Management's estimate of Net Pension Liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 and computations of their deferred outflows of pension resources for the same year, was reviewed by us in determining the reasonableness in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Certain financial statement disclosures are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The most sensitive disclosure(s) affecting the financial statements was (were):

The disclosure of Fund Balance reporting in governmental funds in Note 1B to the financial statements provides the breakdown of the categories that may or may not be used.

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

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

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

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. In addition, none of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to each opinion unit's financial statements taken as a whole. The attached schedule summarizes uncorrected misstatements of the financial statements. Management has determined that their effects are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate to the financial statements as a whole.

Disagreements with Management

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

Clinton Community Schools October 16, 2017 Page 3

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated October 16, 2017.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

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

Other Audit Findings or Issues

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

Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to Management's Discussion & Analysis, Budgetary Comparison Schedule (General Fund), Schedule of Clinton Community Schools' Pension Contributions, Schedule of Clinton Community Schools' Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability, which are required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

With respect to the supplementary information accompanying the financial statements that are not RSI, as shown in the table of contents, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.

Clinton Community Schools October 16, 2017 Page 4

Restriction on Use

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

Very truly yours,

Darnell & Meyering PC

Darnell & Meyering, P.C.

ALG (2/17)

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ALG-CX-12.2: Audit Difference Evaluation Form

Governmental Unit:	CLINTON COMMUNITY SCHOOLS	Financial Sta	atement Date:	6/30/2017	
Completed by:	GBM	Date:	10/3/17		
Opinion Unit:	GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	A Listing of Kr	nown Audit Differences Over:	:	

	Factual (F), Judgmental (J), or Projected (P)	Work- paper Ref.	Financial Statement Effect—Amount of Over- (Under-) statement of:						
Description (Nature) of Audit Difference (AD)			Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Working Cap.	Fund Balance/Net Position	Revenues	Expen.	Change in Fund Balance/ Net Position
Title I Part A	Factual	N-7	-	(4,905)		4,905	4,905	-	4,905
Total			-	(4,905)	_	4,905	4,905	-	4,905
Less audit adjustments subsequently booked			(1,000)		,,,,,,,	,,,,,,		,,,,,,	
Net unadjusted AD—current year (iron curtain method)			-	(4,905)	-	4,905	4,905	-	4,905
Effect of unadjusted AD—prior year	nrs								
Combined current year and prior year AD (rollover method)			0	-4,905	0	4,905	4,905	0	4,905
Financial statement caption totals			4,705,992	2,304,533		2,401,459	11,030,471		-184,491
Current year AD as % of F/S captions (iron curtain method)			0.00%	-0.21%	0.00%	0.20%	0.04%	0.00%	-2.66%
Current and prior year AD as % of F/S captions (rollover method)			0.00%	-0.21%	0.00%	0.20%	0.04%	0.00%	-2.66%

Conclusion: Based on the results of the evaluation performed above, as well as the consideration of qualitative factors, uncorrected audit differences, individually and in the aggregate, O do onto cause the financial statements of opinion unit taken as a whole to be materially misstated.