

**NICE COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
ISHPEMING, MICHIGAN**

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent Auditor’s Report.....3
Management’s Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited).....6

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

District-wide Financial Statements:

Statement of Net Position13
Statement of Activities14

Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental Funds:

Balance Sheet15
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the
Statement of Net Position16
Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance17
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statements of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities18

Notes to Financial Statements19

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Schedule of the District’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – Plan Year55
Schedule of the District’s Pension Contributions – Fiscal Year.....56
Schedule of the District’s Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability – Plan Year57
Schedule of the District’s OPEB Contributions – Fiscal Year.....58
General Fund – Budgetary Comparison Schedule59

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Non-Major Governmental Funds:

Combining Balance Sheet.....61
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance62

Non-Major Special Revenue Funds:

School Lunch Fund – Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in
Fund Balance – Budget and Actual63

COMPLIANCE SECTION

Independent Auditor’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and
on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*65

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Report to Management68
Communication with Those Charged with Governance69



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Education of the
NICE Community School District
300 Westwood Drive
Ishpeming, Michigan 49849

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 the NICE Community School District (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the School District, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note Z to the financial statements, in fiscal year 2019-2020, the School District adopted new accounting guidance, GASB No. 84, Fiduciary Activities. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplemental information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements. The other supplemental information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplemental information, as listed in the table of contents, is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates 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 other supplemental information is 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 28, 2020, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Anderson, Tackman & Company, PLLC
Certified Public Accountants

October 28, 2020

NICE Community School District

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

Our discussion and analysis of NICE Community School District's (School District) financial performance provides an overview of the School District's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2020. Please read it in conjunction with the financial statements, which begin as listed in the table of contents.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Net position for the School District as a whole was reported at (\$12,918,438). Net position is comprised of 100% governmental activities.
- During the year, the School District expenses were \$17,150,264 while revenues from all sources totaled \$14,762,057 resulting in a decrease in net position of \$2,388,207.
- The General Fund reported a decrease of \$729,809 before other financing sources (uses) and a total decrease of \$387,436. This is \$159,418 more than the forecasted decrease of \$228,018. This was a result of revenues being \$150,061 lower than forecasted, expenses being \$10,090 more than forecasted, and other financing sources (uses) being \$733 more than forecasted. A major factor in the decrease in revenues was the result of a State Aid Fund (SAF) revenue shortfall reduction in the amount of \$207,860 which was approved by the state for the August 2020 state aid payment.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the School District financially as a whole. The *District-wide Financial Statements* Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (as listed in the table of contents) provide information about the activities of the School District as a whole and present a longer-term view of those finances. The fund financial statements (as listed in the table of contents) present the next level of detail. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also report the School District's operations in more detail than the district-wide statements by providing information about the School District's most significant funds (as listed in Note A), with all other funds presented in one column as non-major funds. The remaining statement, the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position, presents financial information about activities for which the School District acts solely as an agent for the benefit of students and parents.

Reporting the School District as a Whole – *District-wide Financial Statements*

Our analysis of the School District as a whole begins below. One of the most important questions asked about the School District's finances is "As a whole, what is the School District's financial condition as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the School District as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources 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.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in it. The School District's net position – the difference between assets/deferred outflows of resources and liabilities/deferred inflows of resources – is one way to measure the School District's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the School District's net position – as reported in the Statement of Activities – is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. The relationship between revenues and expenses is the School District's operating results. However, the School District's goal is to provide services to our students, not to generate profits as private-sector companies do. One must consider other non-financial factors, such as the quality of education provided, the safety of the schools and the condition of the School District's capital assets, to assess the overall financial health of the School District.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report the governmental activities for the School District, which encompass all the School District's services, including instruction, supporting services, community services, athletics, and food services. 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 – *Fund Financial Statements*

Our analysis of the School District's major funds begins on the pages below. The fund financial statements as listed in the table of contents provide detailed information on the most significant funds – not the School District as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law, and by bond covenants. However, the School District's Board has established other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes.

- *Governmental Funds* – All of the School District's services are reported in governmental funds which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted into cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's general government operations and the basic 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 Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation which follows the fund financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

The School District as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position as of June 30, 2020 and 2019:

**Table 1
Net Position**

	Governmental Activities – 2020	Governmental Activities – 2019
Current and other assets	\$7,836,724	\$6,002,333
Capital assets, net	12,778,380	12,230,856
Total Assets	<u>20,615,104</u>	<u>18,233,189</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	<u>9,493,451</u>	<u>9,577,226</u>
Current liabilities	6,644,346	4,105,970
Long-term liabilities	33,064,029	31,035,512
Total Liabilities	<u>39,708,375</u>	<u>35,141,482</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	<u>3,318,618</u>	<u>3,323,444</u>
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets	11,955,882	11,504,153
Restricted	371,970	815,909
Unrestricted	(25,246,290)	(22,974,573)
Total Net Position	<u><u>(\$12,918,438)</u></u>	<u><u>(\$10,654,511)</u></u>

The School District's net position was (\$12,918,438) as of June 30, 2020. Net investment in capital assets totaling \$11,955,882, compares the original cost, less depreciation of the School District's capital assets to long-term debt, used to finance the acquisition of those assets. Most of the debt will be repaid from voter-approved property taxes collected as the debt service comes due. 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 net position for day-to-day operations. The remaining amount of net position of (\$25,246,290) was unrestricted.

The (\$25,246,290) in unrestricted net position of governmental activities represents the accumulated results of all past years' operations. The operating results of the General Fund will have a significant impact on the change in unrestricted net position from year to year.

The results of this year's operations for the School District as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities (see Table 2).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

**Table 2
Statement of Activities**

	Governmental Activities – 2020	Governmental Activities – 2019
Revenues:		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services	\$309,945	\$440,099
Operating grants and contributions	3,849,302	3,534,066
General Revenues:		
Property taxes	3,507,369	4,279,126
State sources not restricted to specific program	6,930,347	6,944,864
Contributions and other unrestricted grants	-	-
Investment earnings	59,630	44,175
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	-
Miscellaneous	105,464	32,309
Total Revenues	<u>14,762,057</u>	<u>15,274,639</u>
Program Expenses:		
Instruction	10,669,307	9,862,787
Supporting services	5,040,132	4,421,901
Community services	50,587	44,334
Food service activities	354,687	398,837
Interest on long-term debt	88,502	48,685
Depreciation – unallocated	947,049	857,280
Total Expenses	<u>17,150,264</u>	<u>15,633,824</u>
Increase (decrease) in net position	(2,388,207)	(359,185)
Net position, beginning	(10,654,511)	(10,295,326)
Prior period adjustment	124,280	-
Net position, beginning, as restated	<u>(10,530,231)</u>	<u>(10,295,326)</u>
Net Position, Ending	<u>(\$12,918,438)</u>	<u>(\$10,654,511)</u>

As reported in the Statement of Activities, the cost of all of our governmental activities this year was \$17,150,264. Certain activities were partially funded from those who benefited from the programs \$309,945 or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions \$3,849,302. We paid for the remaining “public benefit” portion of our governmental activities with \$3,507,369 in taxes, \$6,930,347 in State Foundation Allowance (which included the SAF Revenue shortfall reduction of \$207,860), and with our other revenues, such as interest and general entitlements.

The School District experienced a change in net position for the year of (\$2,388,207). Key reasons for the change in net position were as follows:

- Net change in governmental fund balances of (\$825,480).
- Depreciation charged to expense of (\$947,049).
- Capital outlays of \$1,494,573.
- Proceeds from loan issuance in the amount of (\$295,854).
- Principal payment on debt in the amount of \$200,059.
- Activity related to pension liability of (\$2,381,420).
- Activity related to OPEB liability of \$386,069.
- Change in compensated absences (\$16,320).

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

- Change in accrued interest in the amount of (\$2,785).

Table 3 presents the cost of each of the School District's largest activities as well as each program's net cost (total cost less revenues generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial burden that each function placed on the School District's operation.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services
Instruction	\$10,669,307	\$7,717,878
Supporting services	5,040,132	4,097,973
Food service activities	354,687	89,028

The net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on the State and the School District's taxpayers by each of these functions. Since property taxes for operations and unrestricted State aid constitute the vast majority of the School District's operating revenue sources, the Board of Education and Administration must annually evaluate the needs of the School District and balance those needs with State-prescribed available financial resources.

The School District's Funds

As noted earlier, the School District uses funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes. Looking at funds helps the reader consider whether the School District is being accountable for the resources taxpayers and others provide to it and may provide more insight into the School District's overall financial health.

As the School District completed the year, its governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet as listed in the table of contents) reported a combined fund balance of \$1,204,608, a decrease of \$825,480 from the beginning of the year.

The decrease of \$825,480 in the combined fund balance is the net effect of a decrease in the General Fund Balance of \$387,436, a decrease in the Debt Service Fund Balance of \$95,786, a decrease in the Sinking Fund Balance of \$341,287, a decrease in the School Lunch Fund Balance of \$6,981, an increase in the Scholarship Fund Balance of \$115, and an increase in the Student Activities Fund Balance of \$5,895.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the School District's Board of Education revises its budget as it attempts to deal with changes in revenues and expenditures. State law requires that the budget be amended to ensure that expenditures do not exceed appropriations. A schedule showing the School District's original and final budget amounts compared with amounts actually paid and received is provided in required supplemental information of these financial statements.

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

Enrollment

The District’s 2019-2020 State aid blended membership enrollment from the fall count totaled 1,162. This is an increase of 22 students from the previous year. The District is located in Michigan’s Upper Peninsula, which is currently experiencing an economic downturn. Some businesses have closed, and others have decreased their work force. As a result, families have moved out of the area. A decline in birth rate is another factor in the decline in enrollment.

Enrollment changes over the last five years can be illustrated as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>(Fall) Student FTE</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease) in Student Enrollment (FTE)</u>
2019-2020	1,162	22
2018-2019	1,140	(68)
2017-2018	1,208	8
2016-2017	1,200	46
2015-2016	1,154	(18)

Student enrollment is important to the financial health of the District because state funding is based on a per pupil formula.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2020, the School District had \$12,778,380 invested in a variety of capital assets including land, buildings, and machinery and equipment. (See Table 4 below)

**Table 4
Capital Assets at Year-End
(net of depreciation)**

	<u>Governmental Activities – 2020</u>	<u>Governmental Activities – 2019</u>
Land	\$41,000	\$41,000
Construction in progress	300,465	45,013
Land improvements	1,150,469	1,233,277
Buildings and additions	9,845,031	9,518,091
Machinery and equipment	619,580	572,455
Buses and other vehicles	821,835	821,020
Total	<u>\$12,778,380</u>	<u>\$12,230,856</u>

This year’s additions of \$1,494,573 included two school bus purchases, building improvements, and small pieces of equipment all financed through the Sinking Fund millage or the General Fund. We present more detailed information about our capital assets in the notes to the financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED) (Continued)

Debt

At the end of this year, the School District had \$822,498 in installment loans outstanding as depicted in Table 5 below.

**Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year-End**

	Governmental Activities – 2020	Governmental Activities – 2019
Installment loans	\$822,498	\$726,703
Total	\$822,498	\$726,703

Three new loans were issued in the current year totaling \$295,854. Principal payments were \$200,059. We present more detailed information about our long-term debt in the notes to the financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets

The Board and administration consider many factors to develop budgets. The 2020-2021 budget plans to balance revenues and expenditures through various budget reductions and staff retirements. Locally, new mining interests in the area will bring increased tax values as well as new employment opportunities in the area.

Contacting the School District's Financial Management

This financial report is designated to provide the School District's citizens, taxpayers, customers, and 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 financial information, contact the NICE Community School District, 300 Westwood Drive, Ishpeming, Michigan 49849.

NICE Community School District

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,011,812
Investments	4,857,734
Receivables:	
Accounts receivable	14,288
Due from other governmental units	1,941,431
Inventories	11,459
Prepaid expenses	-
Non-current Assets:	
Capital Assets:	
Land and construction in progress	341,465
Other capital assets, net	<u>12,436,915</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>20,615,104</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows of related to proportionate share of net pension liability	5,740,519
District's contributions made subsequent to pension measurement date	1,935,862
Deferred outflows of related to proportionate share of net OPEB liability	1,361,637
District's contributions made subsequent to OPEB measurement date	<u>455,433</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>9,493,451</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	458,006
Accrued liabilities	1,326,771
Accrued interest	12,230
State anticipation note	2,400,000
Unearned revenue	2,447,339
Non-current Liabilities:	
Portion due or payable within one year:	
Notes payable	263,199
Compensated absences	-
Portion due or payable after one year:	
Notes payable	559,299
Compensated absences	227,264
Proportionate share of net pension liability	26,304,973
Proportionate share of net OPEB liability	<u>5,709,294</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>39,708,375</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows related to proportionate share of net pension liability	1,050,381
Deferred inflows related to proportionate share of net OPEB liability	<u>2,268,237</u>
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>3,318,618</u>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	11,955,882
Restricted	371,970
Unrestricted	<u>(25,246,290)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ (12,918,438)</u>

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

NICE Community School District

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Function / Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities:				
Instruction	\$ 10,669,307	\$ 192,075	\$ 2,759,354	\$ (7,717,878)
Supporting services	5,040,132	-	942,159	(4,097,973)
Community services	50,587	-	-	(50,587)
Food service activities	354,687	117,870	147,789	(89,028)
Interest on retirement of debt	88,502	-	-	(88,502)
Depreciation - unallocated	947,049	-	-	(947,049)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 17,150,264</u>	<u>\$ 309,945</u>	<u>\$ 3,849,302</u>	<u>(12,991,017)</u>
General revenues:				
Taxes				
Property taxes, levied for general purposes				2,655,597
Property taxes, levied for debt services and sinking fund				851,772
State Aid not restricted to specific purposes				6,930,347
Contributions and other unrestricted grants				-
Interest and investment earnings				59,630
Gain on sale of fixed assets				-
Miscellaneous				105,464
				<u>10,602,810</u>
				CHANGES IN NET POSITION
				(2,388,207)
Net position, beginning of year				(10,654,511)
Prior period adjustment				124,280
Net position, beginning of year, as restated				<u>(10,530,231)</u>
				NET POSITION, END OF YEAR
				<u>\$ (12,918,438)</u>

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

NICE Community School District

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 2020

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects: Sinking Fund	Other Non-major Governmental Funds	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 528,421	\$ -	\$ 325,027	\$ 158,364	\$ 1,011,812
Investments	4,813,862	-	-	43,872	4,857,734
Accounts receivable	14,288	-	-	-	14,288
Due from other governmental units	1,941,431	-	-	-	1,941,431
Due from other funds	33,512	-	-	-	33,512
Inventories	-	-	-	11,459	11,459
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	7,331,514	-	325,027	213,695	7,870,236
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ 7,331,514	\$ -	\$ 325,027	\$ 213,695	\$ 7,870,236
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 454,941	\$ -	\$ 2,171	\$ 894	\$ 458,006
Accrued liabilities	1,326,771	-	-	-	1,326,771
Due to other funds	-	-	-	33,512	33,512
State aid notes payable	2,400,000	-	-	-	2,400,000
Unearned revenue	2,447,339	-	-	-	2,447,339
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,629,051	-	2,171	34,406	6,665,628
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
	-	-	-	-	-
FUND BALANCES					
Non-spendable	-	-	-	11,459	11,459
Restricted	-	-	322,856	37,655	360,511
Committed	-	-	-	130,175	130,175
Assigned	635,389	-	-	-	635,389
Unassigned	67,074	-	-	-	67,074
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	702,463	-	322,856	179,289	1,204,608
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 7,331,514	\$ -	\$ 325,027	\$ 213,695	\$ 7,870,236

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

NICE Community School District

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT
OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2020

Total Fund Balances for Governmental Funds \$ 1,204,608

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.

Cost of capital assets	\$ 26,153,917	
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(13,375,537)</u>	12,778,380

Net pension liability is not due and payable in the current period and is not reported in the funds.

Proportionate share of net pension liability	26,304,973	
Deferred outflows related to proportionate share of net pension liability	(5,740,519)	
Deferred outflows made subsequent to pension measurement date	(1,935,862)	
Deferred inflows related to proportionate share of net pension liability	<u>1,050,381</u>	(19,678,973)

Net OPEB liability is not due and payable in the current period and is not reported in the funds.

Proportionate share of net OPEB liability	5,709,294	
Deferred outflows related to proportionate share of net OPEB liability	(1,361,637)	
Deferred outflows made subsequent to OPEB measurement date	(455,433)	
Deferred inflows related to proportionate share of net OPEB liability	<u>2,268,237</u>	(6,160,461)

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:

Notes payable - current	263,199	
Notes payable - non-current	559,299	
Compensated absences	227,264	
Accrued interest	<u>12,230</u>	(1,061,992)

Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ (12,918,438)

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

NICE Community School District

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects: Sinking Fund	Other Non-major Governmental Funds	Total
REVENUES:					
Local sources	\$ 3,077,942	\$ -	\$ 857,241	\$ 342,840	\$ 4,278,023
State sources	10,149,416	-	3,616	17,821	10,170,853
Federal sources	183,213	-	-	129,968	313,181
TOTAL REVENUES	13,410,571	-	860,857	490,629	14,762,057
EXPENDITURES:					
Instruction	9,161,222	-	-	-	9,161,222
Supporting services	4,325,634	-	-	218,807	4,544,441
Community services	42,556	-	-	-	42,556
Food service activities	-	-	-	322,060	322,060
Debt Service:					
Principal	200,053	-	-	-	200,053
Interest and fees	85,723	-	-	-	85,723
Capital outlay	325,192	-	1,202,144	-	1,527,336
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	14,140,380	-	1,202,144	540,867	15,883,391
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(729,809)	-	(341,287)	(50,238)	(1,121,334)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Proceeds from borrowing	295,854	-	-	-	295,854
Transfers in	95,786	-	-	49,267	145,053
Transfers (out)	(49,267)	(95,786)	-	-	(145,053)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	342,373	(95,786)	-	49,267	295,854
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(387,436)	(95,786)	(341,287)	(971)	(825,480)
Fund balance, July 1	1,089,899	95,786	664,143	55,980	1,905,808
Prior period adjustment	-	-	-	124,280	124,280
Fund balance, July 1, as restated	1,089,899	95,786	664,143	180,260	2,030,088
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	\$ 702,463	\$ -	\$ 322,856	\$ 179,289	\$ 1,204,608

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

NICE Community School District

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENTS
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ (825,480)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.

Depreciation expense	\$ 947,049	
Capital outlays	(1,494,573)	
Net book value of disposed assets	<u>-</u>	547,524

Proceeds from debt issues are an other financing source in the funds, but a debt issue increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. (295,854)

Repayment of loan principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. 200,059

Increase in net pension liability reported in the statement of activities does not require the use of current resources, and therefore, is not reported in the fund statements until it comes due for payment.

Pension expense	(2,381,420)	
Change in deferred outflows related to timing of pension contributions	<u>-</u>	(2,381,420)

Increase in net OPEB liability reported in the statement of activities does not require the use of current resources, and therefore, is not reported in the fund statements until it comes due for payment.

OPEB expense	386,069	
Change in deferred outflows related to timing of pension contributions	<u>-</u>	386,069

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds, as follows:

Change in compensated absences		(16,320)
--------------------------------	--	----------

Interest on long-term debt is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. This is the net amount of accrued interest recognized in the statement of activities. (2,785)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ (2,388,207)

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

NICE COMMUNITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2020

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The accounting policies of the NICE Community School District (the School District) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to school districts. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

REPORTING ENTITY

The School District is a local school district as defined by Michigan law that operates under a locally elected seven member Board form of government, and that provides elementary and secondary education and related support services to the residents of National Mine, Ishpeming, Champion, Ely, Tilden, and Humboldt Townships in Marquette County and Spurr Township in Baraga County.

In evaluating how to define the School District, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units by applying the criteria set forth in Section 2100 of GASB's *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards*. The basic but not the only criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the School District and/or its constituents, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the School District and is generally available to its constituents. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financial relationships, regardless of whether the School District is able to exercise oversight responsibilities.

Based upon the application of these criteria, the basic financial statements of the School District contain all the funds controlled by the School District's Board of Education as no other entity meets the criteria to be considered a component unit of the School District nor is the School District a component unit of another entity.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

District-Wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the School District as a whole. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through State sources, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. All of the School District's district-wide activities are considered to be governmental activities.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

Fund Financial Statements:

The accounts of the School District are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditures. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various funds are grouped in the financial statements in this report into two major categories: governmental and proprietary categories. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. The General Fund is always considered a major fund and the remaining funds of the School District are considered major if it meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets/deferred outflows of resources, liabilities/deferred inflows of resources, revenues or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least ten percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type; and
- b. Total assets/deferred outflows of resources, liabilities/deferred inflows of resources, revenues or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least five percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

The School District reports the General Fund, the Debt Service Fund, and the Sinking Fund as its major governmental funds in accordance with the above criteria. The funds of the School District are described below:

Governmental Funds

General Fund – The General Fund is the main operating fund and accordingly, it is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds – The special revenue funds account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes (not including major capital projects), such as the School Lunch, Scholarship Funds, and Student Activities.

Debt Service Funds – The Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources such as taxes, state aid and interest revenue for the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Capital Projects Funds – The Capital Projects Funds are used to record bond proceeds or other revenue to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities or other capital assets, including equipment.

The School District will first apply restricted net position for expenses incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Measurement focus is a term used to describe “which” transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to “when” transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Measurement Focus

On the district-wide Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, governmental activities are presented using the economic resource measurement focus as defined in item (a) below.

In the fund financial statements, the “current financial resources” measurement focus or the “economic resources” measurement focus is used as appropriate:

- a. All governmental funds utilize a “current financial resources” measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable resources at the end of the period.

Basis of Accounting

In the district-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, governmental activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Also, the proprietary fund financial statements are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when “measurable and available.” Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or within sixty days after year-end. Expenditures, including capital outlay, are recorded when the related liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt and accrued compensated absences, which are reported when due.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The School District cash and cash equivalents as reported in the Statement of Net Position are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less. The fair value measurements of investments is based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles, which has three levels based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset’s fair value.

Investments

Investments are carried at market value.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

Receivables

All receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible.

Due From and To Other Funds

Interfund receivables and payables arise from interfund transactions and are recorded by all funds affected in the period in which transactions are executed.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment, and vehicles, are reported in the applicable governmental activities column in the district-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated. Costs of normal repair and maintenance that do not add to the value or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. The School District does not have infrastructure-type assets.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an unallocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Land improvements	15 – 20 years
Buildings and additions	20 – 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 – 20 years
Buses and other vehicles	5 – 10 years

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same as in the district-wide financial statements.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The government reports the following in this category:

On the district-wide financial statements, changes in assumptions, differences between expected and actual experience and changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions for the pension plan and/or OPEB plan create a deferred outflow of resources.

On the district-wide financial statements, the district's contributions made into the pension plan and/or OPEB plan subsequent to the plan's fiscal year end creates a deferred outflow of resources.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

State Anticipation Note

The School District issued notes through the Michigan Municipal Bond Authority for cash flow purposes. The School District has pledged a portion of their state aid to repay the principal and interest on the notes. Furthermore, the School District has irrevocably pledged its full faith and credit in case of the insufficiency of the pledged state aid.

Long-Term Debt

In the district-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using straight-line amortization. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payment of principal and interest are reported as expenditures. Premiums received on debt issuance are reported as other financing sources and bond discounts are reported as other financing uses.

Compensated Absences

The School District's policies regarding compensated absences permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick leave. The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as long-term debt in the district-wide statements. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report only the compensated absence liability payable from expendable available financial resources.

Pension

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 School Employees Retirement System (MPERS) and additions to/deductions from MPERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by MPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and governmental funds 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 that time. The government reports the following in this category:

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

On the district-wide financial statements, the net difference between projected and actual pension plan and/or OPEB plan investment earnings, differences between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions and changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions create a deferred inflow of resources.

Equity Classification

District-Wide Statements

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- a. Net investment in Capital Assets – Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted Net Position – Consists of net position with constraints placed on its use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions of enabling legislation. These amounts are derived from the fund financial statements by combining non-spendable and restricted fund balance classifications.
- c. Unrestricted Net Position – All other net position that does not meet the definition of “restricted” or “net investment in capital assets.”

Fund Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Revenues

District-Wide Statements

In the district-wide Statement of Activities, revenues are segregated by activity (governmental or business-type), and are classified as either a program revenue or a general revenue. Program revenues include charges to customers or applicants for goods or services, operating grants and contributions and capital grants and contributions. General revenues include all revenues, which do not meet the criteria of program revenues and include revenues such as State funding and interest earnings.

Fund Statements

In the governmental fund statements, revenues are reported by source, such as federal sources, state sources and charges for services. Revenues consist of general purpose revenues and restricted revenues. General purpose revenues are available to fund any activity reported in that fund, while restricted revenues are available for a specific purpose or activity and the restrictions are typically required by law or a grantor agency. When both general purpose and restricted revenues are available for use, it is the School District’s policy to use the restricted resources first.

Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied on December 1, on behalf of the School District by various taxing units and are payable without penalty by July 1 and September 30. The School District recognizes property tax revenue when levied to the extent they result in current receivables (collected within sixty days of the end of the fiscal year). Property taxes that are not collected within sixty days of the end of the fiscal year are recognized as revenue when collected.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

Expenses/Expenditures

District-Wide Statements

In the district-wide Statement of Activities, expenses are segregated by activity (governmental or business-type), and are classified by function.

Fund Statements

In the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures are classified by character such as current operations, debt service and capital outlay.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Interfund Activity

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the district-wide statements. Exceptions to this rule are (1) activities between funds reported as governmental activities and funds reported as business-type activities; and (2) activities between funds that are reported in different functional categories in either the governmental or business-type activities column. Elimination of these activities would distort the direct cost and program revenues for the functions concerned.

In the fund financial statements, transfers represent flows of assets between funds without equivalent flows of assets in return or a requirement for repayment.

Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the Statement of Net Position.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

- a. The Superintendent submits to the Board of Education a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- b. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- c. Prior to July 1, the budget is approved by the Board of Education.
- d. Budgets for the General and Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Education.
- e. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

Use of Estimates

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

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

Subsequent Events

Management evaluates events occurring subsequent to the date of the financial statements in determining the accounting for and disclosure of transactions and events that affect the financial statements. Subsequent events have been evaluated through October 28, 2020, the date of the accompanying independent auditor’s report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE B – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS:

Cash Equivalents

As of June 30, 2020, the School District’s cash and cash equivalents and investments were reported in the basic financial statements in the following categories:

	Governmental Activities
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,011,812
Investments	4,857,734
Total	<u>\$5,869,546</u>

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District’s deposits may not be returned to it. State law does not require, and the School District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. The carrying amounts of the School’s deposit with financial institutions were \$1,011,812 and the bank balance was \$790,006. The bank balance is categorized as follows.

Amount insured by the FDIC	\$525,156
Amount uncollateralized and uninsured	264,850
Total	<u>\$790,006</u>

Investments

Investments, including derivative instruments that are not hedging derivatives, are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. *Recurring* fair value measurements are those that Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements require or permit in the statement of net position at the end of each reporting period. Fair value measurements are categorized based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset’s fair value: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. As of June 30, 2020, the School District had the following investments:

Investments	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Level 1 Inputs	Level 2 Inputs	Level 3 Inputs
<i>Equity securities:</i>				
Michigan Liquid Asset Fund – Mutual Funds	\$4,813,862 *	\$-	\$4,813,862	\$-
Mutual Funds	43,872 *	43,872	-	-
Total	<u>\$4,857,734</u>	<u>\$43,872</u>	<u>\$4,813,862</u>	<u>\$-</u>

*Investments matures within one year

NOTE B – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued):

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of the School District's investments. The School District does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk

Michigan statutes authorize the School District to invest in bonds, other direct obligations and repurchase agreements of the United States, certificates of deposits, savings accounts, deposit accounts or receipts of a bank which is a member of the FDIC and authorized to operate in this state, commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the two highest classifications established by not less than two standard rating services and matures within 270 days from date of purchase, bankers' acceptances of the United States banks, obligations of the State of Michigan and its political subdivisions, external investment pools, and certain mutual funds. Michigan law prohibits security in the form of collateral, surety bond, or another form for the deposit of public money.

The School District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices and has no investments for which ratings are required. The School District's investments are in accordance with statutory authority.

NOTE C – DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL UNITS:

Amounts due from other governments totaled \$1,941,431 Of that balance \$1,518,124 is due from the State of Michigan for State Aid, \$35,781 is due from the Federal Government for grants and \$387,526 due from other governmental units for the operation of special programs and grant projects.

NOTE D – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS:

The School District reports interfund balances between many of its funds. Some of the balances are considered immaterial and are aggregated into a single column or row. The total of all balances agrees with the sum of interfund balances presented in the statements of net position/balance sheet for governmental funds, and fiduciary funds. Interfund transactions resulting in interfund receivables and payables are as follows:

		DUE FROM OTHER FUNDS				
		General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Sinking Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total Due To Other Funds
DUE TO OTHER FUNDS	General Fund	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
	Debt Service Fund	-	-	-	-	-
	Sinking Fund	-	-	-	-	-
	School Lunch Fund	33,512	-	-	-	33,512
	Scholarship Fund	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Due From Other Funds	<u>\$33,512</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$33,512</u>

NOTE D – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS (Continued):

All 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. See table below.

The amounts transferred to and from individual funds for the year ended June 30, 2020 are as follows:

		TRANSFERS IN FROM OTHER FUNDS				
		General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Sinking Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total Transfers Out
TRANSFERS OUT TO OTHER FUNDS	General Fund	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$49,267	\$49,267
	Debt Service Fund	95,786	-	-	-	95,786
	Sinking Fund	-	-	-	-	-
	School Lunch Fund	-	-	-	-	-
	Scholarship Fund	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Transfers In	<u>\$95,786</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$49,267</u>	<u>\$145,053</u>

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) moves 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.

NOTE E – CAPITAL ASSETS:

Capital asset activity of the School District’s governmental activities was as follows:

	Balance 6/30/19	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/20
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$41,000	\$-	\$-	\$41,000
Construction in progress	45,013	300,465	(45,013)	300,465
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements	1,620,996	-	-	1,620,996
Buildings and additions	18,636,109	880,637	-	19,516,746
Machinery and equipment	2,495,098	176,769	-	2,671,867
Buses and other vehicles	2,048,756	181,715	(227,628)	2,002,843
Total Capital Assets	<u>24,886,972</u>	<u>1,539,586</u>	<u>(272,641)</u>	<u>26,153,917</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	(387,719)	(82,808)	-	(470,527)
Buildings and additions	(9,118,018)	(553,697)	-	(9,671,715)
Machinery and equipment	(1,922,643)	(129,644)	-	(2,052,287)
Buses and other vehicles	(1,227,736)	(180,900)	227,628	(1,181,008)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(12,656,116)</u>	<u>(947,049)</u>	<u>227,628</u>	<u>(13,375,537)</u>
CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	<u>\$12,230,856</u>	<u>\$592,537</u>	<u>(\$45,013)</u>	<u>\$12,778,380</u>

NOTE E – CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued):

Depreciation expense charged to governmental activities was \$947,049.

NOTE F – CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS:

As of June 30, 2020, construction in progress totaled \$300,465, relating to the 2020 Sinking Fund Project. The total project cost is estimated to be \$2,500,000 and is expected to be completed during the 2020-2021 fiscal year.

NOTE G – ACCRUED LIABILITIES:

A summary of accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2020 is as follows:

	Governmental Activities
Accrued wages	\$968,032
Accrued fringes	358,739
Other accruals	-
Total	<u>\$1,326,771</u>

NOTE H – SHORT-TERM DEBT:

The School District utilizes short-term borrowing secured with pledged state aid for cash flow purposes due to the timing of state aid payments. A summary of the changes in short-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2020 is as follows:

	Balance 6/30/19	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/20
State anticipation note:				
2018-2019	\$2,400,000	\$-	(\$2,400,000)	\$-
2019-2020	-	2,400,000	-	2,400,000
TOTAL	<u>\$2,400,000</u>	<u>\$2,400,000</u>	<u>(\$2,400,000)</u>	<u>\$2,400,000</u>

NOTE I – LONG-TERM DEBT:

The following is a summary of the long-term debt activity for the year ending June 30, 2020:

	Balance 6/30/19	Additions	Deductions	Balance 6/30/20	Due Within One year
Bus Loan 2016	\$194,356	\$-	(\$64,142)	\$130,214	\$64,783
Bus Loan 2017	197,815	-	(48,355)	149,460	49,080
Truck Loan 2018	27,115	-	(8,904)	18,211	9,038
Bus Loan 2018	249,807	-	(48,126)	201,681	48,969
Bus Loan 2019	57,610	-	(18,687)	38,923	19,199
Bus Loan 2019	-	181,715	-	181,715	34,662
Computers Loan 2019	-	74,178	(11,845)	62,333	24,474
Tractor Loan 2020	-	39,961	-	39,961	12,994
Notes Subtotal	<u>726,703</u>	<u>295,854</u>	<u>(200,059)</u>	<u>822,498</u>	<u>263,199</u>
Employee Benefits:					
Compensated absences	210,944	16,320	-	227,264	-
Subtotal	<u>210,944</u>	<u>16,320</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>227,264</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$937,647</u>	<u>\$312,174</u>	<u>(\$200,059)</u>	<u>\$1,049,762</u>	<u>\$263,199</u>

NOTE I – LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued):

Long-term debt as of June 30, 2020 consists of the following:

2016 Bus Loan			
June 30, 2020			
July 30			
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$64,783	\$1,302	\$66,085
2022	65,431	654	66,085
Total	<u>\$130,214</u>	<u>\$1,956</u>	<u>\$132,170</u>

The School District borrowed \$320,934 for the purpose of purchasing four new school buses. The Note is payable annually on July 30, with an interest rate of 1.00%, and matures on July 30, 2021.

2017 Bus Loan			
June 30, 2020			
July 30			
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$49,080	\$2,242	\$51,322
2022	49,816	1,506	51,322
2023	50,564	759	51,323
Total	<u>\$149,460</u>	<u>\$4,507</u>	<u>\$153,967</u>

The School District borrowed \$245,526 for the purpose of purchasing three new school buses. The Note is payable annually on July 30, with an interest rate of 1.50%, and matures on July 30, 2022.

2018 Truck Loan			
June 30, 2020			
February 8			
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$9,038	\$273	\$9,311
2022	9,173	138	9,311
Total	<u>\$18,211</u>	<u>\$411</u>	<u>\$18,622</u>

The School District borrowed \$35,888 for the purpose of purchasing a truck with a plow. The Note is payable annually on February 8th, with an interest rate of 1.50%, and matures on February 2022.

2018 Bus Loan			
June 30, 2020			
July 16			
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$48,969	\$3,933	\$52,902
2022	49,924	2,978	52,902
2023	50,898	2,004	52,902
2024	51,890	1,012	52,902
Total	<u>\$201,681</u>	<u>\$9,927</u>	<u>\$211,608</u>

The School District borrowed \$249,807 for the purpose of purchasing three new school buses. The Note is payable annually on July 16th, with an interest rate of 1.950%, and matures on July 16, 2023.

NOTE I – LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued):

**2019 Bus Loan
June 30, 2020**

	April 2		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$19,199	\$1,067	\$20,266
2022	19,724	540	20,264
Total	<u>\$38,923</u>	<u>\$1,607</u>	<u>\$40,530</u>

The School District borrowed \$57,610 for the purpose of purchasing a used school bus. The Note is payable annually on April 2nd, with an interest rate of 2.740%, and matures on April 2, 2022.

**2019 Bus Loan
June 30, 2020**

	July 16		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$34,662	\$4,576	\$39,238
2022	35,331	3,906	39,237
2023	36,270	2,968	39,238
2024	37,233	2,004	39,237
2025	38,219	1,018	39,237
Total	<u>\$181,715</u>	<u>\$14,472</u>	<u>\$196,187</u>

The School District borrowed \$181,715 for the purpose of purchasing two new school buses. The Note is payable annually on July 16th, with an interest rate of 2.620%, and matures on July 16, 2024.

**2019 Computers Loan
June 30, 2020**

	July 15, October 15, January 15, and April 15		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$24,474	\$1,314	\$25,788
2022	25,084	704	25,788
2023	12,775	119	12,894
Total	<u>\$62,333</u>	<u>\$2,137</u>	<u>\$64,470</u>

The School District borrowed \$74,178 for the purpose of purchasing new computers. The Note is payable quarterly on July 15, October 15, January 15, and April 15, with an interest rate of 2.470%, and matures on October 15, 2022.

**2020 Tractor Loan
June 30, 2020**

	January 31		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$12,994	\$995	\$13,989
2022	13,318	671	13,989
2023	13,649	340	13,989
Total	<u>\$39,961</u>	<u>\$2,006</u>	<u>\$41,967</u>

NOTE I – LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued):

The School District borrowed \$39,961 for the purpose of purchasing a new tractor. The Note is payable annually on January 31st, with an interest rate of 2.490%, and matures on January 31, 2023.

As of June 30, 2020, the aggregate maturities of long-term debt are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021	\$263,199	\$15,702	\$278,901
2022	267,801	11,097	278,898
2023	164,156	6,190	170,346
2024	89,123	3,016	92,139
2025	38,219	1,018	39,237
Total	<u>\$822,498</u>	<u>\$37,023</u>	<u>\$859,521</u>

NOTE J – COMPENSATED ABSENCES:

The School District offers an unused sick leave incentive plan provided to teachers eligible to retire under the Michigan Teacher Retirement Act. This payment is based upon the accumulated sick days paid at a rate based upon the appropriate union contract. The sick leave liability has been calculated in accordance with GASB #16.

The liability has been recognized in the Statement of Net Position as follows:

Compensated absences	<u>\$227,264</u>
Total	<u>\$227,264</u>

NOTE K – FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS:

Fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Non-spendable — amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in non-spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted — amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed — amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board of Education. Board of Education is the highest level of decision-making authority for the School District. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions approved by the Board of Education.

Assigned — amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. Under the School District's adopted policy, only the Board of Education may assign amounts for specific purposes.

Unassigned — all other spendable amounts.

NOTE K – FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (Continued):

As of June 30, 2020, fund balances are composed of the following:

	General Fund	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Non-spendable:					
Inventories	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$11,459	\$11,459
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted:					
School lunch	-	-	-	(11,459)	(11,459)
Scholarship	-	-	-	49,114	49,114
Capital projects	-	-	322,856	-	322,856
Committed:					
Student activities	-	-	-	115,175	115,175
FY20/21 budgeted shortfall	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
Assigned					
FY20/21 budgeted shortfall	635,389	-	-	-	635,389
Unassigned					
	67,074	-	-	-	67,074
Total fund balances	<u>\$702,463</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$322,856</u>	<u>\$179,289</u>	<u>\$1,204,608</u>

The Board of Education establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund. Assigned fund balance is established by the Board of Education through amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of fixed assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes).

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the School District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the School District considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Board of Education has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

NOTE L – ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY:

The School District receives approximately 71 percent of its revenues through State and Federal sources to be used for providing elementary and secondary education to the students of the School District.

NOTE M – STATE REVENUE:

The State of Michigan currently uses a foundation grant approach which provides for a specific annual amount of revenue per student based on a statewide formula. The foundation is funded from state and local sources. Revenue from state sources is 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 districts. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the foundation allowance was based on the three-year average of the blended pupil membership counts taken in October and February.

NOTE M – STATE REVENUE (Continued):

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 (currently the fiscal year) and is funded through 11 payments from October 2019 – August 2020.

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 expended for its specific purpose. Categorical funds received which are not expended by the close of the fiscal year are recorded as deferred revenue.

NOTE N – NON-MONETARY TRANSACTIONS:

The School District receives USDA donated food commodities for use in its food service program which are accounted for in the School Lunch Fund. The commodities are accounted for on the modified accrual basis and the related revenues and expenditures are recognized as commodities utilized. The School District recognized \$20,429 during the fiscal year 2019-2020 in revenues and expenditures for USDA commodities.

NOTE O – PROPERTY TAXES:

The taxable value of real and personal property located in the School District for the 2019 tax year, totaled \$263,829,092 (consisting of \$145,529,090 for PRE, \$10,407 for Industrial Personal Property, \$1,947,293 for Commercial Personal Property, and \$116,342,302 for NON-PRE). The tax levy for the year was based on a rate of 18.0000 mills on the NON-PRE property, 6.0000 mills on the Commercial Personal Property, and 1.7415 mills on all property types for the Sinking Fund. One mill is equal to \$1.00 per \$1,000 of taxable value.

NOTE P – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:Grant Assistance

The School District has received significant assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of various grants. The disbursement of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreement and are subject to audit by the grantor agency. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the applicable fund of the School District.

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 was unable to obtain general liability insurance at a cost it considered to be economically justifiable. The School District joined together with other units and created a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program. The School District pays an annual premium to the pool for its general insurance coverage. The agreement provides that the pool will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of \$75,000 for each insured event.

The School District continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE P – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Continued):

The pooling agreement allows for the pool to make additional assessments to make the pool self-sustaining. The School District is unable to provide an estimate of the amounts of additional assessments that may be required to make the pool self-sustaining.

NOTE Q – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN:

Plan Description

The Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (System or MPSERS) is a cost-sharing, multiple employer, state-wide, defined benefit public employee retirement plan governed by the State of Michigan (State) originally created under Public Act 136 of 1945, recodified and currently operating under the provisions of Public Act 300 of 1980, as amended. Section 25 of this act establishes the board's authority to promulgate or amend the provisions of the System. The board consists of twelve members - eleven appointed by the Governor and the State Superintendent of Instruction, who serves as an ex-officio member.

The System's pension plan was established by the State to provide retirement, survivor and disability benefits to public school employees. In addition, the System's health plan provides all retirees with the option of receiving health, prescription drug, dental and vision coverage under the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement Act (1980 PA 300 as amended) (see Note S for information on the System's OPEB plan).

The System is administered by the Office of Retirement Services (ORS) within the Michigan Department of Technology, Management & Budget. The Department Director appoints the Office Director, with whom the general oversight of the System resides. The State Treasurer serves as the investment officer and custodian for the System.

The System's financial statements are available online at www.michigan.gov/orsschools.

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 for are determined by final average compensation, years of service, and a pension factor ranging from 1.25 percent to 1.50 percent. DB members are eligible to receive a monthly benefit when they meet certain age and service requirements. The System also provides disability and survivor benefits to DB plan members.

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.

Contributions

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.

NOTE Q – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued):

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, 2018 valuation will be amortized over a 20-year period beginning October 1, 2018 and ending September 30, 2038.

The schedule below summarizes pension contribution rates in effect for fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

Pension Contribution Rates		
Benefit Structure	Member	Employer
Basic	0.0-4.0%	18.25%
Member Investment Plan	3.0-7.0%	18.25%
Pension Plus	3.0-6.4%	16.46%
Pension Plus 2	6.2%	19.59%
Defined Contribution	0.0%	13.39%

Required contributions to the pension plan from the School District were \$2,110,123 for the year ended September 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2020, the School District reported a liability of \$26,304,973 for its proportionate share of the MPSERS net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of September 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation rolled forward from September 2018. 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, 2019, the School District's proportion was 0.07943129 percent, which was an increase of 0.000461 percent from its proportion measured as of September 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School District recognized pension expense of \$4,486,675. At June 30, 2020, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

NOTE Q – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred (Inflows) of Resources
Differences between actual and expected experience	\$117,907	(\$109,689)
Changes of assumptions	5,150,532	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(843,030)
Changes in proportion and differences between the employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	472,080	(97,662)
Subtotal	<u>5,740,519</u>	<u>(\$1,050,381)</u>
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>1,935,862</u>	
Total	<u>\$7,676,381</u>	

Contributions subsequent to the 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 ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Deferred (Inflows) and Deferred Outflows of Resources by Year (to Be Recognized in Future Pension Expenses)	
Year Ended September 30	Amount
2020	\$1,950,593
2021	1,459,313
2022	919,480
2023	360,752
Total	<u>\$4,690,138</u>

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.

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

NOTE Q – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued):

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation Date:	September 30, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age, Normal
Wage Inflation Rate:	2.75%
Investment Rate of Return:	
- MIP and Basic Plans	6.80%
- Pension Plus	6.80%
- Pension Plus 2	6.00%
Projected Salary Increases	2.75 – 11.55%, including wage inflation at 2.75%
Cost-of-Living Pension Adjustments:	3% Annual Non-Compounded for MIP Members
Mortality:	
- Retirees	RP-2014 Male and Female Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables, scaled by 82% for males and 78% for females and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006.
- Active members	RP-2014 Male and Female Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables, scaled by 100% and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006.

Notes:

- Assumption changes as a result of an experience study for the periods 2012 through 2017 have been adopted by the System for use in the annual pension valuations beginning with the September 30, 2017 valuation. The total pension liability as of September 30, 2019, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of September 30, 2018, 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: 4.4977
- Recognition period for assets in years is 5.0000
- Full actuarial assumptions are available in the 2018 MPSERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report found on the ORS website at www.michigan.gov/orsschools.

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, 2018, are summarized in the following table:

NOTE Q – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued):

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long Term Expected Real Rate of Return*</u>
Domestic Equity Pools	28.0%	5.5%
% Alternative Investment Pools	18.0	8.6
International Equity	16.0	7.3
Fixed Income Pools	10.5	1.2
Real Estate and Infrastructure Pools	10.0	4.2
Absolute Return Pools	15.5	5.4
Short Term Investment Pools	2.0	0.8
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	

*Long term rates of return are net of administrative expenses and 2.3% inflation

Rate of Return

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2019, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investment, net of pension plan investment expense, was 5.14%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Discount Rate

A discount rate of 6.80% was used to measure the total pension liability (6.80% for the Pension Plus plan, 6.0% for the Pension Plus 2 plan). This discount rate was based on the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 6.80% (6.80% for the Pension Plus plan, 6.0% for the Pension Plus 2 plan). The projection of cash flows used to determine this discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that 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.

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

The following presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using a discount rate of 6.80 % (6.80% for the Pension Plus plan, 6.0% for the Pension Plus 2 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:

NOTE Q – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN (Continued):

1% Decrease 5.80% / 6.80% / 5.00%*	Current Single Discount Rate Assumption 6.80% / 6.80% / 6.00%*	1% Increase (Non-Hybrid/Hybrid) 7.80% / 7.80% / 7.00%*
\$34,198,147	\$26,304,973	\$19,761,259

* Discount rates listed in the following order: Basic and Member Investment Plan (MIP), Pension Plus Plan, and Pension Plus 2 Plan

Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (MPERS) Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued MPERS CAFR, available on the ORS website at www.michigan.gov/orsschools.

Payables to the Michigan Public Schools Employees' Retirement System (MPERS)

At June 30, 2020, the School District reported a payable of \$158,832 for the outstanding amount of contributions to the pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2020.

NOTE R – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS:

Employees of the School District who began working for a Michigan public school July 1, 2010, or later, are members of the Pension Plus plan or Defined Contribution (DC) plan, defined contribution pension plans. Under Public Act 300 of 2012, eligible members of MPERS had the option to increase, maintain, or stop their contributions to the pension fund as of the transition date. Members of MPERS who elected to stop their contributions became participants in the DC plan as of their transition date.

Pension Plus Plan

The Pension Plus Plan is administered by Voya Financial. Benefit terms, including employer contribution requirements are established and may be amended by MPERS. Within the plan employees have three options to choose from: 1) Pension Plus with Premium Subsidy, 2) Pension plus to DC with PHF, and 3) Basic/MIP to DC with Premium Subsidy. The School District's required to contribute ranges 1% to 4% of annual salary for plan members based on the type of plan the employee is participating in. Employees are permitted to make contributions up to applicable Internal Revenue Service Code limits. Employees are considered 100% vested for their own contributions; for employer contributions employees are considered 100% vested after four years of service. Employees are eligible to receive benefits from the Plan in accordance with IRS regulations for 401(k) plans.

Defined Contribution Plan

The Defined Contribution Plan is a defined contribution plan under sections 401(k) and section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code and is administered by Voya Financial. Benefit terms, including employer contribution requirements are established and may be amended by MPERS. Employee contributions are 8% of wages with the employer matching contributions dollar for dollar on the first 2% of wages and 50 cents on the dollar on the next 6% of wages. Employee contributions are made into the 457 Plan while employer matching contributions are made in other 401(k) Plan. Employees are considered 100% vested for their own contributions; for employer contributions employees are considered 100% vested after four years of service. Employees are eligible to receive benefits and make contributions to the Plan in accordance with IRS regulations for 401(k) and 457 plans.

**NOTE R – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS
(Continued):**

The total amount contributed to the Plan for the year ended June 30, 2020 was \$134,005 which consisted of \$44,340 from the School District and \$89,665 from employees.

Personal Healthcare Fund

The Personal Healthcare Fund (PHF) is a personal, portable defined contribution plan under sections 401(k) and section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code and is administered by Voya Financial. Employee contributions are 2% of wages with the employer matching 2%. Employees are considered 100% vested for their own contributions; for employer contributions employees are considered 100% vested after four years of service. Employees are eligible to receive benefits and make contributions to the Plan in accordance with IRS regulations for 401(k) and 457 plans.

The total amount contributed to the Plan for the year ended June 30, 2020 was \$50,770 which consisted of \$25,385 from the School District and \$25,385 from employees.

NOTE S – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS:

Plan Description

The MPSERS Plan, as previously described in the Defined Benefit Plan footnote, includes an Other Post-Employment Benefits component as part of the cost of the Plan. The System's health plan provides all eligible retirees with the option of receiving health, prescription drug, dental and vision coverage under the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement Act (1980 PA 300 as amended). All information related to the OPEB component of the Plan is the same except as noted below:

Benefits Provided

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

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

**NOTE S – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
(Continued):**

Under Public Act 300 of 2012, members were given the choice between continuing the 3% contribution to retiree healthcare and keeping the premium subsidy benefit described above or choosing not to pay the 3% contribution and instead opting out of the subsidy benefit and becoming a participant in the Personal Healthcare Fund (PHF), a portable, tax-deferred fund that can be used to pay healthcare expenses in retirement. Participants in the PHF are automatically enrolled in a 2% employee contribution into their 457 account as of their transition date, earning them a 2% employer match into a 401(k) account. Members who selected this option stop paying the 3% contribution to retiree healthcare as of the day before their transition date, and their prior contributions were deposited into their 401(k) account.

Contributions

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 OPEB 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, 2018 valuation will be amortized over a 20-year period beginning October 1, 2018 and ending September 30, 2038.

The schedule below summarizes OPEB contribution rates in effect for fiscal year ended September 30, 2019.

OPEB Contribution Rates		
Benefit Structure	Member	Employer
Premium Subsidy	3.00%	7.93%
Personal Healthcare Fund (PHF)	0.00%	7.57%

Required contributions to the OPEB plan from the School District were \$546,139 for the year ended September 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2020, the School District reported a liability of \$5,709,294 for its proportionate share of the MPSERS net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of September 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation rolled forward from September 2018. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was determined by dividing each employers' statutorily required OPEB contributions to the system during the measurement period by the percent of OPEB contributions required from all applicable employers during the measurement period. At September 30, 2018, the School District's proportion was 0.07954158 percent, which was a decrease of 0.000445 percent from its proportion measured as of October 1, 2018.

**NOTE S – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
(Continued):**

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the School District recognized OPEB expense of \$164,031. At June 30, 2020, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred (Inflows) of Resources
Differences between actual and expected experience	\$-	(\$2,094,901)
Changes of assumptions	1,237,088	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	(99,287)
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	124,549	(74,049)
Subtotal	<u>1,361,637</u>	<u>(\$2,268,237)</u>
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>455,433</u>	
Total	<u>\$1,817,070</u>	

Contributions subsequent to the measurement date reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Deferred (Inflows) and Deferred Outflows of Resources by Year (to Be Recognized in Future OPEB Expenses)	
Year Ended September 30	Amount
2020	(\$247,794)
2021	(247,794)
2022	(198,489)
2023	(133,653)
2024	(78,870)
Total	<u>(\$906,600)</u>

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 S – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
(Continued):**

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions

Investment Rate of Return:	6.95%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate:	7.5% Year 1 graded to 3.5% Year 12
Other Assumptions:	
Opt Out Assumptions	21% of eligible participants hired before July 1, 2008 and 30% of those hired after June 30, 2008 are assumed to opt out of the retiree health plan
Survivor Coverage	80% of male retirees and 67% of female retirees are assumed to have coverages continuing after the retiree's death
Coverage Election at Retirement	75% of male and 60% of female future retirees are assumed to elect coverage for 1 or more dependents.

Notes:

- Recognition period for liabilities is the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees in years: 5.7101

Rate of Return

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2020, the annual money-weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investment, net of OPEB plan investment expense, was 10.75%. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Discount Rate

A discount rate of 6.95% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. This discount rate was based on the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 6.95%. 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 OPEB 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 OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

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

The following presents the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using a discount rate of 6.95%, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher:

1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
5.95%	6.95%	7.95%
\$7,003,307	\$5,709,294	\$4,622,683

**NOTE S – EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT SYSTEM – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
(Continued):**

Sensitivity of the School District’s Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

The following presents the School District’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using assumed trend rates, as well as what the School District’s proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher:

1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
\$4,576,615	\$5,709,294	\$7,003,154

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued 2019 MPSERS CAFR, available on the ORS website at www.michigan.gov/orsschools.

Payables to the OPEB Plan

At June 30, 2020, the School District reported a payable of \$-0- for the outstanding amount of contributions to the OPEB plan required for the year ended June 30, 2020.

NOTE T – SINKING FUNDS:

The Sinking Fund Capital Project Fund records capital project activities funded with Sinking Fund millage. For this fund, the School District has complied with the applicable provisions of §1212(1) of the Revised School Code and the applicable section of the Revised Bulletin for School District Audits of Bonded Construction Funds and of Sinking Funds in Michigan.

NOTE U – SINGLE AUDIT:

The School District’s audited financial statements report a total of \$313,181 in federal expenditures. As this amount is less than the single audit threshold of \$750,000, the School District is not required to have an audit in accordance with the Uniform Guidance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

NOTE V – TAX ABATEMENTS:

For financial reporting purposes, GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, defines a tax abatement as resulting from an agreement between a government and an individual or entity in which the government promises to forgo tax revenues and the individual or entity promises to subsequently take a specific action that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the government or its citizens. The Statement requires disclosure of tax abatement information about a reporting government’s own tax abatement agreements and about tax abatement agreements entered into by other governments that reduce the reporting government’s tax revenues.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, there were no significant tax abatements made by the School District; additionally, no significant tax abatements were disclosed to the School District by other governmental units.

NOTE W – NEW GASB STANDARDS:

Management of the School District has reviewed the following pronouncements released by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) that are effective in the current fiscal year for applicability. Pronouncements deemed applicable to the School District by management are described below in *Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Pronouncements*; pronouncements not applicable are described in *Other Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements*.

Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. GASB 84 establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The Statement identifies four types of fiduciary funds that should be reported, as applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. Custodial funds generally should report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria. It also provides for recognition of a liability to the beneficiaries in a fiduciary fund when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. This statement was originally effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018. However, under GASB 95, the effective date was postponed by one year, to periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The School District has activities that meet the criteria for GASB 84; therefore, GASB 84 is applicable to the School District. The School District opted to implement in the current year following the original effective date. The adoption of GASB 84 required the School District to record a prior period adjustment for the beginning equity of the Student Activities now required to be reported as a special revenue fund (see Note Z for more information).

Other Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

None

NOTE X – UPCOMING STANDARDS:

The following pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) have been released recently and may be applicable to the School District in the near future. We encourage management to review the following information and determine which standard(s) may be applicable to the School District.

GASB 87: Leases

Originally effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019; postponed by GASB 95 to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021 (School District's fiscal year 2022)

This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financing of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

NOTE X – UPCOMING STANDARDS (Continued):

GASB 89: Accounting for Interest Cost incurred before the end of a Construction Period
Originally effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019; postponed by GASB 95 to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020 (School District's fiscal year 2022)

This Statement establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Such interest cost includes all interest that was previously accounted for in accordance with the requirements of Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements, which are superseded by this Statement. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statement prepared using the economic resources measurement focus.

GASB 90: Majority Equity Interest – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61
Originally effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018; postponed by GASB 95 to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 (School District's fiscal year 2021)

This statement improves the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and improves the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. A majority equity interest that meets the definition of an investment should be measured using the equity method, unless it is held by a special-purpose government engaged only in fiduciary activities, a fiduciary fund, or an endowment (including permanent and term endowments) or permanent fund. Those governments and funds should measure the majority equity interest at fair value.

For all other holdings of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization, a government should report the legally separate organization as a component unit, and the government or fund that holds the equity interest should report an asset related to the majority equity interest using the equity method. This Statement establishes that ownership of a majority interest in a legally separate organization results in a government being financially accountable for a legally separate organization and, therefore, the government should report that organization as a component unit. This Statement also requires that a component unit in which a government has a 100 percent equity interest account for its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at acquisition value at the date the government acquired a 100 percent equity interest in the component unit.

GASB 91: Conduit Debt Obligations

Originally effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020; postponed by GASB 95 to fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021 (School District's fiscal year 2023)

The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for account and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures.

NOTE X – UPCOMING STANDARDS (Continued):

A conduit debt obligation is defined as a debt instrument having *all* of the following characteristics:

- There are at least three parties involved: (1) an issuer, (2) a third-party obligor, and (3) a debt holder or a debt trustee.
- The issuer and the third-party obligor are not within the same financial reporting entity.
- The debt obligation is not a parity bond of the issuer, nor is it cross-collateralized with other debt of the issuer.
- The third-party obligor or its agent, not the issuer, ultimately receives the proceeds from the debt issuance.
- The third-party obligor, not the issuer, is primarily obligated for the payment of all amounts associated with the debt obligation (debt service payments).

All conduit debt obligations involve the issuer making a limited commitment. Some issuers extend additional commitments or voluntary commitments to support debt service in the event the third party is, or will be, unable to do so.

An issuer should not recognize a conduit debt obligation as a liability. However, an issuer should recognize a liability associated with an additional commitment or a voluntary commitment to support debt service if certain recognition criteria are met. As long as a conduit debt obligation is outstanding, an issuer that has made an additional commitment should evaluate at least annually whether those criteria are met. An issuer that has made only a limited commitment should evaluate whether those criteria are met when an event occurs that causes the issuer to reevaluate its willingness or ability to support the obligor's debt service through a voluntary commitment.

This Statement also addresses arrangements—often characterized as leases—that are associated with conduit debt obligations. In those arrangements, capital assets are constructed or acquired with the proceeds of a conduit debt obligation and used by third-party obligors in the course of their activities. Payments from third-party obligors are intended to cover and coincide with debt service payments. During those arrangements, issuers retain the titles to the capital assets. Those titles may or may not pass to the obligors at the end of the arrangements.

Issuers should not report those arrangements as leases, nor should they recognize a liability for the related conduit debt obligations or a receivable for the payments related to those arrangements. In addition, the following provisions apply:

- If the title passes to the third-party obligor at the end of the arrangement, an issuer should not recognize a capital asset.
- If the title does not pass to the third-party obligor and the third party has exclusive use of the entire capital asset during the arrangement, the issuer should not recognize a capital asset until the arrangement ends.
- If the title does not pass to the third-party obligor and the third party has exclusive use of only portions of the capital asset during the arrangement, the issuer, at the inception of the arrangement, should recognize the entire capital asset and a deferred inflow of resources. The deferred inflow of resources should be reduced, and an inflow recognized, in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the arrangement.

This Statement requires issuers to disclose general information about their conduit debt obligations, organized by type of commitment, including the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issuers' conduit debt obligations and a description of each type of commitment. Issuers that recognize liabilities related to supporting the debt service of conduit debt obligations also should disclose information about the amount recognized and how the liabilities changed during the reporting period.

NOTE X – UPCOMING STANDARDS (Continued):

GASB 92: Omnibus 2020

Originally effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2020; postponed by GASB 95 to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021 (School District's fiscal year 2022)

This Statement enhances comparability of accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics and includes specific provisions about the following:

- The effective date of Statement No. 87, *Leases*, and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, *Leases*, for interim financial reports
- Reporting of intra-entity transfers of assets between a primary government employer and a component unit defined benefit pension plan or defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan
- The applicability of Statements No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*, as amended, and No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, as amended, to reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits
- The applicability of certain requirements of Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, to postemployment benefit arrangements
- Measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) related to asset retirement obligations (AROs) in a government acquisition
- Reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers
- Reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature
- Terminology used to refer to derivative instruments.

GASB 93: Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates

Originally effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2019; postponed by GASB 95 to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2020 (School District's fiscal year 2021)

Some governments have entered into agreements in which variable payments made or received depend on an interbank offered rate (IBOR) – notably, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021, prompting governments to amend or replace financial instruments for the purpose of replacing LIBOR with other reference rates, by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing the fallback provisions related to the reference rate.

Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, as amended, requires a government to terminate hedge accounting when it renegotiates or amends a critical term of a hedging derivative instrument, such as the reference rate of a hedging derivative instrument's variable payment. In addition, in accordance with Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended, replacement of the rate on which variable payments depend in a lease contract would require a government to apply the provisions for lease modifications, including remeasurement of the lease liability or lease receivable.

The objective of this statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. This statement achieves that objective by:

NOTE X – UPCOMING STANDARDS (Continued):

- Providing exceptions for certain hedging derivative instruments to the hedge accounting termination provisions when an IBOR is replaced as the reference rate of the hedging derivative instrument's variable payment
- Clarifying the hedge accounting termination provisions when a hedge item is amended to replace the reference rate
- Clarifying that the uncertainty related to the continued availability of IBORs does not, by itself, affect the assessment of whether the occurrence of a hedge expected transactions is probable
- Removing LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap
- Identifying a Secured Overnight Financing Rate and the Effective Federal Funds Rate as appropriate benchmark interest rates for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap
- Clarifying the definition of reference rate, as it is used in Statement 53, as amended.

Providing an exception to the lease modifications guidance in Statement 87, as amended, for certain lease contracts that are amended solely to replace an IBOR as the rate upon which variable payments depend.

GASB 94: Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022 (School District's fiscal year 2023)

The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by establishing the definitions of public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs) and availability payment arrangements (APAs) and providing uniform guidance on accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet those definitions. That uniform guidance will provide more relevant and reliable information for financial statement users and create greater consistency in practice. This Statement will enhance the decision usefulness of a government's financial statements by requiring governments to report assets and liabilities related to PPPs consistently and disclose important information about PPP transactions. The required disclosures will allow users to understand the scale and important aspects of a government's PPPs and evaluate a government's future obligations and assets resulting from PPPs.

Under this Statement, a PPP is defined as an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial assets, such as infrastructure or other capital assets (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Under this Statement a PPP meets the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA) if: (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement.

As defined in this Statement, an APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

NOTE X – UPCOMING STANDARDS (Continued):

GASB 95: Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance

Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018 until below GASBs implemented (beginning with School District's fiscal year 2020)

The primary objective of this Statement is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The effective dates of certain provisions contained in the following pronouncements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*
- Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*
- Statement No. 88, *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*
- Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*
- Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*
- Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*
- Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*
- Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*

The effective dates of the following pronouncements are postponed by 18 months:

- Statement No. 87, *Leases*

Earlier application of the provisions addressed in this Statement is encouraged and is permitted to the extent specified in each pronouncement as originally issued.

The School District chose to implement GASB 84 according to the original implementation date (see Note W).

GASB 96: Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022 (School District's fiscal year 2023)

The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by establishing a definition for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments) and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition. This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended.

A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. That definition and uniform guidance will result in greater consistency in practice. Establishing the capitalization criteria for implementation costs also will reduce diversity and improve comparability in financial reporting by governments. This Statement

NOTE X – UPCOMING STANDARDS (Continued):

also will enhance the relevance and reliability of a government's financial statements by requiring a government to report a subscription asset and subscription liability for a SBITA and to disclose essential information about the arrangement. The disclosures will allow users to understand the scale and important aspects of a government's SBITA activities and evaluate a government's obligations and assets resulting from SBITAs.

GASB 97: Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32
Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021 (School District's fiscal year 2022)

The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans.

This Statement requires that for purposes of determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit, except for a potential component unit that is a defined contribution pension plan, a defined contribution OPEB plan, or an other employee benefit plan (for example, certain Section 457 plans), the absence of a governing board should be treated the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board if the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform.

This Statement also requires that the financial burden criterion in paragraph 7 of Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, be applicable to only defined benefit pension plans and defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the criteria in paragraph 3 of Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, or paragraph 3 of Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, respectively.

This Statement (1) requires that a Section 457 plan be classified as either a pension plan or an other employee benefit plan depending on whether the plan meets the definition of a pension plan and (2) clarifies that Statement 84, as amended, should be applied to all arrangements organized under IRC Section 457 to determine whether those arrangements should be reported as fiduciary activities.

NOTE Y – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

COVID-19

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic the Governor of the State of Michigan enacted Executive Order 2020-65, which suspended in-person K-12 instruction for the remainder of the 2019-2020 school year. Schools who participated in the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), National School Breakfast Program (SBP), and the Summer Food Service Program were permitted to continue serving meals during the mandatory shut down (given certain safeguards were in effect to limit exposure and potential spread of the virus).

NOTE Y – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Continued):

The Federal Government passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Action (CARES Act) to assist the national, state, and local economy as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of the CARES Act there was \$13.2 billion in Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) funds, of which, the Michigan Department of Education received nearly \$390 million.

School districts began receiving CARES Act funding at the end of fiscal year 2019-2020. Due to the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had on the State’s economy the Michigan Department of Education and Michigan Department of Treasury are likely to continue make adjustments to the Foundation Allowance and State Aid. It is anticipated that the reduction in State sources will be partially offset by an increase in Federal sources.

Under the *MI Safe Schools: Michigan’s 2020-21 Return to School Roadmap* (the Roadmap) there are six phases for restarting schools. Under the Roadmap, schools in Phases 1-3 are only allowed to perform remote learning; Phase 4 allows in-person instruction with safety protocols; Phase 5 allows in-person instruction with minimal required safety protocols; and Phase 6 allows in-person instruction with no required safety protocols. At the beginning of the 2020-21 school year, Region 8 (the Upper Peninsula) was in Phase 4. In the upcoming weeks it is unknown if the School District will move up or down on the Roadmap.

As the School District re-engages in in-person learning it is unknown what the future impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will have on the operations of the School District. Currently, the School District is able to offer free breakfast and lunch to all students through June 30, 2021.

For additional details on the Executive Orders and other information related to COVID-19 and the State of Michigan’s response please refer to: <https://www.michigan.gov/coronavirus/>.

Bond Issuance

On July 1, 2020, the School District issued a General Obligation Limited Tax School Building and Site Bond in the amount of \$2,500,000 to be used for the 2020 Sinking Fund Projects.

NOTE Z – NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE RESTATEMENT:

The following net position/fund balance restatement was made resulting from the adoption of GASB No. 84. The adjustment records the beginning fund balance of the Student Activities Fund as listed below:

	Governmental Activities	Special Revenue Funds Student Activities Fund
Net position/fund balance, beginning of year	(\$10,654,511)	\$-
Prior period adjustment:		
Fund balance, under GASB 84, beginning of year	124,280	124,280
Net position/fund balance, beginning of year, as restated	<u>(\$10,530,231)</u>	<u>\$124,280</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

NICE Community School District

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
MICHIGAN PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PLAN

For the Plan Year Ended September 30

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
District's proportion of net pension liability	0.07943%	0.07897%	0.07786%	0.07629%	0.07302%	0.06915%
District's proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 26,304,973	\$ 23,739,790	\$ 20,175,556	\$ 19,034,834	\$ 17,836,134	\$ 15,232,025
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 6,929,499	\$ 6,801,211	\$ 6,526,046	\$ 6,560,957	\$ 6,094,876	\$ 5,877,240
District's proportionate share of net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	379.61%	349.05%	309.15%	290.12%	292.64%	259.17%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	60.31%	62.36%	64.21%	63.27%	63.17%	66.20%
Notes to Required Supplementary Information:						
Changes in benefit terms:	<i>NONE</i>	<i>NONE</i>	<i>NONE</i>	<i>NONE</i>	<i>NONE</i>	<i>NONE</i>
Changes in assumptions:	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>NONE</i>	<i>NONE</i>	<i>NONE</i>	<i>NONE</i>

2019 - Investment rate of return for MIP and Basic Plans reduced from 7.05% to 6.80%
- Recognition period for liabilities increased from 4.5304 to 4.4977

2018 - Investment rate of return for MIP and Basic Plans reduced from 7.50% to 7.05%
- Projected salary increases reduced to 2.75% - 11.55%, including wage inflation at 2.75%
- Mortality tables updated to RP-2014 Male and Female Healthy Annuitant
- Recognition period for liabilities increased from 4.5188 to 4.5304

NICE Community School District

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
MICHIGAN PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PLAN

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>				
Statutorily required contributions	\$2,179,839	\$2,111,013	\$1,963,724	\$ 2,253,145	\$ 2,077,500	\$ 1,537,563				
Contributions in relation to statutorily required contributions	<u>2,179,839</u>	<u>2,111,013</u>	<u>1,963,724</u>	<u>2,253,145</u>	<u>2,077,500</u>	<u>1,537,563</u>				
Contributions deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>				
District's covered-employee payroll	\$7,102,546	\$6,878,973	\$6,620,940	\$ 6,649,483	\$ 6,236,507	\$ 6,065,621				
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	30.69%	30.69%	29.66%	33.88%	33.31%	25.35%				

NICE Community School District

**SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
MICHIGAN PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PLAN**

For the Plan Year Ended September 30

	2019	2018	2017
District's proportion of net OPEB liability	0.07954%	0.07999%	0.07789%
District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability	\$ 5,709,294	\$ 6,358,075	\$ 6,897,850
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 6,929,499	\$ 6,801,211	\$ 6,526,046
District's proportionate share of net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	82.39%	93.48%	105.70%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	48.46%	42.95%	36.39%
Notes to Required Supplementary Information:			
Changes in benefit terms:	<i>NONE</i>	<i>NONE</i>	<i>NONE</i>
Changes in assumptions:	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>NONE</i>

2019 - See pension assumptions
 - Investment rate of return reduced from 7.15% to 6.95%
 - Recognition period for liabilities increased from 5.6018 to 5.7101

2018 - See pension assumptions
 - Healthcare Cost Trend rate 7.5% Year 1 graded to 3.0% Year 12 (compared to 3.5% Year 12)
 - Recognition period for liabilities increased from 5.4744 to 5.6018

NICE Community School District

SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
MICHIGAN PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PLAN

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>							
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 559,995	\$ 526,467	\$ 497,630							
Contributions in relation to statutorily required contributions	<u>559,995</u>	<u>526,467</u>	<u>497,630</u>							
Contributions deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>							
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 7,102,546	\$ 6,878,973	\$ 6,620,940							
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	7.88%	7.65%	7.52%							

NICE Community School District
GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual (GAAP Basis)	Variances	
				Positive (Negative)	
	Original	Final		Original Budget to Final Budget	Final Budget to Actual
REVENUES:					
Local sources	\$ 3,255,590	\$ 3,045,914	\$ 3,077,942	\$ (209,676)	\$ 32,028
State sources	10,264,480	10,331,056	10,149,416	66,576	(181,640)
Federal sources	193,390	183,662	183,213	(9,728)	(449)
TOTAL REVENUES	13,713,460	13,560,632	13,410,571	(152,828)	(150,061)
EXPENDITURES:					
Instruction	9,279,441	9,200,207	9,161,222	79,234	38,985
Supporting services	4,124,614	4,327,378	4,325,634	(202,764)	1,744
Community services	42,410	42,410	42,556	-	(146)
Debt service:					
Principal	188,082	200,059	200,053	(11,977)	6
Interest and fees	50,677	85,721	85,723	(35,044)	(2)
Capital outlay	181,715	274,515	325,192	(92,800)	(50,677)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	13,866,939	14,130,290	14,140,380	(263,351)	(10,090)
EXCESS REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(153,479)	(569,658)	(729,809)	(416,179)	(160,151)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Proceeds from borrowing	181,715	295,854	295,854	114,139	-
Transfers in	-	95,786	95,786	95,786	-
Transfers (out)	-	(50,000)	(49,267)	(50,000)	733
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	181,715	341,640	342,373	159,925	733
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	28,236	(228,018)	(387,436)	(256,254)	(159,418)
Fund balance, July 1	1,089,899	1,089,899	1,089,899	-	-
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	\$ 1,118,135	\$ 861,881	\$ 702,463	\$ (256,254)	\$ (159,418)

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

NICE Community School District

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 2020

	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>			
	<u>School Lunch Fund</u>	<u>Scholarship Fund</u>	<u>Student Activities Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22,947	\$ 5,242	\$ 130,175	\$ 158,364
Investments	-	43,872	-	43,872
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-
Inventories	11,459	-	-	11,459
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS	34,406	49,114	130,175	213,695
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	<u>\$ 34,406</u>	<u>\$ 49,114</u>	<u>\$ 130,175</u>	<u>\$ 213,695</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 894	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 894
Due to other funds	33,512	-	-	33,512
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	34,406	-	-	34,406
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
FUND BALANCES				
Non-spendable	11,459	-	-	11,459
Restricted	(11,459)	49,114	-	37,655
Committed	-	-	130,175	130,175
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	-	49,114	130,175	179,289
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 34,406</u>	<u>\$ 49,114</u>	<u>\$ 130,175</u>	<u>\$ 213,695</u>

NICE Community School District

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>			
	<u>School Lunch Fund</u>	<u>Scholarship Fund</u>	<u>Student Activities Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
REVENUES:				
Local sources	\$ 118,023	\$ 115	\$ 224,702	\$ 342,840
State sources	17,821	-	-	17,821
Federal sources	129,968	-	-	129,968
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>265,812</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>224,702</u>	<u>490,629</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
Supporting services	-	-	218,807	218,807
Community services	-	-	-	-
Food service activities	322,060	-	-	322,060
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>322,060</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>218,807</u>	<u>540,867</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>(56,248)</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>5,895</u>	<u>(50,238)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfers in	49,267	-	-	49,267
Transfers (out)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>49,267</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>49,267</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	<u>(6,981)</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>5,895</u>	<u>(971)</u>
Fund balance, July 1	6,981	48,999	-	55,980
Prior period adjustment	-	-	124,280	124,280
Fund balance, July 1, as restated	<u>6,981</u>	<u>48,999</u>	<u>124,280</u>	<u>180,260</u>
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 49,114</u>	<u>\$ 130,175</u>	<u>\$ 179,289</u>

NICE Community School District

SCHOOL LUNCH FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
REVENUES:			
Local Sources:			
Student lunches	\$ 117,794	\$ 117,870	\$ 76
Interest earned	152	153	1
State Sources:			
Entitlement payments	17,820	17,821	1
Federal Sources:			
Entitlement payments	109,540	109,539	(1)
Donated commodities	20,429	20,429	-
	<u>265,735</u>	<u>265,812</u>	<u>77</u>
TOTAL REVENUES			
	<u>265,735</u>	<u>265,812</u>	<u>77</u>
EXPENDITURES:			
Food Service Activities:			
Salaries	118,333	117,896	437
Fringe benefits	77,403	76,875	528
Purchased services	1,000	1,107	(107)
Other costs and expenses	16,951	17,184	(233)
Food and milk	88,600	88,569	31
Donated commodities	20,429	20,429	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-
	<u>322,716</u>	<u>322,060</u>	<u>656</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			
	<u>322,716</u>	<u>322,060</u>	<u>656</u>
EXCESS REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>(56,981)</u>	<u>(56,248)</u>	<u>733</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers in	50,000	49,267	(733)
Transfer (out)	-	-	-
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>49,267</u>	<u>(733)</u>
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>49,267</u>	<u>(733)</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	<u>(6,981)</u>	<u>(6,981)</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balance, July 1	<u>6,981</u>	<u>6,981</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

COMPLIANCE SECTION



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

To the Board of Education of the
NICE Community School District
300 Westwood Drive
Ishpeming, Michigan 49849

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 the NICE Community School District (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, 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 28, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, 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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether 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 entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Anderson, Tackman & Company, PLLC
Certified Public Accountants

October 28, 2020

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION



NICE Community School District
Report to Management
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

To the Board of Education of the
NICE Community School District
300 Westwood Drive
Ishpeming, Michigan 49849

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of NICE Community School District (the School District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the School District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. 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.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of management, Board of Education, and others within the School District, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Anderson, Tackman & Company, PLLC
Certified Public Accountants

October 28, 2020



NICE Community School District
Communication with Those Charged with Governance
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

October 28, 2020

To the Board of Education of the
NICE Community School District
300 Westwood Drive
Ishpeming, Michigan 49849

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of NICE Community School District (the School District) for the year ended June 30, 2020. 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 June 12, 2020. 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 the School District are described in the notes to the financial statements. Newly adopted GASB standards are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. As described in Note Z to the financial statements the School District implemented GASB Statement No. 84. Accordingly, the cumulative effect of the accounting change as of the beginning of the year is reported in the Statement of Activities. We noted no transactions entered into by the 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:

Management's estimate of accumulated depreciation is based on historical cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the current years depreciation expense

and accumulated depreciation in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Management's estimate of employee benefit obligations is based on employee pay rates and the various subsidiary ledgers maintained for hour balances. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the accrued employee benefit balances in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Management's estimate of the District's proportionate share of Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability is based on an actuarial performed for the Michigan Public Employees' Retirement System (MPSERS) to determine its liability. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the District's proportionate share of Net Pension Liability and Net OPEB Liability, based on information provided by the Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget Office of Retirement Services, in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Management's allocation of the School District's pension and OPEB contributions subsequent to the measurement date is based contribution rates set by the Office of Retirement Services. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the allocation in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

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

The disclosure of the District's proportionate share of the Defined Benefit Pension Plan and OPEB Plan includes significant actuarial assumptions used in calculating the valuation. Gabriel, Roeder, Smith & Company was the actuarial company hired by the Retirement Board of the Michigan Public Employees' Retirement System (MPSERS) and the Michigan Department of Technology, Management and Budget Office of Retirement Services for preparation of the annual actuarial valuation. A full listing of the actuarial assumptions used can be found MPSERS' Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2019.

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.

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.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated October 28, 2020.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the School District'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 School District's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information (RSI), as listed in the table of contents. 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.

We were engaged to report on the other supplemental information, as listed in the table of contents, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. With respect to this supplementary information, 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.

Board of Education of the
NICE Community School District

Restriction on Use

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

Very truly yours,

Anderson, Tackman & Company, PLLC
Certified Public Accountants