



Year Ended June 30, 2019 Financial Statements



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### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

October 11, 2019

Board of Education Summerfield Schools Petersburg, Michigan

**Report on the Financial Statements** 

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

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

### Independent Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 District'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 estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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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 Summerfield Schools as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund and the technology special revenue fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the schedules for the pension and other postemployment benefit plans, 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. 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 District's basic financial statements. The combining fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 11, 2019, on our consideration of the 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 to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of Summerfield Schools (the "District"), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.

### Financial Highlights

	Total net position	\$(9,551,247)
•	Change in total net position	(468,707)
•	Fund balances, governmental funds	1,611,492
•	Change in fund balances, governmental funds	(159,799)
•	Unassigned fund balance, general fund	456,643
•	Change in fund balance, general fund	(177,356)
•	Long-term debt outstanding	3,471,509
·	Change in long-term debt	(273,906)

### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the residual balance reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., earned but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements report functions of the District that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the District include instruction, supporting services, food service, community recreation, technology, and athletics. The District has no business-type activities for the year.

Fund Financial Statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the District can be divided into two categories: *governmental funds* and *fiduciary funds*.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The District maintains various individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of fund revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund and the technology special revenue fund, the District's major funds. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements following the required supplementary information.

The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general and special revenue funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund and the technology special revenue fund herein to demonstrate compliance with that budget.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the District's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary consisting of this management's discussion and analysis and the schedules for the Michigan Public Schools Employees' Retirement System pension and other postemployment benefit plans immediately following the notes to the financial statements. Also, the combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental and private-purpose trust funds are presented immediately following the pension and other postemployment benefit plans schedules.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

### Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$9,551,247 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

A portion of the District's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to the students it serves; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

	Net Position			
	2019	2018		
Current and other assets	\$ 2,539,363	\$ 2,603,336		
Capital assets, net	3,536,485	3,817,012		
Total assets	6,075,848	6,420,348		
Deferred outflows of resources	4,191,847	2,483,247		
Long-term debt	3,471,509	3,745,415		
Other liabilities	14,711,812	13,396,701		
Total liabilities	18,183,321	17,142,116		
Deferred inflows of resources	1,635,621	844,019		
Net position:				
Net investment in capital assets	150,602	164,895		
Restricted	492,838	474,048		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(10,194,687)	(9,721,483)		
Total net position	\$ (9,551,247)	\$ (9,082,540)		

\$492,838 of the District's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance is unrestricted net position, which has a negative balance.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

The results of this year's operations for the District as a whole are reported in the statement of activities, which shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year 2019.

	Change in Net Position			
	2019 2018			
Revenues				
Program revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 268,849	\$ 265,609		
Operating grants and contributions	1,210,205	1,212,799		
General revenues:				
Property taxes	800,988	787,320		
State aid unrestricted	4,662,038	4,855,765		
Unrestricted investment earnings	1,485	3,467		
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	3,000		
Other	35,815	67,457		
Total revenues	6,979,380	7,195,417		
_				
Expenses				
Instruction	3,770,947	3,499,905		
Supporting services	2,339,829	2,065,740		
Food services	236,643	239,514		
Community recreation	114,628	109,078		
Technology	233,581	183,477		
Athletics	277,341	216,483		
Other	18,346	5,427		
Interest on long-term debt	102,564	106,592		
Depreciation - unallocated	354,208	350,347		
Total expenses	7,448,087	6,776,563		
Change in net position	(468,707)	418,854		
Net position, beginning of year	(9,082,540)	(9,501,394)		
Net position, end of year	\$ (9,551,247)	\$ (9,082,540)		

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities net position decreased by \$468,707, primarily due to the reduction of revenues from the State with decreased enrollment. The District also settled employee wage agreements and added student support staff that increased expenses between years.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,611,492, a decrease of \$159,799 over the prior year. Approximately 28% of this total amount, \$456,643, constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the District's discretion. The District reported \$630,660 as assigned fund balance to support a portion of next year's expenditures. The remainder of fund balance is nonspendable or restricted to indicate that it is not available for new spending because the underlying assets are included in inventory or prepaids and are not available for current expenditure, or the fund balances are constrained by externally imposed restrictions.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the District. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$456,643. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 7% of total general fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the District's general fund decreased by \$177,356 during the current fiscal year. This is primarily attributable to a reduction in the student enrollment that decreases State revenue and settlement of bargaining agreements with staff.

The fund balance of the District's technology fund decreased by \$3,133 during the current fiscal year. This is primarily attributable to replacing old technology items scheduled for updating that exceeded the current year collections from the enhancement levy.

### General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the District 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. The final amendment to the budget was adopted before the 2018-19 year end. A statement showing the District's original and final budget amounts compared with amounts actually paid and received is provided as part of the District's basic financial statements.

Differences between the original and final amended budgets relate to updates in state funding, grant funding allocations, changes in salaries and benefits costs and student count for the District. Once this additional information was known, subsequent budget amendments recognized the shifting of revenue sources/additional revenue along with adjusting expenditures in District program budgets that were impacted by the changes. Some of the more significant changes between the original adopted budget and final amended budgets were:

- Budgeted federal revenues were increased approximately \$117,000 from the original to the final amended budget to better reflect allocated funding and carryover of grants from year to year. Interdistrict revenue increases also impacted budgets for reimbursement of special education costs and the technology enhancement levy.
- Budgeted expenditures were increased approximately \$330,000 from the original to the final amended budget to better reflect costs of operation. This was in conjunction with federal and state grant allocation and carryover increases, the settlement of employment agreements, and the purchase of a new phone system and other necessary equipment.

In accordance with State statute, the District is prohibited from amending the budget after year-end. As the District's books are not closed for accounting purposes at that point, a certain level of estimation is required in determining actual need. Actual expenditures ended the year under the final budget by \$286,793 or approximately 4%.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The District's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2019, amounted to \$3,536,485 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, and machinery and equipment.

The major capital asset events during the current fiscal year was the replacement of the phone system (\$32,182), replacement of football scoreboard (\$15,998), replacement of a riding scrubber (\$11,484), and addition of a used bus (\$14,750).

	Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)				
	2019 2018				
Land	\$	137,972	\$	137,972	
Land improvements		212,548		242,160	
Buildings and improvements	2,795,918 3,055,04			3,055,044	
Machinery and equipment	390,047 381,83				
Total capital assets, net	\$ 3,536,485 \$ 3,817,01			3,817,012	

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in Note 6 of this report.

Long-term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the District had bonded debt outstanding of \$3,230,000. This amount represents general obligations of the District that constitute an indebtedness of the District within any constitutional or statutory limitations.

Additional information on the District's long term debt can be found in Note 9 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

Our elected officials and administration considered many factors when setting the District's 2020 fiscal year budget (2019-2020). The most important factors affecting the budget are as follows:

The State foundation revenue is determined by multiplying the blended student count by the foundation allowance per pupil. The blended count for the 2020 fiscal year will be 90 percent of the October 2019 and 10 percent of the February 2019 student counts, respectively.

The 2020 fiscal year budget was adopted in June 2019, based on an estimate of students that will be funded for the 2019-20 year (a blended figure is used based on the percentages above). Based on our internal analysis, we conservatively estimate that our student count will decline by 23 students in 2019-2020.

Approximately 75% of all revenues received by the District are directly related to state aid (nearly 86% of General Fund revenues).

Under State law, the only means that the District has to access additional property tax revenue for general operations is through a county-wide enhancement millage. Accordingly, District funding is heavily dependent on the State's ability to fund local school operations.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

Once the final student count and related per pupil (State) funding is validated, the District will amend the budget to reflect updated revenues and expenditures.

The following factors were also considered in preparing the District's budget for the 2019-20 fiscal year:

- The amount received on a county-wide basis for the costs of the special education program is another major factor influencing the District revenues. The 2019-20 preliminary budget assumes a flat funding level due to consistent spending and the reimbursement nature of the funding.
- The retirement cost for the District will increase slightly in 2019-20. More significant is the retirement costs being reimbursed by the State in section 147c categorical payments. These monies are flow-through, and impact revenues and expenditures equally in the budget.
- For the 2019-20 fiscal year, the district's staffing was anticipated to remain stable. Staffing adjustments due to retirements and staff changing employment during the summer are not reflected in the 2019-20 preliminary budget.
- Although there is student decline anticipated, recent years has proven the district continues to receive additional students through the school of choice program prior to the start of the next school year.

### Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Superintendent's Office, Summerfield Schools, 17555 Ida West Road, Petersburg, Michigan 49270.

### BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Inventory and prepaid items	\$ 1,530,697 987,919 20,747
Capital assets being depreciated Capital assets being depreciated, net	137,972 3,398,513
Total assets	6,075,848
Deferred outflows of resources	
Deferred charge on refunding	63,556
Deferred pension amounts	3,567,444
Deferred other postemployment benefit amounts	560,847
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,191,847
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	823,629
Unearned revenue	120,467
Long-term debt:	
Due within one year	285,488
Due in more than one year	3,186,021
Net pension liability (due in more than one year)	10,879,932
Net other postemployment benefit liability (due in more than one year)	2,887,784
Total liabilities	18,183,321
Deferred inflows of resources	
Deferred pension amounts	985,419
Deferred other postemployment benefit amounts	650,202
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,635,621
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	150,602
Restricted for:	
Food service	67,126
Community recreation	59,342
Technology	254,730
Debt service	111,640
Unrestricted (deficit)	(10,194,687)
Total net position	\$ (9,551,247)

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

			Program Revenues					
Functions / Programs	Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions			Net (Expense) Revenue
Governmental activities								
Instruction	\$	3,770,947	\$	-	\$	834,222	\$	(2,936,725)
Supporting services		2,339,829		-		26,047		(2,313,782)
Food services		236,643		101,151		122,132		(13,360)
Community recreation		114,628		124,780		6,984		17,136
Technology		233,581		-		197,231		(36,350)
Athletics		277,341		42,918		23,589		(210,834)
Other		18,346		-		-		(18,346)
Interest on long-term debt		102,564		-		-		(102,564)
Depreciation - unallocated		354,208		-		-		(354,208)
Total governmental activities	\$	7,448,087	\$	268,849	\$	1,210,205		(5,969,033)

General revenues Property taxes State aid unrestricted Unrestricted investment earnings Other	 800,988 4,662,038 1,485 35,815
Total general revenues	 5,500,326
Change in net position	(468,707)
Net position, beginning of year	 (9,082,540)
Net position, end of year	\$ (9,551,247)

### **Balance Sheet**

Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

	General Fund	T	echnology Fund	onmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Due from other funds	\$ 978,615 1,274 -	\$	264,064 - -	\$ 288,018 320 5,950	\$	1,530,697 1,594 5,950
Due from other governments Inventory Prepaid items	 983,785 - 15,126		-	 2,540 5,621 -		986,325 5,621 15,126
Total assets	\$ 1,978,800	\$	264,064	\$ 302,449	\$	2,545,313
Liabilities						
Accounts payable Accrued salaries payable	\$ 117,939 337,649	\$	6,439 1,754	\$ 31,134 2,243	\$	155,512 341,646
Accrued expenditures Due to other funds	305,954 5,950		1,141	2,279		309,374 5,950
Due to other governments Unearned revenue	 872 108,007		-	 - 12,460		872 120,467
Total liabilities	 876,371		9,334	 48,116		933,821
Fund balances Nonspendable:						
Inventory Prepaid items Restricted for:	- 15,126		-	5,621 -		5,621 15,126
Food service	-		-	61,505		61,505
Community recreation Technology	-		- 254,730	59,342 -		59,342 254,730
Debt service Assigned -	-		-	127,865		127,865
Budgeted use of fund balance Unassigned	 630,660 456,643			 -		630,660 456,643
Total fund balances	 1,102,429		254,730	 254,333		1,611,492
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 1,978,800	\$	264,064	\$ 302,449	\$	2,545,313

Reconciliation Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to Net Position of Governmental Activities June 30, 2019		
Fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	1,611,492
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> 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 fund statement.		
Capital assets not being depreciated		137,972
Capital assets being depreciated		12,512,035
Accumulated depreciation		(9,113,522)
Certain liabilities, such as bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	,	
Bonds and capital leases payable		(3,314,590)
Unamortized charge on refunding		63,556
Unamortized bond premium		(134,849)
Compensated absences		(22,070)
Accrued interest on bonds payable		(16,225)
Certain pension and other postemployment benefit-related amounts, such as the net per liability, net other postemployment benefit liability and deferred amounts are not due payable in the current period or do not represent current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Net pension liability		(10,879,932)
Deferred outflows related to the net pension liability		3,567,444
Deferred inflows related to the net pension liability		(985,419)
Net other postemployment benefit liability		(2,887,784)
Deferred outflows related to the net other postemployment benefit liability		560,847
Deferred inflows related to the net other postemployment benefit liability		(650,202)
Net position of governmental activities	\$	(9,551,247)

### Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

### Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	General Fund	Technology Fund	Nonmajor vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues					
Local sources	\$ 545,442	\$ -	\$ 559,333	\$	1,104,775
State sources	5,235,374	-	16,484		5,251,858
Federal sources	126,275	-	114,994		241,269
Interdistrict sources and other	 185,144	196,334	 -		381,478
Total revenues	 6,092,235	196,334	 690,811		6,979,380
Expenditures					
Current:	2 502 (72				2 500 (72
Instruction	3,582,173	-	-		3,582,173
Supporting services	2,311,999	-	-		2,311,999
Food services	-	-	236,643		236,643
Community recreation	-	-	109,813		109,813
Technology	32,946	199,467	-		232,413
Athletics	277,761	-	-		277,761
Other Data consistent	18,346	-	-		18,346
Debt service:	20.204		240,000		260 204
Principal	20,294	-	240,000		260,294
Interest and fiscal charges	 3,472		 106,265		109,737
Total expenditures	 6,246,991	199,467	 692,721		7,139,179
Revenues over (under) expenditures	 (154,756)	(3,133)	 (1,910)		(159,799)
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	-	-	22,600		22,600
Transfers out	 (22,600)		 -		(22,600)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (22,600)		 22,600		-
Net change in fund balances	(177,356)	(3,133)	20,690		(159,799)
Fund balances, beginning of year	 1,279,785	257,863	 233,643		1,771,291
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 1,102,429	\$ 254,730	\$ 254,333	\$	1,611,492

Reconciliation		
Net Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	(159,799)
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> 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 and reported as depreciation expense.		
Capital assets purchased		74,415
Depreciation expense		(354,208)
Loss on disposal of capital assets		(734)
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds in the period issued, but issuing bonds increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	۱.	
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds,		
but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Principal payments on long-term liabilities		260,294
Amortization of bond premium		11,237
Amortization of deferred charge on refunding		(5,297)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the funds.		
Change in net pension liability and related deferred amounts		(413,594)
Change in net other postemployment benefit liability and related deferred amounts		115,371
Change in accrued interest payable on bonds		1,233
Change in the accrual for compensated absences		2,375
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	(468,707)

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual - General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Actual Over (Under) Final Budget
Revenues	¢ = 12 // /	÷ === / 0/		<b>É</b> (5.55.4)
Local sources	\$ 543,114	\$ 550,696	\$ 545,442	\$ (5,254)
State sources	5,367,919	5,369,542	5,235,374	(134,168)
Federal sources	93,121	210,249	126,275	(83,974)
Interdistrict sources and other	160,722	182,146	185,144	2,998
Total revenues	6,164,876	6,312,633	6,092,235	(220,398)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Basic programs	3,082,968	3,086,085	3,061,656	(24,429)
Added needs	553,560	649,011	520,517	(128,494)
Total instruction	3,636,528	3,735,096	3,582,173	(152,923)
Supporting services:				
Pupil	284,767	362,117	335,096	(27,021)
Instructional services	35,858	72,236	43,771	(28,465)
General administration	215,664	224,848	218,928	(5,920)
School administration	412,440	430,713	423,489	(7,224)
Business	240,100	252,807	220,470	(32,337)
Operations and maintenance	636,478	651,864	649,182	(2,682)
Pupil transportation services	433,219	447,726	407,866	(39,860)
Central services	7,289	17,605	13,197	(4,408)
Total supporting services	2,265,815	2,459,916	2,311,999	(147,917)
Technology	34,500	33,953	32,946	(1,007)
Athletics	233,921	272,289	277,761	5,472
Other	8,200	8,020	18,346	10,326
Debt service:				
Principal	21,038	21,038	20,294	(744)
Interest	3,472	3,472	3,472	-
Total debt service	24,510	24,510	23,766	(744)
Total expenditures	6,203,474	6,533,784	6,246,991	(286,793)
Revenues under expenditures	(38,598)	(221,151)	(154,756)	66,395
Other financing uses				
Transfers out	(28,588)	(27,545)	(22,600)	(4,945)
Net change in fund balance	(67,186)	(248,696)	(177,356)	71,340
Fund balance, beginning of year	1,279,785	1,279,785	1,279,785	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 1,212,599	\$ 1,031,089	\$ 1,102,429	\$ 71,340

### Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Budget and Actual - Technology Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget		Fina Budge				Actual Over (Under) Final Budget	
Revenues Interdistrict sources and other	\$	188,500	\$	196,138	\$	196,334	\$	196
Expenditures Technology		191,689		225,281		199,467		(25,814)
Net change in fund balance		(3,189)		(29,143)		(3,133)		26,010
Fund balance, beginning of year		257,863		257,863		257,863		-
Fund balance, end of year	\$	254,674	\$	228,720	\$	254,730	\$	26,010

### Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2019

	Ρι	rivate Irpose st Funds		Agency Fund
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$	59,541	Ś	151,865
	Ŧ			,
Liabilities			s	161 046
Due to student groups		-	\$	151,865
Net position	ć			
Restricted for scholarships	\$	59,541		

# Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private-Purpose Trust Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	
Additions		
Interest revenue	\$	323
Contributions		25,000
Total additions		25,323
Deductions Scholarships		8,323
Change in net position		17,000
Net position, beginning of year		42,541
Net position, end of year	\$	59,541

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Notes to Financial Statements

#### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **Reporting Entity**

Summerfield Schools (the "District") has followed the guidelines of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and has determined that no entities should be consolidated into its basic financial statements as component units. Therefore, the reporting entity consists of the primary government financial statements only. The criteria for including a component unit include significant operational or financial relationships with the District.

### Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The District had no business-type activities during the year.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

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

#### Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting* as are the fiduciary fund financial statements, except for the agency funds, which do not have a measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period, or one year for expenditure-driven grants. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

### Notes to Financial Statements

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those accounted for and reported in another fund.

The *technology fund* is used to account for and report financial resources restrict, committed, or assigned to expenditure for the technology related purchases.

Additionally, the District reports the following fund types:

The *special revenue funds* are used to account and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

The *debt service funds* are used to account for all financial resources restricted, committed or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

The agency fund accounts for assets held for other groups and organizations and is custodial in nature.

The *private-purpose trust funds* account for contributions earmarked for scholarships available to qualifying students of the District.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

The effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Equity

#### Deposits and Investments

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

### Notes to Financial Statements

### Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non current portion of interfund loans).

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts. The District considers all accounts receivable to be fully collectible; accordingly, no allowance for uncollectible amounts is recorded.

Accounts payable and other payables reflected in the financial statements are based on when the liability is incurred.

#### Inventory and Prepaid Items

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost (first in, first out) or market. Inventory in the food service fund consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an expenditure when consumed rather than when purchased. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future fiscal years and are recorded as prepaid items.

### Capital Assets

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

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

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

Assets	Years
Land improvements	5-20
Buildings and improvements	50
Machinery and equipment	8

#### 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 a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District reports deferred outflows for the charge on refunding. This amount represents the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The District also reports deferred outflows of resources related to the net pension liability and the net other postemployment benefit liability and costs.

### Notes to Financial Statements

#### Compensated Absences

Employees can accumulate compensated absences by not using the number of sick days allotted each year. The maximum number of allowable accumulated sick days varies for employees depending on the capacity in which the District employs him/her. The vested liability for compensated absences is based on a dollar amount multiplied by the number of days accumulated for a maximum of 100 days, by employees who have been employed by the District for ten or more years. The current portion represents the estimated amount that will be paid to employees in the next fiscal year.

### Long-term Obligations

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

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

### Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to one or more future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District's deferred inflows of resources related to pension and other postemployment benefit costs.

### Fund Equity

Governmental funds report *no spendable fund balance* for amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. *Restricted fund balance* is reported when externally imposed constraints are placed on the use of the resources by grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments. *Committed fund balance*, if applicable, is reported for amounts that can be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action if the government's highest level of decision making authority, the Board of Education. A formal resolution of the Board of Education is required to establish, modify or rescind a fund balance commitment. The District reports *assigned fund balance* for amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Board of Education has delegated the authority to assign fund balance to the Superintendent or his/her designee. *Unassigned fund balance* is the residual classification for the general fund. The District reported no committed fund balances.

When the District incurs an expenditure for purposes for which various fund balance classifications can be used, it is the District's policy to use restricted fund balance first, then committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and finally unassigned fund balance.

### Notes to Financial Statements

### Pensions and Other Postemployment Benefits

For purposes of measuring the net pension and other postemployment benefit liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and other postemployment benefits, and pension and other postemployment benefits expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Plan and additions to/deductions from the plan fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plan. 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.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### 2. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

The general and special revenue funds are under formal budgetary control. Budgets shown in the financial statements are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and are not significantly different from the modified accrual basis used to reflect actual results, and consist only of those amounts contained in the formal budget as originally adopted or as amended by the Board of Education. The budgets for the general and special revenue funds are adopted on a functional basis.

All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

#### 3. EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER BUDGET

During the year the District incurred certain expenditures in excess of the amounts appropriated as follows:

	Final				Over Final		
		Budget Actual				Budget	
General fund							
Athletics	\$	272,289	\$	277,761	\$	5,472	
Other		8,020		18,346		10,326	

### Notes to Financial Statements

#### 4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A reconciliation of cash and investments as shown on the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Fiduciary Net Position follows:

Statement of Net Position Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,530,697
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position		
Private-purpose trust funds -		
Cash and cash equivalents		59,541
Student activities agency fund -		
Cash and cash equivalents		151,865
Total	\$	1,742,103
Total	\$	1,742,103
Total Deposits and investments	\$	1,742,103
Deposits and investments	<u>\$</u>	1,742,103
Deposits and investments Bank deposits (checking accounts, savings	<u>\$</u> \$	
Deposits and investments Bank deposits (checking accounts, savings accounts, and CDs)	<u>\$</u> \$	1,741,903
Deposits and investments Bank deposits (checking accounts, savings	<u>\$</u> \$	
Deposits and investments Bank deposits (checking accounts, savings accounts, and CDs)	\$ \$ \$	1,741,903

Statutory Authority

State statutes authorize the District to invest in:

- Bonds, bills, or notes of the United States; obligations, the principal and interest of which are fully guaranteed by the United States; or obligations of the State. In a primary or fourth class school district, the bonds, bills, or notes shall be payable at the option of the holder upon not more than 90 days notice or, if not so payable, shall have maturity dates not more than five years after the purchase dates.
- Certificates of deposit insured by a State or national bank, savings accounts of a state or federal savings and loan association, or certificates of deposit or share certificates of a state or federal credit union organized and authorized to operate in this State.
- Commercial paper rated prime at the time of purchase and maturing not more than 270 days after the date
   of purchase.
- Securities issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the United States government or federal agency obligation repurchase agreements, and bankers' acceptance issued by a bank that is a member of the federal deposit insurance corporation.
- Mutual funds composed entirely of investment vehicles that are legal for direct investment by a school district.
- Investment pools, as authorized by the surplus funds investment pool act, composed entirely of instruments that are legal for direct investment by a school district.

The District's investment policy allows for all of these types of investments.

### Notes to Financial Statements

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

Interest Rate Risk. State law limits the allowable investments and the maturities of some of the allowable investments as identified in the list of authorized investments above. The District's investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The District had no investments at year end.

*Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits.* Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. State law does not require and the District does not have a policy for deposit custodial credit risk. As of year end, \$1,466,982 of the District's bank balance of \$1,801,469 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

*Custodial Credit Risk - Investments.* For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State law does not require and the District does not have a policy for investment custodial credit risk. The District had no investments at year end.

*Concentration of Credit Risk.* State law limits allowable investments but does not limit concentration of credit risk as identified in the list of authorized investments above. The District's investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on concentration of credit risk. The District had no investments at year end.

#### 5. RECEIVABLES

Accounts receivable as of year end for the District's individual major fund and nonmajor funds in the aggregate, are as follows:

	(	General Fund	N	onmajor Funds	Total
Accounts Due from other governments	\$	1,274 983,785	\$	320 2,540	\$ 1,594 986,325
	\$	985,059	\$	2,860	\$ 987,919

#### Notes to Financial Statements

#### 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	E	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated - Land	\$	137,972	\$ 	\$ -	\$ 137,972
Capital assets being depreciated: Land improvements Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment		1,183,862 9,848,347 1,618,524 12,650,733	 - - 74,415 74,415	- - - 213,113 213,113	1,183,862 9,848,347 1,479,826 12,512,035
Less accumulated depreciation for: Land improvements Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment		(941,702) (6,793,303) (1,236,688) (8,971,693)	 (29,612) (259,126) (65,470) (354,208)	(212,379) (212,379)	 (971,314) (7,052,429) (1,089,779) (9,113,522)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		3,679,040	 (279,793)	734	 3,398,513
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	3,817,012	\$ (279,793)	\$ 734	\$ 3,536,485

Depreciation expense of \$354,208 was reported as "unallocated depreciation," and was not allocated to individual functions.

#### 7. PAYABLES

Accounts payable and accrued expenses as of year end for the District's individual major fund and nonmajor funds in the aggregate, are as follows:

	General Fund	Т	echnology Fund	I	Nonmajor Funds		Total
Fund Financial Statements							
Accounts payable	\$ 117,939	\$	6,439	\$	31,134	\$	155,512
Accrued salaries payable	337,649		1,754		2,243		341,646
Accrued expenditures	305,954		1,141		2,279		309,374
Due to other governments	 872		-		-		872
	\$ 762,414	\$	9,334	\$	35,656	1	807,404
Government-wide Financial Statements Accrued interest on long-term debt							16,225
						\$	823,629

#### Notes to Financial Statements

#### 8. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

At June 30, 2019, interfund receivables and payables consisted of the following:

	Due From		Due To
General fund Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	- 5,950	\$ 5,950 -
	\$	5,950	\$ 5,950

The District reports interfund balances between many of its funds. The sum of all balances presented in the tables above agrees with the sum of interfund balances presented in the statements of net position/balance sheet for the governmental funds. These interfund balances resulted primarily 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.

For the year ending June 30, 2019, interfund transfers consisted of the following:

	Transfers In		Tr	ansfers Out
General fund Nonmajor governmental funds	\$	- 22,600	\$	22,600
	\$	22,600	\$	22,600

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, interfund transfers consisted of \$22,600 in transfers from the general fund to nonmajor governmental funds to subsidize debt service payments.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

#### 9. LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of long-term debt activities of the District for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	D	eductions	Ending Balance	_	ue Within Dne Year
Governmental Activities General obligation bonds Notes from direct borrowings and direct placements -	\$ 3,470,000	\$ -	\$	(240,000)	\$ 3,230,000	\$	250,000
Capital lease	104,884	-		(20,294)	84,590		20,940
Bond premium	146,086	-		(11,237)	134,849		11,237
Compensated absences	 24,445	 5,460		(7,835)	22,070		3,311
	\$ 3,745,415	\$ 5,460	\$	(279,366)	\$ 3,471,509	\$	285,488

Compensated absences are generally liquidated by the general fund.

General obligation bonds payable at June 30, 2019, consists of the following:

\$4,035,000 2015 Refunding Bond, due in annual installments of \$205,000 to \$305,000 through May 1, 2031; interest at 3.00%.	\$ 3,185,000
\$180,000 2011 School Improvement Bond, due in annual installments of \$15,000 to \$25,000 through May 1, 2021; interest at 2.00% to 4.00%.	 45,000
Total general obligation bonds	\$ 3,230,000

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal			Interest	Total		
2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025-2029	\$	250,000 260,000 240,000 250,000 250,000 1,375,000	\$	97,350 89,650 81,600 74,400 66,900 216,900	\$	344,750 347,350 349,650 321,600 316,900 1,591,900	
2030-2031 Totals	\$	605,000 3,230,000	\$	27,300	\$	632,300 3,904,450	

#### Notes to Financial Statements

The District has two capital leases for buses with original cost of \$49,224 and \$94,967, respectively. The net book value of the capital assets acquired through the capital leases was \$99,831 as of year end. Annual debt service requirements to maturity for capital leases are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	F	Principal	Interest	Total			
2020 2021 2022 2023	\$	20,940 21,606 13,535 14,008	\$ 2,826 2,160 1,471 998	\$	23,766 23,766 15,006 15,006		
2024		14,501	 507		15,008		
Totals	\$	84,590	\$ 7,962	\$	92,552		

#### **10. RISK MANAGEMENT**

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions, employee injuries (workers' compensation), as well as medical benefits provided to employees. The District has purchased commercial insurance for general liability, property, and casualty claims. Settled claims relating to the commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The shared-risk pool program in which the District participates operates as a common risk-sharing management program for school districts in Michigan; member premiums are used to purchase commercial excess insurance coverage and to pay member claims in excess of deductible amounts.

#### 11. PROPERTY TAXES

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

#### 12. PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLANS

#### Plan Description

The Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (the "System" or MPSERS) is a cost-sharing, multiple employer, state-wide, defined benefit public employee retirement plan governed by the State of Michigan (the "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.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

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).

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 at the ORS website at www.michigan.gov/orsschools.

#### Pension Benefits Provided

Benefit provisions of the defined benefit pension plan are established by State statute, which may be amended. Public Act 300 of 1980, as amended, establishes eligibility and benefit provisions for the defined benefit (DB) pension plan. Depending on the plan option selected, member retirement benefits are determined by final average compensation, years of service, and a pension factor ranging from 1.25% to 1.50%. 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.

Participants in the defined contribution plan consist of one of the following: (1) members who worked for a Michigan public school on or after September 4, 2012 and elected to be enrolled in the defined contribution plan; (2) members who elected to transfer from the defined benefit plan to the defined contribution plan under the reform (P.A. 300) of 2012; or (3) members who worked for a Michigan public school on or after February 1, 2018 and did not elect participation in the Pension Plus 2 plan. Members who worked for a Michigan public school on or after September 4, 2012 and elected to be enrolled in the defined contribution plan receive a 100% match of the member contribution rate up to a maximum of 3% based on the member's gross earnings. Additionally, there is a mandatory employer contribution of 4% of the member's gross earnings for MPSERS members who elected to convert from a Basic or MIP benefit plan to the defined contribution benefit plan. Members electing the Pension Plus or Pension Plus 2 benefit plan receive a 50% match of the member's contribution percent up to a maximum of 1% based on the member's gross earnings. Effective October 1, 2017, there is a mandatory employer contribution of 4% of the member's gross earnings for members who elect the Defined Contribution benefit plan. The employer must match 100% of the employee contribution for any member who elected the Personal Healthcare Fund up to a maximum of 2% of the member's gross earnings. For all members with a Personal Health Care Fund (PHF), the first 2% of DC contributions must go into the PHF and must be matched 100% by the employer.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

#### Other Postemployment 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.

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% 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 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, 2017 valuation will be amortized over a 21-year period beginning October 1, 2017 and ending September 30, 2038.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

The table below summarizes pension contribution rates in effect for fiscal year 2019:

Benefit Structure	Member Rates	Employer Rates
Basic	0.00% - 4.00%	17.89% - 18.25%
Member Investment Plan (MIP)	3.00% - 7.00%	17.89% - 18.25%
Pension Plus	3.00% - 6.40%	16.46% - 16.61%
Pension Plus 2	6.20%	19.59% - 19.74%
Defined Contribution	0.00%	13.39% - 13.54%

For the year ended June 30, 2019, required and actual contributions from the District to the pension plan were \$960,471, which included \$401,578, the amount received from the State and remitted to the System to fund the MPSERS unfunded actuarial accrued liability ("UAAL") stabilization rate.

The table below summarizes OPEB contribution rates in effect for fiscal year 2019:

Benefit Structure	Member Rates	Employer Rates
Premium Subsidy	3.00%	7.67% - 7.93%
Personal Healthcare Fund (PHF)	0.00%	7.42% - 7.57%

For the year ended June 30, 2019, required and actual contributions from the District to the OPEB plan were \$261,112.

The table below summarizes defined contribution rates in effect for fiscal year 2019:

Benefit Structure	Member Rates	Employer Rates
Defined Contribution	0.00% - 3.00%	0.00% - 7.00%
Personal Healthcare Fund (PHF)	0.00% - 2.00%	0.00% - 2.00%

For the year ended June 30, 2019, required and actual contributions from the District for those members with a defined contribution benefit were \$21,294.

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

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$10,879,932 for its proportionate share of the MPSERS net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of September 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation rolled forward from September 2017. The 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, 2018, the District's proportion was 0.03619%, which was an increase of 0.00011% from its proportion measured as of September 30, 2017.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of \$1,369,921. At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	0	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources		et Deferred Outflows Inflows) of Resources
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	50,485	\$	79,063	\$	(28,578)
Changes in assumptions		2,519,783		-		2,519,783
Net difference between projected and actual						
earnings on pension plan investments		-		743,911		(743,911)
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate						
share of contributions		88,614		162,445		(73,831)
		2,658,882		985,419		1,673,463
District contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		908,562		-		908,562
Total	\$	3,567,444	\$	985,419	\$	2,582,025

The \$908,562 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Amount						
2020 2021 2022 2023	\$ 691,730 470,370 362,034 149,329						
Total	\$ 1,673,463						

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

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$2,887,784 for its proportionate share of the MPSERS net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of September 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation rolled forward from September 2017. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was determined by dividing each employer's 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 District's proportion was 0.03633% which was an increase of 0.00022% from its proportion measured as of September 30, 2017.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$144,235. At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Ou	eferred Itflows of esources	h	Deferred nflows of lesources	(1	t Deferred Outflows nflows) of Resources
Differences between expected and						
actual experience	\$	-	\$	537,491	\$	(537,491)
Changes in assumptions		305,818		-		305,818
Net difference between projected and actual						
earnings on OPEB plan investments		-		110,984		(110,984)
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate						
share of contributions		16,716		1,727		14,989
		322,534		650,202		(327,668)
District contributions subsequent to the						
measurement date		238,313		-		238,313
Total	\$	560,847	\$	650,202	\$	(89,355)

The \$238,313 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Amount
2020 2021	\$ (81,352)
2022	(81,352) (81,352)
2023 2024	 (58,730) (24,882)
Total	\$ (327,668)

#### Notes to Financial Statements

#### 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 shortterm volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. The total pension and OPEB liabilities in the September 30, 2017 actuarial valuation were determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial cost method Wage inflation rate	Entry age, normal 2.75%
Investment rate of return:	7.05%
MIP and Basic plans (non-hybrid)	7.05%
Pension Plus plan (hybrid)	7.00%
Pension Plus 2 plan (hybrid)	6.00%
OPEB plans	7.15%
Projected salary increases	2.75% - 11.55%, including wage inflation at 2.75%
Cost of living adjustments	3% annual non-compounded for MIP members
Healthcare cost trend rate	7.5% Year 1 graded to 3.0% Year 12
Mortality	RP-2014 Male and Female Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables, adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006. For retirees, the tables were scaled by 82% for males and 78% for females. For active members, 100% of the table rates were used for both males and females
Other OPEB 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

Assumption changes as a result of an experience study for the period 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, 2018, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of September 30, 2017, and rolled forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures, including the experience study. The recognition period for pension liabilities is 4.5304 years which is the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees. The recognition period for OPEB liabilities is 5.6018 years which is the average of the experted is the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

#### Long-term Expected Return on Pension 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:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Expected Money- Weighted Rate of Return
Domestic equity pools Alternative investment pools International equity Fixed income pools Real estate and infrastructure pools Absolute return pools Short-term investment pools	28.00% 18.00% 16.00% 10.50% 10.00% 15.50% 2.00%	5.70% 9.20% 7.20% 0.50% 3.90% 5.20% 0.00%	1.60% 1.66% 1.15% 0.05% 0.39% 0.81% 0.00%
	100.00%		5.66%
Inflation Risk adjustment			2.30% -0.91%
Investment rate of return			7.05%

#### Notes to Financial Statements

#### Long-term Expected Return on OPEB Plan Assets

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB 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 OPEB 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 OPEB plan's target asset allocation as of September 30, 2018, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Expected Money- Weighted Rate of Return
Domestic equity pools Private equity pools International equity Fixed income pools Real estate and infrastructure pools Absolute return pools	28.00% 18.00% 16.00% 10.50% 10.00% 15.50%	5.70% 9.20% 7.20% 0.50% 3.90% 5.20%	1.60% 1.66% 1.15% 0.05% 0.39% 0.81%
Short-term investment pools	<u>2.00%</u> 100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Inflation Risk adjustment			2.30% -0.81%
Investment rate of return			7.15%

#### Discount Rate

A discount rate of 7.05% was used to measure the total pension liability (7.0% for the Pension Plus plan, 6.0% for the Pension Plus 2 plan, both of which are hybrid plans provided through non-university employers only) and a discount rate of 7.15% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. This discount rate was based on the long-term expected rate of return on pension and OPEB plan investments of 7.05% (7.0% for the Pension Plus plan, 6.0% for the Pension Plus 2 plan) and 7.15%, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine these discount rates 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 and 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 pension and OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension and OPEB liabilities.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

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

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.05% (7.00% for the Pension Plus plan, 6.00% for the Pension Plus 2 plan), as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage higher:

				Current		
	1	% Decrease	Di	scount Rate	19	% Increase
	(6.	05% / 6.00%	(7.	05% / 7.00%	(8.0	05% / 8.00%
		/ 5.00%)		/ 6.00%)		/ 7.00%)
District's proportionate share of						
the net pension liability	\$	14,284,511	\$	10,879,932	\$	8,051,281

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

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.15%, as well as what the 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 higher:

				Current		
	19	6 Decrease	Dis	scount Rate	1	% Increase
		(6.15%)		(7.15%)		(8.15%)
District's proportionate share of						
the net OPEB liability	\$	3,466,726	\$	2,887,784	\$	2,400,823

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

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, as well as what the 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 higher:

				Current			
			H	lealthcare			
	19	% Decrease	C	Cost Trend	1	% Increase	
		(6.50%)	Ra	ate (7.50%)	(8.50%)		
District's proportionate share of							
the net OPEB liability	\$	2,375,171	\$	2,887,784	\$	3,475,857	

#### Pension and OPEB Plans Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension and OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued MPSERS financial statements available on the State of Michigan Office of Retirement Services website at www.michigan.gov/orsschools.

#### Notes to Financial Statements

#### Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a payable of \$134,126 for the outstanding amount of pension contributions to the Plan required for the year ended June 30, 2019.

#### Payable to the OPEB Plan

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a payable of \$26,205 for the outstanding amount of OPEB contributions to the Plan required for the year ended June 30, 2019.

#### **13. CONTINGENCIES**

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

As is the case with other entities, the District faces exposure from potential claims and legal proceedings involving environmental matters. No such claims or proceedings have been asserted as of June 30, 2019.

#### 14. NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS

As of June 30, 2019, the District's net investment in capital assets was comprised of the following:

Capital assets		
Capital assets not being depreciated	\$	137,972
Capital assets being depreciated, net		3,398,513
Total capital assets		3,536,485
Capital related debt		
Bonds payable		(3,230,000)
Capital lease		(84,590)
Unamortized charge on refunding		63,556
Bond premium		(134,849)
Total capital related debt	_	(3,385,883)
Net investment in capital assets	\$	150,602

#### Notes to Financial Statements

#### **15. CONTINGENCIES**

An outstanding case before the Michigan Tax Tribunal ("MTT") has a potential to impact the District's special education and technology millage revenue. The special education millage is levied by the Monroe County Intermediate School District ("ISD") and distributed based on its discretion to the District and other districts in the County. If the MTT case is ruled in favor of the company, this will result in significant chargebacks to the ISD that will have to be offset against future special education revenue payments to all of the districts in the County. The technology millage is levied by the ISD, but the allocation method was specifically identified in the ballot language. Therefore, if the MTT case is ruled in favor of the company, the District will be required to fund the technology millage chargeback from its own funds. Both amounts are potentially material to the District, but are reliant on the case's outcome in a future fiscal year.

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## **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

# Required Supplementary Information MPSERS Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Plan

	Year ended June 30,									
		2015		2016	16 2017		2017		2018	
District's proportion of the net pension liability	\$	7,921,486	\$	9,219,993	\$	9,056,728	\$	9,349,564	\$	10,879,932
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability		0.03596%		0.03775%		0.03630%		0.03608%		0.03619%
District's covered payroll	\$	3,224,862	\$	3,147,417	\$	3,025,373	\$	3,036,124	\$	3,094,542
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		245.64%		292.94%		299.36%		307.94%		351.58%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		66.20%		63.17%		63.27%		64.21%		62.36%

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of September 30 of the preceding year.

Note: GASB 68 was implemented in fiscal year 2015. This schedule is being built prospectively. Ultimately, 10 years of data will be presented.

# Required Supplementary Information MPSERS Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Plan

	Year ended June 30,										
		2015		2016	2017		2018			2019	
Statutorily required contribution	\$	713,219	\$	843,846	\$	843,958	\$	989,369	\$	960,471	
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution		(713,219)		(843,846)		(843,958)		(989,369)		(960,471)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
District's covered payroll	\$	3,294,114	\$	3,118,761	\$	3,043,545	\$	3,108,979	\$	3,230,404	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		21.65% 27.06%			27.73%		31.82%		29.73%		

Note: GASB 68 was implemented in fiscal year 2015. This schedule is being built prospectively. Ultimately, 10 years of data will be presented.

# Required Supplementary Information MPSERS Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Plan

	Year Ended June 30			ne 30,
		2018		2019
District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	\$	3,197,634	\$	2,887,784
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability		0.03611%		0.03633%
District's covered payroll	\$	3,036,124	\$	3,094,542
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		105.32%		93.32%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		36.39%		42.95%

Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Other Postemployment Benefit Liability

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of September 30 of the preceding year.

Note: GASB 75 was implemented in fiscal year 2018. This schedule is being built prospectively. Ultimately, 10 years of date will be presented.

# Required Supplementary Information MPSERS Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Plan

Schedule of the District's Other Postemployment Benefit Contributions

		Year Ende	ed June 30,		
	2018			2019	
Statutorily required contribution	\$	230,352	\$	261,112	
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution		(230,352)		(261,112)	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	
District's covered payroll	\$	3,108,979	\$	3,230,404	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		7.41%		8.08%	

Note: GASB 75 was implemented in fiscal year 2018. This schedule is being built prospectively. Ultimately, 10 years of date will be presented.

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## COMBINING FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

	Special Revenue					Debt S	Total Nonmajor			
	Food Service		Community Recreation			2011		2016		ernmental Funds
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Due from other funds Due from other governments Inventory	\$	94,535 320 384 955 5,621	\$	65,618 - 5,566 1,585 -	\$	- - - -	\$	127,865 - - - -	\$	288,018 320 5,950 2,540 5,621
Total assets	\$	101,815	\$	72,769	\$	-	\$	127,865	\$	302,449
Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued salaries payable Accrued expenditures Unearned revenue	\$	28,934 - - 5,755	\$	2,200 2,243 2,279 6,705	\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	31,134 2,243 2,279 12,460
Total liabilities		34,689		13,427		-		-		48,116
Fund balances Nonspendable - Inventory Restricted for:		5,621		-		-		-		5,621
Food service Community recreation Debt service		61,505 - -		- 59,342 -		- - -		- - 127,865		61,505 59,342 127,865
Total fund balances		67,126		59,342				127,865		254,333
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	101,815	\$	72,769	\$	-	\$	127,865	\$	302,449

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Special Revenue					Debt S	Total Nonmajor			
		Food Service		mmunity creation		2011	2011 2016			ernmental Funds
Revenues										
Local sources	\$	101,152	\$	124,780	\$	-	\$	333,401	\$	559,333
State sources		7,137		6,984		-		2,363		16,484
Federal sources		114,994		-		-		-		114,994
Total revenues		223,283		131,764		-		335,764		690,811
Expenditures										
Current:										
Food services		236,643		-		-		-		236,643
Community recreation		-		109,813		-		-		109,813
Debt service:										
Principal		-		-		20,000		220,000		240,000
Interest and fiscal charges		-		-		2,600		103,665		106,265
Total expenditures		236,643		109,813		22,600		323,665		692,721
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(13,360)		21,951		(22,600)		12,099		(1,910)
Other financing sources										
Transfers in		-		-		22,600		-		22,600
Net change in fund balances		(13,360)		21,951		-		12,099		20,690
Fund balances, beginning of year		80,486		37,391				115,766		233,643
Fund balances, end of year	\$	67,126	\$	59,342	\$	-	\$	127,865	\$	254,333

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Private-Purpose Trust Funds June 30, 2019

Assats	Gerber Scholarship			Garza olarship	Rumler nolarship	Seizer nolarship	Total		
Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$	25,048	\$	1,311	\$ 15,137	\$ 18,045	\$	59,541	
Net position Restricted for scholarships	Ş	25,048	Ş	1,311	\$ 15,137	\$ 18,045	\$	59,541	

# Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private-Purpose Trust Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	-	erber olarship	Garza nolarship	Rumler holarship		Seizer holarship	Total		
Additions Interest revenue Contributions	\$	251	\$ 1	\$ 26	Ş	45 25,000	\$	323 25,000	
Total additions		251	1	 26		25,045		25,323	
Deductions Scholarships		276	 1,047	 <u> </u>		7,000		8,323	
Change in net position		(25)	(1,046)	26		18,045		17,000	
Net position, beginning of year		25,073	 2,357	 15,111				42,541	
Net position, end of year	\$	25,048	\$ 1,311	\$ 15,137	\$	18,045	\$	59,541	

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**Rehmann Robson** 

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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*

October 11, 2019

Board of Education Summerfield Schools Petersburg, Michigan

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of *Summerfield Schools* (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 11, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 such that so prevented 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.

Rehmann is an independent member of Nexia International.



#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

Rehmann Lobarn LLC