Oakridge Public Schools

REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(with required supplementary information)

Year ended June 30, 2025



Oakridge Public Schools

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Education Oakridge Public Schools Muskegon, Michigan

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Oakridge Public Schools (the School District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the School District as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School District and to meet our ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note L to the financial statements, the School District adopted GASB Statement 101— Compensated Absences. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

BRICKLEY DELONG

Board of Education Oakridge Public Schools Page 2

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements—Continued

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements—Continued

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 School District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the School District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

BRICKLEY DELONG

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Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements—Continued

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Rley De Long, P.C.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 31, 2025 on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Muskegon, Michigan October 31, 2025

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

The discussion and analysis of Oakridge Public School's financial performance provides an overall review of the school district's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to provide, in layman's terms, a look at the district's performance and past and current position. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

This information is required by GASB 34 (Governmental Accounting Standards Board's Statement No. 34). GASB 34 requires the presentation of two basic types of financial statements; namely, District-wide Financial Statements and Fund Financial Statements.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of four parts: (1) the independent auditors' report, (2) management's discussion and analysis, (3) the basic financial statements, and (4) required supplementary information. The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detail data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the district's budget for the year.

District-wide Financial Statements

The district-wide statements provide a financial perspective of the District as a whole. These statements are "full accrual" basis of accounting and provide information about the district's overall financial status. They are used to help determine whether or not the district is better off or worse off as the result of the year's activities. There are two district-wide statements: the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities*.

The *Statement of Net Position* reports all of the district's assets, deferred inflows and outflows, and liabilities, both short-term and long-term, regardless if they are "currently available" or not. Capital assets and long-term obligations of the district are reported in this statement.

The *Statement of Activities* accounts for the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid. The intent of this statement is to summarize and simplify the information relative to funding received and expenditures made for district services.

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

- ➤ Over time, increases or decreases in the district's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- > To assess the district's overall health, one needs to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the district's property tax base, the quality of the education provided, and the condition of the district's buildings.

In the district-wide statements, the district's activities are classified as governmental activities. This includes most of the district's basic services, such as regular and special education, food service, athletics, transportation, and administration. Property taxes and state aid finance most of these services.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

The District-Wide beginning net position was restated for the effects of implementing GASB Statement 101—Compensated Absences. The footnotes to the financial statements contain the details. The prior year Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities was not restated for the effect of GASB Statement 101 as the data is not available.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the district, reporting the district's operations in more detail than the district-wide statements. The fund level statements are reported on a modified accrual basis. Only those assets that are "measurable" and "currently available" are reported. Liabilities are recognized to the extent they are normally expected to be paid with current financial resources.

The fund statements are formatted to comply with the legal requirements of the Michigan Department of Education's "Accounting Manual." In the State of Michigan, the district's major instructional and instructional support activities are reported in the General Fund. The primary funding sources for the general fund are from local property taxes, state foundation grant per student, state categorical funding for specific programs, federal grants and inter-governmental transfers.

Other funds include the Special Revenue Funds for Food Service and Technology Millage. The Debt Service Funds are used to record debt payments of principal and interest. Local property tax funds are used to pay the majority of the debt, with any unmet needs being covered by the Michigan School Bond Loan Program and Michigan School Loan Revolving Fund. The Capital Project Funds are used to record the costs associated with the acquisition of land, construction or improvement of school facilities, and for equipment purchases. The Student/School Activity Fund is used for various student or school related groups' financial transactions. Monies in these funds are not available for general school use.

Financial Analysis of the District as a Whole

The net position of the district as of June 30, 2025, amounted to approximately negative \$10.6 million. School districts are now mandated to calculate their proportionate share of net pension liability (see note I). Figure A-1 on the following page shows a condensed breakdown of the net position.

The largest portion of the district's net position reflects resources that are restricted as to how they may be used. This net position category represents investments in capital (e.g., land, buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment), plus capital related deferred outflows of resources, less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The district uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for spending. Although the district's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The debt used as a decrease to capital assets relates to general obligation bonds, which are paid from local property taxes.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Figure A-1
Condensed Statement of Net Position

Governmental Activities

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024*</u>
Current assets	\$ 12,512,887	\$ 12,442,614
Noncurrent assets	44,381,164	41,013,143
Deferred outflows		
Deferred charges on refunding Related to pensions and other postemployment	36,737	55,107
benefits	9,616,886	13,670,278
Total assets and deferred outflows	66,547,674	67,181,142
Current liabilities	8,385,126	7,642,253
Noncurrent liabilities	52,860,514	63,559,484
Deferred inflows related to pensions and other		
postemployment benefits	15,916,021	11,270,059
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	77,161,661	81,471,796
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	12,945,388	11,840,191
Restricted	4,868,712	1,016,027
Unrestricted	(28,428,087)	(28,146,872)
Total net position	\$ (10,613,987)	\$ (15,290,654)

^{*2024} numbers have not been updated for the adoption of GASB 101.

Comments on Major Changes to Net Position

The net position of the district increased approximately \$6.3 million during the 2024-25 fiscal year, after restatement for GASB 101. Figure A-2 on the following page shows the breakdown of this change. The Statement of Activities presented later in the government-wide financial statements, provides detail on the district's annual activity. The cost of the district's governmental activities for the year was approximately \$27.0 million. However, the amount that the district's taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities was \$15.8 million because participants and other governments and organizations who subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions paid for approximately \$11.2 million. The remaining "public benefit" portion was paid for with property taxes, state pupil foundation aid, investment earnings, and other miscellaneous revenues.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Figure A-2
Statement of Net Position from Operating Results

	Governmental Activities			
_		<u>2025</u>		<u>2024*</u>
Revenues				
Program Revenues				
Charges for services	\$	283,281	\$	387,502
Operating grants and contributions		10,918,000		11,349,696
General Revenues				
Property taxes		3,681,577		3,338,107
Unrestricted grants and contributions		18,114,378		18,477,479
Other		253,179		180,652
Total Revenues		33,250,415		33,733,436
Expenses				
Instruction		13,597,284		14,873,461
Support services		9,741,983		10,051,895
Community services		21,893		22,436
Food services		1,629,981		1,674,623
Student/school activities		528,905		483,992
Athletics		582,227		609,918
Interest on long-term obligations		853,550		789,430
Unallocated depreciation and amortization		6,024		16,897
Total Expenses		26,961,847		28,522,652
Change in net position	\$	6,288,568	\$	5,210,784

^{*2024} numbers have not been updated for the adoption of GASB 101.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Figure A-3
Summary of Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation/Amortization)

	Governmental Activities			
		<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>
Land	\$	170,000	\$	170,000
Construction in progress		29,338		16,645,577
Land improvements		872,098		1,000,812
Building and improvements		36,567,188		20,485,247
Equipment		1,495,794		1,392,165
Vehicles		371,489		273,793
Right to use – leased vehicles		219,082		404,170
Right to use – SBITA		2,478		17,342
Total	C	20 727 467	C	40 200 106
Total	\$	39,727,467	\$	40,389,106

Comments on Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets – A summary of the District's capital assets, net of depreciation/amortization, at year-end is outlined in figure A-3 above. Additional information on the district's capital assets can be found in note D of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Debt Administration – A comparative summary of the District's indebtedness at year-end is outlined in figure A-4 below.

Under State statute, the District is legally restricted from incurring long-term bonded debt in excess of 15% of the assessed value of taxable property within the school district. Certain bonds are not included in the computation of the legal debt margin. At June 30, 2025, none of the District's bonded debt is subject to the debt limit. Additional information on the Oakridge Public Schools' long-term obligations can be found in note F of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Figure A-4
Summary of Indebtedness

	Outstanding June 30,				
		2025		2024, as restated	
General obligation bonds	\$	25,167,630	\$	27,113,326	
School bond loan fund		1,260,801		1,206,804	
Lease obligations		390,385		433,691	
SBITA obligations		-		14,935	
Compensated absences*		1,933,000		1,735,000	
Total	<u> </u>	28,751,816	\$	30,503,756	

Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

The financial performance of the district as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds as well. The combined governmental funds totaled approximately \$7.2 million at year-end. The general fund equity ended the year at \$5,349,252 or 19.8% of expenditures. The primary factors affecting the district's governmental funds' fund balance are listed below.

Factors Impacting Fund Equity

- State funding is tied directly to student enrollment. Therefore, the district's state aid relies on the blended count each year.
- Retirement benefits and health insurance costs continue to rise each year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

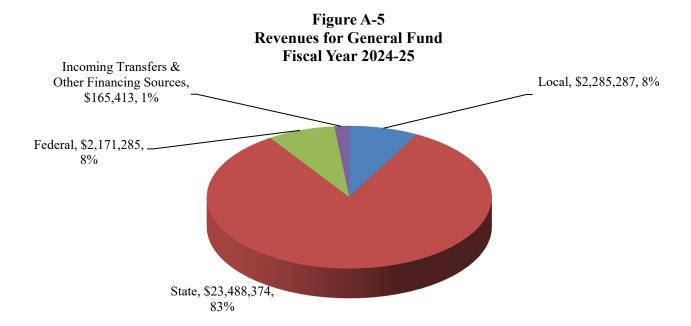
The Uniform Budget Act of the State of Michigan requires that the local Board of Education approve the original budget for the upcoming fiscal year prior to July 1, the start of the fiscal year. When the budget is prepared each year, several unknown factors exist. Estimates are used for such major items as student count, employee contracts, state aid, staffing, utilities, and tax appeals. When compared in total, the variances between the initial budget, final budget and actual results are minimal considering all the unknowns that exist during initial budgeting. As a matter of practice, the district amends its budget periodically during the year. These revisions are made in order to deal with unexpected changes in revenues and expenditures. The following analysis describes the reasons for changes in the budget during the year and the differences in actual and budget figures.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Revenues

One of the changes impacting the District's budget is the revenue received from the State of Michigan as the per pupil foundation allowance. The foundation grant for the 2024-25 year was \$9,608.

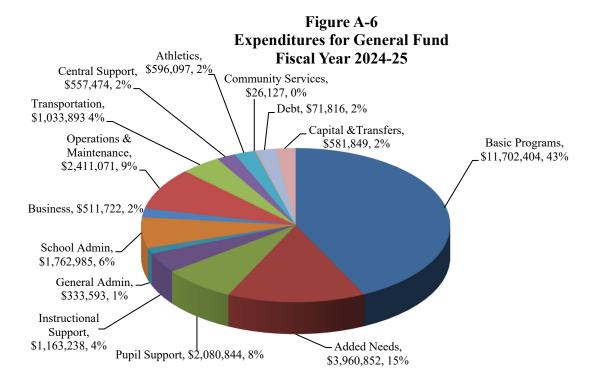
A substantial portion (83%) of the district's General Fund revenues is received from state sources. This means that the financial stability of the district rests primarily with the economic health of the State of Michigan. Figure A-5 depicts the breakdown of the sources of revenue and other financing sources for the district's General Fund that totaled \$28,110,359.



For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Expenditures

Figure A-6 reflects the breakdown by functional category of \$27,406,318 in expenditures and other financing uses for the district's general fund for 2024-25. Direct classroom instruction was approximately \$15.7 million. Support services includes library services, counselors, special education services, administration, clerical staff, maintenance/custodial staff, utilities, insurance, and transportation services were approximately \$10.6 million. The remaining categories are self-explanatory.



The original General Fund budget called for a fund balance increase of \$335,194, while the final amended budget called for a fund balance increase of \$465,488.

Revenues

Original budget to final budget – Overall, there was an increase of \$1,217,292 in the total General Fund revenue budget from the original budget to the final amendment due to increases for prior year carryover of grants with different year ends.

Final amendment to actual – Total actual revenues were less than budgeted by \$360,013 or 1%.

Expenditures

Original budget to final budget – Overall, there was an increase of \$1,086,998 in the total General Fund expenditures budget from the original budget to the final amendment due to additional grant received and carryover of prior year grants with different year ends.

Final amendment to actual – The total actual expenditures were \$598,566 or 2% under budget.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Factors Bearing on the District's Future

2025-26 District Budget

The original adopted budget for the 2025-26 fiscal year projects a deficit of \$54,286.

The district budgeted for 1,810 students at a foundation allowance of \$10,025. The preliminary October 2025 fall head count is comparable with our 2025-26 original budget. Subsequent to the original budget, the state approved a foundation allowance of \$10,050 per pupil.

The district budgeted for 6% increase in personnel expenditures, 0.5% increase to retirement rates, 2.9% increase to other benefits costs, and 1% increase for non-compensation items.

This budget will be amended twice during the fiscal year to reflect updated foundation allowance information, actual student counts, changes to any legislation, and final staffing assignments.

The district has current contracts with all three of the bargaining units.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide the district's citizens, taxpayers, parents, students, investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances, and to show how the District is accountable for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Mr. Todd Hronek, Director of Finance, Oakridge Public Schools, 275 South Wolf Lake Road, Muskegon, MI 49442, telephone number (231) 788.7109.

Oakridge Public Schools STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2025

	Governmental activities
ASSETS	-
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,322,945
Receivables	1,825
Due from other governmental units	5,123,730
Inventories	29,498
Prepaid items	34,889
Total current assets	12,512,887
Noncurrent assets	
Capital assets, net	100 229
Nondepreciable/amortizable	199,338 39,528,129
Depreciable/amortizable Net other postemployment benefits asset	4,653,697
Total noncurrent assets	
	44,381,164
Total assets	56,894,051
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred charges on refunding	36,737
Related to other postemployment benefits	1,274,963
Related to pensions	8,341,923
Total deferred outflows of resources	9,653,623
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	66,547,674
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,404,200
Due to other governmental units	843,776
Unearned revenue	2,270,450
Bonds and other obligations, due within one year	2,866,700
Total current liabilities	8,385,126
Noncurrent liabilities	25 995 117
Bonds and other obligations, less amounts due within one year Net pension liability	25,885,116 26,975,308
	26,975,398
Total noncurrent liabilities Total liabilities	52,860,514
i otai naointies	61,245,640
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Related to other postemployment benefits	6,181,345
Related to pensions	9,734,676
Total deferred inflows of resources	15,916,021
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	77,161,661
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	12,945,388
Restricted for debt service	60,885
Restricted for technology	154,130
Restricted for net other postemployment benefits	4,653,697
Unrestricted	(28,428,087
Total net position	\$ (10,613,987)

Oakridge Public Schools STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the year ended June 30, 2025

		Progr	ram Revenue	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for	Operating grants	Governmental
Functions/Programs	Expenses	services	and contributions	activities
Governmental activities				
Instruction	\$ 13,597,284	\$ 197,158	\$ 4,968,379	\$ (8,431,747)
Support services	9,741,983	15,085	3,686,737	(6,040,161)
Community services	21,893	-	24,693	2,800
Food services	1,629,981	27,435	1,565,301	(37,245)
Student/school activities	528,905	-	559,983	31,078
Athletics	582,227	43,603	-	(538,624)
Interest on long-term debt	853,550	-	112,907	(740,643)
Unallocated depreciation/amortization	6,024	-	-	(6,024)
Total governmental activities	\$ 26,961,847	\$ 283,281	\$ 10,918,000	(15,760,566)
General revenues				
Property taxes				3,681,577
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs				18,114,378
Investment earnings				196,274
Miscellaneous				56,905
Total general revenues				22,049,134
Change in net position				6,288,568
Net position at beginning of year, as previously reported				(15,290,654)
Adjustments to beginning net position				(1,611,901)
Net position at beginning of year, as restated				(16,902,555)
Net position at end of year				\$ (10,613,987)

Oakridge Public Schools BALANCE SHEET

Governmental Funds June 30, 2025

	G	eneral Fund	Bu	20 School ilding and ite Fund	go	Other vernmental funds	go	Total vernmental funds
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	5,617,299	\$	-	\$	1,705,646	\$	7,322,945
Receivables		1,825		-		-		1,825
Due from other governmental units		4,886,126		-		237,604		5,123,730
Inventories		-		-		29,498		29,498
Prepaid items		34,889		-		-		34,889
Total assets	\$	10,540,139	\$	_	\$	1,972,748	\$	12,512,887
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	135,914	\$	_	\$	46,750	\$	182,664
Accrued liabilities		2,052,808		_		428		2,053,236
Due to other governmental units		731,715		_		112,061		843,776
Unearned revenue		2,270,450		-		-		2,270,450
Total liabilities	· <u> </u>	5,190,887		-		159,239		5,350,126
FUND BALANCES								
Nonspendable								
Inventories		-		-		29,498		29,498
Prepaid items		34,889		-		-		34,889
Restricted								
Debt service		-		-		229,185		229,185
Technology		-		-		154,130		154,130
Food services		-		-		408,234		408,234
Committed								
Capital projects		-		-		627,202		627,202
Student/school activities		-		-		365,260		365,260
Assigned to subsequent year's								
budget appropriations		54,286		-		-		54,286
Unassigned		5,260,077		-		-		5,260,077
Total fund balances	_	5,349,252		-		1,813,509		7,162,761
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	10,540,139	\$	-	\$	1,972,748	\$	12,512,887

Oakridge Public Schools RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2025

Total fund balances—governmental funds		\$	7,162,761
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and are not reported in the governmental funds.			
Cost of capital assets	\$ 56,369,442		
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	(16,641,975)		39,727,467
Net other postemployment benefits in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the			
governmental funds.			4,653,697
governmentar rands.			4,033,077
Deferred charges on refunding are not capitalized and			
amortized in the governmental funds.			
Deferred charges on refunding	238,807		
Accumulated amortization	(202,070)		36,737
Deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pensions			
and other post employment benefits are not reported in the governmental funds.			
Deferred outflows of resources - related to other postemployment benefits	1,274,963		
Deferred inflows of resources - related to other postemployment benefits	(6,181,345)		
Deferred outflows of resources - related to pensions	8,341,923		
Deferred inflows of resources - related to pensions	(9,734,676)		(6,299,135)
Accrued interest in governmental activities is not reported in the			
governmental funds.			(168,300)
Long-term obligations in governmental activities are not due and			
payable in the current period and are not reported in the			
governmental funds.			(55,727,214)
Net position of governmental activities		S	(10,613,987)
The position of governmental activities		Ψ	(10,010,707)

Oakridge Public Schools STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES Governmental Funds

For the year ended June 30, 2025

	General Fund	2020 School Building and Site Fund	Other governmental funds	Total governmental funds
REVENUES				
Local sources				
Property taxes	\$ 1,303,917	\$ -	\$ 2,377,660	\$ 3,681,577
Investment earnings	174,214	4,016	18,044	196,274
Fees and charges	240,761	-	42,520	283,281
Student/school activity income	-	-	559,983	559,983
Other	566,395	-	442,536	1,008,931
Total local sources	2,285,287	4,016	3,440,743	5,730,046
State sources	23,488,374	-	184,963	23,673,337
Federal sources	2,171,285	-	1,619,974	3,791,259
Total revenues	27,944,946	4,016	5,245,680	33,194,642
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Instruction	15,663,256	-	-	15,663,256
Support services	10,568,467	-	396,794	10,965,261
Community services	26,127	-	-	26,127
Food services	-	-	1,495,725	1,495,725
Student/school activities	-	-	528,905	528,905
Debt service				
Principal repayment	123,751	-	1,775,000	1,898,751
Interest and other charges	13,498	31,723	960,706	1,005,927
Capital outlay	566,619	137,027	150,035	853,681
Total expenditures	26,961,718	168,750	5,307,165	32,437,633
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	983,228	(164,734)	(61,485)	757,009
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	-	-	444,600	444,600
Transfers out	(444,600)	-	-	(444,600)
Lease proceeds	165,413	-	-	165,413
Total other financing sources (uses)	(279,187)	-	444,600	165,413
Net change in fund balances	704,041	(164,734)	383,115	922,422
Fund balances at beginning of year	4,645,211	164,734	1,430,394	6,240,339
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 5,349,252	\$ -	\$ 1,813,509	\$ 7,162,761

Oakridge Public Schools

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

For the year ended June 30, 2025

Net change in fund balances—total governmental funds			\$ 922,422
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report outlays for capital assets as expenditures; in the Statement of Activities these costs are depreciated/amortized over their estimated useful lives or lease term if shorter.			
Depreciation/amortization expense Capital outlay	\$ (1,549,992) 940,739	(609,253)
Governmental funds report the entire proceeds from the sale of capital assets as revenue, but the Statement of Activities reports only the gain or loss on the sale of capital assets.			(52,386)
Governmental funds report outflows for deferred charges on refunding as expenditures; in the Statement of Activities these costs are amortized over the bond period.			(18,370)
Debt proceeds are other financing sources in the governmental funds, but the proceeds increase long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position.			(219,410)
Revenue reported in the Statement of Activities that does not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenue in the governmental funds.			(712,057)
Repayment of principal on long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term obligations in the Statement of Net Position.			2,169,350
Interest expense on long-term obligations is recorded in the Statement of Activities when incurred, but is not reported in governmental funds until paid.			17,400
Arbitrage liability reported in the Statement of Activities does not require the use of current financial resources. It is reported as expenditures when financial resources are used in the governmental funds.			34,167
Compensated absences reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources. They are reported as expenditures when financial resources are used in the governmental funds.			(198,000)
Some other postemployment benefit related expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.			1,758,470
Some pension related expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.			3,196,235
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$ 6,288,568

June 30, 2025

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Reporting Entity

The School District is governed by an elected seven-member Board of Education (Board), which has responsibility and control over all activities related to public school education within the School District. The School District receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with all of the requirements of these funding source entities.

Generally accepted accounting principles require that if the School District is considered to be financially accountable for other organizations, those organizations should be included as component units in the School District's financial statements. Since no organizations met this criterion, none are included in the financial statements.

Basis of Presentation—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 nonfiduciary activities of the School District. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. Governmental activities normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

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

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

The fund financial statements provide information about the School District's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

The School 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 School District, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The 2020 School Building and Site Fund accounts for the use of the proceeds from the 2020 School Building and Site Bonds. The bond was approved for issuance in November 2019 and may be used for school building and site purposes.

June 30, 2025

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Basis of Presentation—Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements—Continued Additionally, the School District reports the following fund types:

The special revenue funds account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes (not including expendable trusts or major capital projects). The School District accounts for its food services, student/school activities, and technology activities in the school service special revenue funds.

The debt service funds account for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term general obligation debt of governmental funds.

The capital projects funds account for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition of capital assets, construction of major capital projects, or maintenance and replacement of capital assets.

During the course of operations the School District has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year-end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, they are eliminated in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements.

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

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the School District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

June 30, 2025

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting—Continued

Property taxes, state and federal aid, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end).

The State of Michigan utilizes a foundation grant approach which provides for a specific annual amount of revenue per pupil based on a statewide formula. The Foundation is funded from state and local sources. Revenues from state sources are primarily governed by the School Aid Act and the School Code of Michigan. The Michigan Department of Education administers the allocation of state funds to school districts based on information supplied by the school districts. For the current fiscal year, the foundation allowance was based on pupil membership counts taken in October and February.

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

The School District also receives revenue from the state to administer certain categorical education programs. State rules require that revenue earmarked for these programs be used for its specific purpose. Certain governmental funds require an accounting to the state of the expenditures incurred. For categorical funds meeting this requirement, funds received and accrued, which are not expended by the close of the fiscal year are recorded as unearned revenue.

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

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

Cash and Investments

The School 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.

Investments for the School District are reported at fair value (generally based on quoted market prices). Standards also provide that certain investments are valued at cost (or amortized cost) when they are of a short-term duration, the rate of return is fixed, and the School District intends to hold the investment until maturity.

June 30, 2025

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance—Continued

Cash and Investments—Continued

State statutes authorize the School District to invest in bonds and other direct and certain indirect obligations of the U.S. Treasury; certificates of deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts, or depository receipts of a bank, savings and loan association, or credit union, which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or National Credit Union Administration, respectively; in commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the three highest classifications established by not less than two standard rating services and which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase. The School District is also authorized to invest in U.S. Government or federal agency obligation repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances of U.S. banks, and mutual funds composed of investments as outlined above. The School District's deposits and investments are in accordance with statutory authority.

Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out method. The cost of such inventories is recorded as expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year.

As the School District constructs or acquires additional capital assets each period, they are capitalized and reported at historical cost. The reported value excludes normal maintenance and repairs which are essentially amounts spent in relation to capital assets that do not increase the capacity or efficiency of the item or increase its estimated useful life. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. Right-to-use assets of the School District are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease period or estimated useful lives. The other property and equipment of the School District are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Capital Asset Classes	Years
Land improvements	10-20
Buildings and improvements	10-50
Equipment	5-20
Vehicles	8
Right-to-use – leased vehicles	3-5
Right-to-use – subscription-based IT	3

June 30, 2025

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance—Continued

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as expenses in the year in which they are incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types 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.

Defined Benefit Plan

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

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net 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 assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditures) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net 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 assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts of net position to report as restricted and unrestricted in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

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

In the computation of net investment in capital assets, School Bond Loan Fund and School Loan Revolving Fund debt is not considered to be capital related debt.

June 30, 2025

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance—Continued

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions

Sometimes the School District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the School District's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The government itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the School District's highest level of decision-making authority. The Board of Education is the highest level of decision-making authority for the School District that can, by formal action prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by formal action remains in place until a similar action is taken (another formal action) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The Board of Education has authorized the Director of Finance to assign fund balance. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

Leases and Subscription Based IT Arrangements (SBITA)

Lessee/subscriber: The School District is a lessee for a noncancelable lease/subscription of a building and an IT arrangement. The School District recognizes a lease/SBITA liability and an intangible right-to-use lease/SBITA asset in the government-wide financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease/subscription, the School District initially measures the lease/SBITA liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease/SBITA term. Subsequently, the lease/SBITA liability is reduced by the principal portion of payments made. The lease/SBITA asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease/SBITA liability, adjusted for lease/SBITA payments made at or before the lease/SBITA commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease/subscription asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

June 30, 2025

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance—Continued

Leases and Subscription Based IT Arrangements (SBITA)—Continued

Key estimates and judgements related to leases included how the School District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease/SBITA payments to present value, (2) lease/SBITA term, and (3) lease/SBITA payments.

The School District uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the School District generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases/SBITA.

The lease/SBITA term includes the noncancelable period of the lease/subscription. Lease/SBITA payments included in the measurement of the lease/SBITA liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the School District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The School District monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease/SBITA and will remeasure the lease/subscription asset and related liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease/SBITA liability.

Lease/subscription assets are reported with other capital assets and lease/SBITA liabilities are reported with long-term obligations on the statement of net position.

Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

Program Revenues

Amounts reported as 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. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, unrestricted state aid, interest and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

Property Taxes

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

Compensated Absences

The School District recognizes a liability for compensated absences for leave time that (1) has been earned for services previously rendered by employees, (2) accumulates and is allowed to be carried over to subsequent years, and (3) is more likely than not to be used as time off or settled during or upon separation from employment. The liability for compensated absences is reported as incurred in the government-wide financial statements. The liability for compensated absences includes salary and related benefits, where applicable.

For fund financial statements, no compensated absence liability is reported for current employees and a compensated absence liability is reported for terminated employees only when the termination date is on or before year end.

June 30, 2025

NOTE B—STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the General Fund and special revenue funds. All annual appropriations lapse at year end.

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

- 1. The Superintendent submits to the School Board a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing on July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them. The level of control for the budgets is at the functional level as set forth and presented as required supplementary information.
- 2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally adopted by Board of Education resolution pursuant to the Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act (P.A. 621 of 1978). The Act requires that the budget be amended prior to the end of the fiscal year when necessary to adjust appropriations if it appears that revenues and other financing sources will be less than anticipated or so that expenditures will not be in excess of original estimates. Expenditures shall not be made or incurred, unless authorized in the budget, in excess of the amount appropriated. Violations, if any, in the General Fund are noted in the required supplementary information section.
- 4. The Director of Finance is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within major expenditure functions within any fund; however, these transfers and any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board of Education.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year.
- 6. The budget is amended during the year with supplemental appropriations, the last one approved prior to June 30, 2025.

School Bond Construction Compliance

The 2020 School Building and Site Capital Projects Fund includes capital project activities funded with bonds. For this capital project, the School District has complied with the applicable provisions of §1351(a) of the Revised School Code. Beginning with the year of bond issuance, the school district has reported the annual construction activity in the Capital Projects Fund. The project for which the 2020 Building and Site Bonds were issued was considered complete on June 30, 2025 and the cumulative expenditures recognized for the construction period were \$16,706,992.

June 30, 2025

NOTE C—DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Interest rate risk

In accordance with its investment policy, the School District will minimize interest rate risk, which is the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in interest rates by using the following methods: segmented time distribution, specific identification, weighted average maturity, duration and simulation model.

Credit risk

State law limits investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds to the three highest classifications issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The School District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Concentration of credit risk

In accordance with its investment policy, the School District will minimize concentration of credit risk, which is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the School District investment in a single issuer, by diversifying the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized. Investments in any one type of non-U.S. Treasury securities may be no more than 10 percent of the total current investment portfolio. There were no investment concentrations as of June 30, 2025.

Custodial credit risk - deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2025, \$7,144,230 of the School District's bank balance of \$7,394,230 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Custodial credit risk - investments

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

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

Foreign currency risk

The School District is not authorized to invest in investments which have this type of risk.

June 30, 2025

NOTE D—CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2025 was as follows:

	Balance	A ddi4:	Do duotions	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:	July 1, 2024	Additions	De ductions	June 30, 2025
Land	\$ 170,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 170,000
Construction in progress	16,645,577	29,338	16,645,577	29,338
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	16,815,577	29,338	16,645,577	199,338
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Land improvements	2,166,467	_	-	2,166,467
Buildings and improvements	32,311,604	16,984,829	-	49,296,433
Equipment	2,829,197	406,736	38,139	3,197,794
Vehicles	623,491	165,413	-	788,904
Right-to-use - leased vehicles	801,640	-	125,725	675,915
Right-to-use - subscription-based IT	44,591	-	-	44,591
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	38,776,990	17,556,978	163,864	56,170,104
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization:				
Land improvements	1,165,655	128,714	-	1,294,369
Buildings and improvements	11,826,357	902,888	-	12,729,245
Equipment	1,437,032	303,107	38,139	1,702,000
Vehicles	349,698	67,717	-	417,415
Right-to-use - leased vehicles	397,470	132,702	73,339	456,833
Right-to-use - subscription-based IT	27,249	14,864	-	42,113
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	15,203,461	1,549,992	111,478	16,641,975
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	23,573,529	16,006,986	52,386	39,528,129
Capital assets, net	\$40,389,106	\$16,036,324	\$ 16,697,963	\$ 39,727,467
Depreciation/amortization Depreciation/amortization expense has been charged to	functions as follow	vs:		
Instruction				\$ 745,430
Support services				567,469
Food services				177,188
Athletics				53,881
Unallocated depreciation/amortization				6,024
				\$ 1,549,992

June 30, 2025

NOTE E—INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

Interfund Transfers

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the General Fund transferred \$194,600 to the 2019 Energy Bonds Fund for debt service and the General Fund transferred \$250,000 to the Capital Projects Fund for future capital expenditures.

NOTE F—LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

The School District issues bonds, notes and other contractual commitments to provide for the acquisition, construction and improvement of major capital facilities and for the acquisition of certain equipment. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the School District. The School District's debt retirement funds are used as the primary resource to liquidate bonds and notes from direct borrowings and direct placements. In the event such resources proved insufficient, the School District's General Fund would be used to pay such obligations.

The following is a summary of long-term obligations activity for the School District for the year ended June 30, 2025:

	Balance July 1, 2024 as restated		Additions Rec		eductions	Ju	Balance June 30, 2025		Due within one year	
Governmental activities										
Bonds	\$	24,445,000	\$	-	\$	1,775,000	\$	22,670,000	\$	1,885,000
Premium		2,668,326		-		170,696		2,497,630		-
Notes from direct borrowings										
and direct placements		1,206,804		53,997		-		1,260,801		-
Leases		433,691		165,413		208,719		390,385		208,700
SBITA		14,935		-		14,935		-		-
Compensated absences*		1,735,000		198,000	_			1,933,000	_	773,000
	\$.	30,503,756	\$	417,410	\$	2,169,350	\$	28,751,816	\$2	2,866,700

^{*} The change in the compensated absences liability is presented as a net change.

The governmental activities bonds are secured by future state aid and property tax revenues of the School District. If the School District defaults, the bonds are callable.

The governmental activities notes from direct borrowings and direct placements are comprised of obligations to the State of Michigan under the School Bond Loan Fund and School Loan Revolving Fund which are secured by future state aid and property tax revenues of the School District. In the event of default, the State of Michigan can withhold future state aid payments.

In the previous schedule, the additions for notes from direct borrowings and direct placements represent \$53,997 of accrued interest on the School Loan Revolving Fund.

June 30, 2025

NOTE F-LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS-Continued

General obligation bonds and notes from direct borrowings and direct placements consist of the following:

	Interest Rate	Date of Maturity	Balance
Governmental activities:			
Bonds			
2011 General Obligation Bond	6.75%	May 2026	\$ 675,000
2015 Refunding General Obligation Bond	3-5%	May 2028	2,405,000
2019 Refunding Bonds	2.4-2.75%	May 2029	4,160,000
2019 Energy Conservation Bonds	2.25-2.5%	May 2035	1,995,000
2020 Building and Site	4-5%	May 2048	13,435,000
			\$ 22,670,000
Notes from direct borrowings and direct placements			
School Bond Loan Fund/School Loan Revolving Fund	4.2%	May 2034	\$ 1,260,801

The annual requirements of principal and interest to amortize the bonds and notes from direct borrowings and direct placements outstanding as of June 30, 2025 follow:

Year ending	ear ending Bonds				Notes from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements					
June 30,		Principal	1	Interest	Principal		Interest			
2026	\$	1,885,000	\$	830,848	\$	-	\$	_		
2027		1,985,000		763,551		-		-		
2028		2,075,000		707,480		-		=		
2029		2,190,000		648,412		-		=		
2030		640,000		604,881		-		=		
2031-2035		3,685,000		2,586,430		1,260,801		-		
2036-2040		3,280,000		1,817,325		-		-		
2041-2045		4,065,000		1,026,100		-		=		
2046-2048		2,865,000		174,700		=		-		
	\$	22,670,000	\$	9,159,727	\$	1,260,801	\$	-		

June 30, 2025

NOTE G—LEASES AND SUBSCRIPTION BASED IT ARRANGEMENTS (SBITA)

The School District leases the right-to-use assets from various third parties. These assets include vehicles under lease agreements and IT subscription assets under SBITAs. Payments on leases and SBITAs are generally fixed annual amounts. The lease terms vary from 3 to 5 years and have a discount rate of 3.2 to 6.8 percent. The SBITA term was 3 years and had a discount rate of 1.97 percent.

Right-to-use leased vehicle assets and right-to-use subscription-based IT assets are included in Note D. Lease and SBITA obligations are included in Note F.

The annual requirements of principal and interest to amortize the lease obligations outstanding as of June 30, 2025 follows:

Year ending	Leases							
June 30,	Principal		Interest					
2026	\$	208,700	\$	25,130				
2027		83,200		12,028				
2028		94,600		6,523				
2029		1,900		262				
2030		1,985	_	139				
	\$	390,385	\$	44,082				

NOTE H—PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Plan Description

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

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

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 on the ORS website at Michigan.gov/ORSSchools.

June 30, 2025

NOTE H—PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)—Continued

Benefits Provided – Pension

Benefit provisions of the defined benefit pension plan are established by State statute, which may be amended. Public Act 300 of 1980, as amended, establishes eligibility and benefit provisions for the defined benefit (DB) pension plan. Depending on the plan option selected (Basic, Member Investment Plan (MIP), Pension Plus, Pension Plus 2), member retirement benefits for DB plan members are determined by final average compensation, years of service, and a pension factor ranging from 1.25 percent to 1.50 percent. DB members are eligible to receive a monthly benefit when they meet certain age and service requirements. The System also provides disability and survivor benefits to DB plan members.

A DB 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.

Pension Reform 2010

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

Pension Reform 2012

On September 4, 2012, the Governor signed Public Act 300 of 2012 into law. The legislation grants all active members who first became a member before July 1, 2010 and who earned service credit in the 12 months ending September 3, 2012, or were on an approved professional service or military leave of absence on September 3, 2012, a voluntary election regarding their pension. Any changes to a member's pension are effective as of the member's *transition date*, which is defined as the first day of the pay period that begins on or after February 1, 2013. Under the reform, members voluntarily chose to increase, maintain, or stop their contributions to the pension fund.

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

Option 1: Members voluntarily elected to increase their contributions to the pension fund as noted below and retain the 1.5 percent pension factor in their pension formula. The increased contribution would begin as of their transition date and continue until they terminate public school employment. For Basic plan members the contribution is 4 percent. For Member Investment Plan (MIP)-Fixed, MIP-Graded, and MIP-Plus members the contribution is a flat 7 percent.

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

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

June 30, 2025

NOTE H—PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)—Continued

Benefits Provided - Pension—Continued

Pension Reform 2012—Continued

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

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

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

Final Average Compensation (FAC) is the average of highest 60 consecutive months for Basic plan members and Pension Plus members (36 months for MIP members). FAC is calculated as of the last day worked unless the member elected Option 4, in which case the FAC is calculated at the transition date.

Pension Reform 2017

On July 13, 2017, the Governor signed Public Act 92 of 2017 into law. The legislation closed the Pension Plus plan to newly hired employees as of February 1, 2018 and created a new, optional Pension Plus 2 plan with similar plan benefit calculations but containing a 50/50 cost share between the employee and the employer, including the cost of future unfunded liabilities. The assumed rate of return on the Pension Plus 2 plan is 6 percent. Further, under certain adverse actuarial conditions, the Pension Plus 2 plan will close to new employees if the actuarial funded ratio falls below 85 percent for two consecutive years. The law included other provisions to the retirement eligibility age, plan assumptions, and unfunded liability payment methods.

New employees hired between February 1, 2018 and June 30, 2024, were automatically enrolled as members in the Pension Plus 2 plan as of their date of hire. They had 75 days from the last day of their first pay period, as reported to ORS, to elect to opt out of the Pension Plus 2 plan and become a qualified participant to the DC plan; if no election is made they will default to the DC plan. If they elect to opt out of the Pension Plus 2 plan, their participation in the DC plan will be retroactive to their date of hire.

Pension Reform of 2023

On November 29, 2023, the Governor signed Public Act 250 of 2023 into law. New employees hired after June 30, 2024, are automatically enrolled as members in the Pension Plus 2 plan as of their date of hire. They have 75 days from the last day of their first pay period, as reported to ORS, to elect to opt out of the Pension Plus 2 plan and become a qualified participant in the DC plan; if no election is made they will remain in the Pension Plus 2 plan. If they elect to opt out of the Pension Plus 2 plan, their participation in the DC plan will be retroactive to their date of hire.

June 30, 2025

NOTE H—PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)—Continued

Benefits Provided – Pension—Continued

Regular Retirement

The pension benefit for DB and Pension Plus plan members is based on a member's years of credited service (employment) and final average compensation (FAC). The FAC is calculated based on the member's highest total wages earned during a specific period of consecutive calendar months divided by the service credit accrued during that same time period. For a Member Investment Plan member, who became a member of MPSERS prior to July 1, 2010, the averaging period is 36 consecutive months. For a Pension Plus member, who became a member of MPSERS after June 30, 2010, the averaging period is 60 consecutive months. For a Basic Plan member, this period is the 60 consecutive months yielding the highest total wages. The annual pension is paid monthly for the lifetime of a retiree. The calculation of a member's pension is determined by their pension election under PA 300 of 2012.

Post-Retirement Adjustments

A retiree who became a Member Investment Plan member prior to July 1, 2010, receives an annual post-retirement non-compounded increase of three percent of the initial pension in the October following twelve months of retirement. Basic Plan members do not receive an annual post-retirement increase, but are eligible to receive a supplemental payment in those years when investment earnings exceed actuarial assumptions. Pension Plus members do not receive an annual post-retirement increase.

Plan Status

The Basic, MIP, and Pension Plus plans are closed to new entrants. The Pension Plus 2 plan and the DC plan are still open to new entrants.

Benefits Provided - OPEB

Benefit provisions of the postemployment healthcare plan are established by State statute, which may be amended. Public Act 300 of 1980, as amended, establishes eligibility and benefit provisions. Retirees have the option of health coverage, 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 percent beginning January 1, 2013; 90 percent 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.

Retiree Healthcare Reform of 2012

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

June 30, 2025

NOTE H—PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)—Continued

Benefits Provided - OPEB—Continued

Retiree Healthcare Reform of 2012—Continued

Under Public Act 300 of 2012, members were given the choice between continuing the 3 percent contribution to retiree healthcare and keeping the premium subsidy benefit described above, or choosing not to pay the 3 percent 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 percent employee contribution into their 457 account as of their transition date, earning them a 2 percent employer match into a 401(k) account. Members who selected this option stop paying the 3 percent contribution to retiree healthcare as of the day before their transition date, and their prior contributions were deposited into their 401(k) account.

Contributions - Pension and OPEB

School Districts 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, 2023 valuation will be amortized over an 15-year period beginning October 1, 2023, and ending September 30, 2038.

The schedules below summarize the contribution rates in effect for the System's fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

Pension Contribution Rates

Benefit Structure	Member	Employer			
Basic	0.0 - 4.0 %	23.03 %			
Member Investment Plan	3.0 - 7.0	23.03			
Pension Plus Plan	3.0 - 6.4	19.17			
Pension Plus 2 Plan	6.2	20.10			
Defined Contribution	0.0	13.90			

OPEB Contribution Rates

Benefit Structure	Member	Employer			
Premium Subsidy	3.0 %	8.31 %			
Personal Healthcare Fund	0.0	7.06			

The School District's pension contributions for the year ended June 30, 2025 were equal to the required contribution total. Pension contributions were approximately \$4,731,000, including Section 147c(1) UAAL rate stabilization and 147c(2) one time deposit-state aid payment contributions.

June 30, 2025

NOTE H—PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)—Continued

Contributions – Pension and OPEB—Continued

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the School District and employee defined contribution plan contributions were approximately \$117,000 and \$295,000, respectively.

The School District's OPEB contributions for the year ended June 30, 2025 were equal to the required contribution total. OPEB contributions were approximately \$61,000.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the School District and employee OPEB defined contribution plan contributions were approximately \$89,000 and \$84,000, respectively.

Assets, Liabilities, Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources At June 30, 2025, the School District reported a liability of \$26,975,398 for its proportionate share of the MPSERS net pension liability and an asset of \$4,653,697 for its proportionate share of the MPSERS net OPEB asset. The net pension liability and OPEB asset were measured as of September 30, 2024, and the total pension and OPEB liabilities used to calculate the net pension liability and OPEB asset were determined by an actuarial valuation rolled forward from September 2023. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability and OPEB asset was determined by dividing each employer's statutorily required pension and OPEB contributions to the system during the measurement period by the percent of pension and OPEB contributions, respectively, required from all applicable employers during the measurement period. At September 30, 2024 and 2023, the School District's pension proportion was 0.11018 and 0.11308 percent, respectively. At September 30, 2024 and 2023, the School District's OPEB proportion was 0.10811 and 0.11031 percent, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the School District recognized pension expense (benefit) of \$2,255,013 and OPEB expense (benefit) of \$(1,697,916). At June 30, 2025, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following sources:

	Pension				OPEB			
	0	Deferred Outflows of Resources	I	Deferred Inflows of Resources		Deferred utflows of esources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	731,862	\$	293,091	\$	-	\$ 4,931,497	,
Changes of assumptions		2,812,345		1,976,444		1,016,434	116,831	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments		-		5,148,049		-	880,998	:
Changes in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions		464,898		860,940		237,447	252,019)
State of Michigan Section 147c(1) UAAL rate stabilization and 147c(2) one time deposit state aid payments subsequent to the measurement date		-		1,456,152		-	-	
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		4,332,818		-		21,082		_
Total	\$	8,341,923	\$	9,734,676	\$	1,274,963	\$6,181,345	_

June 30, 2025

NOTE H—PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)—Continued

Assets, Liabilities, Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources—Continued

The School District's contributions subsequent to the measurement date reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date, in the chart above, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability and addition to the net OPEB asset, respectively, in the year ended June 30, 2026. The State of Michigan Section 147c(1) UAAL rate stabilization and 147c(2) one time deposit-state aid payments subsequent to the measurement date reported as deferred inflows of resources will be recognized as revenue in the year ended June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB will be recognized in expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,	Pension	ОРЕВ
2026	\$ (760,671)	\$ (1,608,066)
2027	46,999	(923,011)
2028	(2,124,279)	(938,164)
2029	(1,431,468)	(881,800)
2030	-	(486,704)
Thereafter		(89,719)
	\$ (4,269,419)	\$ (4,927,464)

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 benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation date –	September 30, 2023
Actuarial cost method –	Entry age, Normal
Wage Inflation Rate –	2.75%
Investment rate of return –	6% a year for the MIP and Basic plans 6% a year for the Pension Plus plan 6% a year for the Pension Plus 2 plan 6% a year for OPEB
Projected salary increases –	2.75%-11.55%, including wage inflation at 2.75%
Cost-of-living pension adjustments –	3% annual non-compounded for MIP members

June 30, 2025

NOTE H—PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)—Continued

Actuarial assumptions—Continued

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions—Continued

Healthcare cost trend rate – Pre-65: 7.25% Year 1 graded to 3.5% Year 15

Post-65: 6.50% Year 1 graded to 3.5% Year 15

Mortality - Retirees: PubT-2010 Male and Female Retiree Mortality

Tables scaled by 116% for males and 116% for females and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2021 from 2010

Active: PubT-2010 Male and Female Employee Mortality

Tables scaled 100% and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2021 from

2010

Opt-Out Assumption

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

Survivor Coverage

80 percent of male retirees and 67 percent of female retirees are assumed to have coverages continuing after the retiree's death.

Coverage Election at Retirement

75 percent of male and 67 percent of female future retirees are assumed to elect coverage of one or more dependents.

Experience Study

Assumption changes as a result of an experience study for the period 2017 through 2022 have been adopted by the System for use in the annual pension and OPEB valuations beginning with the September 30, 2023 valuation. The total pension and OPEB liabilities as of September 30, 2024 are based on the results of an actual valuation date of September 30, 2023, and rolled forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures, including the experience study.

Long-Term Expected Return on Plan Assets

The long-term expected rate of return on 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 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.

June 30, 2025

NOTE H—PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)—Continued

Long-Term Expected Return on Plan Assets—Continued

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the plan's target asset allocation as of September 30, 2024 are summarized in the following table:

	Target	Long-term Expected
Investment Category	Allocation	Real Rate of Return*
Domestic Equity Pools	25.0 %	5.3 %
Private Equity Pools	16.0	9.0
International Equity Pools	15.0	6.5
Fixed Income Pools	13.0	2.2
Real Estate and Infrastructure Pools	10.0	7.1
Absolute Return Pools	9.0	5.2
Real Return/Opportunistic Pools	10.0	6.9
Short Term Investment Pools	2.0	1.4
Total	100.0 %	

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

Rate of Return

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024, the annual money-weighted rate of return on plan investments, net of plan investment expense, was 15.47 percent and 15.45 percent on pension plan and OPEB plan investments, respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

Discount Rate

A discount rate of 6 percent was used to measure the total pension liability (6 percent for the Pension Plus plan, 6 percent for the Pension Plus 2 plan, hybrid plans provided through non-university employers only). This discount rate was based on the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 6 percent (6 percent for the Pension Plus plan, 6 percent for the Pension Plus 2 plan). A discount rate of 6 percent was used to measure the total OPEB liability. This discount rate was based on the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 6 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension and OPEB plans' 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.

June 30, 2025

NOTE H—PENSION AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)—Continued

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

The following presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6 percent (6 percent for the Pension Plus plan and 6 percent for the Pension Plus 2 plan), as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher:

	1% Lower* (5.0% / 5.0% / 5.0%)		Discount Rate* (6.0% / 6.0% / 6.0%)		1% Higher* (7.0% / 7.0% / 7.0%)	
School District's proportionate share			·		·	·
of the net pension	\$	39,546,223	\$	26,975,398	\$	16,507,767

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

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher:

		1% Lower Discount Rate (5.0%) (6.0%)		1% Higher (7.0%)		
School District's proportionate share		_		_		
of the net OPEB liability	\$	(3,596,415)	\$	(4,653,697)	\$	(5,567,828)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

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

	Current Healthcare							
		1% Lower Cost Trend Rate		1% Higher				
School District's proportionate share								
of the net OPEB liability	\$	(5,567,838)	\$	(4,653,697)	\$	(3,673,285)		

Pension and OPEB Plans Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension and OPEB plans' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Michigan Public School Employees Retirement System Annual Comprehensive Financial Report available at www.michigan.gov/orsschools.

Payable to the Pension and OPEB Plan

At year end the School District is current on all required pension and OPEB payments. Accruals for July and August deferred payroll and for July and August Section 147c(1) and 147c(2) amounts are not considered payables for this purpose.

June 30, 2025

NOTE I—COMMITENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Grant Programs

The School District participates in grant programs, which are subject to program compliance audits by the grantor or its representatives. Such audits of these programs may be performed at some future date. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time although the School District expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE J—TAX ABATEMENTS

The School District receives reduced property tax revenues as a result of Industrial Facilities Tax (IFT) exemptions, Brownfield Redevelopment Agreements (BRA), and Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) granted by cities, villages and townships. Industrial facility exemptions are intended to promote construction of new industrial facilities, or to rehabilitate historical facilities; Brownfield Redevelopment Agreements are intended to reimburse taxpayers that remediate environmental contamination on their properties; PILOT programs apply to multiple unit housing for citizens of low income and the elderly. The property taxes abated for all fund types by municipality under these programs are as follows:

Abate me nt							
Municipality	Туре	Taxe	s Abated				
Egelston	IFT	\$	9,676				

The tax abatements that reduce the general fund operating tax levy are considered by the State of Michigan when calculating the School District's state aid—section 22 of the State School Aid Act.

There are no significant abatements made by the School District.

NOTE K—OTHER INFORMATION

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; error and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The School District participates in two distinct pools of educational institutions within the State of Michigan for self-insuring property and casualty and workers' disability compensation. The pools are considered public entity risk pools. The School District pays annual premiums under a retrospectively rated policy to the pools for the respective insurance coverage. In the event a pool's total claims and expenses for a policy year exceed the total normal annual premiums for said years, all members of the specific pool's policy year may be subject to special assessment to make up the deficiency. The workers' compensation pool and the property casualty pool maintain reinsurance for claims generally in excess of \$500,000 for each occurrence with the overall maximum coverage varying depending on the specific type coverage of reinsurance.

The School District continues to carry commercial insurance for other risks of loss, including employee health and accident insurance. No settlements have occurred in excess of coverage for June 30, 2025 or any of the prior three years.

June 30, 2025

NOTE L—CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

For the year ended June 30, 2025, the School District implemented GASB Statement 101—Compensated Absences. The statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability should be recognized for leave that has not been used if (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulates, and (c) the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. This Statement also establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that has not been used, generally using an employee's pay rate as of the date of the financial statements.

NOTE M—ADJUSTMENTS TO BEGINNING NET POSITION

During fiscal year 2025, the School District implemented GASB Statement 101—Compensated Absences. This change in accounting principle resulted in the following changes to beginning net position:

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>
Net position, as previously reported	\$ (15,290,654)
Change in accounting principle (GASB 101)	(1,611,901)
Net position, as restated	\$ (16,902,555)

NOTE N—UPCOMING ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The School District is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2025-2026 fiscal year. In April 2024, the GASB issued Statement 103—*Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. This Statement establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements—or modifies existing requirements—related to the following:

- Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A);
 - Requires that the information presented in MD&A be limited to the related topics discussed in five specific sections:
 - Overview of the Financial Statements,
 - Financial Summary,
 - Detailed Analyses,
 - Significant Capital Asset and Long-Term Financing Activity,
 - Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions;
 - O Stresses detailed analyses should explain why balances and results of operations changed rather than simply presenting the amounts or percentages by which they changed;
 - Removes the requirement for discussion of significant variations between original and final budget amounts and between final budget amounts and actual results;
- Unusual or infrequent items;

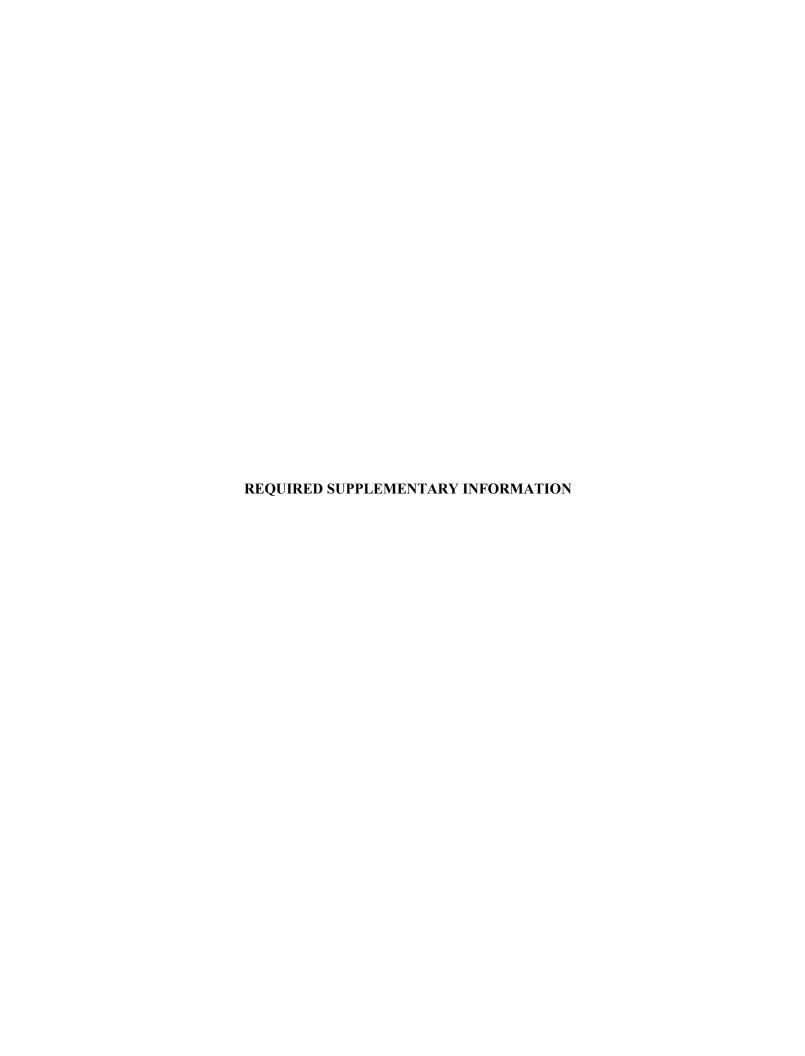
June 30, 2025

NOTE N—UPCOMING ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS—Continued

- Presentation of the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position;
 - Requires that the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net
 position continue to distinguish between operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses
 and clarifies the definition of operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses;
 - o Requires that a subtotal for *operating income (loss) and noncapital subsidies* be presented before reporting other nonoperating revenues and expenses and defines subsidies;
- Information about major component units in basic financial statements should be presented separately in the statement of net position and statement of activities unless it reduces the readability of the statements in which case combining statements of should be presented after the fund financial statements;
- Budgetary comparison information should include variances between original and final budget amounts and variances between final budget and actual amounts with explanations of significant variances required to be presented in the notes to RSI.

The School District is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2025-2026 fiscal year.

In September 2024, the GASB issued Statement 104—Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets. This Statement requires certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately in the capital assets note disclosures required by Statement 34. Lease assets recognized in accordance with Statement 87—Leases, and intangible right-to-use assets recognized in accordance with Statement 94—Public Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements, should be disclosed separately by major class of underlying asset in the capital assets note disclosures. Subscription assets recognized in accordance with Statement 96—Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements, also should be separately disclosed. In addition, this Statement requires intangible assets other than those three types to be disclosed separately by major class. This Statement also requires additional disclosures for capital assets held for sale. The School District is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2025-2026 fiscal year.



Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

For the year ended June 30, 2025

		Budgeted amounts					Variance with		
	O	riginal		Final	Actual		fin	final budget	
REVENUES									
Local sources	\$	2,223,500	\$	2,214,680	\$	2,285,287	\$	70,607	
State sources	2	24,006,715		23,764,400		23,488,374		(276,026)	
Federal sources		890,865		2,256,292		2,171,285		(85,007)	
Incoming transfers and other transactions		132,000		235,000		165,413		(69,587)	
Total revenues		27,253,080		28,470,372		28,110,359		(360,013)	
EXPENDITURES									
Instruction									
Basic programs		11,641,437		11,769,265		11,702,404		66,861	
Added needs		4,036,263		4,083,863		3,960,852		123,011	
Support services									
Pupil		2,538,874		2,197,583		2,080,844		116,739	
Instructional staff		972,490		1,271,962		1,163,238		108,724	
General administration		359,344		333,420		333,593		(173)	
School administration		1,814,792		1,777,215		1,762,985		14,230	
Business		492,355		468,848		511,722		(42,874)	
Operations and maintenance		2,439,990		2,417,371		2,411,071		6,300	
Pupil transportation services		1,250,348		1,172,630		1,151,443		21,187	
Central		490,354		607,159		557,474		49,685	
Athletics		540,456		570,484		596,097		(25,613)	
Community services		31,704		31,239		26,127		5,112	
Capital outlay		21,455		638,536		566,619		71,917	
Outgoing transfers and other transactions		288,024		665,309		581,849		83,460	
Total expenditures		26,917,886		28,004,884		27,406,318		598,566	
Excess of revenues over expenditures		335,194	\$	465,488		704,041	\$	238,553	
Fund balance at beginning of year						4,645,211			
Fund balance at end of year					\$	5,349,252			

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

Michigan Public School Employees Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Amounts were determined as of 9/30 of each fiscal year)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
School District's proportion of the net pension liability (%)	0.11018%	0.11308%	0.11344%	0.10862%	0.10819%	0.10948%	0.10870%	0.10840%	0.10482%	0.10034%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$26,975,398	\$36,599,797	\$42,664,456	\$25,715,350	\$37,164,744	\$36,256,999	\$32,678,538	\$28,090,102	\$26,152,678	\$24,507,864
School District's covered payroll	\$11,402,798	\$11,796,833	\$11,305,295	\$ 9,966,558	\$ 9,692,627	\$ 9,478,560	\$ 9,226,441	\$ 9,129,096	\$ 9,017,287	\$ 8,350,709
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	236.57%	310.25%	377.38%	258.02%	383.43%	382.52%	354.18%	307.70%	290.03%	293.48%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	74.44%	65.91%	60.77%	72.60%	59.72%	60.31%	62.36%	64.21%	63.27%	63.17%

Schedule of School District's Pension Contributions

Michigan Public School Employees Retirement System
Last 10 Fiscal Years (Amounts were determined as of 6/30 of each year)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	
Statutorily required contributions*	\$ 4,730,935	\$ 4,506,646	\$ 2,225,490	\$ 2,097,693	\$ 1,882,649	\$ 1,859,238	\$ 1,661,482	\$ 1,628,662	\$ 1,718,619	\$ 1,881,901	
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contributions	4,730,935	4,506,646	2,225,490 2,097,693		1,882,649 1,859,238		1,661,482	1,628,662	1,718,619	1,881,901	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	s -	s -	\$ -	S -	S -	\$ -	S -	S -	• -	
				Ψ	y –	Ψ –	Ψ –	y -	.	-	
School District's covered payroll	\$ 11,511,136	\$ 11,353,787	\$ 11,440,746	\$ 10,816,693	\$ 9,906,198	\$ 10,029,491	\$ 9,401,071	\$ 9,242,268	\$ 9,054,723	\$ 8,594,135	

^{*}Note: Years prior to 2024 do not include Section 147c contributions.

Schedule of School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Michigan Public School Employees Retirement System Last 8 Fiscal Years (Amounts were determined as of 9/30 of each year)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) (%)	0.10811%	0.11031%	0.11394%	0.10966%	0.10670%	0.11033%	0.10885%	0.10818%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (4,653,697)	\$ (624,037)	\$ 2,413,275	\$ 1,673,835	\$ 5,716,190	\$ 7,919,081	\$ 8,652,037	\$ 9,580,108
School District's covered payroll	\$11,402,798	\$11,796,833	\$11,305,295	\$ 9,966,558	\$ 9,692,627	\$ 9,478,560	\$ 9,226,441	\$ 9,129,096
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-40.81%	-5.29%	21.35%	16.79%	58.97%	83.55%	93.77%	104.94%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (asset)	143.08%	105.04%	83.09%	87.33%	59.44%	48.46%	42.95%	36.39%

Note: For years prior to 2017 the information is not available. Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information will only be presented for those years for which information is available.

Schedule of School District's OPEB Contributions

Michigan Public School Employees Retirement System Last 8 Fiscal Years (Amounts were determined as of 6/30 of each year)

		2025	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018	
Statutorily required contributions	\$	60,554	\$	959,964	\$	893,763	\$	852,249	\$	809,819	\$	795,096	\$	733,312	\$	681,550
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contributions		60,554		959,964		893,763		852,249		809,819		795,096		733,312		681,550
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	
School District's covered payroll	\$ 11,511,136		\$ 11,353,787		\$ 11,440,746		\$ 10,816,693		\$ 9,906,198		\$ 10,029,491		\$ 9,401,071		\$ 9,242,268	
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.53%		8.46%		7.81%		7.88%		8.17%		7.93%		7.80%		7.37%

Note: For years prior to 2018 the information is not available. Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information will only be presented for those years for which information is available.

Notes to Required Supplementary InformationFor the year ended June 30, 2025

Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System

Pension Information

Benefit changes – there were no changes of benefit terms in 2024.

Changes in assumptions – there were no changes of benefit assumptions in 2024.

OPEB Information

Benefit changes – there were no changes of benefit terms in 2024.

Changes in assumptions – there were no changes of assumptions in 2024.