REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (with required supplementary information)

Year ended June 30, 2023



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Education Mason County Eastern School District Custer, 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 Mason County Eastern School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Mason County Eastern 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 Mason County Eastern School District as of June 30, 2023, 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 Mason County Eastern School District and to meet our other 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.

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.

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Board of Education Mason County Eastern School District 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 Mason County Eastern 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 judgement 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 misstatement 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 Mason County Eastern 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 judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Mason County Eastern 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.

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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 and budgetary comparison schedules and pension 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

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* we have also issued our report dated September 29, 2023, on our consideration of Mason County Eastern 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 Mason County Eastern 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 Mason County Eastern School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

ruhley De Long, P.C.

Hart, Michigan September 29, 2023

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of Mason County Eastern School District's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2023. Please read it in conjunction with the School District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Using this Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Mason County Eastern Schools financially as a whole. The district-wide financial statements provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. The fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements look at the School District's operations in more detail than the district-wide financial statements by providing information about the School District's most significant fund, the General Fund, as well as the Sinking Fund, with all other funds presented in one column as other governmental funds.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of four parts: (1) the auditors' opinion, (2) management's discussion and analysis (this section), (3) the basic financial statements and (4) the required supplementary information. The financial statements include notes that explain some of the information in the statements by providing detailed data. These statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements, utilizing a comparison to the District's budget for the year. Additionally, the basic financial statements also include two kinds of statements that present different views of the district.

Reporting the School District as a Whole – District-Wide Financial Statements

One of the most important questions asked about the School District is, "As a whole, what is the School District's financial condition as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which appear first in the School District's financial statements, report information about the School District as a whole and its activities in a way that help you answer this question. We prepare these statements to include all assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. The footnotes to the financial statements contain the details.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

These two statements report the School District's Net Position – the difference between assets, deferred inflows and outflows, and liabilities, as reported in the Statement of Net Position – as one way to measure the School District's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the School District's Net Position – as reported in the Statement of Activities – are indicators of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. The relationship between revenues and expenses is the School District's operating results. However, the School District's goal is to provide services to our students, not to generate profits as commercial entities do. One must consider many other non-financial factors, such as the quality of the education provided and the safety of the schools, to assess the overall health of the School District.

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report the governmental activities for the School District, which encompass all of the School District's services, including instruction, support services, community services, athletics, student/school activities and food services. Property taxes, unrestricted State Aid (foundation allowance revenue), and State and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds – Fund Financial Statements

The School District's fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds -- not the School District as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants. The School District may also establish other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purpose -- the Food Service fund is an example.

Governmental Funds

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the Statement of Net Position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's Net Position as of June 30, 2022 and 2023.

TABLE 1	Governmental Activities <u>June 30, 2022</u>	Governmental Activities <u>June 30, 2023</u>
Assets and Deferred Outflows		
Current assets	\$ 4,190,572	\$ 4,861,938
Noncurrent assets	3,860,463	3,899,836
Deferred outflows	<u>1,495,004</u>	3,229,620
Total assets and deferred outflows	9,546,039	11,991,394
Liabilities and Deferred inflows		
Current liabilities	452,269	693,175
Long-term liabilities	5,392,996	8,704,475
Deferred inflows	<u>3,749,839</u>	1,916,473
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	<u>9,595,104</u>	11,314,123
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	3,860,463	3,899,836
Restricted	837,144	1,153,609
Unrestricted	(4,746,672)	(4,376,174)
Total Net Position	<u>\$ (49,065)</u>	<u>\$ 677,271</u>

The School District's net position was \$677,271 as of June 30, 2023 (see Table 1). Net investment in capital assets, totaling \$3,899,836 compares the original cost (less depreciation) of the School District's capital assets to long-term debt used to finance the acquisition of those assets. Restricted net position of \$1,153,609 is reported separately to show legal constraints from debt covenants and enabling legislation that limit the School District's ability to use that portion of net position for day-to-day operations. The remaining amount of net position, \$(4,376,174) is unrestricted.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

The \$(4,376,174) of unrestricted net position of governmental activities represents the accumulated results of all past years' operations. A positive unrestricted net position balance is used to provide working capital and cash flow requirements as well as providing for future uncertainties. A negative unrestricted net position balance means spending must be reduced and/or revenues increased. The operating results will have a significant impact on the change in unrestricted net position from year to year.

The results of this year's operations for the School District as a whole are reported in the Statement of Activities (see Table 2), which shows the changes in net position for fiscal years 2022 and 2023.

TABLE 2	Governmental Activities June 30, 2022	Governmental Activities June 30, 2023
Revenue		
Program revenue:		
Charges for services	\$ 27,738	\$ 42,822
Operating grants/contributions	1,839,739	2,264,838
General revenue:		
Property taxes	2,046,211	2,170,115
State foundation allowance	1,797,731	1,808,408
Other	141,878	59,953
Total revenue	5,853,297	6,346,136
Function/Program Expenditures		
Instruction	2,500,782	3,149,005
Support services	1,621,307	1,906,583
Community services	509	9,590
Food services	332,402	357,872
Student/school activities	51,446	67,191
Athletics	114,405	129,559
Total expenses	4,620,851	5,619,800
Increase (decrease) in Net Position	<u>\$ 1,232,446</u>	<u>\$ 726,336</u>

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

As reported in the Statement of Activities, the cost of all of our governmental activities this year was \$5,619,800. Certain activities were partially funded by those who benefited from the programs in the amount of \$42,822 or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions in the amount of \$2,264,838. We paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of our governmental activities with \$2,170,115 in property taxes, \$1,808,408 in State source revenue and \$59,953 received in other revenues, such as interest and general entitlements.

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

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

As the School District completed this year, the governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$4,175,263, which is an increase of \$430,160 from the \$3,745,103 reported in the prior year.

The General Fund fund balance is available to fund costs related to allowable school operating purposes.

The other governmental funds, consists of the food service, student/school activities, and a capital project fund, with fund balances of \$165,536, 169,047, and \$219,835, respectively. Capital project fund and food service fund balances are restricted since they can only be used for building and site improvements and for the food service program, respectively. The student/school activities fund balance is committed for student activities

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

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

General Fund revenues were originally budgeted at \$5,720,809, ending with a final budget of \$7,360,047. This increase was from increased state and federal revenues from COVID related grants, ESSER, Title I, and Title II. Actual revenues for the year were \$5,820,293, a difference from the final budget of \$1,539,754 underbudget for a 20.9% variance.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Our state revenues came in lower than the final budgeted amount. While we realized increases in a MPSERS forfeiture credit and a 147 MPSERS Cost Offset, we had to book unearned revenue for 97 School Safety, 31aa Per Pupil Mental Health, 97b School Resource Officer, and 97d Critical Incident Mapping as those funds haven't yet been spent on allowable expenditures. Those expenditures will be incurred in the 2023-24 fiscal year.

There were Title IIA funds and ESSER funds that were not spent during this fiscal year, which accounted for the decrease in both federal revenues and corresponding activities that have not occurred yet because of the grants crossing over fiscal years. These federal grant funds will be carried over to the 2023-24 fiscal year when the expenditures will be incurred.

General Fund expenditures were originally budgeted at \$5,797,225, ending with a final budget of \$7,300,639. Actual expenditures for the year were \$5,543,986, resulting in a 24.1% variance from the final budget.

The main variance in expenditures was due to grants that were not spent that cross over fiscal years.

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2023, the School District had \$3,899,836 (after accumulated depreciation/amortization) invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, vehicles, and furniture and equipment. This amount represents a net increase (including additions, deductions, and depreciation/amortization) of \$39,373 or 1.0 percent, from last year. Major additions were the new carpet and added vehicles.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
Land Building and building improvements	\$ 118,012 7,116,518	\$ 118,012 7,158,163
Buses and other vehicles, furniture and equipment	795,357	912,563
Total capital assets, before depreciation	<u>\$ 8,029,887</u>	<u>\$ 8,188,738</u>

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

<u>Debt</u>

Other obligations include compensated absences. The pension liability was \$8,218,585 and the OPEB liability was \$470,575. We present more detailed information about our long-term liabilities in the notes to the financial statements.

Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of long-term obligations activity for the School District for the year ended June 30, 2023:

	B	alance					E	Balance	Du	e within
	Jul	y 1, 2022	Ad	ditions	Re	ductions	June	e 30, 2023	on	e year
Governmental Activities										
Compensated Absences	\$	22,676	\$	4,320	\$	5,181	\$	21,815	\$	6,500

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

Factors considered when setting the District's 2023-24 fiscal year budget, included anticipated state and federal funding and recognizing that the largest expenses are incurred in instruction, also included were anticipated and known increases for salaries, retirement, and health care costs.

Approximately 74% of total General Fund revenues in 2023-24 were from the State foundation allowance, including property taxes. The State foundation allowance is determined by multiplying the blended student count by the foundation allowance per pupil. That makes the student count estimate an important factor impacting the budget. A prediction of 355 students at the state foundation allowance of \$9,608 was used in setting the budget for 2023-24.

The 2023-24 school year is the second year of a three year Education Association contract expiring August 2025.

Due to COVID-19, enrollment continues to fluctuate. Due to receiving federal grant monies (ESSER), COVID-19 related expenditures have been covered through these grants and not General Fund dollars.

Contacting the School District's Management

This financial report is designed to provide the School District's citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the School District's finances and to demonstrate the School District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact our Superintendent at MCE Administration Office, 18 South Main, Custer, Michigan 49405.

Mason County Eastern School District STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2023

	Governmental activities
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,663,070
Receivables	10,387
Due from other governmental units	1,110,570
Inventories	6,810
Prepaid items	71,101
Total current assets	4,861,938
Noncurrent assets	
Capital assets, net	110.010
Nondepreciable/amortizable	118,012
Depreciable/amortizable	3,781,824
Total noncurrent assets	3,899,836
Total assets	8,761,774
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Related to other postemployment benefits	653,554
Related to pensions	2,576,066
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,229,620
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	11,991,394
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	575,973
Due to other governmental units	13,283
Unearned revenue	97,419
Bonds and other obligations, due within one year	6,500
Total current liabilities	693,175
Noncurrent liabilities	
Bonds and other obligations, less amounts due within one year	15,315
Net other postemployment benefits liability	470,575
Net pension liability	8,218,585
Total noncurrent liabilities	8,704,475
Total liabilities	9,397,650
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Related to other postemployment benefits	1,059,603
Related to pensions	856,870
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,916,473
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	11,314,123
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	3,899,836
Restricted	3,079,030
Capital projects	219,835
Sinking fund	775,048
Unrestricted	(4,376,174)
Total net position	\$ 677,271
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Mason County Eastern School District STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the year ended June 30, 2023

Functions/Programs]	Expenses	Progra arges for ervices	Ope	enue rating grants contributions	Re C <u>No</u> Go	t (Expense) evenue and changes in et Position vernmental activities
Governmental activities			 				
Instruction	\$	3,149,005	\$ 16,600	\$	1,327,898	\$	(1,804,507)
Support services		1,906,583	-		422,359		(1,484,224)
Community services		9,590	-		8,936		(654)
Food services		357,872	13,137		413,644		68,909
Student/school activities		67,191	-		92,001		24,810
Athletics		129,559	13,085		-		(116,474)
Total governmental activities	\$	5,619,800	\$ 42,822	\$	2,264,838		(3,312,140)
General revenues							
Property taxes							2,170,115
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs							1,808,408
Investment earnings							2,909
Miscellaneous							57,044
Total general revenues							4,038,476
Change in net position							726,336
Net position at beginning of year							(49,065)
Net position at end of year						\$	677,271

Mason County Eastern School District BALANCE SHEET Governmental Funds

June 30, 2023

	General Fund	Sin	iking Fund	gov	Other vernmental funds	go	Total vernmental funds
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,302,256	\$	817,776	\$	543,038	\$	3,663,070
Receivables	9,219		-		1,168		10,387
Due from other governmental units	1,105,972		-		4,598		1,110,570
Due from other funds	465		64		-		529
Inventories	-		-		6,810		6,810
Prepaid items	71,101		-		-		71,101
Total assets	\$3,489,013	\$	817,840	\$	555,614	\$	4,862,467
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	\$ 46,609	\$	42,792	\$	731	\$	90,132
Accrued liabilities	485,841		-		-		485,841
Due to other funds	64		-		465		529
Unearned revenue	97,419		-	_	-	_	97,419
Total liabilities	643,216		42,792		1,196		687,204
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable							
Inventories	-		-		6,810		6,810
Prepaid items	71,101		-		-		71,101
Restricted							
Food service	-		-		158,726		158,726
Capital projects	-		-		219,835		219,835
Sinking fund	-		775,048		-		775,048
Committed for student/school activities	-		-		169,047		169,047
Assigned to subsequent year's budget appropriations	374,198		-		-		374,198
Unassigned	2,400,498		-		-		2,400,498
Total fund balances	2,845,797		775,048		554,418		4,175,263
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$3,489,013	\$	817,840	\$	555,614	\$	4,862,467

Mason County Eastern School District RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2023

Total fund balances—governmental funds		\$ 4,175,263
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	\$ 8,188,738	
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	(4,288,902)	3,899,836
Deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pensions and other		
postemployment benefits are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Deferred outflows of resources - related to other postemployment benefits	653,554	
Deferred inflows of resources - related to other postemployment benefits	(1,059,603)	
Deferred outflows of resources - related to pensions	2,576,066	
Deferred inflows of resources - related to pensions	(856,870)	1,313,147
Long-term obligations in governmental activities are not due and		
payable in the current period and are not reported in the		
governmental funds.		 (8,710,975)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 677,271

Mason County Eastern School District STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES Governmental Funds

For the year ended June 30, 2023

	General Fund	Sinking Fund	Other governmental funds	Total governmental funds
REVENUES	<u> </u>			
Local sources				
Property taxes	\$ 1,887,063	\$ 283,052	\$ -	\$ 2,170,115
Investment earnings	2,172	600	137	2,909
Fees and charges	16,728	-	2,658	19,386
Student/school activities	-	-	92,001	92,001
Other	182,824	-	10,479	193,303
Total local sources	2,088,787	283,652	105,275	2,477,714
State sources	3,004,657	-	15,223	3,019,880
Federal sources	709,361	-	398,422	1,107,783
Total revenues	5,802,805	283,652	518,920	6,605,377
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Instruction	3,382,258	-	-	3,382,258
Support services	1,942,713	-	-	1,942,713
Community services	9,590	-	-	9,590
Food services	-	-	437,990	437,990
Student/school activities	-	-	67,191	67,191
Athletics	134,425	-	-	134,425
Capital projects		147,300	53,750	201,050
Total expenditures	5,468,986	147,300	558,931	6,175,217
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	333,819	136,352	(40,011)	430,160
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	17,488	-	75,000	92,488
Transfers out	(75,000)	-	(17,488)	(92,488)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(57,512)		57,512	
Net change in fund balances	276,307	136,352	17,501	430,160
Fund balances at beginning of year	2,569,490	638,696	536,917	3,745,103
Fund balances at end of year	\$2,845,797	\$ 775,048	\$ 554,418	\$ 4,175,263

Mason County Eastern School District 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, 2023

Net change in fund balances-total governmental funds		\$ 430,160
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 over their estimated useful lives.		
Depreciation/amortization expense \$ (2	235,808)	
Capital outlay	275,181	39,373
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.		861
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.		386,257
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.		 (130,315)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 726,336

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Mason County Eastern School District (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, if any, 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.

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, all of which are governmental 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 Sinking Fund accounts for sinking fund property tax levy, and the expenditures related to maintenance and replacement of capital assets.

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:

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 and student/school activities in the school service special revenue funds.

The capital projects fund accounts for the financial resources to be used for the acquisition of fixed assets or construction of major capital projects.

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.

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. Expendituredriven 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.

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. The other property, plant, 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	20
Buildings and improvements	10-50
Furniture and equipment	5-15
Vehicles	10

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 and net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liabilities, 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.

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 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 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.

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.

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES—Continued

Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses—Continued

Compensated Absences

The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide statement consists of unpaid, accumulated annual and sick leave balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included.

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.

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 Superintendent 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, 2023.

NOTE B—STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY—Continued

Sinking Fund

The Sinking Fund capital project fund records capital project activities funded with a Sinking Fund millage. For this fund the School District has complied with the applicable provisions of §1212 of the Revised School Code.

NOTE C-DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Interest rate risk

The School District does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit risk

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

The School District does not have a concentration of credit risk policy. Concentration of credit risk 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.

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, 2023, \$904,876 of the School District's bank balance of \$1,154,876 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Custodial credit risk - investments

The School District does not have a custodial credit risk policy for investments. 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.

Foreign currency risk

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

NOTE D—CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

	Balan July 1, 2		Ad	lditions	De	ductions	Ju	Balance ne 30, 2023
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:	-							
Land	\$ 118	,012	\$	-	\$	-	\$	118,012
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:								
Land improvements	462	,416		-		-		462,416
Buildings and improvements	6,654	,102		140,075		98,430		6,695,747
Furniture and equipment	362	,827		81,356		17,900		426,283
Vehicles	432	,530		53,750		-	_	486,280
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	7,911	,875		275,181		116,330		8,070,726
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization:								
Land improvements	301	,962		17,217		-		319,179
Buildings and improvements	3,339	,792		161,332		98,430		3,402,694
Furniture and equipment	289	,679		13,804		17,900		285,583
Vehicles	237	,991		43,455		-		281,446
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	4,169	,424		235,808		116,330		4,288,902
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	3,742	,451		39,373		-		3,781,824
Capital assets, net	\$ 3,860	463	\$	39,373	\$	-	\$	3,899,836

Depreciation/amortization

Depreciation/amortization expense has been charged to functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 136,193
Support services	88,306
Food services	 11,309
	\$ 235,808

NOTE E—INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Receivable fund	Payable fund	An	nount
General Fund	Food Service	\$	465
Sinking Fund	General Fund		64
		\$	529

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

Interfund Transfers

The General Fund transferred \$75,000 to the Capital Project fund for current and future capital projects. The Food Service Fund transferred \$17,488 to the General Fund to cover allowable indirect costs.

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 following is a summary of long-term obligations activity for the School District for the year ended June 30, 2023:

	Balance July 1, 2022 Additions Re				ductions	 alance e 30, 2023	Due within one year	
Governmental activities Compensated absences	\$ 22,676	\$	4,320	\$	5,181	\$ 21,815	\$	6,500

NOTE G—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.

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.

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

Benefits Provided – Pension—Continued

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.

Employees who first work on or after September 4, 2012, choose between two retirement plans: the Pension Plus plan described above and a DC plan that provides a 50 percent employer match (up to 3 percent of salary) on employee contributions. New employees are automatically enrolled as members in the Pension Plus 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 plan and become a qualified participant in the DC plan; if no election is made they will remain in the Pension Plus plan. If they elect to opt out of the Pension Plus plan, their participation in the DC plan will be retroactive to their date of hire.

Employees in the Pension Plus and DC plans are immediately vested in their own contributions and earnings on those contributions. The employee becomes vested in the employer match contribution at the following rates: 50 percent after two years of service, 75 percent after three years of service, and 100 percent after four years of service. Non-vested contributions are forfeited upon termination of employment. Forfeitures during a plan year are credited to a forfeitures account. Forfeitures are first applied to restore any forfeited amounts that are required to be restored. The remaining amounts in the forfeitures account may be maintained in reserve, used to cover a portion of the plan's administrative expenses or offset future employer contributions, as determined by the plan administrator.

Pension Reform 2017

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

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.

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

Benefits Provided – Pension—Continued

Post-Retirement Adjustments

A retiree who became a Member Investment Plan member prior to July 1, 2010, receives an annual postretirement 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.

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

Under Public Act 300 of 2012, members were given the choice between continuing the 3 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.

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

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, 2021 valuation will be amortized over an 17-year period beginning October 1, 2021, and ending September 30, 2038.

The schedules below summarize the contribution rates in effect for the System's fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

Pension Contribution Rates

Benefit Structure	Member	Employer
Basic	0.0 - 4.0 %	20.14 %
Member Investment Plan	3.0 - 7.0	20.14
Pension Plus Plan	3.0 - 6.4	17.22
Pension Plus 2 Plan	6.2	19.93
Defined Contribution	0.0	13.73

OPEB Contribution Rates						
Benefit Structure	Member	Employer				
Premium Subsidy	3.00 %	8.09 %				
Personal Healthcare Fund	0.00	7.23				

The School District's pension contributions for the year ended June 30, 2023 were equal to the required contribution total. Pension contributions were approximately 1,003,800, including Section 147c(1) and Section 147c(2) contributions.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the School District and employee defined contribution plan contributions were approximately \$30,600 and \$40,500 respectively.

The School District's OPEB contributions for the year ended June 30, 2023 were equal to the required contribution total. OPEB contributions were approximately \$169,300.

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

Liabilities, Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources At June 30, 2023, the School District reported a liability of \$8,218,585 for its proportionate share of the MPSERS net pension liability and a liability of \$470,575 for its proportionate share of the MPSERS net OPEB liability.

The net pension and OPEB liabilities were measured as of September 30, 2022, and the total pension and OPEB liabilities used to calculate the net pension and OPEB liabilities were determined by an actuarial valuation rolled forward from September 30, 2020. The School District's proportion of the net pension and OPEB liabilities 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, 2022 and 2021, the School District's OPEB proportion was 0.02134 percent, respectively. At September 30, 2022 and 2021, the School District's OPEB proportion was 0.02222 and 0.02123 percent, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the School District recognized pension expense (benefit) of \$854,744 and OPEB expense (benefit) of \$(225,153).

	Pension			OPEB				
	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources		Deferred Outflows of Resources]	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between projected and actual experience	\$	82,215	\$	18,376	\$	-	\$	921,676
Changes of assumptions		1,412,247		-		419,438		34,153
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments		19,273		-		36,779		-
Changes in proportion and differences between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions		116,397		242,461		52,036		103,774
State of Michigan Section 147c(1) UAAL rate stabilization and Section 147c(2) one time deposit state aid payments subsequent to the measurement date		-		596,033		-		-
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		945,934		-		145,301		
Total	\$	2,576,066	\$	856,870	\$	653,554	\$	1,059,603

At June 30, 2023, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following sources:

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

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 the net OPEB liability, respectively, in the year ended June 30, 2024. 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, 2024. 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	 OPEB
2024	\$ 331,335	\$ (210,729)
2025	274,645	(175,500)
2026	280,046	(153,711)
2027	483,269	(11,368)
2028	-	(1,866)
Thereafter	 -	 1,824
	\$ 1,369,295	\$ (551,350)

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.

Summary of Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation date –	September 30, 2021
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
Salary increases –	2.75%-11.55%, including wage inflation at 2.75%
Cost-of-living pension adjustments –	3% annual non-compounded for MIP members
Healthcare cost trend rate –	Pre-65: 7.75% Year 1 graded to 3.5% Year 15; 3% Year 120
	Post-65: 5.25% Year 1 graded to 3.5% Year 15; 3% Year 12

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

Actuarial Assumptions—Continued

Mortality Assumptions

The healthy life post-retirement mortality tables used in this valuation of the System were the RP-2014 Male and Female Healthy Annuitant Mortality Tables, scaled by 82 percent for males and 78 percent for females and adjusted for mortality improvements using projection scale MP-2017 from 2006.

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 60 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 2012 through 2017 have been adopted by the System for use in the annual pension and OPEB valuations beginning with the September 30, 2018 valuation. The total pension and OPEB liabilities as of September 30, 2022 are based on the results of an actual valuation date of September 30, 2021, and rolled forward using generally accepted actuarial procedures, including the experience study.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return on Investments

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.

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

Actuarial Assumptions—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, 2022 are summarized in the following table:

Investment Category	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return*
Domestic Equity Pools	25.0 %	5.1 %
Private Equity Pools	16.0	8.7
International Equity Pools	15.0	6.7
Fixed Income Pools	13.0	(0.2)
Real Estate and Infrastructure Pools	10.0	5.3
Absolute Return Pools	9.0	2.7
Real Return/Opportunistic Pools	10.0	5.8
Short Term Investment Pools	2.0	(0.5)
Total	<u>100.0</u> %	

*Long term rates of return are net of administrative expenses and 2.2% inflation.

Rate of return

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the annual money-weighted rate of return on plan investments, net of plan investment expense, was (4.18) percent and (4.99) percent on pension plan and OPEB plan investments, respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for changing amounts actually invested.

Discount rate

In the current year, the discount rates used to measure the total pension and OPEB liabilities were 6.0 percent (6.0 percent for the Pension Plus plan and 6.0 percent for the Pension Plus 2 plan, hybrid plans provided through non-university employers only), and 6.0 percent, respectively. The discount rates used to measure the total pension and OPEB liability as of June 30, 2022 were 6.8 percent (6.8 percent for the Pension Plus 2 plan, hybrid plans provided through non-university employers only), and 6.9 percent, respectively. These discount rates for the current year were based on the long-term expected rates of return on pension plan and OPEB investments of 6.0 percent (6.0 percent for the Pension Plus 2 plan) and 6.0 percent for the Pension Plus 2 plan, hybrid plans provided through non-university employers only), and 6.95 percent, respectively. These discount rates for the current year were based on the long-term expected rates of return on pension plan and OPEB investments of 6.0 percent (6.0 percent for the Pension Plus plan, 6.0 percent for the Pension Plus 2 plan) and 6.0 percent, respectively. 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.

NOTE G—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 6.0 percent (6.0 percent for the Pension Plus plan and 6.0 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 *		count Rate *	1% Higher *		
(5.0% / 5.0% / 5.0%)		/ 6.0% / 6.0%)	(7.0% / 7.0% / 7.0%)		
\$	10,845,478	\$ 8,218,585	\$	6,053,906	

* 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 to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.00 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher:

1% Lower		Discount Rate	1% Higher		
(5.0%)		(6.0%)	(7.0%)		
\$	789,344	\$ 470,575	\$	202,132	

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rate

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

Current Healthcare Cost										
1%	6 Lower	Tr	end Rate	1% Higher						
\$	197,054	\$	470,575	\$	777,607					

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 Section 147c(2) amounts are not considered payables for this purpose.

NOTE H—COMMITMENTS 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 I—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, 2023 or any of the prior four years.

NOTE J-TAX ABATEMENTS

GASB Statement 77–*Tax Abatement Disclosures* was issued by the GASB in August 2015 and is effective for the School District's 2017 fiscal year. This Statement requires School Districts to disclose the following information about tax abatement agreements entered into by other governments that reduce the School District's tax revenues: the names of the governments that entered into the agreements, the specific taxes being abated, and the gross dollar amount of taxes abated during the period. For the current fiscal year there were no material agreements entered into by local taxing authorities that would require disclosure.

NOTE K—UPCOMING ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62. This Statement prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for (1) each type of accounting change and (2) error corrections. This Statement requires that (a) changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior periods, (b) changes to or within the financial reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period, and (c) changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. The School District is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2023-2024 fiscal year.

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. This 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. The School District is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Mason County Eastern School District REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

General Fund

For the year ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted	lamounts		Variance with		
	Original	Final	Actual	final budget		
REVENUES						
Local sources	\$ 2,031,988	\$ 2,018,620	\$ 2,088,787	\$ 70,167		
State sources	2,545,369	3,251,686	3,004,657	(247,029)		
Federal sources	1,125,452	2,064,741	709,361	(1,355,380)		
Incoming transfers and other transactions	18,000	25,000	17,488	(7,512)		
Total revenues	5,720,809	7,360,047	5,820,293	(1,539,754)		
EXPENDITURES						
Instruction						
Basic programs	2,657,741	2,939,974	2,534,526	405,448		
Added needs	663,983	856,711	847,732	8,979		
Support services						
Pupil	257,909	427,374	133,175	294,199		
Instructional staff	145,761	159,019	32,990	126,029		
General administration	332,064	373,938	357,234	16,704		
School administration	388,913	434,215	432,749	1,466		
Business	79,535	94,485	104,413	(9,928)		
Operations and maintenance	646,479	1,362,984	543,392	819,592		
Pupil transportation services	312,996	316,799	272,486	44,313		
Central	89,703	111,778	66,274	45,504		
Athletics	138,459	132,726	134,425	(1,699)		
Community services	6,600	15,636	9,590	6,046		
Outgoing transfers and other transactions	77,082	75,000	75,000			
Total expenditures	5,797,225	7,300,639	5,543,986	1,756,653		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (76,416)	\$ 59,408	276,307	\$ 216,899		
Fund balance at beginning of year			2,569,490			
Fund balance at end of year			\$ 2,845,797			

Mason County Eastern School District REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION 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)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
School District's proportion of the net pension liability (%)	0.02185%	0.02134%	0.02207%	0.02286%	0.02392%	0.02456%	0.02401%	0.02382%	0.02257%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 8,218,585	\$ 5,053,079	\$ 7,581,121	\$ 7,568,940	\$ 7,190,643	\$ 6,365,820	\$ 5,990,551	\$ 5,818,452	\$ 4,971,668
School District's covered payroll	\$2,115,314	\$ 1,949,385	\$ 1,935,396	\$ 1,966,868	\$ 2,068,646	\$2,174,360	\$ 2,147,233	\$ 2,111,947	\$ 1,920,600
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	388.53%	259.21%	391.71%	384.82%	347.60%	292.77%	278.99%	275.50%	258.86%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	60.77%	72.60%	59.72%	60.31%	62.36%	64.21%	63.27%	63.17%	66.20%

Note: For years prior to 2014 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.

Mason County Eastern School District REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION Schedule of the School District's Pension Contributions

Michigan Public School Employees Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Amounts were determined as of 6/30 of each fiscal year)

		2023		2022	2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016			2015
Statutorily required contributions	\$	407,783	\$	392,251	\$.	350,352	\$ 3	356,627	\$	346,960	\$	354,096	\$	419,217	\$	458,359	\$	483,801
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contributions	rily407,783		392,251		350,352		356,627		346,960		354,096		419,217		458,359		483,801	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$ -		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u>\$</u> -		\$ -	
School District's covered payroll	\$	2,149,661	\$ 2,	,027,677	\$ 1,	896,663	\$ 1,9	929,837	\$1,	981,482	\$2,	097,262	\$2,	372,595	\$2,	,121,780	\$1 <u>,</u> 9	972,805
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		18.97%		19.34%		18.47%		18.48%		17.51%		16.88%		17.67%		21.60%		24.52%

Note: For years prior to 2015 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.

Mason County Eastern School District REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

Michigan Public School Employees Retirement System

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

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability (%)	0.02222%	0.02123%	0.02182%	0.02267%	0.02328%	0.02460%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 470,575	\$ 324,041	\$ 1,168,761	\$ 1,627,459	\$ 1,850,363	\$ 2,178,387
School District's covered payroll	\$ 2,115,314	\$ 1,949,385	\$ 1,935,396	\$ 1,966,868	\$ 2,068,646	\$ 2,174,360
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	22.25%	16.62%	60.39%	82.74%	89.45%	100.19%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	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.

Mason County Eastern School District REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION Schedule of the School District's OPEB Contributions

Michigan Public School Employees Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Amounts were determined as of 6/30 of each fiscal year)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Statutorily required contributions	\$ 169,309	\$ 163,712	\$ 153,933	\$ 153,888	\$ 153,699	\$ 149,111
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contributions	169,309	163,712	153,933	153,888	153,699	149,111
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$</u> -	<u> </u>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
School District's covered payroll	\$ 2,149,661	\$ 2,027,677	\$ 1,896,663	\$ 1,929,837	\$1,981,482	\$2,097,262
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	7.88%	8.07%	8.12%	7.97%	7.76%	7.11%

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.

Mason County Eastern School District **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION Notes to Required Supplementary Information** For the year ended June 30, 2023

Pension Information

Benefit changes – there were no changes of benefit terms in 2022.

Changes of assumptions – there were no changes of benefit assumptions in 2022.

OPEB Information

Benefit changes – there were no changes in benefit terms in 2022.

Changes of assumptions –there were no changes of benefit assumptions in 2022.