

Lake Shore Public Schools

**Financial Report
with Supplemental Information
June 30, 2012**

Lake Shore Public Schools

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Education
Lake Shore Public Schools

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lake Shore Public Schools (the "School District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Lake Shore Public Schools' management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lake Shore Public Schools as of June 30, 2012 and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis and the budgetary comparison schedules, as identified in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, which 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 supplemental 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.

To the Board of Education
Lake Shore Public Schools

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Lake Shore Public Schools' basic financial statements. The accompanying other supplemental information, as identified in the table of contents, is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report under separate cover dated October 11, 2012 on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide opinions on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Plante & Moran, PLLC

October 11, 2012

Lake Shore Public Schools

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of Lake Shore Public Schools' annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2012. 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 Lake Shore Public Schools financially as a whole. The government-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 activities, 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 government-wide financial statements by providing information about the School District's most significant funds - the General Fund, Adult and Community Education Fund, International Program Fund, and Building and Site Fund - with all other funds presented in one column as nonmajor funds. The Internal Service Fund statement of net assets, statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in fund net assets, and statement of cash flows present financial information about activities for which the School District provides services to other funds. The remaining statement, the statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities, presents financial information about activities for which the School District acts solely as an agent for the benefit of students and parents.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
(Required Supplemental Information)

Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements Fund Financial Statements

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

Required Supplemental Information -
Budgetary Information for Major Funds

Other Supplemental Information

Lake Shore Public Schools

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Reporting the School District as a Whole - Government-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 assets and the statement of activities, which appear first in the School District's financial statements, report information on the School District as a whole and its activities in a way that helps you answer this question. We prepare these statements to include all assets and liabilities, using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. These two statements report the School District's net assets - the difference between assets and liabilities, as reported in the statement of net assets - as one way to measure the School District's financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the School District's net assets - as reported in the statement of activities - are indicators of whether its financial condition is improving or deteriorating. The relationship between revenue 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 nonfinancial factors, such as the quality of the education provided and the safety of the schools, to assess the overall condition of the School District. The statement of net assets and the statement of activities report the governmental activities for the School District, which encompass all of the School District's services, including instruction, support services, athletics, adult and community education, and food services. Property taxes, unrestricted state aid (foundation allowance revenue), state and federal grants, tuition, and fees 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. However, the School District establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes (the Cafeteria and Building and Site Funds are examples) or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money (such as bond-funded construction funds used for voter-approved capital projects). The governmental funds of the School District use the following accounting approach:

Lake Shore Public Schools

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Governmental Funds - Most 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 assets and the statement of activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation.

The School District also maintains a proprietary fund, which utilizes the full accrual basis of accounting. The proprietary fund maintained is an Internal Service Fund used to account for the financing of risk management services provided to other funds on a cost-reimbursement basis.

The School District as Trustee - Reporting the School District's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The School District is the trustee, or fiduciary, for its student activity funds. All of the School District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary assets and liabilities. We exclude these activities from the School District's other financial statements because the School District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The School District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

Lake Shore Public Schools

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

The School District as a Whole

Recall that the statement of net assets provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Table I provides a summary of the School District's net assets as of June 30:

TABLE I

	Governmental Activities	
	2012	2011
	(in millions)	
Assets		
Current and other assets	\$ 14.2	\$ 15.2
Capital assets	33.4	34.5
Total assets	47.6	49.7
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	6.1	6.5
Long-term liabilities	29.5	29.1
Total liabilities	35.6	35.6
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets - Net of related debt	5.1	4.3
Restricted	1.5	0.3
Unrestricted	5.4	9.5
Total net assets	<u>\$ 12.0</u>	<u>\$ 14.1</u>

The above analysis focuses on the net assets (see Table I). The change in net assets (see Table 2) of the School District's governmental activities is discussed below. The School District's net assets were \$12.0 million at June 30, 2012. Capital assets net of related debt, totaling \$5.1 million, compares the original cost, less depreciation, of the School District's capital assets to long-term debt used to finance the acquisition of those assets. Most of the debt will be repaid from voter-approved property taxes collected as the debt service comes due. Restricted net assets are reported separately to show legal constraints from debt covenants and enabling legislation that limit the School District's ability to use those net assets for day-to-day operations. The remaining amount of net assets (\$5.4 million) was unrestricted.

The \$5.4 million in unrestricted net assets of governmental activities represents the accumulated results of all past years' operations. The unrestricted net assets balance enables the School District to meet working capital and cash flow requirements as well as to provide for future uncertainties. The operating results of the General Fund will have a significant impact on the change in unrestricted net assets from year to year.

Lake Shore Public Schools

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

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 assets for fiscal years 2011 and 2012.

TABLE 2

	Governmental Activities	
	Year Ended June 30	
	2012	2011
	(in millions)	
Revenue		
Program revenue:		
Charges for services	\$ 2.2	\$ 1.6
Operating grants	9.3	10.0
General revenue:		
Property taxes	5.6	4.5
State foundation allowance	25.4	24.5
Other	0.3	1.3
Total revenue	<u>42.8</u>	<u>41.9</u>
Functions/Program Expenses		
Instruction	24.8	23.8
Support services	14.1	13.7
Adult and community services	1.1	1.0
Food services	1.2	1.2
Athletics	0.4	0.4
Interest on long-term debt	1.4	1.4
Depreciation (unallocated)	1.9	1.8
Total functions/program expenses	<u>44.9</u>	<u>43.3</u>
Decrease in Net Assets	<u>\$ (2.1)</u>	<u>\$ (1.4)</u>

As reported in the statement of activities, the cost of all of our governmental activities this year was \$44.9 million. Certain activities were partially funded from those who benefited from the programs (\$2.2 million) or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$9.3 million). We paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of our governmental activities with \$5.6 million in taxes, \$25.4 million in state foundation allowance, and with our other revenue (i.e., interest and general entitlements).

Lake Shore Public Schools

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

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 School District's operating revenue sources, the Board of Education and administration must annually evaluate the needs of the School District and balance those needs with state-prescribed available unrestricted resources.

The School District's Funds

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 the year, the governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$6.1 million. The General Fund showed a fund balance decrease of approximately \$1.8 million from the prior year.

The debt service funds showed a combined fund balance increase of \$165,000. Millage rates remained stable with the previous year at 6.2 mills, and continue to be higher than the original levy of 4.60 mills. Like other municipalities, Lake Shore has seen its taxable value base decline. Over the last three years, the taxable value base for Lake Shore has declined approximately 23 percent, and is estimated to decline another 9 percent for 2012-2013. Millage rates are determined when appropriate to ensure that the School District accumulates sufficient resources to pay annual bond issue-related debt service. The debt service funds' fund balances are reserved since they can only be used to pay debt service obligations.

The capital projects funds are comprised of the Building and Site Fund. This fund balance decreased from the prior year by \$1.27 million. The Building and Site Fund will continue to be in existence going forward and will be utilized to fund major capital needs so these expenditures are not a financial burden on the General Fund.

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 adopted 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 required supplemental information in these financial statements.

Lake Shore Public Schools

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2012, the School District had \$33.4 million invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, construction in progress, buildings, vehicles, furniture, and equipment. This amount represents a decrease of \$1.07 million from the previous year (including additions, disposals, and depreciation).

Capital assets consist of the following:

TABLE 3

	2012	2011
	(in thousands)	
Land	\$ 290	\$ 290
Construction in progress	96	-
Building and building improvements	26,814	27,821
Site improvements	4,057	4,323
Buses and other vehicles	421	397
Furniture and equipment	1,768	1,687
	<u>1,768</u>	<u>1,687</u>
Total capital assets - Net of accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ 33,446</u>	<u>\$ 34,518</u>

We present more detailed information about our capital assets in the notes to the financial statements.

Debt

At the end of this year, the School District had \$28.3 million in general obligation bonds outstanding, versus \$30.2 million in the previous year.

The School District's general obligation bond rating continues to be AA- by Standard and Poor's. The State limits the amount of general obligation debt that schools can issue to 15 percent of the assessed value of all taxable property within the School District's boundaries. If the School District issues "qualified debt," (i.e., debt backed by the State of Michigan), such obligations are not subject to this debt limit. The School District's outstanding unqualified general obligation debt of \$28.3 million is significantly below this \$73.88 million statutory limit.

Other obligations include accrued vacation pay and sick leave. We present more detailed information about our long-term liabilities in the notes to the financial statements.

Lake Shore Public Schools

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Next Year's Budget Outlook for the General Fund

The operating results of the General Fund, the School District's principal operating fund, will have a significant impact on other funds and the change in unrestricted assets from year to year. The following budget outlook will focus on the General Fund.

Revenue Projection

Our elected officials and administration considered many factors when setting the School District's 2012-2013 fiscal year budget. One of the most important factors affecting the budget is our student count. The state foundation revenue is determined by multiplying the blended student count by the foundation allowance per pupil. The blended count for the 2012-2013 fiscal year is expected to be 10 percent and 90 percent of the February 2012 and October 2012 student counts, respectively. The 2012-2013 budget, adopted in June 2012, is based on an estimate of students that will be enrolled in October 2012. The estimate calls for the enrollment to remain flat due in large part to increased advertising for schools of choice to offset the loss of the graduating senior class and resident students.

Approximately 76 percent of total General Fund revenue is from the foundation allowance. Unfortunately, the Michigan economy continues to struggle, and funding for the State's School Aid Fund continues to decline. The 2012-2013 budget is based on the continued reduction in the foundation allowance of \$470 per pupil. For the 2012-2013 school year, similar to 2011-2012, the reduction will be offset by \$52 per pupil for meeting seven out of eight best practices in public schools, by up to \$100 per pupil for academic performance, and by a further \$100 per pupil for a retirement credit. These offsets are one-time only offsets, and will not be available in 2013-2014. It is anticipated that the foundation allowance will be impacted by the full \$470 per-pupil reduction for 2013-2014.

Under state law, the School District cannot assess additional property tax revenue for general operations. Since the School District's revenue is heavily dependent on state funding and the health of the State's School Aid Fund, the actual revenue received depends on the State's ability to collect revenue to fund its appropriation to school districts. The State periodically holds revenue-estimating conferences, usually in January and May, to estimate annual revenue. As a result of the State's recent history of foundation allowance reductions in mid-year, once the final student count and related per-pupil funding are validated, state law requires the School District to amend the budget if actual district resources are not sufficient to fund original appropriations.

Expense Projection

Wages, taxes, and benefits comprise over 86 percent of all General Fund expenditures. Two employee unit labor contracts were not settled as of June 30, 2012. Two other employee units have contract extensions until June 30, 2014. With the unlikelihood of the State's School Aid Fund staying constant or declining, all employee groups will again take a wage and step freeze for 2012-2013. Nonunion employees began a 5 percent pay decrease beginning July 1 and will be looking to reduce health insurance costs January 1, 2013.

Lake Shore Public Schools

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

With regard to pension costs, which are the biggest benefit expense for employees, the plan is being reformed by the State. At the time of the audit, Senate Bill 1040, which has been signed into law by the governor, has not taken effect due to a court order placing a temporary restraining order on the implementation of the new law. The new law, if implemented, will freeze the contribution rate at 24.46 percent, and shift more retirement costs to employees. Employees will have to choose one of four choices in regard to their pension and choose one of two choices regarding their retiree health insurance. The law set a December 2012 implementation date.

The State indicated, before the new law was signed by the governor in September, that the retirement rate would increase to 27.37 percent for the 2012-2013 fiscal year. Each percentage increase equates to an approximate increase in benefit expenses of \$250,000. The current budget reflects a 3 percent increase, or \$750,000, that is scheduled to begin October 1, assuming the court order remains in place.

2012-2013 Bottom Line

Although statewide, school districts are finding it more difficult to make ends meet, Lake Shore Public Schools will continue to take action, as it has historically, so that its fiscal position remains strong.

Fund equity will play an important role in maintaining a strong fiscal position, but it is declining as Lake Shore strives to maintain programs, maintain low class sizes, and provide services to students.

Lake Shore maintains the position that it is the School District's goal to provide services to our students through prudent expenditures and strategic planning, not to generate profits as commercial entities do. Services to the School District's students include, but are not limited to, instruction, support services, athletics, community education, food services, and the safety of the schools.

The School District determines what an appropriate amount of fund equity is by evaluating the level of cash flow needed during the period from August 21 to October 19, when there are no state foundation dollars coming to the School District. During this time period, the School District has financial obligations, including four payrolls, as well as monthly operating bills. Based on these financial obligations, it is indicated that an appropriate fund balance for the School District is approximately 15 percent of the 2012-2013 operating budget. Actual fund balance has fallen below this targeted amount, and the School District will be taking additional steps, including employee concessions, to maintain an appropriate level of cash flow.

Lake Shore Public Schools

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued)

Fund balance is often stated as a percentage of expenditures, and is sometimes published in the newspapers. Lake Shore Public Schools determines fund balance as a percentage of expenditures by including all expenditures of the School District. These expenditures include not only direct program costs, but also capital outlay, community services, and operating transfers. The Michigan Department of Education (MDE), however, does not include all expenditures of the School District when it computes fund balance as a percentage of expenditures. The MDE specifically excludes capital outlay, community services, and operating transfers, leading to a result where the fund balance as a percentage of expenditures is higher. This computation can be misleading to readers of this information who are not familiar with School District operations and all of the expenditures incurred annually. Lake Shore Public Schools uses the total expenditures of the General Fund, cash flow needs, and other available information in order to determine an appropriate level of fund balance to ensure that the financial health of the School District remains strong.

Lake Shore Public Schools

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2012

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and investments (Note 3)	\$ 6,849,027
Receivables (Note 4)	6,619,943
Inventories	9,340
Prepaid costs	165,420
Restricted assets (Note 1)	464,318
Capital assets - Net (Note 5)	<u>33,446,475</u>
Total assets	47,554,523
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	309,924
Accrued payroll and other liabilities	3,676,909
Accrued interest	218,711
Provision for uninsured losses (Note 8)	659,881
Deferred revenue (Note 4)	1,220,577
Noncurrent liabilities (Note 7):	
Due within one year	2,310,070
Due in more than one year	<u>27,208,024</u>
Total liabilities	<u>35,604,096</u>
Net Assets	
Invested in capital assets - Net of related debt	5,114,157
Restricted:	
Debt service	464,969
Food services	133,121
Adult and community education	902,785
Unrestricted	<u>5,335,395</u>
Total net assets	<u><u>\$ 11,950,427</u></u>

Lake Shore Public Schools

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2012

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue		Governmental
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Activities
				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
Primary government - Governmental activities:				
Instruction	\$ 24,801,170	\$ 488,034	\$ 8,207,556	\$ (16,105,580)
Support services	14,105,633	47,422	-	(14,058,211)
Athletics	371,551	41,291	-	(330,260)
Food services	1,243,895	523,573	84,545	(635,777)
Adult and community services	1,085,775	1,051,294	959,165	924,684
Interest on long-term debt	1,395,831	-	-	(1,395,831)
Depreciation (unallocated)	1,940,795	-	-	(1,940,795)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 44,944,650</u>	<u>\$ 2,151,614</u>	<u>\$ 9,251,266</u>	(33,541,770)
General revenue:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes, levied for general purposes				2,161,082
Property taxes, levied for debt service				3,355,554
State aid not restricted to specific purposes				25,410,529
Federal sources - Unrestricted				40,441
Interest and investment earnings				15,966
Other				376,448
Total general revenue				<u>31,360,020</u>
Change in Net Assets				(2,181,750)
Net Assets - Beginning of year				<u>14,132,177</u>
Net Assets - End of year				<u>\$ 11,950,427</u>

Lake Shore Public Schools

Governmental Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2012

	General Fund	Adult and Community Education Fund	Building and Site Fund	International Program Fund	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Cash and investments (Note 3)	\$ 2,955,708	\$ 155,240	\$ 1,896,891	\$ 1,170,114	\$ 163,721	\$ 6,341,674
Receivables (Note 4)	5,474,625	1,110,219	-	-	35,099	6,619,943
Due from other funds (Note 6)	138,744	19,200	-	-	-	157,944
Inventories	-	-	-	-	9,340	9,340
Prepaid costs and other assets	100,739	52,952	-	50	-	153,741
Restricted assets (Note 1)	-	-	-	-	464,318	464,318
Total assets	\$ 8,669,816	\$ 1,337,611	\$ 1,896,891	\$ 1,170,164	\$ 672,478	\$ 13,746,960
Liabilities and Fund Balances						
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$ 272,209	\$ 14,443	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,272	\$ 309,924
Accrued payroll and other liabilities	3,353,159	320,375	-	1,585	1,790	3,676,909
Due to other funds (Note 6)	2,165,297	89,916	119,605	5,135	38,775	2,418,728
Deferred revenue (Note 4)	113,896	10,092	-	1,086,038	10,551	1,220,577
Total liabilities	5,904,561	434,826	119,605	1,092,758	74,388	7,626,138
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable:						
Inventories	-	-	-	-	9,340	9,340
Prepaid assets	100,739	52,952	-	50	-	153,741
Restricted:						
Debt service	-	-	-	-	464,969	464,969
Adult and community education	-	849,833	-	-	-	849,833
Food services	-	-	-	-	123,781	123,781
Committed:						
Technology plan	342,500	-	250,000	-	-	592,500
Deferred maintenance plan	250,000	-	250,000	-	-	500,000
Vehicle replacement plan	80,000	-	100,000	-	-	180,000
Capital projects	-	-	1,177,286	-	-	1,177,286
International program operations	-	-	-	77,356	-	77,356
Assigned (Note 10)	1,545,776	-	-	-	-	1,545,776
Unassigned	446,240	-	-	-	-	446,240
Total fund balances	2,765,255	902,785	1,777,286	77,406	598,090	6,120,822
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 8,669,816	\$ 1,337,611	\$ 1,896,891	\$ 1,170,164	\$ 672,478	\$ 13,746,960

Lake Shore Public Schools

Governmental Funds Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2012

Fund Balance Reported in Governmental Funds \$ 6,120,822

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

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

Cost of capital assets	\$ 64,865,871	
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(31,419,396)</u>	33,446,475

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the governmental funds:

Bonds payable including premium and deferred charges	(28,332,318)	
Compensated absences	<u>(1,185,776)</u>	(29,518,094)

Accrued interest payable is not included as a liability in governmental funds

(218,711)

Internal service fund is included as part of governmental activities

2,119,935

Net Assets of Governmental Activities

\$ 11,950,427

Lake Shore Public Schools

Governmental Funds Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Year Ended June 30, 2012

	General Fund	Adult and Community Education Fund	Building and Site Fund	International Program Fund	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenue						
Local sources	\$ 3,100,367	\$ 666,754	\$ 22,994	\$ 261,425	\$ 3,885,395	\$ 7,936,935
State sources	26,521,433	2,093,510	-	-	60,513	28,675,456
Federal sources	1,182,061	3,108,806	-	-	704,267	4,995,134
Interdistrict sources	1,087,639	45,959	-	-	-	1,133,598
Total revenue	31,891,500	5,915,029	22,994	261,425	4,650,175	42,741,123
Expenditures						
Current:						
Instruction	20,337,550	4,209,998	-	-	-	24,547,548
Support services	12,653,927	951,441	-	79,496	-	13,684,864
Athletics	371,551	-	-	-	-	371,551
Food services	-	-	-	-	1,220,390	1,220,390
Adult and community services	266,161	715,091	-	79,318	-	1,060,570
Debt service:						
Principal	-	-	-	-	1,785,000	1,785,000
Interest	-	-	-	-	1,400,113	1,400,113
Other	-	-	-	-	10,360	10,360
Capital outlay	68,443	41,282	1,345,995	25,205	17,720	1,498,645
Total expenditures	33,697,632	5,917,812	1,345,995	184,019	4,433,583	45,579,041
Excess of Revenue (Under) Over Expenditures	(1,806,132)	(2,783)	(1,323,001)	77,406	216,592	(2,837,918)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers in	-	-	53,198	-	-	53,198
Transfers out	(53,198)	-	-	-	-	(53,198)
Total other financing (uses) sources	(53,198)	-	53,198	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,859,330)	(2,783)	(1,269,803)	77,406	216,592	(2,837,918)
Fund Balances - Beginning of year	4,624,585	905,568	3,047,089	-	381,498	8,958,740
Fund Balances - End of year	<u>\$ 2,765,255</u>	<u>\$ 902,785</u>	<u>\$ 1,777,286</u>	<u>\$ 77,406</u>	<u>\$ 598,090</u>	<u>\$ 6,120,822</u>

Lake Shore Public Schools

Governmental Funds Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2012

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ (2,837,918)

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the statement of activities, these costs are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation:

Depreciation expense	\$ (2,315,985)	
Capitalized capital outlay	<u>1,244,365</u>	(1,071,620)

Revenue is reported in the statement of activities when earned: it is not reported in the funds until collected or collectible within 60 days of year end (101,952)

Underwriter's discount/premium reported as expenditures/revenue in the funds and amortized in the statement of activities 123,729

Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but not in the statement of activities (where it reduces long-term debt) 1,785,000

Interest expense is recorded in the statement of activities when incurred; it is not reported in governmental funds until paid 14,642

Compensated absences, as well as self-insured liability claims, are recorded when earned in the statement of activities. In the current year, more was earned than paid out (59,058)

Internal service funds are included as part of governmental activities (34,573)

Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities **\$ (2,181,750)**

Lake Shore Public Schools

Proprietary Fund - Internal Service Fund Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2012

Assets	
Cash and investments (Note 3)	\$ 507,353
Due from other funds (Note 6)	2,260,784
Prepaid costs and other assets	<u>11,679</u>
Total assets	2,779,816
Liabilities - Provision for uninsured losses (Note 8)	<u>659,881</u>
Net Assets - Unrestricted	<u><u>\$ 2,119,935</u></u>

Lake Shore Public Schools

Proprietary Fund - Internal Service Fund Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets Year Ended June 30, 2012

Operating Revenue - Charges to other funds	\$ 4,271,251
Operating Expenses - Claims, reinsurance, and administrative fees	
Medical	3,628,187
Dental	276,669
Workers' compensation and other	<u>400,968</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>4,305,824</u>
Change in Net Assets	(34,573)
Net Assets - Beginning of year	<u>2,154,508</u>
Net Assets - End of year	<u><u>\$ 2,119,935</u></u>

Lake Shore Public Schools

Proprietary Fund - Internal Service Fund Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended June 30, 2012

Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Receipts from other funds	\$ 4,368,643
Claims paid	<u>(4,264,492)</u>
Net Increase in Cash and Investments	104,151
Cash and Investments - Beginning of year	<u>403,202</u>
Cash and Investments - End of year	<u>\$ 507,353</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash from Operating Activities	
Operating loss	\$ (34,573)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash from operating activities -	
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Due from other funds	97,392
Prepaid costs	10,419
Accounts payable	25,789
Provision for uninsured losses	<u>5,124</u>
Net cash provided from operating activities	<u>\$ 104,151</u>

Lake Shore Public Schools

Fiduciary Funds Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities June 30, 2012

	<u>Agency Funds</u>
Assets - Cash and investments	<u>\$ 533,262</u>
Liabilities - Due to student activities	<u>\$ 533,262</u>

Lake Shore Public Schools

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2012

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of Lake Shore Public Schools (the "School District") conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies used by the School District:

Reporting Entity

The School District is governed by an elected seven-member Board of Education. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with criteria established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board for determining the various governmental organizations to be included in the reporting entity. These criteria include significant operational financial relationships that determine which of the governmental organizations are a part of the School District's reporting entity, and which organizations are legally separate, component units of the School District. Based on the application of the criteria, the School District does not contain any component units.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the School District. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. All of the School District's government-wide activities are considered governmental activities.

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

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

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is 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 revenue in the year for which they are levied. Grants, categorical aid, and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets or fund balance are available, the School District's policy is to first apply restricted resources. When an expense is incurred for purposes which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used, it is the School District's policy to spend funds in this order: committed, assigned, and unassigned.

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

Fund Financial Statements - Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized as soon as it is both measurable and available. Revenue is considered to be available if it is collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the School District considers revenue to be available if it is 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.

Property taxes, unrestricted state aid, intergovernmental grants, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be available only when cash is received by the School District.

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Proprietary fund and fiduciary fund statements are also reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenue and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The proprietary fund maintained by the School District is the Internal Service Fund, which is used to account for the financing of risk management services provided to other funds on a cost-reimbursement basis. The Internal Service Fund includes transactions related to the School District's risk management programs for medical, dental, optical, workers' compensation, and unemployment claims and other benefits. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses.

The School District reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - The General Fund is the School District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the School District, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Adult and Community Education Fund - The Adult and Community Education Fund is a special revenue fund that is used to segregate, for administrative purposes, the transactions relating to the St. Clair Shores Adult and Community Education program. The main sources of revenue are state and federal grants.

Building and Site Fund - The Building and Site Fund is used to record revenue and the disbursement of invoices specifically designated for buildings, equipment, and for remodeling and repairs. The fund operates until the purpose for which it was created is accomplished.

International Program Fund - The purpose of this special revenue fund is to account for the activity of the School District's foreign exchange program. This is a new fund for the 2011-2012 school year, and is expected to continue into future years. The primary revenue source for this fund is tuition revenue from a private school in Beijing, China. Durant funds from the Building and Site Fund were used to renovate a district building into dormitories and classrooms for foreign students, with the intent that the International Fund would pay back over time the renovation expenses of approximately \$700,000.

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Additionally, the School District reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds - Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. The School District's nonmajor special revenue fund is the Cafeteria Fund. Any operating deficit generated by this activity is the responsibility of the General Fund. The purpose of this fund is to account for the activity of the School District's meal programs. The primary revenue sources are food sales to students and grants from the federal government.

Debt Service Funds - The 2004 Bond Issue and 2009 Bond Issue Debt Service Funds are used to record tax, interest, other revenue for payment of interest, principal, and other expenditures on the 2004 Refunding Bonds and the 2009 Bonds.

Internal Service Fund - The Internal Service Fund accounts for risk management services provided to other funds of the School District on a cost-reimbursement basis. The net assets of the fund have been set aside by management for the purpose of funding any future potential claims.

Fiduciary Funds - Agency Funds - Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the School District in a trustee capacity or as an agent. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of operations. The School District's fiduciary funds consist of student activities (agency) funds that are used to record the transactions of students and other groups for schools and school-related purposes. The student activities funds are segregated and held in trust for the students and other groups.

Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

Cash and Investments - Cash and investments include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. Investments are stated at fair value. Investment income is recorded in the fund for which the investment account was established.

Receivables and Payables - In general, outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "advances to/from other funds."

Lake Shore Public Schools

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2012

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

All accounts and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts. The School District considers all receivables to be fully collectible; accordingly, no allowance for uncollectible amounts is recorded. Property taxes are assessed as of December 31 and the related property taxes become a lien on July 1 of the following year. Taxes are considered delinquent on February 15 of the following year. At this time, penalties and interest are assessed and the total obligation is added to the county tax rolls.

Inventories and Prepaid Costs - Inventories are valued at cost, on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. United States Department of Agriculture commodities inventory received by the Cafeteria Fund is recorded as inventory and revenue when received. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future fiscal years and are recorded as prepaid costs in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Restricted Assets - Remaining cash from property tax collections in the 2004 Bond Issue Debt Service Fund and the 2009 Bond Issue Debt Service Fund totaling \$464,318 is required to be set aside for future repayments of bonded indebtedness.

Capital Assets - Capital assets, which include land, buildings and building improvements, site improvements, buses and other vehicles, and furniture and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental column 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. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Costs of normal repair and maintenance that do not add to the value or materially extend asset life are not capitalized. The School District does not have infrastructure-type assets.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings and building improvements	7-50 years
Site improvements	20 years
Buses and other vehicles	8-10 years
Furniture and equipment	5-20 years

Note I - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Compensated Absences (Vacation and Sick Leave) - The liability for compensated absences reported in the government-wide statements consists of earned but unused accumulated vacation and sick leave benefits. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds as they come due for payment. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who are currently eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included.

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 assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and are amortized over the term of the related debt.

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 are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs are reported as debt service expenditures.

Fund Balance - In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the following components of fund balance:

- **Nonspendable** - Amounts that are not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact
- **Restricted** - Amounts that are legally restricted by outside parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation for use for a specific purpose
- **Committed** - Amounts that have been formally set aside by the Board of Education for use for specific purposes. Commitments are made and can be rescinded only via resolution of the Board of Education.
- **Assigned** - Intent to spend resources on specific purposes expressed by the Board of Education, superintendent, or the assistant superintendent of finance and human resources, who is authorized by resolution approved by the Board of Education to make assignments

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- Unassigned - Amounts that do not fall into any other category above. This is the residual classification for amounts in the General Fund and represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes in the General Fund. In other governmental funds, only negative unassigned amounts are reported, if any, and represent expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceeding the amounts previously restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

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

Comparative Data - Comparative data is not included in the School District's financial statements except within the management's discussion and analysis.

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgetary Information - Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles and state law for the General Fund and special revenue funds, except that capital outlay is budgeted in other expenditure categories, and in the Adult and Community Education Fund, payments to other districts have been budgeted as transfers out. The International Program fund is a new fund at June 30, 2012. The budget was not adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The School District also adopted annual budgets for its debt service funds, capital projects funds, and the Internal Service Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

The budget document presents information by fund and function. The legal level of budgetary control adopted by the governing body (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the function level. State law requires the School District to have its budget in place by July 1. Expenditures in excess of amounts budgeted are a violation of Michigan law. State law permits districts to amend their budgets during the year. During the year, the budget was amended in a legally permissible manner.

Lake Shore Public Schools

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2012

Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (Continued)

Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations in Budgeted Funds - During the year, the School District incurred expenditures in budgeted funds which were in excess of the amounts budgeted, as follows:

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>
General Fund - Instruction - Basic program	\$ 16,324,283	\$ 16,572,347
General Fund - Support services - School administration	2,059,084	2,080,995
General Fund - Support services - Central	1,178,298	1,217,671
General Fund - Support services - Athletics	371,144	382,398
Adult and Community Education Fund - Instruction - Basic program	427,190	453,771
Adult and Community Education Fund - Support services - Pupil	65,796	90,516
Adult and Community Education Fund - Support services - General administration	10,000	15,842
International Program Fund - Support services	-	79,496
International Program Fund - Community services	-	104,523

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments

State statutes and the School District's investment policy authorize the School District to make deposits in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations that have offices in Michigan. The School District is allowed to invest in U.S. Treasury or agency obligations, U.S. government repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper rated prime at the time of purchase that matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase, mutual funds, and investment pools that are composed of authorized investment vehicles. The School District's deposits are in accordance with statutory authority.

The School District has designated two banks for the deposit of its funds.

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

The School District's cash and investments are subject to several types of risk, which are examined in more detail below:

Custodial Credit Risk of Bank Deposits - Custodial credit risk of bank deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned to it. The School District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year end, the School District's deposit balance of \$6,335,423 included \$2,320,688 of bank deposits held entirely within checking accounts that were uninsured and uncollateralized. The School District believes that due to the dollar amounts of cash deposits and the limits of FDIC insurance, it is impractical to insure all deposits. As a result, the School District evaluates each financial institution with which it deposits funds and assesses the level of risk of each institution; only those institutions with an acceptable estimated risk level are used as depositories.

Custodial Credit Risk of Investments - Custodial credit risk of investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School District does not have a policy for custodial credit risk. The School District does not hold investments with custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of investments will decrease as a result of a rise in interest rates. The School District's investment policy does not restrict investment maturities, other than commercial paper which can be purchased within a 270-day maturity. At year end, the School District held no such investments.

Credit Risk - State law limits investments in commercial paper to the top two ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The School District's investment policy does not further limit its investment choices.

At year end, the maturities of investments and the credit quality ratings of debt securities (other than the U.S. government) are as follows:

Investment	Fair Value	Rating	Rating Organization
Michigan Liquid Asset Fund	\$ 1,432,804	AAAm	S&P

Concentration of Credit Risk - The School District places no limit on the amount the School District may invest in any one issuer.

Lake Shore Public Schools

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2012

Note 3 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Foreign Currency Risk - Foreign currency risk is the risk that an investment denominated in the currency of a foreign country could reduce its U.S. dollar value as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. State law and the School District's policy prohibit investment in foreign currency.

Note 4 - Receivables and Deferred Revenue

Receivables as of year end for the School District's individual major funds and the nonmajor funds in the aggregate are as follows:

	General Fund	Adult and Community Education Fund	Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Receivables:				
Taxes	\$ 6,322	\$ -	\$ 672	\$ 6,994
Accounts	19,880	11,345	1,611	32,836
Intergovernmental	5,448,423	1,098,874	32,816	6,580,113
Total receivables	<u>\$ 5,474,625</u>	<u>\$ 1,110,219</u>	<u>\$ 35,099</u>	<u>\$ 6,619,943</u>

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenue that is not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received but not yet earned. At June 30, 2012, the School District has \$1,220,577 of unearned deferred revenue related to tuition payments, student deposits, and grants received but not yet earned.

Lake Shore Public Schools

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2012

Note 5 - Capital Assets

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

Governmental Activities	Balance July 1, 2011	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2012
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 289,604	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 289,604
Construction in progress	-	95,733	-	95,733
Subtotal	289,604	95,733	-	385,337
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Site improvements	6,447,375	24,308	-	6,471,683
Buildings and building improvements	52,227,375	706,672	-	52,934,047
Buses and other vehicles	1,292,154	94,768	-	1,386,922
Furniture and equipment	3,395,088	322,884	30,090	3,687,882
Subtotal	63,361,992	1,148,632	30,090	64,480,534
Accumulated depreciation:				
Site improvements	2,124,304	290,370	-	2,414,674
Buildings and building improvements	24,405,726	1,713,893	-	26,119,619
Furniture and equipment	1,708,414	240,694	30,090	1,919,018
Buses and other vehicles	895,057	71,028	-	966,085
Subtotal	29,133,501	2,315,985	30,090	31,419,396
Net capital assets being depreciated	34,228,491	(1,167,353)	-	33,061,138
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 34,518,095</u>	<u>\$ (1,071,620)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 33,446,475</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to activities of the School District as follows:

Governmental activities:	
Instruction	\$ 192,227
Support services	159,803
Food services	23,160
Unallocated	1,940,795
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 2,315,985</u>

Lake Shore Public Schools

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2012

Note 6 - Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances is as follows:

Fund Due To	Fund Due From					Total
	General Fund	Adult and Community Education Fund	Building and Site Fund	International Program Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
General Fund	\$ -	\$ 13,983	\$ 119,605	\$ 5,135	\$ 21	\$ 138,744
Adult and Community Education Fund	19,200	-	-	-	-	19,200
Internal Service Fund	2,146,097	75,933	-	-	38,754	2,260,784
Total	\$ 2,165,297	\$ 89,916	\$ 119,605	\$ 5,135	\$ 38,775	\$ 2,418,728

Interfund balances represent routine and temporary cash flow assistance from the General Fund until amounts are transferred from investment accounts, as well as pooled investments held by the General Fund on behalf of other funds.

Transfers from the General Fund in the amount of \$53,198 provided funding from insurance proceeds to the Building and Site Fund for repairs to Rodgers Elementary School.

Note 7 - Long-term Debt

The School District issues bonds to provide for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and the acquisition of certain equipment. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the School District. Other long-term obligations include compensated absences.

Long-term debt activity can be summarized as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities					
Bonds	\$ 29,130,000	\$ -	\$ 1,785,000	\$ 27,345,000	\$ 1,875,000
Issuance discounts	(10,069)	-	(839)	(9,230)	(839)
Issuance premiums	1,121,116	-	124,568	996,548	124,568
Total bonds payable	30,241,047	-	1,908,729	28,332,318	1,998,729
Other obligations - Compensated absences	1,126,718	134,408	75,350	1,185,776	311,341
Total governmental activities	\$ 31,367,765	\$ 134,408	\$ 1,984,079	\$ 29,518,094	\$ 2,310,070

Lake Shore Public Schools

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2012

Note 7 - Long-term Debt (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the above governmental bond obligations are as follows:

Years Ending June 30	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2013	\$ 1,875,000	\$ 1,312,263	\$ 3,187,263
2014	2,035,000	1,219,563	3,254,563
2015	2,215,000	1,118,863	3,333,863
2016	2,325,000	1,009,050	3,334,050
2017	2,535,000	911,601	3,446,601
2018-2022	13,800,000	2,448,767	16,248,767
2023	2,560,000	654,740	3,214,740
Total	<u>\$ 27,345,000</u>	<u>\$ 8,674,847</u>	<u>\$ 36,019,847</u>

Governmental Activities

General obligation bonds consist of the following:

\$25,795,000 refunding bonds due in annual installments of \$1,805,000 to \$2,450,000 through May 1, 2020; interest at 4.75 percent to 5.00 percent	\$ 17,860,000
\$9,700,000 capital projects bonds due in annual installments of \$70,000 to \$2,560,000 through May 1, 2023; interest at 3.50 percent to 5.00 percent	<u>9,485,000</u>
Total bonded debt	<u>\$ 27,345,000</u>

Other governmental activities long-term obligations include the following:

Compensated absences	\$ 1,185,776
Discount on bond issuance	(9,230)
Premium on bond issuance	<u>996,548</u>
Total other governmental debt	<u>\$ 2,173,094</u>

Lake Shore Public Schools

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2012

Note 8 - Risk Management

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

The School District estimates the liability for workers' compensation, health, dental, optical, and unemployment claims that have been incurred through the end of the fiscal year, including both those claims that have been reported as well as those that have not yet been reported. These estimates are recorded in the government-wide statements and in the Internal Service Fund. Changes in the estimated liability for the past two fiscal years were as follows:

	2012	2011
Estimated liability - Beginning of year	\$ 628,968	\$ 659,874
Estimated claims incurred - Including changes in estimates	4,295,405	3,924,052
Claim payments	(4,264,492)	(3,954,958)
Unpaid claims - End of year	<u>\$ 659,881</u>	<u>\$ 628,968</u>

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Postemployment Benefits

Plan Description - The School District participates in the Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System (MPERS), a statewide, cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system governed by the State of Michigan that covers substantially all employees of the School District. The system provides retirement, survivor, and disability benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. The system also provides postemployment healthcare benefits to retirees and beneficiaries who elect to receive those benefits.

The Michigan Public School Employees' Retirement System issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplemental information for the pension and postemployment healthcare plans. That report is available on the web at <http://www.michigan.gov/orsschools>, or by writing to the Office of Retirement System at 7150 Harris Drive, P.O. Box 30171, Lansing, MI 48909.

Lake Shore Public Schools

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2012

Note 9 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

Pension Benefits - Employer contributions to the pension system result from the implementing effects of the School Finance Reform Act. Under these procedures, each school district is required to contribute the full actuarial funding contribution amount to fund pension benefits. The employer contribution rate for basic plan members was 12.16 percent of covered payroll for the period from July 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011 and 15.96 percent for the period from October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012. The employer contribution rate for pension plus plan members was 10.66 percent for the period from July 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011 and 14.73 percent for the period from October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012. Basic plan members make no contributions, but member investment plan members contribute at rates ranging from 3 percent to 4.3 percent of gross wages, or up to 6.4 percent of gross wages for members entering the MIP Plus plan on or after July 1, 2008. The School District's required and actual contributions to the plan for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were approximately \$4,207,000, \$3,675,000, and \$2,753,000, respectively.

Postemployment Benefits - Under the MPSERS Act, all retirees participating in the MPSERS pension plan have the option of continuing health, dental, and vision coverage through MPSERS. Retirees electing this coverage contribute an amount equivalent to the monthly cost for Part B Medicare and 10 percent of the monthly premium amount for the health, dental, and vision coverage at the time of receiving the benefits. The MPSERS board of trustees annually sets the employer contribution rate to fund the benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Participating employers are required to contribute at that rate. The employer contribution rate was 8.50 percent of covered payroll for the period from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012. The School District's required and actual contributions to the plan for retiree healthcare benefits for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were approximately \$2,941,000, \$2,470,000, and \$1,927,000, respectively.

Note 10 - Fund Balance Components

The detail of the assigned component of fund balance is as follows:

	<u>General Fund</u>
Assigned:	
Employee compensated absences - Short term	\$ 311,341
Employee compensated absences - Long term	874,435
Fixed asset replacements	250,000
Tax tribunal refunds	80,000
Retiree severance payouts	<u>30,000</u>
Total assigned	<u>\$ 1,545,776</u>

Note 11 - Upcoming Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*, was issued in June 2011 and will be effective for the School District's 2012-2013 fiscal year. The statement incorporates deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, as defined by GASB Concepts Statement No. 4, into the definitions of the required components of the residual measure of net position, formerly net assets. This statement also provides a new statement of net position format to report all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. Once implemented, this statement will impact the format and reporting of the balance sheet at the government-wide level and also at the fund level.

In March 2012, the GASB issued Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, which is required to be implemented for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2012. Statement No. 65 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows and inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. This statement also provides other financial reporting guidance related to the impact of the financial statement elements deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Statement No. 65 will be implemented for the School District as of June 30, 2014.

In June 2012, the GASB issued Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. Statement No. 68 requires governments providing defined benefit pensions to recognize their unfunded pension benefit obligation as a liability for the first time, and to more comprehensively and comparably measure the annual costs of pension benefits. This net pension liability that will be recorded on the government-wide, proprietary, and discretely presented component units statements will be computed differently than the current unfunded actuarial accrued liability, using specific parameters set forth by the GASB. The statement also enhances accountability and transparency through revised note disclosures and required supplemental information (RSI). The School District is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for the year ending June 30, 2015.

Required Supplemental Information

Lake Shore Public Schools

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Original Budget	Final Amended Budget	Actual
Revenue			
Local sources	\$ 3,168,390	\$ 3,098,302	\$ 3,100,367
State sources	25,993,189	26,484,238	26,521,433
Federal sources	1,923,992	1,430,303	1,182,061
Interdistrict sources	499,000	1,220,931	1,087,639
Total revenue	31,584,571	32,233,774	31,891,500
Expenditures - Current			
Instruction:			
Basic program	15,562,498	16,324,283	16,572,347
Added needs	4,240,069	3,848,106	3,813,351
Support services:			
Pupil	2,748,340	2,741,123	2,672,023
Instructional staff	966,020	919,199	817,496
General administration	862,562	812,165	810,504
School administration	2,164,756	2,059,084	2,080,995
Business services	547,480	509,605	498,293
Operations and maintenance	4,187,383	4,067,672	3,803,247
Transportation	759,349	783,513	763,146
Central	969,047	1,178,298	1,217,671
Athletics	400,341	371,144	382,398
Community services	280,452	301,219	266,161
Total expenditures	33,688,297	33,915,411	33,697,632
Other Financing Uses - Transfers out	-	(53,199)	(53,198)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,103,726)	(1,734,836)	(1,859,330)
Fund Balance - July 1, 2011	4,624,585	4,624,585	4,624,585
Fund Balance - June 30, 2012	\$ 2,520,859	\$ 2,889,749	\$ 2,765,255

Lake Shore Public Schools

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Special Revenue Fund Adult and Community Education Fund Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Original Budget	Final Amended Budget	Actual
Revenue			
Local sources	\$ 792,100	\$ 755,769	\$ 666,754
State sources	1,062,671	1,129,691	2,093,510
Federal sources	4,957,575	4,711,521	3,108,806
Interdistrict sources	13,000	24,404	45,959
Total revenue	6,825,346	6,621,385	5,915,029
Expenditures - Current			
Instruction:			
Basic program	356,543	427,190	453,771
Adult/Continuing education	4,886,930	4,419,833	3,756,227
Support services:			
Pupil	29,747	65,796	90,516
Instructional staff	403,013	435,645	397,416
General administration	5,600	10,000	15,842
School administration	133,400	147,300	135,167
Business services	50,000	38,200	35,011
Operations and maintenance	169,900	154,900	113,158
Pupil transportation services	500	310	20
Central	294,075	292,386	205,593
Community services	753,439	774,652	715,091
Total expenditures	7,083,147	6,766,212	5,917,812
Transfers Out	(25,000)	(23,000)	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	(282,801)	(167,827)	(2,783)
Fund Balance - July 1, 2011	905,568	905,568	905,568
Fund Balance - June 30, 2012	<u>\$ 622,767</u>	<u>\$ 737,741</u>	<u>\$ 902,785</u>

Lake Shore Public Schools

Required Supplemental Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Special Revenue Fund International Program Fund Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Final Budget	Actual	Over (Under) Final Budget
Revenue			
Local sources	\$ -	\$ 261,425	\$ 261,425
Financing sources	230,586	-	(230,586)
Total revenue	230,586	261,425	30,839
Expenditures - Current			
Support services	-	79,496	79,496
Purchased services	100,000	-	(100,000)
Transfer to the General Fund	338,300	-	(338,300)
Supplies/Equipment/Other	75,000	-	(75,000)
Community services	-	104,523	104,523
Total expenditures	513,300	184,019	(329,281)
Excess of Revenue (Under) Over Expenditures	(282,714)	77,406	360,120
Net Change in Fund Balance	(282,714)	77,406	360,120
Fund Balance - Beginning of year	367,947	-	(367,947)
Fund Balance - End of year	<u>\$ 85,233</u>	<u>\$ 77,406</u>	<u>\$ (7,827)</u>

Other Supplemental Information

Lake Shore Public Schools

Other Supplemental Information Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds June 30, 2012

	Special	Debt Service Funds		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Revenue Fund			
	Cafeteria	2004 Bond Issue	2009 Bond Issue	
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 163,721	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 163,721
Receivables	34,427	565	107	35,099
Inventories	9,340	-	-	9,340
Restricted assets	-	409,463	54,855	464,318
Total assets	<u>\$ 207,488</u>	<u>\$ 410,028</u>	<u>\$ 54,962</u>	<u>\$ 672,478</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 23,272	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,272
Accrued payroll and other liabilities	1,790	-	-	1,790
Due to other funds	38,754	-	21	38,775
Deferred revenue	10,551	-	-	10,551
Total liabilities	74,367	-	21	74,388
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable - Inventories	9,340	-	-	9,340
Restricted:				
Debt service	-	410,028	54,941	464,969
Food services	123,781	-	-	123,781
Total fund balances	133,121	410,028	54,941	598,090
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 207,488</u>	<u>\$ 410,028</u>	<u>\$ 54,962</u>	<u>\$ 672,478</u>

Lake Shore Public Schools

Other Supplemental Information Combining Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Special Revenue Fund	Debt Service Funds		Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Cafeteria	2004 Bond Issue	2009 Bond Issue	
Revenue				
Local sources	\$ 524,168	\$ 2,825,379	\$ 535,848	\$ 3,885,395
State sources	60,513	-	-	60,513
Federal sources	704,267	-	-	704,267
Total revenue	1,288,948	2,825,379	535,848	4,650,175
Expenditures				
Current - Food services	1,220,390	-	-	1,220,390
Debt service:				
Principal	-	1,715,000	70,000	1,785,000
Interest	-	960,388	439,725	1,400,113
Other	-	8,598	1,762	10,360
Capital outlay	17,720	-	-	17,720
Total expenditures	1,238,110	2,683,986	511,487	4,433,583
Net Change in Fund Balances	50,838	141,393	24,361	216,592
Fund Balances - Beginning of year	82,283	268,635	30,580	381,498
Fund Balances - End of year	\$ 133,121	\$ 410,028	\$ 54,941	\$ 598,090

Lake Shore Public Schools

Other Supplemental Information Schedule of Bonded Indebtedness June 30, 2012

Years Ending June 30	2004 Bond Refunding	2009 Bond Issue
	Principal	Principal
2013	\$ 1,805,000	\$ 70,000
2014	1,965,000	70,000
2015	2,140,000	75,000
2016	2,245,000	80,000
2017	2,360,000	175,000
2018	2,450,000	315,000
2019	2,450,000	550,000
2020	2,445,000	805,000
2021	-	2,335,000
2022	-	2,450,000
2023	-	2,560,000
Total	\$ 17,860,000	\$ 9,485,000
Principal payments due	May 1	May 1
Interest payments due	May 1 and November 1	May 1 and November 1
Interest rate	4.75% to 5.00%	3.50% to 5.00%
Original issue	\$ 25,795,000	\$ 9,700,000