



# VILLAGE OF GRAND BEACH

FINANCIAL REPORT  
October 31, 2022

**VILLAGE OF GRAND BEACH**  
**Berrien County, Michigan**  
**October 31, 2022**

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## **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Village Council  
Village of Grand Beach, Michigan  
Grand Beach, Michigan

### ***Opinions***

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Village of Grand Beach, Michigan (the "Village"), as of and for the year ended October 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village'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, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village, as of October 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof 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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Village 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.

### ***Change in Accounting Principle***

As discussed in Note 10 to the financial statements, in 2022 the Village adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

### ***Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements***

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

## **Independent Auditor's Report, Continued**

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Village'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 will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, 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 the Village's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Village'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.

## Independent Auditor's Report, Concluded

### *Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the required supplementary information as listed in the table of contents 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.

### *Supplementary Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic 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 basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Respectfully submitted,



Certified Public Accountants

St. Joseph, Michigan  
April 7, 2023

**Using this Annual Report**

This report consists of a series of financial statements. The statement of net position and the statement of activities provide information about the activities of the Village of Grand Beach (the "Village") as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Village's finances. Fund financial statements tell how these services were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Village's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements.

**Financial Highlights**

The Village's combined net position increased 47.51% from a year ago, increasing from \$5,757,663 to \$8,493,470. As we look at the governmental activities separately from the business-type activities, we can see that the governmental activities experienced an increase in net position of \$2,629,887 during the year, while the business-type activities experienced an increase in net position of \$105,920.

The General Fund decreased by 11.45% this fiscal year, decreasing from \$1,507,104 to \$1,334,732.

**Overview of the Financial Statements**

This report consists of three parts---*management's discussion and analysis* (this section), the *basic financial statements*, and *required supplementary information*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Village:

- The first two statements are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Village's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the Village government, reporting the Village's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
  - The *governmental funds statements* tell how general government services like public safety were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.
  - *Proprietary fund statements* offer *short- and long-term* financial information about the activities the government operates *like businesses*, such as the water system and golf course.
  - *Fiduciary fund statements* provide information about the financial relationships, in which the Village acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong. The Village does not currently utilize any fiduciary funds.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. The remainder of the overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

**Government-Wide Statements**

The government-wide statements report information about the Village as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the Village's net position and how it has changed, which is one way to measure the Village's financial health, or position.

- Over time, changes in the Village's net position is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the Village you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the Village's property tax base and condition of the Village's infrastructure.

The government-wide financial statements of the Village are divided into two categories:

- Governmental activities—Most of the Village's basic services are included here, such as general government, public safety, public works, and recreation and culture.
- Business-type activities—The Village charges fees to customers to help it cover the costs of certain services it provides. The Village's water system and golf course are included here.

**Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Village's most significant funds—not the Village as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the Village uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

- Some funds are required by State law.
- The Village Council establishes other funds to control and manage money for a particular purpose (i.e., building inspector, capital projects) or to show that it is properly using certain taxes and grants (i.e., major and local streets).

**Fund Financial Statements, Concluded**

The Village has the following two kinds of funds:

- *Governmental Funds*—Most of the Village’s basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Village’s programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements that explain the differences between them.
- *Proprietary Funds*—Services for which the Village charges customers a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both long- and short-term financial information. In fact, the Village’s enterprise funds (a type of proprietary fund) are the same as its business-type activities, but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

**Financial Analysis of the Village as a Whole**

In a condensed format the following table below shows a breakdown of the Village’s net position as of October 31<sup>st</sup>:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current assets	\$ 2,837,711	\$ 2,187,564	\$ 1,288,872	\$ 1,228,167	\$ 4,126,583	\$ 3,415,731
Noncurrent assets	3,695,043	1,658,030	1,165,582	1,079,616	4,860,625	2,737,646
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 6,532,754</b>	<b>\$ 3,845,594</b>	<b>\$ 2,454,454</b>	<b>\$ 2,307,783</b>	<b>\$ 8,987,208</b>	<b>\$ 6,153,377</b>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>	<b>\$ 58,814</b>	<b>\$ 33,615</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 58,814</b>	<b>\$ 33,615</b>
Current liabilities	\$ 45,036	\$ 20,502	\$ 95,559	\$ 96,767	\$ 140,595	\$ 117,269
Noncurrent liabilities	29,382	26,405	290,766	248,807	320,148	275,212
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 74,418</b>	<b>\$ 46,907</b>	<b>\$ 386,325</b>	<b>\$ 345,574</b>	<b>\$ 460,743</b>	<b>\$ 392,481</b>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b>	<b>\$ 91,809</b>	<b>\$ 36,848</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 91,809</b>	<b>\$ 36,848</b>
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 3,641,134	\$ 1,088,936	\$ 822,199	\$ 782,947	\$ 4,463,333	\$ 1,871,883
Restricted	504,490	856,997	-	-	504,490	856,997
Unrestricted	2,279,717	1,849,521	1,245,930	1,179,262	3,525,647	3,028,783
<b>Total net position</b>	<b>\$ 6,425,341</b>	<b>\$ 3,795,454</b>	<b>\$ 2,068,129</b>	<b>\$ 1,962,209</b>	<b>\$ 8,493,470</b>	<b>\$ 5,757,663</b>



**Financial Analysis of the Village as a Whole, Concluded**

The Village's current assets increased by \$710,852 from the prior year primarily due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents and receivables. Noncurrent assets increased by \$2,122,979, largely due to the purchase of a 45-acre nature preserve. Liabilities increased by \$68,262, due mainly to the new lease of golf carts initiated during the current year.

The following table shows the changes in net position for years ended October 31<sup>st</sup>:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
<b>Program Revenues</b>						
Charges for services	\$ 164,613	\$ 174,125	\$ 887,939	\$ 815,302	\$ 1,052,552	\$ 989,427
Operating grants and contributions	120,922	123,507	1,346	150	122,268	123,657
Capital grants and contributions	2,160,000	4,765	-	-	2,160,000	4,765
<b>General Revenues</b>						
Property taxes	875,947	847,585	-	-	875,947	847,585
State grants	42,175	21,841	-	-	42,175	21,841
Rents	61,388	56,232	-	-	61,388	56,232
Local revenue sharing	84,880	30,685	-	-	84,880	30,685
Interest income	2,983	4,176	2,508	1,934	5,491	6,110
Gain on disposal of asset	-	-	-	24,923	-	24,923
Miscellaneous	40,111	21,776	934	5,197	41,045	26,973
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 3,553,019</b>	<b>\$ 1,284,692</b>	<b>\$ 892,727</b>	<b>\$ 847,506</b>	<b>\$ 4,445,746</b>	<b>\$ 2,132,198</b>
<b>Program Expenses</b>						
General government	\$ 235,341	\$ 217,507	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 235,341	\$ 217,507
Public safety	311,510	298,324	-	-	311,510	298,324
Public works	286,841	277,934	-	-	286,841	277,934
Recreation and culture	22,915	27,829	-	-	22,915	27,829
Depreciation and amortization (unallocated)	66,525	55,977	-	-	66,525	55,977
Water	-	-	416,007	397,465	416,007	397,465
Golf	-	-	370,800	276,438	370,800	276,438
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 923,132</b>	<b>\$ 877,571</b>	<b>\$ 786,807</b>	<b>\$ 673,903</b>	<b>\$ 1,709,939</b>	<b>\$ 1,551,474</b>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>						
Before Transfers	\$ 2,629,887	\$ 407,121	\$ 105,920	\$ 173,603	\$ 2,735,807	\$ 580,724
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 2,629,887</b>	<b>\$ 407,121</b>	<b>\$ 105,920</b>	<b>\$ 173,603</b>	<b>\$ 2,735,807</b>	<b>\$ 580,724</b>
Beginning Net Position	3,795,454	3,388,333	1,962,209	1,788,606	5,757,663	5,176,939
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 6,425,341</b>	<b>\$ 3,795,454</b>	<b>\$ 2,068,129</b>	<b>\$ 1,962,209</b>	<b>\$ 8,493,470</b>	<b>\$ 5,757,663</b>

**Governmental Activities**

The Village's total governmental activities revenues increased by \$2,268,327 from the prior year, due largely to an increase in state grants received to purchase fixed assets.

Governmental activities expenses increased by \$45,561, caused by increased general government expenses.

**Business-Type Activities**

The Village's business-type activities consist of the Water Fund and Golf Fund. We provide water, purchased from the Village of Michiana, to the Village residents. Total business-type revenues increased by \$45,221 from the prior year, driven by higher charges for services.

Business-type activities expenses increased by \$112,904, primarily due to increased golf operation costs.

**The Village's Funds**

Our analysis of the Village's major funds begins following the government-wide financial statements. The fund financial statements provide detail information about the most significant funds, not the Village as a whole. The Village Council creates funds to help manage money for specific purposes as well as to show accountability for certain activities, such as state revenue funds for streets. The Village's major funds for 2022 included the General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, Water Fund, and Golf Fund.

The General Fund pays for most of the Village's governmental services, including general government, police and other services. The most significant this year were costs related to parks and recreation, which incurred expenditures of \$2,602,978. These services and expenditures are supported by general revenue sources of the General Fund, and, in 2022, particularly by capital grants.

**Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

During 2022, the Village had \$2,618,723 of additions to capital assets for governmental activities, most of which was related to the purchase of the 45-acre nature preserve. The Village had \$186,187 of additions to capital assets for business-type activities, related to a drainage pipe, a new mower, new leased golf carts, and a new utility vehicle.

As of October 31, 2022, the Village had capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities of \$4,806,716 (net of depreciation and amortization). This investment includes a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and water lines. The Village has chosen to not retroactively report any other infrastructure assets and will only report any additions prospectively in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement Number 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments*.

**Capital Asset and Debt Administration, Concluded**

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Village had business-type activity debt outstanding of \$343,383. During 2022, the Village made principal payments totaling \$52,012.

**Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates**

The Village's budget for 2023 has been modified to reflect the prior year's activities. The Village Council will continue to monitor the budget on a monthly basis to ensure fiscal responsibility.

**Contacting the Village's Management**

This financial report is intended to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers and investors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to show the Village's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, we welcome you to contact the clerk's office.

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**October 31, 2022**

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,466,599	\$ 1,254,375	\$ 3,720,974
Receivables	296,678	49,282	345,960
Inventory	1,643	5,593	7,236
Internal balances	20,378	(20,378)	-
Prepaid expenses	52,413	-	52,413
Noncurrent assets			
Net pension asset	53,909	-	53,909
Capital assets, net	3,641,134	1,165,582	4,806,716
Total assets	<u>\$ 6,532,754</u>	<u>\$ 2,454,454</u>	<u>\$ 8,987,208</u>
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>			
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	<u>\$ 58,814</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 58,814</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable	\$ 13,142	\$ 42,414	\$ 55,556
Accrued wages and taxes	2,364	-	2,364
Accrued interest payable	-	528	528
Unearned revenue	29,530	-	29,530
Noncurrent liabilities			
Long-term debt, due within one year	-	35,000	35,000
Lease liability, due within one year	-	17,617	17,617
Long-term debt, due in more than one year	29,382	213,807	243,189
Lease liability, due in more than one year	-	76,959	76,959
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 74,418</u>	<u>\$ 386,325</u>	<u>\$ 460,743</u>
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>			
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	<u>\$ 91,809</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 91,809</u>
<b>Net Position</b>			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 3,641,134	\$ 822,199	\$ 4,463,333
Restricted for building inspection	198,326	-	198,326
Restricted for streets	306,164	-	306,164
Unrestricted	2,279,717	1,245,930	3,525,647
Total net position	<u>\$ 6,425,341</u>	<u>\$ 2,068,129</u>	<u>\$ 8,493,470</u>

*The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.*

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**  
**Year Ended October 31, 2022**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue
<b>Primary Government</b>							
<i>Governmental Activities</i>							
General government	\$ 235,341	\$ 164,613	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (70,728)	\$ -	\$ (70,728)
Public safety	311,510	-	-	-	(311,510)	-	(311,510)
Public works	286,841	-	120,922	-	(165,919)	-	(165,919)
Recreation and culture	22,915	-	-	2,160,000	2,137,085	-	2,137,085
Depreciation (unallocated)	66,525	-	-	-	(66,525)	-	(66,525)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 923,132</u>	<u>\$ 164,613</u>	<u>\$ 120,922</u>	<u>\$ 2,160,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,522,403</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,522,403</u>
<i>Business-Type Activities</i>							
Water	\$ 416,007	\$ 527,230	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 111,223	\$ 111,223
Golf	370,800	360,709	1,346	-	-	(8,745)	(8,745)
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 786,807</u>	<u>\$ 887,939</u>	<u>\$ 1,346</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 102,478</u>	<u>\$ 102,478</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 1,709,939</u>	<u>\$ 1,052,552</u>	<u>\$ 122,268</u>	<u>\$ 2,160,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,522,403</u>	<u>\$ 102,478</u>	<u>\$ 1,624,881</u>
General Revenues:							
Property taxes					\$ 875,947	\$ -	\$ 875,947
State-shared revenues					42,175	-	42,175
Rents					61,388	-	61,388
Local revenue sharing					84,880	-	84,880
Interest income					2,983	2,508	5,491
Miscellaneous					40,111	934	41,045
Total general revenues					<u>\$ 1,107,484</u>	<u>\$ 3,442</u>	<u>\$ 1,110,926</u>
Change in net position					\$ 2,629,887	\$ 105,920	\$ 2,735,807
Net position-beginning of year					3,795,454	1,962,209	5,757,663
Net position-end of year					<u>\$ 6,425,341</u>	<u>\$ 2,068,129</u>	<u>\$ 8,493,470</u>

*The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.*

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET**  
**October 31, 2022**

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,056,003	\$ 918,453	\$ 492,143	\$ 2,466,599
Taxes receivable	24,006	-	-	24,006
Accounts receivable	246,820	-	-	246,820
Due from other governmental funds	7,308	-	-	7,308
Due from proprietary funds	20,378	-	-	20,378
Due from other governments	6,197	-	19,655	25,852
Inventory	1,643	-	-	1,643
Prepaid items	17,413	35,000	-	52,413
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,379,768</u>	<u>\$ 953,453</u>	<u>\$ 511,798</u>	<u>\$ 2,845,019</u>
<b>Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>				
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Accounts payable	\$ 13,142	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,142
Accrued wages and taxes	2,364	-	-	2,364
Due to other governmental funds	-	-	7,308	7,308
Unearned revenue	29,530	-	-	29,530
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 45,036</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,308</u>	<u>\$ 52,344</u>
<b>Fund Balances</b>				
Non-spendable - inventory	\$ 1,643	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,643
Non-spendable - prepaid items	17,413	35,000	-	52,413
Restricted for building inspection	-	-	198,326	198,326
Restricted for streets	-	-	306,164	306,164
Committed for capital projects	-	918,453	-	918,453
Unassigned	1,315,676	-	-	1,315,676
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 1,334,732</u>	<u>\$ 953,453</u>	<u>\$ 504,490</u>	<u>\$ 2,792,675</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 1,379,768</u>	<u>\$ 953,453</u>	<u>\$ 511,798</u>	<u>\$ 2,845,019</u>

*The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.*

**RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET  
TO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
October 31, 2022**

**Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds** \$ 2,792,675

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

Net capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in the funds	3,641,134
Deferred outflows of resources related to pension plan	58,814
Long-term obligations are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the funds - Compensated absences	(29,382)
Net pension asset	53,909
Deferred inflows of resources related to pension plan	(91,809)
	<u>(91,809)</u>

**Total Net Position - Governmental Activities** \$ 6,425,341

VILLAGE OF GRAND BEACH

**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
Year Ended October 31, 2022**

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>Revenues</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 875,947	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 875,947
State grants	2,202,175	-	136,877	2,339,052
Charges for services	62,190	-	-	62,190
Fines and forfeits	205	-	-	205
Licenses and permits	200	-	102,223	102,423
Rents	61,388	-	-	61,388
Interest income	901	1,196	886	2,983
Local revenue sharing	84,880	-	-	84,880
Miscellaneous revenues	39,906	-	-	39,906
Total revenues	<u>\$ 3,327,792</u>	<u>\$ 1,196</u>	<u>\$ 239,986</u>	<u>\$ 3,568,974</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Council	\$ 31,271	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,271
Office	75,950	-	-	75,950
Hall and grounds	40,227	-	-	40,227
Planning commission	800	-	-	800
Maintenance garage	43,512	-	-	43,512
Building inspection	-	-	67,979	67,979
Police	155,496	-	-	155,496
Public works	61,674	-	83,826	145,500
Sanitation	60,282	-	-	60,282
Parks and recreation	2,602,978	-	-	2,602,978
Beaches	11,487	-	-	11,487
Employee benefits	223,957	-	-	223,957
Capital outlay	-	34,616	-	34,616
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 3,307,634</u>	<u>\$ 34,616</u>	<u>\$ 151,805</u>	<u>\$ 3,494,055</u>
<b>Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<u>\$ 20,158</u>	<u>\$ (33,420)</u>	<u>\$ 88,181</u>	<u>\$ 74,919</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>				
Operating transfers in	\$ -	\$ 192,530	\$ -	\$ 192,530
Operating transfers out	(192,530)	-	-	(192,530)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ (192,530)</u>	<u>\$ 192,530</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<u>\$ (172,372)</u>	<u>\$ 159,110</u>	<u>\$ 88,181</u>	<u>\$ 74,919</u>
<b>Fund Balances, beginning of year</b>	1,507,104	794,343	416,309	2,717,756
<b>Fund Balances, end of year</b>	<u><u>\$ 1,334,732</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 953,453</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 504,490</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,792,675</u></u>

*The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.*



**VILLAGE OF GRAND BEACH**

**RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF  
REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
TO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
Year Ended October 31, 2022**

**Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds** \$ 74,919

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

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

Depreciation expense	(66,525)
Capital outlay	2,618,723
Change in deferred inflows of resources in the funds related to unavailable resources	(15,955)
Change in net pension expense related to pension plan	21,702
Net change in the liability for compensated absences is not recorded in governmental funds	<u>(2,977)</u>

**Change in Net Position - Governmental Activities** \$ 2,629,887

*The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.*

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
**October 31, 2022**

	Enterprise Funds		Total Proprietary Funds
	Water Fund	Golf Fund	
<b>Assets</b>			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 972,513	\$ 281,862	\$ 1,254,375
Accounts receivable	49,282	-	49,282
Inventory	-	5,593	5,593
Total current assets	<u>\$ 1,021,795</u>	<u>\$ 287,455</u>	<u>\$ 1,309,250</u>
Noncurrent assets			
Capital assets, net	968,570	197,012	1,165,582
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,990,365</u>	<u>\$ 484,467</u>	<u>\$ 2,474,832</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 16,762	\$ 25,652	\$ 42,414
Accrued interest payable	528	-	528
Due to governmental funds	12,525	7,853	20,378
Current portion of bonds payable	35,000	-	35,000
Current portion of lease liability	-	17,617	17,617
Total current liabilities	<u>\$ 64,815</u>	<u>\$ 51,122</u>	<u>\$ 115,937</u>
Noncurrent liabilities			
Bonds payable	213,807	-	213,807
Leases payable	-	76,959	76,959
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 278,622</u>	<u>\$ 128,081</u>	<u>\$ 406,703</u>
<b>Net Position</b>			
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 719,763	\$ 102,436	\$ 822,199
Unrestricted	991,980	253,950	1,245,930
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,711,743</u>	<u>\$ 356,386</u>	<u>\$ 2,068,129</u>

*The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.*

**VILLAGE OF GRAND BEACH**

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION  
Year Ended OCTOBER 31, 2022**

	Enterprise Funds		Total Proprietary Funds
	Water Fund	Golf Fund	
<b>Operating Revenues</b>			
Charges for services	\$ 465,030	\$ -	\$ 465,030
Service connections	62,200	-	62,200
Golf and cart fees	-	310,524	310,524
Concession revenue	-	50,185	50,185
Contributions	-	1,346	1,346
Miscellaneous revenue	804	130	934
Total operating revenues	<u>\$ 528,034</u>	<u>\$ 362,185</u>	<u>\$ 890,219</u>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>			
Personnel services	\$ 111,868	\$ 170,640	\$ 282,508
Water purchases	188,565	-	188,565
Cost of products sold	-	23,820	23,820
Supplies	1,374	12,976	14,350
Management fees	-	26,920	26,920
Professional services	6,265	2,175	8,440
Seed and fertilizer	-	15,991	15,991
Utilities	7,809	4,849	12,658
Repairs and maintenance	25,900	60,089	85,989
Insurance and bonds	1,820	4,554	6,374
Equipment rentals	6,040	1,791	7,831
Building rentals	-	1,800	1,800
Depreciation/Amortization	57,326	30,033	87,359
Miscellaneous	2,457	11,588	14,045
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 409,424</u>	<u>\$ 367,226</u>	<u>\$ 776,650</u>
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$ 118,610</u>	<u>\$ (5,041)</u>	<u>\$ 113,569</u>
<b>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)</b>			
Interest income	\$ 1,999	\$ 509	\$ 2,508
Interest expense	(6,583)	(3,574)	(10,157)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>\$ (4,584)</u>	<u>\$ (3,065)</u>	<u>\$ (7,649)</u>
Change in net position	\$ 114,026	\$ (8,106)	\$ 105,920
Net position, beginning of year	1,597,717	364,492	1,962,209
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 1,711,743</u>	<u>\$ 356,386</u>	<u>\$ 2,068,129</u>

*The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.*

**PROPRIETARY FUNDS STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**Year Ended OCTOBER 31, 2022**

	Enterprise Funds		Total Proprietary Funds
	Water Fund	Golf Fund	
<b>Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>			
Receipts from customers	\$ 529,181	\$ 362,185	\$ 891,366
Payments to suppliers	(266,718)	(160,412)	(427,130)
Payments to employees and benefits	(106,088)	(170,273)	(276,361)
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$ 156,375	\$ 31,500	\$ 187,875
<b>Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities</b>			
Purchase of capital assets	\$ -	\$ (74,599)	\$ (74,599)
Principal paid on capital debt	(35,000)	(17,012)	(52,012)
Interest paid on capital debt	(6,658)	-	(6,658)
Interest paid on lease	-	(3,574)	(3,574)
Net cash flows from capital and related financing activities	\$ (41,658)	\$ (95,185)	\$ (136,843)
<b>Cash Flow From Investing Activities</b>			
Interest earned	\$ 1,999	\$ 509	\$ 2,508
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 116,716	\$ (63,176)	\$ 53,540
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	855,797	345,038	1,200,835
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	\$ 972,513	\$ 281,862	\$ 1,254,375
<b>Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Operating income (loss)	\$ 118,610	\$ (5,041)	\$ 113,569
Adjustment to reconcile operating income to net cash flows from operating activities			
Depreciation/Amortization expense	57,326	30,033	87,359
Change in assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable	1,147	-	1,147
Inventory	-	(1,597)	(1,597)
Accounts payable	(26,488)	7,738	(18,750)
Due to/from other governmental funds	5,780	367	6,147
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$ 156,375	\$ 31,500	\$ 187,875

*The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.*

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The accounting policies of the Village of Grand Beach (the “Village”) 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 Village:

**A. Reporting Entity**

The Village is a chartered village located within the boundaries of New Buffalo Township. The Village operates under a Council-Administrator form of government and provides the following services: public safety (police), streets, water utility, recreation, public improvement, planning and zoning and general administration services.

For financial statement purposes, the Village includes all funds and account groups that are controlled by or dependent on the Village, as determined on the basis of budget adoption, management oversight responsibility, taxing authority, or the Village’s obligation to fund any deficits.

**B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

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

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED****C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation**

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. 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 and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. 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 government 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, expenditures relating to compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual—that is, when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the fiscal period. Property taxes, state-shared revenue, 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 government.

**Property Taxes** – The Village’s property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on July 1<sup>st</sup>, on the taxable valuation of property (as defined by State statutes) located in the Village and payable by September 14<sup>th</sup>. The Village’s current year ad valorem tax is levied and collectible on July 1 of the current year and it is recognized as revenue in the current year when the proceeds of this levy are budgeted and made “available” for the financing of operations. “Available” means collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period (60 days).

The 2022 taxable valuation of the Village totaled \$145,866,441, on which ad valorem taxes levied which consisted of 5.9196 mills for the Village’s operating purposes. These amounts are recognized in the General Fund’s financial statements as taxes receivable or as tax revenue.

## NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

**C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation, Continued**

The Village reports the following major funds:

**Governmental Funds:**

**General Fund** – The General Fund accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the Village which are not accounted for in the other funds. Revenues are primarily derived from general property taxes, other local taxes, licenses and permits, local revenue sharing, and fees and revenues from the State of Michigan.

**Capital Projects Fund** – The Capital Projects Fund accounts for the purchase of fixed assets. Funds are accumulated over multiple accounting periods. Funds are provided primarily through transfers from the General Fund.

**Proprietary Funds:**

**Water Fund** – The Water Fund is used to account for the provision of water services to the residents of the Village. Activities of the fund include administration, operations and maintenance of the water system and billing and collection activities. The fund also accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of long-term debt principal and interest for water debt. All costs are financed through charges to utility customers with rates reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary to ensure integrity of the funds.

**Golf Fund** – The Golf Fund is used to account for operations of the Village's golf course, including administration, operation and maintenance. All costs are financed through charges to the customers and through transfers from the General Fund, if necessary

Additionally, the Village reports the following non-major governmental funds:

**Major Street Fund** – The Major Street Fund accounts for the revenues and expenditures of the Village related to the construction and maintenance of the Village's major streets. Revenues are primarily derived from the State of Michigan revenue sharing funds.

**Local Street Fund** – The Local Street Fund accounts for the revenues and expenditures of the Village related to the construction and maintenance of the Village's local streets. Revenues are primarily derived from the State of Michigan revenue sharing funds.

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED****C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation, Concluded**

**Building Inspector Fund** – The Building Inspector Fund is used to account for the collection of inspection fees related to construction in the Village and the expenses associated with building and electrical inspections.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the government's water and golf functions and various other functions of the government. Eliminations of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

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, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenue rather than as program revenue. Likewise, general revenue includes all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenue and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of proprietary funds relate to charges to customers for sales and services. The water fund also recognizes the portion of tap fees intended to recover current costs (e.g., labor and materials to hook up new customers) as operating revenue. The portion intended to recover the cost of the infrastructure is recognized as non-operating revenue. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenue and expenses.

**D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity**

Bank Deposits—Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits, and certificates of deposit.



## NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

**D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity, Continued**

Receivables and Payables—In general, outstanding balances between funds are reported as “due to/from other funds.” Activity between funds that is representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as “advances to/from other funds.” Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as “internal balances.”

All trade and property tax receivables are shown as net of allowance for uncollectible amounts. Property taxes are levied on each July 1<sup>st</sup> on the taxable valuation of property as of the preceding December 31<sup>st</sup>. Taxes are considered delinquent after the due date, at which time penalties and interest are assessed.

Inventories and Prepaid Items—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. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future fiscal years and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Capital Assets—Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, infrastructure assets (e.g., water system, roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined as having a cost over \$2,000 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. The Village has chosen not to retroactively report any other infrastructure assets and will only report any additions prospectively in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Statements Number 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management’s Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*.

Interest incurred during the construction of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. During the current year, there was no interest that was capitalized.

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED****D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity, Continued**

Property and equipment are depreciated, and intangible right-of-use assets are amortized, using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings	40 to 60 years
Building Improvements	15 to 30 years
Land Improvements	10 to 20 years
Water Lines	50 to 75 years
Vehicles	3 to 5 years
Office Equipment	5 to 7 years
Computer Equipment	3 to 7 years
Right of Use - Vehicles	5 years

Leases—The Village recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-of-use asset in the government-wide financial statements. The Village recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$10,000 or more.

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

Key estimates and judgements related to leases include how the Village determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The Village uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the Village generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancelable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the District is reasonably certain to exercise.

## NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

**D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity, Continued**

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

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

Compensated Absences (Vacation and Sick Leave)—It is the policy of the Village to allow employees to accumulate up to 30 sick days. There is no pay or compensation for unused sick days upon an employee's retirement, resignation or termination. Vacation days are earned as of the anniversary of the employee's full-time hire date and must be used within 24 months of that date. No compensation is given if the vacation time is not taken within that time period. Any unused vacation days are paid out upon termination based on the final hourly rate. Vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Long-Term Obligations—In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

Deferred Outflows 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 position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Village has deferred outflows related to the pension plan.

## NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

**E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity, Continued**

Deferred Inflows of Resources—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 position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of sources (revenue) until that time. The Village has deferred inflows related to the pension plan.

Fund Equity—The Village follows the provisions of GASB Statement Number 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. This statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds.

The following are the Village's fund balance classifications:

Non-Spendable Fund Balance - includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted Fund Balance - includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes stipulated by what the external resource provides (for example grant providers, constitutionally, or through enabling legislation). Effectively, restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers.

Committed Fund Balance - includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the government taking the same formal action that imposed constraint originally.

Assigned Fund Balance - includes amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for a specific purpose, but are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned Fund Balance - is the residual classification for General Fund. This classification represents governmental fund balances that have not been assigned to other funds or that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the respective governmental fund balances.

**NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONCLUDED****D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity, Concluded**

Fund Equity Flow Assumption—Sometimes the Village 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 Village’s policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Net Position Flow Assumption—Sometimes the Village 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 Village’s policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

Pension—For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and net pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Municipal Employees Retirement System (“MERS”) of Michigan and additions to deductions from MERS’ fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by MERS. 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 acquisition value.

Estimates—The process of preparing 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, as well as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY****Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:**

The Village performs the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. Prior to the annual meeting, the Village Clerk submits to the Village Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing November 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
3. The budget is formally adopted by the first Monday in June.
4. Transfers or amendments to the budget may only be approved by the Council.
5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds.
6. Budgets for all the funds are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP.

The budget document presents information by fund function. The legal level of budgetary control adopted by the governing board (i.e. the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the function level. State law requires the Village to have its budget in place by November 1<sup>st</sup>. Expenditures in excess of the amounts budgeted is a violation of P.A. 621 of 1978, Section 18(1) as amended.

State law permits the Village to amend its budgets during the year. There were multiple amendments made during the current year.

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Amounts encumbered for purchase orders, contracts, etc., are not tracked during the year. Budget appropriations are considered to be spent once the goods are delivered or the services rendered.

Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations in Major Budgeted Funds— See the budgetary comparison schedules for General Fund expenditures in excess of budget. Funds sufficient to provide for the excess expenditures were made available from additional revenues within the fund.

**NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY, CONCLUDED**

Fund Deficits—The Village has no accumulated fund balance/net position deficits in their reported funds.

**NOTE 3. DEPOSITS**

Michigan Compiled Laws, Section 129.91, authorizes the Village to make deposits and invest in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations which have an office in Michigan. The Village is allowed to invest in bonds, securities and other direct obligations of the United States or any agency or instrumentality of the United States; United States government or federal agency obligations; repurchase agreements; bankers' acceptance of the United States banks; commercial paper rated within the two highest classifications which mature not more than 270 days after the date of purchase; obligations of the State of Michigan or its political subdivisions which are rated as investment grade; and mutual funds composed of investment vehicles which are legal for direct investment by local units of government in Michigan.

The investment policy adopted by the Council in accordance with Public Act 196 of 1997 has authorized investment in bonds and securities of the United States government and bank accounts and CDs, but not the remainder of the State statutory authority as listed above.

At year end, the Village's cash and cash equivalents were reported in the basic financial statements in the following categories:

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government
Cash and cash equivalents			
Deposits	\$ 2,029,286	\$ 796,435	\$ 2,825,721
Certificates of deposit (less than 1 year original maturity)	-	409,260	409,260
Certificates of deposit (greater than 1 year original maturity)	437,313	48,680	485,993
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 2,466,599</u>	<u>\$ 1,254,375</u>	<u>\$ 3,720,974</u>

**NOTE 3. DEPOSITS, CONTINUED**

**Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits.** In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Village’s deposits may not be returned to it. The Village maintains some cash balances using sweep accounts to invest idle cash in U.S. Government backed securities. Non-sweep accounts at each institution are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) up to \$250,000. As of October 31, 2022, \$1,953,449 of the Village’s non-sweep account bank deposit balance of \$2,869,875 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was in excess of FDIC coverage limits. As of October 31, 2022, the Village had sweep account balances totaling \$585,485 that were invested in U.S. Government backed securities.

**Investments.** Michigan law permits investments in: 1) Bonds and other obligations of the United States Government; 2) Certificates of deposit and savings accounts of banks or credit unions who are members of the FDIC and FSLIC, respectively; 3) Certain commercial paper; 4) United States Government repurchase agreements; 5) Banker’s acceptance of the United States Bank; and 6) certain mutual funds.

The Village has put further restrictions on those investments through its current policy, and the Village’s investment is permitted by law and policy.

**Interest Rate Risk.** In accordance with its investment policy, the Village will minimize interest rate risk, which is the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in market interest rates, by: structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities in the open market; and, investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, liquid asset funds, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools and limiting the average maturity in accordance with the Village’s cash requirements.

**Credit Risk.** State law limits investments in commercial paper and corporate bonds to a prime or better rating issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (“NRSROs”).

**Concentration of Credit Risk.** The Village will minimize concentration of credit risk, which is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Village’s 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.



**NOTE 3. DEPOSITS, CONCLUDED**

**Custodial Credit Risk – Investments.** For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Village will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Village will minimize custodial credit risk, which is the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer or backer, by: limiting investments to the types of securities allowed by law; and pre-qualifying the financial institutions, broker/dealers, intermediaries and advisors with which the Village will do business.

**Foreign Currency Risk.** The Village is not authorized to invest in investments which have this type of risk.

**Fair Value Measurement.** The Village categorizes its fair value measurements within the hierarchy established by GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Village had no assets with recurring fair value measurements as of October 31<sup>st</sup>.

**NOTE 4. CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity of the primary government for the current year was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<i><b>Governmental Activities</b></i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 177,858	\$ 2,598,773	\$ -	\$ 2,776,631
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements	\$ 372,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 372,184
Infrastructure	354,868	19,950	-	374,818
Building and improvements	668,494	-	-	668,494
Equipment	874,804	-	-	874,804
Subtotal	<u>\$ 2,270,350</u>	<u>\$ 19,950</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,290,300</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Land improvements	\$ (11,959)	\$ (18,824)	\$ -	\$ (30,783)
Infrastructure	(107,618)	(11,735)	-	(119,353)
Building and improvements	(470,653)	(14,692)	-	(485,345)
Equipment	(769,042)	(21,274)	-	(790,316)
Subtotal	<u>\$ (1,359,272)</u>	<u>\$ (66,525)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,425,797)</u>
Net capital assets being depreciated	<u>\$ 911,078</u>	<u>\$ (46,575)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 864,503</u>
Net capital assets	<u><u>\$ 1,088,936</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,552,198</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,641,134</u></u>

Depreciation was charged to programs for the governmental activities as follows:

Unallocated depreciation	<u><u>\$ 66,525</u></u>
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**NOTE 4. CAPITAL ASSETS, CONCLUDED**

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals	Ending Balance
<i>Business-Type Activities</i>				
Capital assets not being depreciated/amortized:				
Land	\$ 9,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,300
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:				
Infrastructure	\$ 2,389,909	\$ 52,799	\$ -	\$ 2,442,708
Building and improvements	203,651	-	-	203,651
Equipment	386,141	21,800	-	407,941
Right of use - leased equipment	-	111,588	-	111,588
Subtotal	<u>\$ 2,979,701</u>	<u>\$ 186,187</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,165,888</u>
Accumulated depreciation/amortization:				
Infrastructure	\$ (1,359,557)	\$ (59,211)	\$ -	\$ (1,418,768)
Building and improvements	(203,497)	(154)	-	(203,651)
Equipment	(359,193)	(10,982)	-	(370,175)
Right of use - leased equipment	-	(17,012)	-	(17,012)
Subtotal	<u>\$ (1,922,247)</u>	<u>\$ (87,359)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (2,009,606)</u>
Net capital assets being depreciated/amortized	<u>\$ 1,057,454</u>	<u>\$ 98,828</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,156,282</u>
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 1,066,754</u>	<u>\$ 98,828</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,165,582</u>
Depreciation and amortization was charged to programs for the business-type activities as follows:				
Water Fund	\$ 57,326			
Golf Fund	30,033			
	<u>\$ 87,359</u>			

**NOTE 5. LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS**

Long-term obligation activity for the year ended October 31<sup>st</sup> can be summarized as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
<b>Governmental Activities</b>					
Compensated absences	\$ 26,405	\$ 2,977	\$ -	\$ 29,382	\$ -
<b>Business-type Activities</b>					
General Obligation Bonds					
Bonds Payable					
General Obligation Bonds dated April 1, 2008, with annual principal payments increasing from \$30,000 to \$45,000, maturing in 2028, with semi-annual interest payments at a rate of 2.5%					
	\$ 283,807	\$ -	\$ (35,000)	\$ 248,807	\$ 35,000
Direct Borrowings and Direct Placement					
Lease Liability					
E-Z-Go golf cart leases initiated May 1, 2022 with monthly payments of \$3,431 made during the months of May through October of each fiscal year, with the last payment to be made October 1, 2027, with a 3.5% interest rate.					
	-	111,588	(17,012)	94,576	17,617
Total business-type activities	\$ 283,807	\$ 111,588	\$ (52,012)	\$ 343,383	\$ 52,617

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for bonds and notes payable are as follows:

	<i>Business-type Activities</i>					
	General Obligation Bonds			Direct Borrowings and Placements		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 35,000	\$ 3,392	\$ 38,392	\$ 17,617	\$ 2,969	\$ 20,586
2024	35,000	2,392	37,392	18,243	2,343	20,586
2025	45,000	1,329	46,329	18,892	1,694	20,586
2026	45,000	1,033	46,033	19,564	1,022	20,586
2027	45,000	1,658	46,658	20,260	326	20,586
2028	43,807	548	44,355	-	-	-
	\$ 248,807	\$ 10,352	\$ 259,159	\$ 94,576	\$ 8,354	\$ 102,930

The general obligation bonds of the Water Fund are payable from operations of the Water Fund. The general obligation bonds are collateralized by the revenue of the water system and assets of the water fund established by the bond ordinances.

The direct borrowings and placements of the Golf Fund are payable from operations of the Golf Fund.

**NOTE 6. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN**

**Plan description** – The Village’s defined benefit pension plan provides certain retirement, disability and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The Village participates in the Municipal Employees Retirement System (“MERS”) of Michigan. MERS is an agent multiple-employer, statewide public employee pension plan established by the Michigan Legislature under Public Act 135 of 1945 and administered by a nine-member Retirement Board. MERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by accessing the MERS website at [www.mersofmich.com](http://www.mersofmich.com).

**Benefits provided** – Benefits provided include a plan with a multiplier of 1.50%. Vesting periods are 10 years. Normal retirement age is 60 with early retirement at 50 with 25 years of service or 55 with 15 years of service. Final average compensation is calculated based on 5 years. Member contributions are 2.58%.

Inactive employees or beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	1
Inactive employees entitled to but	
not yet receiving benefits	4
Active employees	6
	<u>11</u>

**Contributions** – The Village is required to contribute amounts at least equal to the actuarially determined rate, as established by MERS Retirement Board. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The employer may establish contribution rates to be paid by its covered employees. Employer contributions are 6.41% based on annual payroll for open-divisions.

**Net pension liability/asset** – The employers’ net pension asset was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability/asset was determined by an annual actuarial valuation as of that date.

**NOTE 6. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN, CONTINUED**

**Actuarial assumptions** – The total pension liability in the December 31, 2021 annual actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement include:

- Inflation 2.5%
- Salary increases: 3.0% plus merit and longevity, 3.0% in the long-term
- Investment rate of return of 7.0%, net of investment and administrative expense including inflation.

Although no specific price inflation assumptions are needed for the valuation, the 3.0% long-term wage inflation assumption would be consistent with a price inflation of 3%-4%.

Mortality rates used were based on a version of Pub-2010 and fully generational MP-2019.

The actuarial assumptions used in valuation were based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study of 2014-2018.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a model method in which the best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment and administrative expenses 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. The target allocation and best estimates or arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Target Allocation Gross Rate of Return	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Inflation Assumption	Long- Term Expected Gross Rate of Return
Global equity	60.0%	7.00%	4.20%	2.50%	2.70%
Global fixed income	20.0%	4.50%	0.90%	2.50%	0.40%
Private Investments	20.0%	9.50%	1.90%	2.50%	1.40%
	100.0%		7.00%		4.50%

**NOTE 6. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN, CONTINUED**

**Discount rate** – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability is 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that employer and employee contributions will be made at the rates agreed upon for employees and the actuarially determined rates for employers. Based on these assumptions, the pension plans fiduciary net position was projected to be available to pay all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**Changes in net position liability (asset):**

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability (Asset)
<b>Beginning Balance at 12-31-20</b>	\$588,702	\$591,147	\$ (2,445)
<b>Changes for the Year</b>			
Service cost	27,215	-	27,215
Interest on the total pension liability	38,874	-	38,874
Changes in benefits	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(22,196)	-	(22,196)
Changes in assumptions	25,648	-	25,648
Employer contributions	-	33,737	(33,737)
Employee contributions	-	9,436	(9,436)
Net investment income	-	85,398	(85,398)
Benefit payments, including employee refunds	(8,289)	(8,289)	-
Administrative expense	-	(979)	979
Other changes	6,587	-	6,587
<b>Net changes</b>	<u>\$ 67,839</u>	<u>\$ 119,303</u>	<u>\$ (51,464)</u>
<b>Ending Balance at 12-31-21</b>	<u>\$656,541</u>	<u>\$710,450</u>	<u>\$ (53,909)</u>

**Sensitivity of the net pension liability/asset to changes in the discount rate** – The following presents the net pension liability/asset of the employer, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the employer's net pension liability/asset would be using a discount rate that is 1% point lower (6.25%) or 1% higher (8.25%) than the current rate.

**NOTE 6. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN, CONCLUDED**

	1% decrease (6.25%)	Current discount rate (7.25%)	1% increase (8.25%)
Net Pension (Asset) Liability	\$ -	\$ (53,909)	\$ -
Change in Net Pension (Asset) Liability (NPL)	82,713	-	(68,734)
Calculated NPL	<u>\$ 28,804</u>	<u>\$ (53,909)</u>	<u>\$ (122,643)</u>

Note: The current discount rate shown for GASB 68 purposes is higher than the MERS assumed rate of return. This is because for GASB purposes, the discount rate must be gross of administrative expenses, whereas for funding purposes, it is net of administrative expenses.

**Pension expense and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions** – For the year ended October 31, 2022, the employer recognized pension expense of \$12,195. The employer reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred outflows of resources	Deferred inflows of resources
Differences in experience	\$ -	\$ 29,827
Differences in assumptions	38,397	-
Excess (Deficit) Investment Returns	-	61,982
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date*	20,417	-
Total	<u>\$ 58,814</u>	<u>\$ 91,809</u>

\*The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an addition to the net pension asset for the year ending October 31, 2023.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year Ending</u>	
2023	\$ (10,346)
2024	(6,632)
2025	(17,076)
2026	(11,954)
2027	(7,606)
Thereafter	202
	<u>\$ (53,412)</u>



**NOTE 7. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS**

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>		
General	Major Street	\$	2,879
	Local Street		3,596
	Building Inspector		833
	Water		12,525
	Golf		7,853
		<u>\$</u>	<u>27,686</u>

In the current fiscal year, the General Fund interfund receivables are for employee wages and benefits and rent related expenses paid by the General Fund on behalf of other funds that will be reimbursed in fiscal year 2023.

<u>Transfers In</u>	<u>Transfers out</u> <u>General Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Capital Projects Fund	\$ 192,530	\$ 192,530

The General Fund transferred funds to the Capital Projects Fund for various capital projects during the current and future fiscal years.

**NOTE 8. RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions and employee injuries (workers' compensation), as well as medical benefits provided to employees. The Village carries insurance for these risks. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in either of the past two fiscal years.

**NOTE 9. TAX ABATEMENTS**

As of October 31, 2022, management has evaluated tax abatements related to the Village and determined there are no tax abatements for disclosure.

**NOTE 10. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE**

For the year ended October 31, 2022, the Village implemented the following new pronouncement: GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) Statement No. 87, *Leases*, was issued by the GASB in June 2017. The objective of this Statement is to increase the usefulness of governments’ financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use the underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments’ leasing activities.

There was no material impact on the Village’s financial statement after the adoption of GASB Statement 87.

**NOTE 11. CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS**

The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (“SLFRF”) program, a part of the American Rescue Plan Act, delivered \$350 billion to state, local, and Tribal governments across the country to support their response to and recovery from the COVID-19 public health emergency. The Village received \$29,530 from the program for the year ended October 31, 2022. The total expenditures incurred during the fiscal year was \$0. Accordingly, the \$29,530 is reported as unearned revenue as of October 31, 2022.

**NOTE 12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

The Village has evaluated subsequent events through TBD, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. No events or transactions occurred during this period which require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

## **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**VILLAGE OF GRAND BEACH**

**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – GENERAL FUND  
Year Ended October 31, 2022**

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
<b>Revenues</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 826,180	\$ 826,180	\$ 875,947	\$ 49,767
State grants	24,500	24,500	2,202,175	2,177,675
Charges for services	55,700	55,700	62,190	6,490
Fines and forfeits	100	100	205	105
Licenses and permits	-	-	200	200
Rents	60,480	60,480	61,388	908
Interest income	1,000	1,000	901	(99)
Local revenue sharing	-	-	84,880	84,880
Miscellaneous revenues	13,700	13,700	39,906	26,206
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>\$ 981,660</b>	<b>\$ 981,660</b>	<b>\$ 3,327,792</b>	<b>\$ 2,346,132</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
General Government				
Council	\$ 35,150	\$ 32,650	\$ 31,271	\$ 1,379
Office	74,074	81,074	75,950	5,124
Elections	1,000	1,000	-	1,000
Hall and grounds	36,769	44,099	40,227	3,872
Planning commission	6,150	1,400	800	600
Maintenance garage	50,447	47,447	43,512	3,935
Public Safety				
Police	174,400	162,900	155,496	7,404
Public Works				
Public works	62,459	64,259	61,674	2,585
Sanitation	55,700	60,300	60,282	18
Recreation and Culture				
Parks and recreation	14,770	458,335	2,602,978	(2,144,643)
Beaches	24,471	13,471	11,487	1,984
Employee benefits	216,383	257,509	223,957	33,552
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 751,773</b>	<b>\$ 1,224,444</b>	<b>\$ 3,307,634</b>	<b>\$ (2,083,190)</b>
<b>Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 229,887</b>	<b>\$ (242,784)</b>	<b>\$ 20,158</b>	<b>\$ 262,942</b>
<b>Other Financing Uses</b>				
Operating transfers out	\$ (165,650)	\$ (192,540)	\$ (192,530)	\$ 10
<b>Net change in fund balance</b>	<b>\$ 64,237</b>	<b>\$ (435,324)</b>	<b>\$ (172,372)</b>	<b>\$ 262,952</b>
<b>Fund Balance, Beginning of Year</b>	<b>1,507,104</b>	<b>1,507,104</b>	<b>1,507,104</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Fund Balance, End of Year</b>	<b>\$ 1,571,341</b>	<b>\$ 1,071,780</b>	<b>\$ 1,334,732</b>	<b>\$ 262,952</b>

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE EMPLOYER'S NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET)  
AND RELATED RATIOS  
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31<sup>ST</sup>**

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
<b>Total Pension Liability</b>								
Service cost	\$ 27,215	\$ 30,904	\$ 29,553	\$ 33,428	\$ 38,899	\$ 37,173	\$ 34,194	\$ 33,748
Interest	38,874	40,783	35,026	33,965	28,910	23,940	19,468	15,395
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(22,196)	4,178	3,713	(18,577)	(1,864)	-	(3,496)	-
Changes of assumptions	25,648	(2,761)	14,652	-	-	153	11,625	-
Benefit payments including employee refunds	(8,289)	(11,130)	(8,289)	(6,216)	-	-	-	-
Other	6,587	-	1,843	(246)	-	-	-	-
<b>Net Change in Total Pension Liability</b>	<u>\$ 67,839</u>	<u>\$ 61,974</u>	<u>\$ 76,498</u>	<u>\$ 42,354</u>	<u>\$ 65,945</u>	<u>\$ 61,266</u>	<u>\$ 61,791</u>	<u>\$ 49,143</u>
<b>Total Pension Liability beginning</b>	<u>\$ 588,702</u>	<u>\$ 526,728</u>	<u>\$ 450,230</u>	<u>\$ 407,876</u>	<u>\$ 341,931</u>	<u>\$ 280,665</u>	<u>\$ 218,874</u>	<u>\$ 169,731</u>
<b>Total Pension Liability ending</b>	<u>\$ 656,541</u>	<u>\$ 588,702</u>	<u>\$ 526,728</u>	<u>\$ 450,230</u>	<u>\$ 407,876</u>	<u>\$ 341,931</u>	<u>\$ 280,665</u>	<u>\$ 218,874</u>
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>								
Contributions - employer	\$ 33,737	\$ 21,818	\$ 21,651	\$ 24,718	\$ 26,862	\$ 25,551	\$ 24,242	\$ 23,583
Contributions - employee	9,436	8,829	9,220	10,779	11,765	11,230	10,655	10,516
Net Investment income	85,398	68,851	59,289	(17,612)	46,319	31,945	(4,003)	12,377
Benefit payments including employee refunds	(8,289)	(11,130)	(8,289)	(6,216)	-	-	-	-
Administrative expense	(979)	(1,042)	(1,023)	(835)	(727)	(628)	(546)	(467)
<b>Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>	<u>\$ 119,303</u>	<u>\$ 87,326</u>	<u>\$ 80,848</u>	<u>\$ 10,834</u>	<u>\$ 84,219</u>	<u>\$ 68,098</u>	<u>\$ 30,348</u>	<u>\$ 46,009</u>
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position beginning</b>	<u>\$ 591,147</u>	<u>\$ 503,821</u>	<u>\$ 422,973</u>	<u>\$ 412,139</u>	<u>\$ 327,920</u>	<u>\$ 259,822</u>	<u>\$ 229,474</u>	<u>\$ 183,465</u>
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position ending</b>	<u>\$ 710,450</u>	<u>\$ 591,147</u>	<u>\$ 503,821</u>	<u>\$ 422,973</u>	<u>\$ 412,139</u>	<u>\$ 327,920</u>	<u>\$ 259,822</u>	<u>\$ 229,474</u>
<b>Employer Net Pension Liability (Asset)</b>	<u>\$ (53,909)</u>	<u>\$ (2,445)</u>	<u>\$ 22,907</u>	<u>\$ 27,257</u>	<u>\$ (4,263)</u>	<u>\$ 14,011</u>	<u>\$ 20,843</u>	<u>\$ (10,600)</u>
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the Total Pension Liability (Asset)</b>	108%	100%	96%	94%	101%	96%	93%	105%
<b>Covered Employee Payroll</b>	\$ 342,328	\$ 376,876	\$ 409,842	\$ 467,077	\$ 456,026	\$ 435,284	\$ 412,974	\$ 407,590
<b>Employer's Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a percentage of covered employee payroll</b>	-16%	-1%	6%	6%	-1%	3%	5%	-3%

**Notes to Schedule:**

*Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.*

**SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S CONTRIBUTIONS  
YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31<sup>ST</sup>**

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Actuarial determined contributions	\$ 33,737	\$ 21,818	\$ 21,651	\$ 24,718	\$ 26,862	\$ 25,551	\$ 24,242	\$ 23,583
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>33,737</u>	<u>21,818</u>	<u>21,651</u>	<u>24,718</u>	<u>26,862</u>	<u>24,616</u>	<u>24,110</u>	<u>23,583</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 935</u>	<u>\$ 132</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered employee payroll	\$ 342,328	\$ 376,876	\$ 409,842	\$ 467,077	\$ 456,026	\$ 435,284	\$ 412,974	\$ 407,590
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	9.9%	5.8%	5.3%	5.3%	5.9%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%

**Notes to Schedule:**

Actuarial cost method	Entry age
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll for open divisions, level dollar for closed
Remaining amortization period	18 years
Asset valuation method	5 year smoothed
Inflation	2.5%
Salary increases	3% plus merit and longevity
Investment rate of return	7.00%
Retirement age	Varies depending on plan adoption
Mortality	Pub-201 and fully generational MP-2019

Above dates are based on fiscal year, not necessarily the measurement date.

*Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.*

## **OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET  
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
OCTOBER 31, 2022**

	Special Revenue Funds			Total
	Major Street Fund	Local Street Fund	Building Inspector Fund	
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 202,798	\$ 90,186	\$ 199,159	\$ 492,143
Due from other governments	12,548	7,107	-	19,655
Total assets	<u>\$ 215,346</u>	<u>\$ 97,293</u>	<u>\$ 199,159</u>	<u>\$ 511,798</u>
<b>Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>				
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Due to other governmental funds	<u>\$ 2,879</u>	<u>\$ 3,596</u>	<u>\$ 833</u>	<u>\$ 7,308</u>
<b>Fund Balances</b>				
Restricted for building inspection	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 198,326	\$ 198,326
Restricted for streets	212,467	93,697	-	306,164
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 212,467</u>	<u>\$ 93,697</u>	<u>\$ 198,326</u>	<u>\$ 504,490</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 215,346</u>	<u>\$ 97,293</u>	<u>\$ 199,159</u>	<u>\$ 511,798</u>



**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2022**

	Special Revenue Funds			Total
	Major Street Fund	Local Street Fund	Building Inspector Fund	
<b>Revenues</b>				
State grants	\$ 88,775	\$ 48,102	\$ -	\$ 136,877
Licenses and permits	-	-	102,223	102,223
Interest income	403	180	303	886
Total revenues	<u>\$ 89,178</u>	<u>\$ 48,282</u>	<u>\$ 102,526</u>	<u>\$ 239,986</u>
<b>Expenditures</b>				
Building inspection	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,979	\$ 67,979
Public works	45,734	38,092	-	83,826
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 45,734</u>	<u>\$ 38,092</u>	<u>\$ 67,979</u>	<u>\$ 151,805</u>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<u>\$ 43,444</u>	<u>\$ 10,190</u>	<u>\$ 34,547</u>	<u>\$ 88,181</u>
<b>Fund Balances, beginning of year</b>	169,023	83,507	163,779	416,309
<b>Fund Balances, end of year</b>	<u><u>\$ 212,467</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 93,697</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 198,326</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 504,490</u></u>



April 7, 2023

To the Village Council  
Village of Grand Beach, Michigan  
Grand Beach, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Village of Grand Beach for the year ended October 31, 2022. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated December 16, 2021. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Matters

*Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices*

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by Village of Grand Beach are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. As described in note 10 to the financial statements, Village of Grand Beach changed accounting policies related to leases by adopting Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards (GASB Statement) No. 87, *Leases*, in 2022. We noted no transactions entered into by Village of Grand Beach during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimates affecting the financial statements were:

Management's estimate of the value of the net pension liability is based on a number of actuarial assumptions, including wage inflation rate, investment rate of return, projected salary increases, cost-of-living adjustments, healthcare costs, and mortality rates. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the value of the net pension liability in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Management's estimation of asset lives for depreciation is based on the useful life of the asset, IRS guidelines, and consultation with Kruggel, Lawton & Company personnel. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop and calculate depreciation expense in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole. We also evaluated the remaining book value and related depreciable life and determined that they are reasonable for the recorded asset.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

*Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit*

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

### *Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements*

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. In addition, none of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to each opinion unit's financial statements taken as a whole.

### *Disagreements with Management*

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

### *Management Representations*

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated April 7, 2023.

### *Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants*

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to Village of Grand Beach's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

### *Other Audit Findings or Issues*

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as Village of Grand Beach's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

### Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to the management's discussion and analysis and the budgetary comparison schedule, which are required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

We were engaged to report on the combining nonmajor fund financial statements, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. With respect to this supplementary information, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.

Restriction on Use

This information is intended solely for the information and use of the Village Council and management of Village of Grand Beach and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kruggel, Lawton & Company, LLC". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kruggel, Lawton & Company, LLC



To the Village Council and Management of  
Village of Grand Beach, Michigan

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Village of Grand Beach, Michigan as of and for the year ended October 31, 2022, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered Village of Grand Beach, Michigan's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and, therefore, there can be no assurance that all such deficiencies have been identified. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We identified a certain deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness:

#### Material Adjustments

During the course of the audit, we identified misstatements in certain amounts, including State Grants, Accounts Receivable and Prepaid Expenses, that were considered to be material. Without the audit adjustments, the financial statements would have been materially misstated.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the following deficiencies in Village of Grand Beach, Michigan's internal control to be significant deficiencies:

#### Financial Reporting Process

Personnel responsible for financial reporting have time and monetary constraints that require assistance in preparing the financial statements and related footnotes. The staff of the Village does understand all information included in the annual financial statements, but obtains assistance in the preparation. Internal controls should be in place to provide reasonable assurance to the Village that management prepare, monitor, and report annual financial activity without auditor intervention. The effect of this condition places a reliance on the independent auditor to be part of the Village's internal controls over financial reporting. The Village should review and implement the necessary education and procedural activities to monitor and report annual financial activity.

#### Segregation of Duties

The Village lacks an appropriate segregation of incompatible duties with appropriate control objectives. We understand this is primarily due to the limited number of accounting personnel and financial constraints.

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

During the course of our audit, we found the following, which do not fall into the above categories of material weakness or significant deficiency, but are considered to be statutory noncompliance:

Budget Adoption and Authorization of Expenditures

The Uniform Budgeting and Accounting Act requires adoption of a budget for certain funds prior to the beginning of each fiscal year. The Village adopted budgets as required, but in the General Fund expenditures were in excess of budgeted amounts and thus were not properly authorized by the Village Council.



Kruggel Lawton & Company, LLC  
St. Joseph, Michigan  
April 7, 2023