

**Independent School District No. 51
Foley, Minnesota**

Communications Letter

June 30, 2022

Independent School District No. 51
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**Report on Matters Identified as a Result of
the Audit of the Basic Financial Statements**

To the School Board and Management
Independent School District No. 51
Foley, Minnesota

In planning and performing our audit of the basic financial statements of Independent School District No. 51, Foley, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the basic financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting.

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 material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. In addition, because of inherent limitations in internal control, including the possibility of management override of controls, misstatements due to error, or fraud may occur and not be detected by such controls. However, as discussed below, we identified a deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the District's basic financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A reasonable possibility exists when the likelihood of an event occurring is either reasonably possible or probable as defined as follows:

- *Reasonably possible.* The chance of the future event or events occurring is more than remote but less than likely.
- *Probable.* The future event or events are likely to occur.

We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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. The significant deficiency identified is stated within this letter.

The accompanying memorandum also includes financial analysis provided as a basis for discussion. The matters discussed herein were considered by us during our audit and they do not modify the opinion expressed in our Independent Auditor's Report dated November 28, 2022, on such statements.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of the School Board, management and others within the District and state oversight agencies and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "BergankDV, LTD." in a cursive, stylized font.

St. Cloud, Minnesota
November 28, 2022

Independent School District No. 51

Significant Deficiency

Lack of Segregation of Accounting Duties

The District has a lack of segregation of accounting duties due to a limited number of office employees. The lack of adequate segregation of accounting duties could adversely affect the District's ability to initiate, record, process, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the basic financial statements. This lack of segregation of accounting can be demonstrated in the following areas, which is not intended to be an all-inclusive list:

- The Accounts Payable Clerk determines capital assets additions in the District's voucher system, enters capital assets additions and disposals, prepares depreciation calculations using the accounting system, and maintains the master listing for reporting purposes.
- The Payroll Clerk enters employee information into the District's system, calculates timecards, and processes payroll. Payroll registers were not reviewed every payroll but were periodically reviewed.
- The Director of Operations and Finance is responsible for reconciliation of general ledger accounts and has the ability to make manual adjustments to these accounts.

Management is aware of this condition and will take certain steps to compensate for the lack of segregation but due to the number of staff needed to properly segregate all of the accounting duties, the cost of obtaining desirable segregation of accounting duties can often exceed benefits which could be derived. Due to this reason, management has determined a complete segregation of accounting duties is impractical to correct. Management and the School Board must remain aware of this situation and should continually monitor the accounting system, including changes that occur.

Independent School District No. 51 Required Communication

We have audited the basic financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022. Professional standards require that we advise you of the following matters related to our audit.

Our Responsibility in Relation to the Basic Financial Statement Audit

As communicated in our engagement letter, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to form and express opinions about whether the basic financial statements prepared by management with your oversight are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our audit of the basic financial statements does not relieve you or management of its respective responsibilities.

Our responsibility, as prescribed by professional standards, is to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of the basic financial statements includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, as part of our audit, we considered the internal control of the District solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control.

We are also responsible for communicating significant matters related to the audit that are, in our professional judgement, relevant to your responsibilities in overseeing the financial reporting process. However, we are not required to design procedures for the purpose of identifying other matters to communicate to you.

Generally accepted accounting principles provide for certain Required Supplementary Information (RSI) to supplement the financial statements. Our responsibility with respect to the RSI, which supplements the basic audit financial statements, is to apply certain limited procedures in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. However, the RSI was not audited and, because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

Our responsibility for the supplementary information accompanying the basic financial statements, as described by professional standards, is to evaluate the presentation of the supplementary information in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole and to report on whether the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Our Responsibility in Relation to *Government Auditing Standards*

As communicated in our engagement letter, part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of the District's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of basic financial statement amounts. However, the objective of our tests was not to provide an opinion on compliance with such provisions.

Independent School District No. 51 Required Communication

Our Responsibility in Relation to Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance)

As communicated in our engagement letter, in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, we examined on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement applicable to each of its major federal programs for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the District's compliance with those requirements. While our audit provided a reasonable basis for our opinion, it did not provide a legal determination on the District's compliance with those requirements.

In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance.

Planned Scope and Timing of the Audit

We conducted our audit consistent with the planned scope and timing we previously communicated to you.

Compliance with All Ethics Requirements Regarding Independence

The engagement team, others in our firm, as appropriate, our firm, and our network firms have complied with all relevant ethical requirements regarding independence.

Significant Risks Identified

We have identified the following significant risks of material misstatement:

- Risk of misappropriation of assets. If duties cannot be appropriately segregated within the accounting and finance department, there is a risk of unauthorized payroll disbursements being made from the District.
- Improper revenue recognition specific to state aids and student activity concession stand receipts. Revenue recognition is considered a fraud risk on substantially all engagements as it is generally the largest line item impacting a district's operating results.
- Incomplete recording of accounts payable was recognized as a risk due to turnover in the accounting department as well as the possibility of fund balance manipulation due to understated accounts payable balances.
- Misappropriation of assets and management override of controls through the journal entry process.
- Risk of noncompliant federal expenditures including transfers of the federal program funds.

Independent School District No. 51 Required Communication

Qualitative Aspects of the District's Significant Accounting Practices

Significant Accounting Policies

Management has the responsibility to select and use appropriate accounting policies. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the District is included in the notes to the basic financial statements. There have been no initial selection of accounting policies and no changes to significant accounting policies or their application during 2022. No matters have come to our attention that would require us, under professional standards, to inform you about (1) the methods used to account for significant unusual transactions and (2) the effect of significant accounting policies in controversial or emerging areas for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

Significant Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the basic financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's current judgements. Those judgements are normally based on 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 basic financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ markedly from management's current judgements. The most sensitive estimates affecting the basic financial statements relate to:

Depreciation – The District is currently depreciating its capital assets over their estimated useful lives, as determined by management, using the straight-line method.

General Education and Special Education Aid – General Education Aid is an estimate until average daily membership (ADM) values are final. Since this is normally not done until after the reporting deadline, this Aid is an estimate. Special Education Aid is also dependent upon ADM value; however, in addition to those, this Aid is dependent on the availability of funds and complex formulas that are finalized after reporting deadlines.

Total Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) Liability, Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – These balances are based on an actuarial study using the estimates of future obligations of the District for post employment benefits.

Net Pension Liability, Deferred Outflows of Resources Relating to Pensions and Deferred Inflows of Resources relating to Pensions – These balances are based on an allocation by the pension plans using estimates based on contributions.

We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the accounting estimates and determined that they are reasonable in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole and in relation to the applicable opinion units.

Financial Statement Disclosures

Certain basic financial statement disclosures involve significant judgment and are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The basic financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Independent School District No. 51 Required Communication

Significant Difficulties Encountered during the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management relating to the performance of the audit.

Uncorrected and Corrected Misstatements

For the purposes of this communication, professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that we believe are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Further, professional standards require us to also communicate the effects of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods on the relevant classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures, and the basic financial statements as a whole and each applicable opinion unit.

We identified uncorrected misstatements of the basic financial statements in the areas listed below. Management has determined their effects are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the basic financial statements taken as a whole and each opinion unit.

- State revenue/receivable were over booked as certain entitlements are not yet final

In addition, professional standards require us to communicate to you all material, corrected misstatements that were brought to the attention of management as a result of our audit procedures. None of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, concerning a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, which could be significant to the District's basic financial statements or the auditor's report. No such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Representations Requested from Management

We have requested certain written representations from management, which are included in the management representation letter.

Management's Consultations with Other Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters. Management has informed us that, and to our knowledge, there were no consultations with other accountants regarding auditing and accounting matters.

Other Significant Matters, Findings, or Issues

In the normal course of our professional association with the District, we generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, significant events or transactions that occurred during the year, operating, and regulatory conditions affecting the District, and operational plans and strategies that may affect the risks of material misstatement. None of the matters discussed resulted in a condition to our retention as the District's auditor.

Independent School District No. 51 Required Communication

Other Information Included in Annual Reports

Pursuant to professional standards, our responsibility as auditors for other information, whether financial or nonfinancial, included in the District's annual reports, does not extend beyond the information identified in the audit report, and we are not required to perform any procedures to corroborate such other information.

We applied certain limited procedures to the RSI that supplements the 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 financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

With respect to the supplementary information accompanying the financial statements, 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 basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves.

Our responsibility also includes communicating to you any information which we believe is a material misstatement of fact. Nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that such information, or its manner of presentation, is materially inconsistent with the information, or manner of its presentation, appearing in the basic financial statements.

Independent School District No. 51 Financial Analysis

The following pages provide graphic representation of select data pertaining to the financial position and operations of the District for the past five years. Our analysis of each graph is presented to provide a basis for discussion of past performance and how implementing certain changes may enhance future performance. We suggest you view each graph and document if our analysis is consistent with yours.

Due to its complexity, it would be impossible to fully explain the funding of public education in Minnesota within this letter. The last section of this report, which contains a summary of legislative changes affecting school districts, gives an indication of how complicated the funding system is. The following section provides some state-wide funding and financial trend information.

Average Daily Membership and Pupil Units

The largest single funding source for Minnesota school districts is basic General Education Aid. Each year, the State Legislature sets a basic formula allowance. Total basic general education revenue is calculated by multiplying the formula allowance by the number of pupil units for which a district is entitled to aid. Pupil units are calculated using a legislatively determined weighting system applied to ADM. Over the years, various modifications have been made to this calculation, including changes in weighting and special consideration for declining enrollment districts.

Year	General Education Aid Formula Allowance	
	Amount	Percent Increase
2013	\$ 5,224	1.0%
2014	5,302	1.5%
2015*	5,831	1.9%
2016	5,948	2.0%
2017	6,067	2.0%
2018	6,188	2.0%
2019	6,312	2.0%
2020	6,438	2.0%
2021	6,567	2.0%
2022	6,728	2.5%
2023	6,863	2.0%

* General Education Aid - Of the \$529 increase over 2014, \$105 is for inflation at 1.9%; the remaining \$424 is a shifting of revenue to adjust for pupil weight changes, pension adjustments changes and other restructuring.

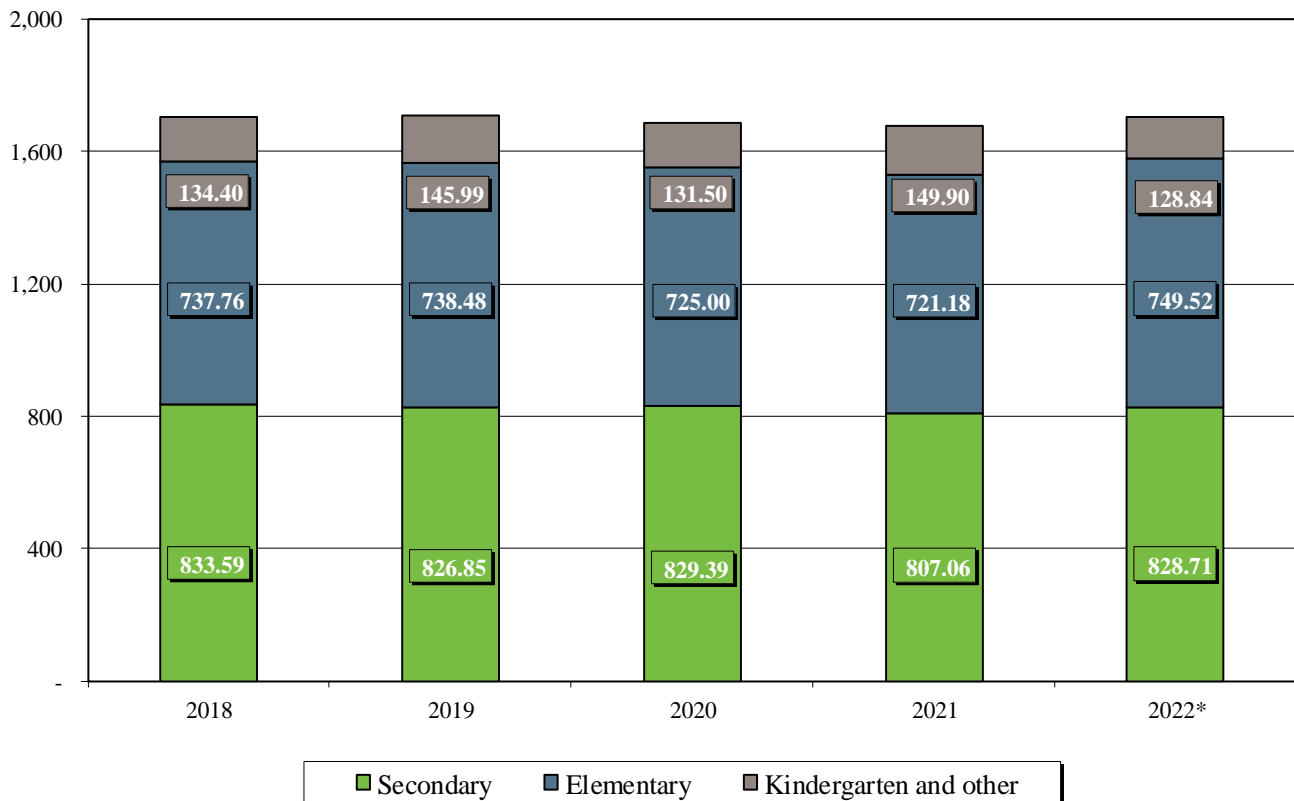
Independent School District No. 51 Financial Analysis

Average Daily Membership and Pupil Units (Continued)

The following summarizes resident average daily membership (ADM) of the District over the past five years ended June 30:

Resident ADM	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Kindergarten and other	134.40	145.99	131.50	149.90	128.84
Elementary	737.76	738.48	725.00	721.18	749.52
Secondary	833.59	826.85	829.39	807.06	828.71
Total Resident ADM	1,705.75	1,711.32	1,685.89	1,678.14	1,707.07

Students (Average Daily Membership)



* Estimate

As the above chart indicates, resident ADM has remained fairly steady over the past five years. In 2022, resident ADM increased by 28.93, or 1.7%, from the prior year.

The chart on the next page converts the ADM into weighted average daily membership (PUN) and also factors in open enrollment for the same five years.

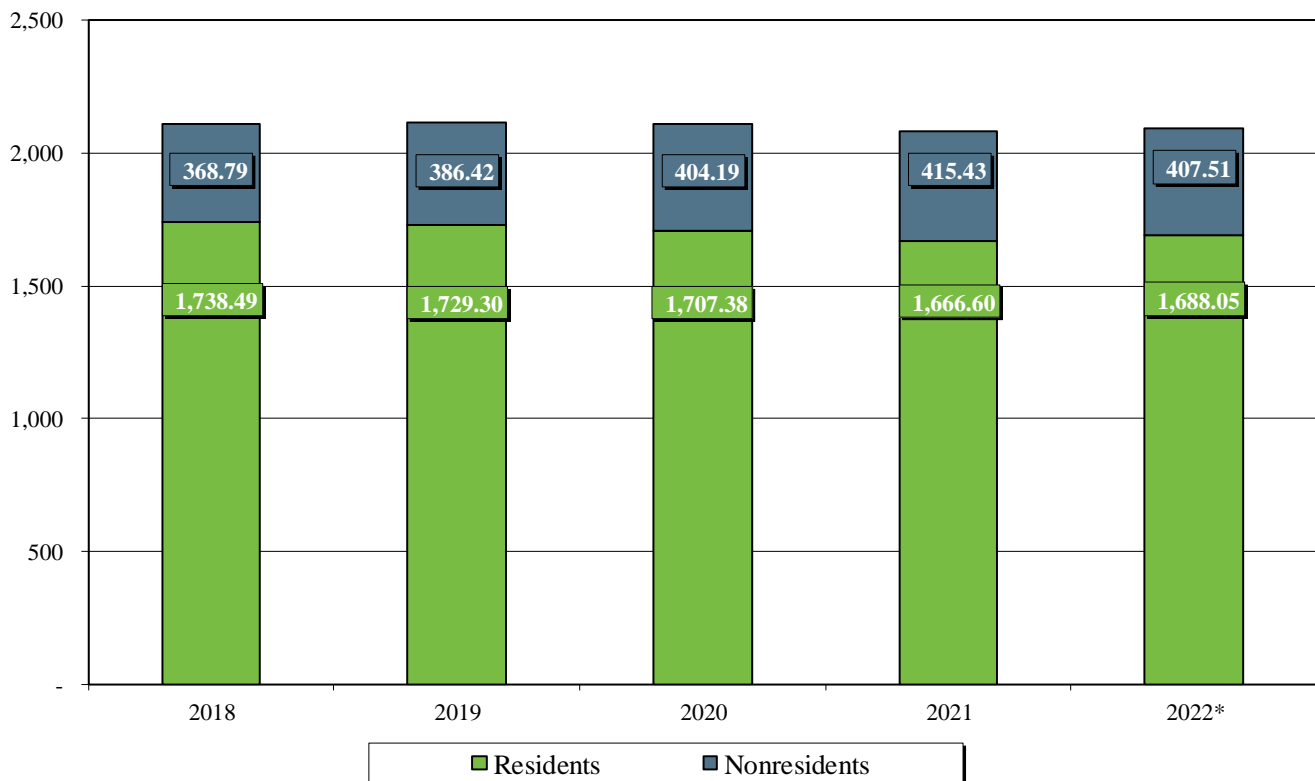
Independent School District No. 51 Financial Analysis

Average Daily Membership and Pupil Units (Continued)

When reviewing this information and comparing it with prior years' amounts, the reader should consider pupil weighting as shown in the table below, as to calculate a majority of the District's education aids, the ADM amounts are weighted based on the student's grade level. The state's weighting factors have remained the same over the past five years.

	Handicapped			Elementary		
	Pre-Kindergarten	Kindergarten	Kindergarten	Grade 1-3	Grade 4-6	Secondary
Years 2018-2022	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.200
Adjusted PUN	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*	
Residents	1,872.45	1,876.68	1,851.76	1,839.54	1,872.82	
Resident loss	(133.96)	(147.38)	(144.38)	(172.94)	(184.77)	
Nonresident gain	368.79	386.42	404.19	415.43	407.51	
Total Adjusted PUN	2,107.28	2,115.72	2,111.57	2,082.03	2,095.56	

Students Served (PUN)



* Estimate

As shown above, the District has experienced open enrollment gains each of the last five years. The District reported a net gain of 222.74 in 2022.

Independent School District No. 51 Financial Analysis

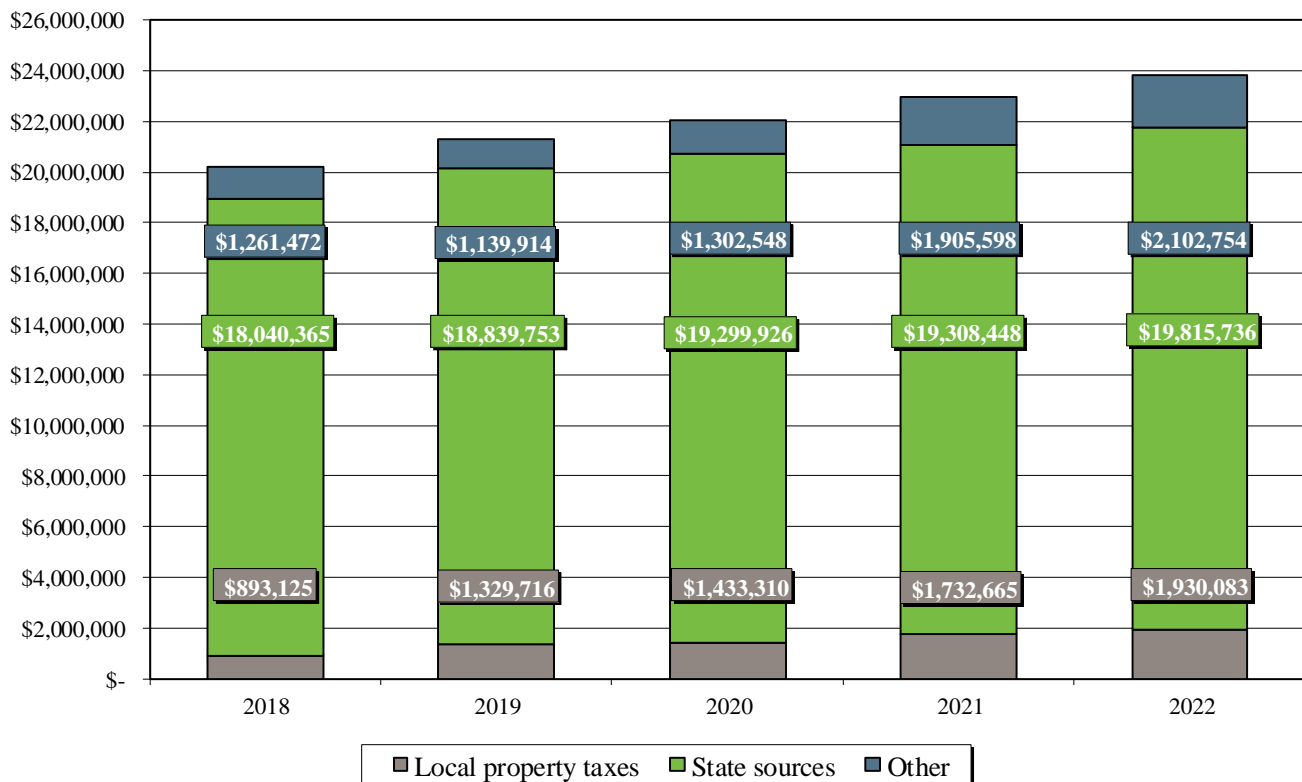
General Fund Sources of Revenue

General Fund sources of revenue for the last five years are summarized as follows:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Local property taxes	\$ 893,125	\$ 1,329,716	\$ 1,433,310	\$ 1,732,665	\$ 1,930,083
State sources	18,040,365	18,839,753	19,299,926	19,308,448	19,815,736
Other	1,261,472	1,139,914	1,302,548	1,905,598	2,102,754
Total	\$ 20,194,962	\$ 21,309,383	\$ 22,035,784	\$ 22,946,711	\$ 23,848,573

Total General Fund revenues increased approximately \$902,000 from 2021 to 2022. The increase was across all main revenue sources as noted above. Local property tax revenues increased due to an increase in the General Fund's levy. Revenues from state sources increased due to the 2.5% increase in the basic formula allowance and increase in student served as mentioned earlier, as well as an increase in special education entitlement. Revenues from other sources increased primarily due to the receipt of additional federal Education Stabilization Funds in 2022.

General Fund Sources of Revenue



Independent School District No. 51

Financial Analysis

General Fund Budget and Actual Results

	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Over (Under)
Revenues			
Local property taxes	\$ 1,947,317	\$ 1,930,083	\$ (17,234)
Other local and county revenues	508,525	641,120	132,595
Revenue from state sources	19,360,368	19,815,736	455,368
Revenue from federal sources	1,675,296	1,432,703	(242,593)
Sales and other conversion of assets	8,000	28,931	20,931
Total revenues	23,499,506	23,848,573	349,067
Expenditures			
Current			
Administration	1,190,561	1,239,406	48,845
District support services	437,899	600,905	163,006
Elementary and secondary regular instruction	10,543,988	10,733,099	189,111
Vocational education instruction	259,515	263,720	4,205
Special education instruction	4,401,870	4,403,351	1,481
Instructional support services	1,717,970	1,668,373	(49,597)
Pupil support services	1,914,888	1,862,237	(52,651)
Sites and buildings	2,346,743	2,273,800	(72,943)
Fiscal and other fixed cost programs	132,000	257,938	125,938
Capital outlay			
Elementary and secondary regular instruction	171,068	106,740	(64,328)
Special education instruction	73,350	3,178	(70,172)
Instructional support services	51,000	50,707	(293)
Pupil support services	25,000	23,728	(1,272)
Sites and buildings	40,500	17,790	(22,710)
Debt service			
Principal	260,000	223,485	(36,515)
Interest and fiscal charges	7,700	63,907	56,207
Total expenditures	23,574,052	23,792,364	218,312
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(74,546)	56,209	130,755
Net other financing uses	(46,850)	(82,101)	(35,251)
Net change in fund balances	\$ (121,396)	\$ (25,892)	\$ 95,504

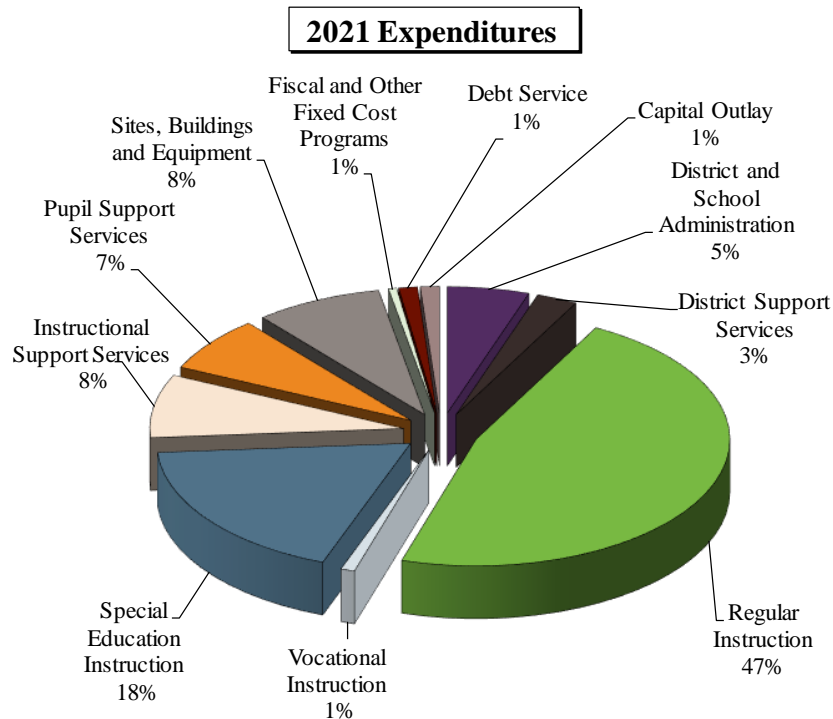
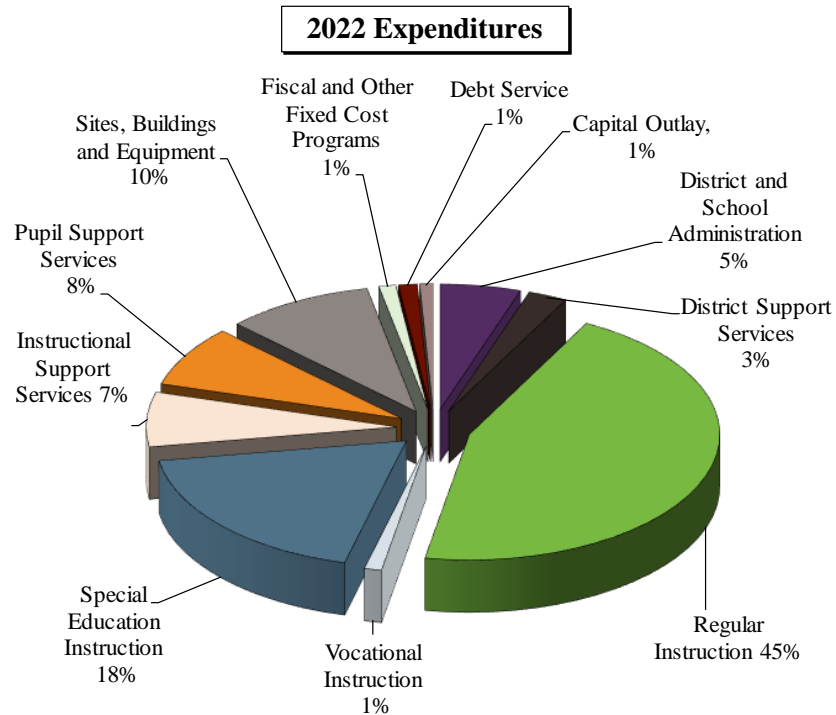
Total actual revenues exceeded the final budgeted amount by approximately 1.5%. The largest variance by source was in revenues from state sources due to conservative budgeting for general education and special education aids. Other local and county revenues were also over budget due to conservative budgeting for these revenues that can vary from year-to-year. Partially offsetting these variances, revenue from federal sources were under budget due to the District not spending its full entitlements for various Education Stabilization Funds in 2022 and carrying over funds for use in 2023.

Actual expenditures were over budget 1.0%. The largest variance was in elementary and secondary regular instruction expenditures primarily due to supplies expenditures exceeding budgeted amounts. In addition, student activities expenditures of approximately \$51,000 were not included in the budget. Student activities revenues are also not included in the budget.

Independent School District No. 51 Financial Analysis

General Fund Expenditures

The graphs below show General Fund expenditures by function as a percentage of total expenditures for both 2022 and 2021. Expenditures by function remained fairly consistent with the prior year. The District spent 64% of its funds on instruction in 2022 and 66% in 2021.



Independent School District No. 51

Financial Analysis

Revenues Per ADM Served

Revenues per student (ADM served) for all funds are summarized as follows:

ISD No. 51 Foley	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	2022 (est.)
General Fund	\$ 10,414	\$ 10,989	\$ 11,373	\$ 11,985	\$ 12,406
Food Service	672	692	841	871	1,126
Community Service	293	303	263	297	479
Building Construction	3	6	11	-	-
Debt Service	2,232	2,024	1,379	1,164	973
Total Revenues Per Student	\$ 13,614	\$ 14,014	\$ 13,867	\$ 14,317	\$ 14,984

Average for Similar Sized Districts	2018**	2019**	2020**	2021**
General Fund	\$ 11,797	\$ 12,166	\$ 12,550	\$ 13,452
Food Service	554	559	587	640
Community Service	462	470	436	453
Building Construction	42	64	82	167
Debt Service	1,148	1,185	1,199	1,354
Total Revenues Per Student	\$ 14,003	\$ 14,444	\$ 14,854	\$ 16,066

Average for All Districts	2018**	2019**	2020**	2021**
General Fund	\$ 12,691	\$ 13,148	\$ 13,628	\$ 14,612
Food Service	553	553	548	569
Community Service	607	638	595	571
Building Construction	55	112	134	82
Debt Service	1,162	1,252	1,307	1,466
Total Revenues Per Student	\$ 15,068	\$ 15,703	\$ 16,212	\$ 17,300

* Source: *School District Profiles*

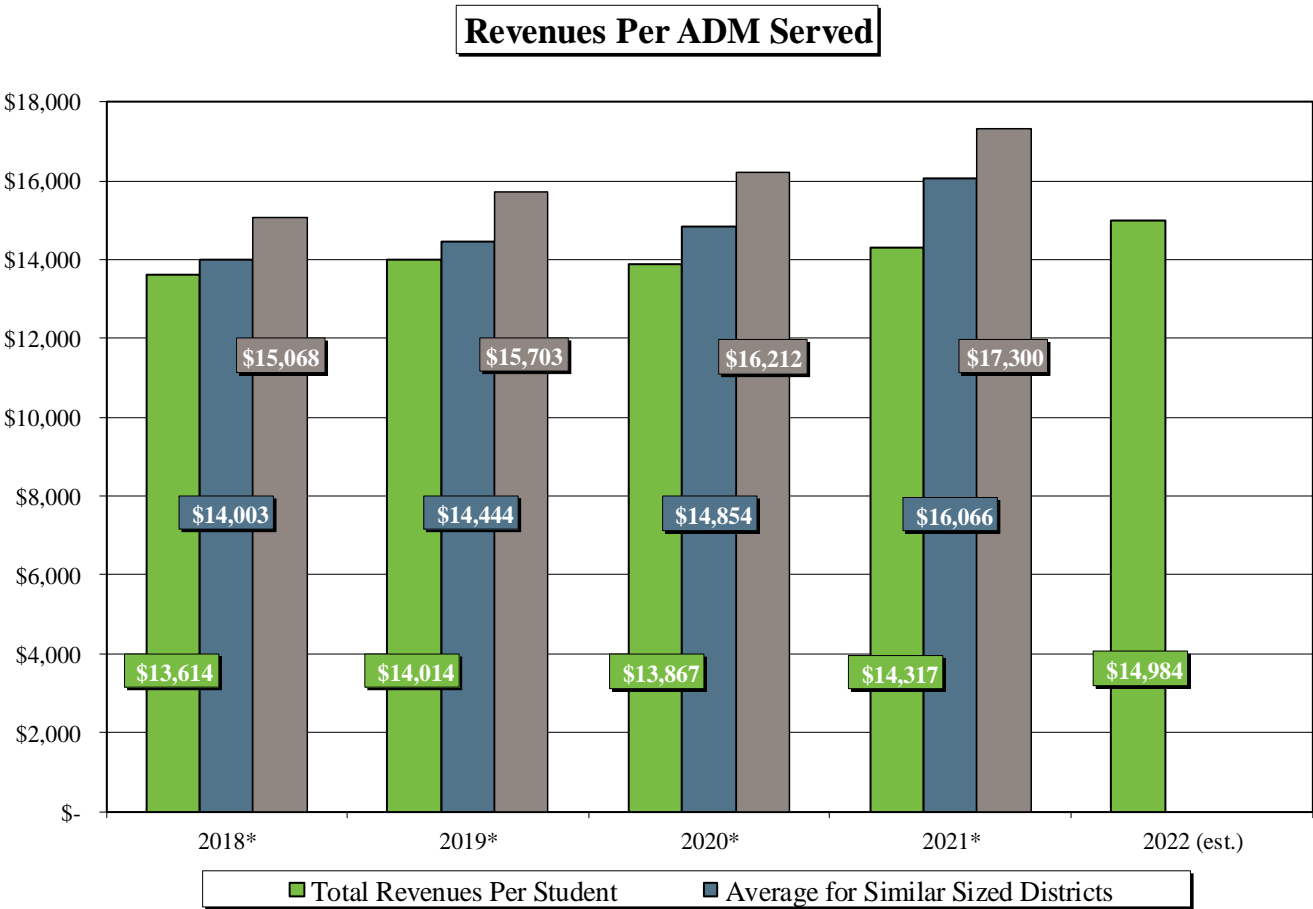
** Source: *School District Profiles* – Average expenditures per ADM served for the 1,000-1,999 group for 2018 through 2021 for all districts in the state

As seen in the above charts, the District's total revenues per ADM served continue to be below the average for similar sized districts and all districts.

The District's General Fund revenues per ADM served increased each of the last five years. In 2022, total revenues per ADM served increased due to an increase in General Fund revenues as discussed earlier, while ADM served remained consistent.

Independent School District No. 51
Financial Analysis

Revenues Per ADM Served (Continued)



Independent School District No. 51 Financial Analysis

Expenditures Per ADM Served

Expenditures per student (ADM served) for all funds are summarized as follows:

ISD No. 51 Foley	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	2022 (est.)
General Fund	\$ 10,455	\$ 10,865	\$ 11,182	\$ 11,712	\$ 12,377
Food Service	638	675	801	722	895
Community Service	308	348	305	318	475
Building Construction	313	154	1,322	178	115
Debt Service	2,073	2,231	8,409	956	841
Total Expenditures Per Student	\$ 13,787	\$ 14,273	\$ 22,019	\$ 13,886	\$ 14,703

Average for Similar Sized Districts	2018**	2019**	2020**	2021**
General Fund	\$ 11,549	\$ 11,852	\$ 12,166	\$ 12,961
Food Service	553	563	580	582
Community Service	488	515	497	497
Building Construction	1,724	1,269	1,669	2,177
Debt Service	1,590	1,616	1,542	1,664
Total Expenditures Per Student	\$ 15,904	\$ 15,815	\$ 16,454	\$ 17,881

Average for All Districts	2018**	2019**	2020**	2021**
General Fund	\$ 12,596	\$ 13,025	\$ 13,313	\$ 14,167
Food Service	550	559	554	529
Community Service	606	638	622	571
Building Construction	1,799	1,642	2,085	2,008
Debt Service	1,342	1,354	1,345	1,522
Total Expenditures Per Student	\$ 16,893	\$ 17,218	\$ 17,919	\$ 18,797

* Source: *School District Profiles*

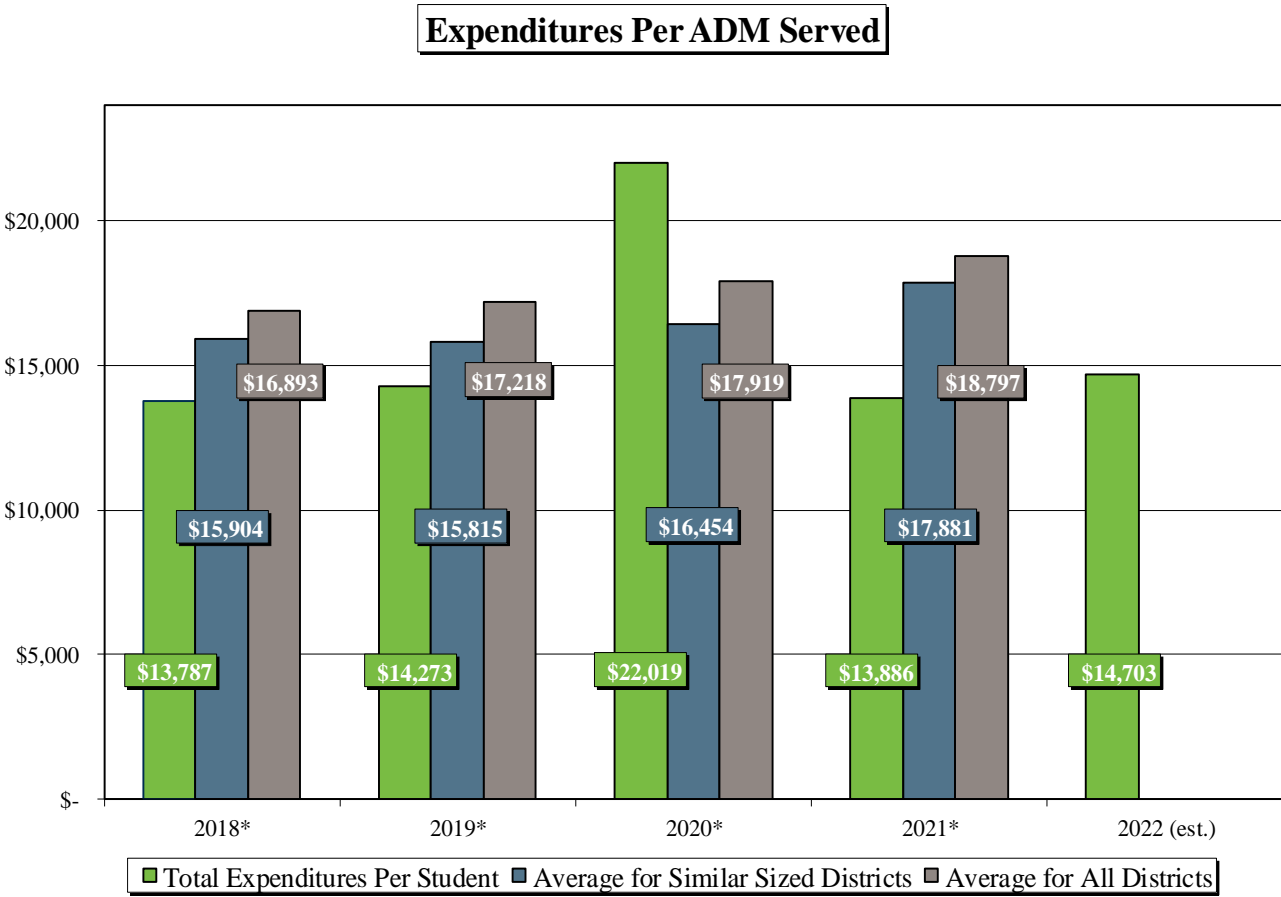
**Source: *School District Profiles* – Average expenditures per ADM served for the 1,000-1,999 group for 2018 through 2021 for all districts in the state

Fluctuations in the District's total expenditures per student are due to a variation of capital and debt service expenditures occurring over the five year period. The District's expenditures per ADM served in the General Fund continue to be less than the state-wide average and the average for similar-sized districts.

The 2020 Debt Service Fund expenditures per student amount includes bond refunding payments. In 2020, the District made refunding debt payments totaling \$13,650,000 of principal payments, which resulted in interest savings of over \$1.7 million. This resulted in the significant increase in Debt Service Fund expenditures per ADM served.

Independent School District No. 51
Financial Analysis

Expenditures Per ADM Served (Continued)



Independent School District No. 51 Financial Analysis

General Fund Operations

The following table presents five years of comparative operating results for the District's General Fund:

For the Year Ended June 30,	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues	\$ 20,194,962	\$ 21,309,383	\$ 22,035,784	\$ 22,946,711	\$ 23,848,573
Expenditures	20,288,030	21,098,162	21,681,280	22,437,562	23,792,364
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(93,068)	211,221	354,504	509,149	56,209
Net other financing sources (uses)	42,822	27,431	(85,136)	(50,417)	(82,101)
Fund balance, July 1	4,331,452	4,281,206	4,519,858	4,916,148	5,374,880
Change in accounting principle	-	-	126,922	-	-
Total Fund Balance, June 30	4,281,206	4,519,858	4,916,148	5,374,880	5,348,988
Less nonspendable fund balances	39,014	75,111	45,631	44,858	79,497
Less restricted fund balances	316,011	539,773	757,052	659,028	978,028
Less assigned fund balances	498,445	473,088	464,529	882,658	839,759
Unassigned Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 3,427,736	\$ 3,431,886	\$ 3,648,936	\$ 3,788,336	\$ 3,451,704

As previously stated, in 2022, revenues increased approximately \$902,000, while expenditures increased approximately \$1.35 million. Fund balance decreased \$25,892 as a result of 2022 operations.

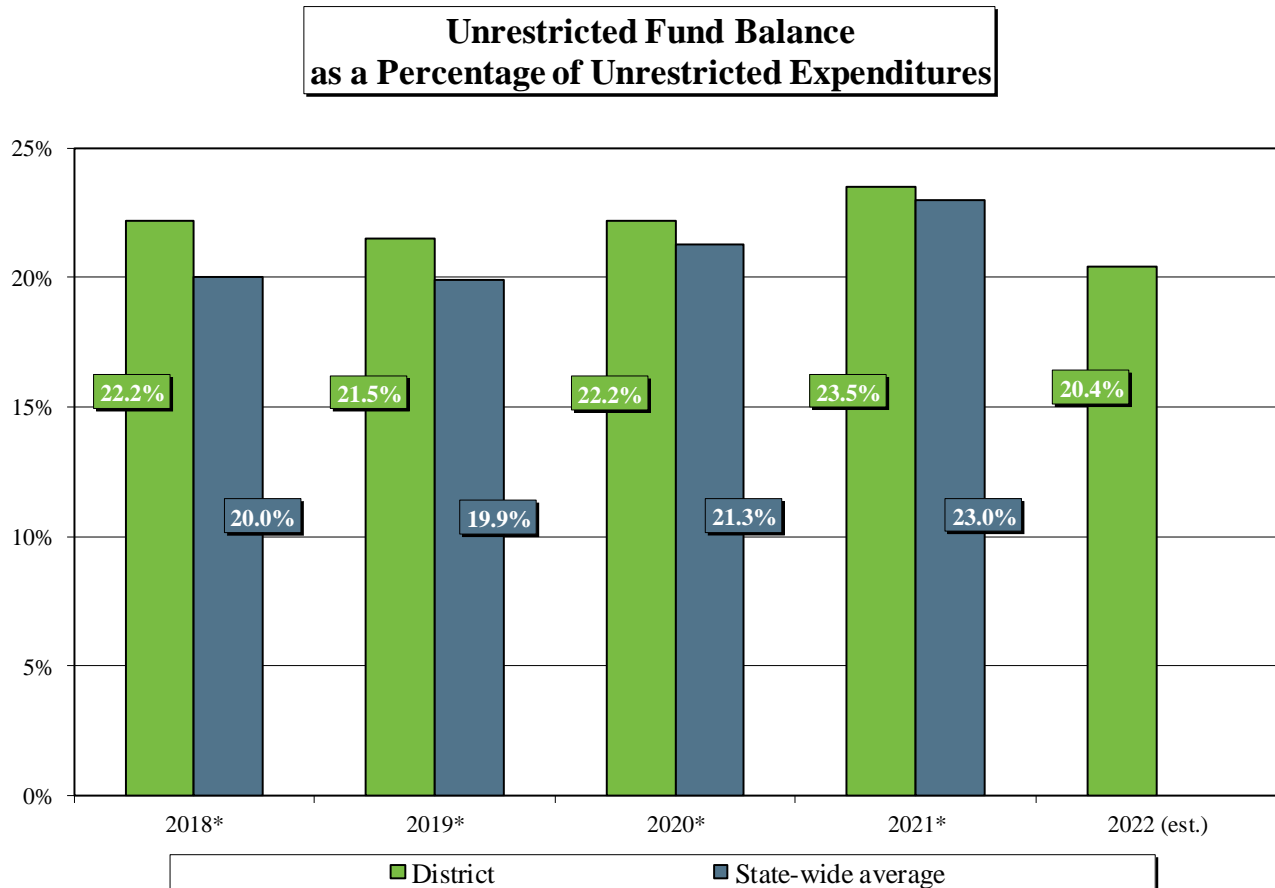
The increase in revenues was discussed previously. The increase in expenditures was due to increases in salaries and benefits, fuel costs for buses and buildings, and more extensive parking lot repair work in 2022.

At June 30, 2022, the District's General Fund unassigned fund balance was approximately 15% of 2022 expenditures based on 2022 spending levels.

Independent School District No. 51 Financial Analysis

General Fund Financial Health

One of the most common and comparable statistics used to evaluate school district financial health is the operating fund balance as a percentage of operating expenditures.



*Information was obtained from MDE web site report *Fiscal Year 2013-Present General Fund Unreserved Balance*.

Figures for 2022 are not available for state-wide averages. District percentage obtained from MDE Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards (UFARS) Compliance Report.

The graph above details the total fund balance as a percentage of expenditures. The District's fund balance as a percentage of expenditures is similar to the average of all Minnesota school districts.

Independent School District No. 51 Financial Analysis

Food Service Fund

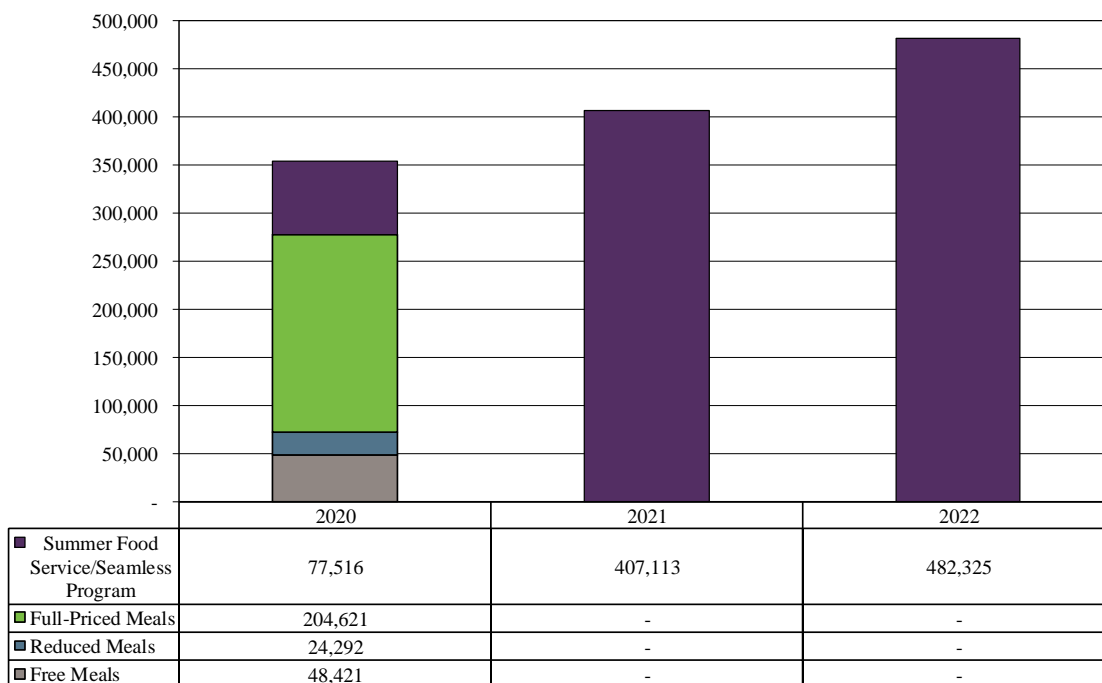
The following table presents five years of comparative operating results for the District's Food Service Fund.

For the Year Ended June 30,	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues	\$ 1,300,550	\$ 1,338,867	\$ 1,625,802	\$ 1,663,686	\$ 2,164,836
Expenditures	1,234,275	1,307,101	1,548,654	1,378,702	1,721,148
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	66,275	31,766	77,148	284,984	443,688
Other financing sources	-	-	-	-	1,500
Fund balance, July 1	162,285	228,560	260,326	337,474	622,458
Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 228,560	\$ 260,326	\$ 337,474	\$ 622,458	\$ 1,067,646

The District's Food Service fund balance increased again in 2022. In 2022, revenues increased approximately \$501,000 while expenditures increased approximately \$342,000. Revenues increased due to an increase in the number of meals served as well as an increase in federal reimbursement rates. Expenditures increased due to increases in salaries and benefits related to wage increases and the addition of an Assistant Director as well as increases in food costs.

The chart below reflects the number and type of meals served to students over the past three years, including lunch and breakfast. These are meals reported under the school nutrition program. The summer food service/seamless program was expanded significantly in March of 2020; it went into effect when schools were closed and continued through all of fiscal year 2021 and 2022.

Meals Served to Students



Meals served provided by District.

Independent School District No. 51
Financial Analysis

Community Service Fund

The following table presents five years of comparative operating results for the District's Community Service Fund.

For the Year Ended June 30,	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues	\$ 565,906	\$ 586,420	\$ 507,820	\$ 566,958	\$ 920,333
Expenditures	595,464	673,164	590,241	607,815	912,816
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(29,558)	(86,744)	(82,421)	(40,857)	7,517
Other financing sources	-	-	100,000	63,614	85,751
Fund balance, July 1	117,619	88,061	1,317	18,896	41,653
Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 88,061	\$ 1,317	\$ 18,896	\$ 41,653	\$ 134,921

Both revenues and expenditures increased in 2022. Revenues increased approximately \$353,000 due to increases in various program tuition revenues with increased activities and participation as well as the receipt of a federal summer preschool grant. Expenditures increased approximately \$305,000 due to increases in salaries, benefits, and supplies costs. The District transferred \$85,751 from the General Fund to the Community Service Fund help cover costs of the school readiness and early childhood and family education programs.

Independent School District No. 51

Legislative Summary

The following is a brief summary of current legislative changes and issues affecting the funding of Minnesota school districts. More detailed and extensive summaries are available from the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE).

State Aid Appropriations

The formula allowance for 2022 is set at \$6,728 and for 2023, the formula allowance is set at \$6,863.

Special Education

The special education hold harmless guarantee was limited to the sum of 80% in 2022 and 75% in 2023 and later, of current year special education program costs plus 100% of special transportation costs plus the tuition adjustment. The annual inflation adjustment used in the calculation of the hold harmless will be reduced by 0.2% per year from 4.4% in 2021 until the inflation adjustment reaches 2.0%.

Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act

Funding provided includes Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) funding totaling \$38.1 million to MDE to be used for technology and summer school programming. Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) funding totaling \$140.1 million is 90% allocated based on 2020 Title I, part A allocations and 9.5% is allocated as grants, with the remaining 0.5% available for administration. Child Nutrition Grants to States funding totaled \$160.3 million. ESSER and GEER funds are eligible for spending through September 30, 2022.

Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act

The CRRSA Act was signed into law on December 27, 2020, and provided an additional \$2.75 billion for the Emergency Assistance for Nonpublic School Fund (EANS Fund) of which \$41,697,717 was awarded to Minnesota. Funds are eligible for spending through September 30, 2023.

American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act

The ARP Act was signed into law on March 11, 2021, and focuses on returning to, and maintaining, safe in-person learning for all students.

The ARP includes \$1.3 billion for E-12 education in ESSER funds for Minnesota to help schools returning to, and maintaining, safe in-person learning for all students. Per the federal law, 90% of these funds have been allocated to eligible districts and charter schools. 9.5% of these funds are for flexible use by each state education agency to create a plan to meet the needs of students. Funds are eligible for spending through September 30, 2024.

Property Tax Bill

Effective for taxes payable in 2018, there will be a property tax credit on all property classified as agricultural. The credit will be equal to 40% of the tax on the property attributable to school district bonded debt levies. The credit is increased to 50% for taxes payable in 2020, 55% for taxes payable in 2021, 60% for taxes payable in 2022, and 70% for taxes payable in 2023 and thereafter. Estimated property tax relief totals \$10.9 million for pay 2020, \$18.2 million for pay 2021, and \$27.2 million for pay 2022.

Independent School District No. 51 Legislative Summary

Voluntary Prekindergarten (VPK)/School Readiness Plus

For 2022 and 2023 only, the 4,000 seats currently expiring after 2021 will continue to be funded.

Pension Bill

Augmentation has been eliminated for TRA members after December 31, 2017, and early retirement subsidies have been phased out.

Post-retirement cost of living adjustments (COLAs) have been reduced –

- 1) TRA – lowers the COLA from 2% to 1% for five years; then the rate will increase by 0.1% each year until it reaches 1.5%
- 2) PERA – the increase will be 50% of the increase for Social Security announced January 1, but not less than 0.5% or more than 1.5%
- 3) Defers commencement of COLA for early retirees

The rate of interest paid on refunds of employee contributions to former employees has been reduced from 4% to 3%. TRA required contributions have increased to 7.75% for employees effective for fiscal year 2024. Required employer contributions will increase 0.21% for fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2023 and 0.2% in fiscal year 2024 until a required contribution rate of 8.75% is reached.

Pension adjustment revenue will increase to match the required contribution increases.

Independent School District No. 51

Emerging Issues

Executive Summary

The following is an executive summary of financial and business related updates to assist you in staying current on emerging issues in accounting and finance. This summary will give you a preview of the new standards that have been recently issued and what is on the horizon for the near future. The most recent and significant updates include:

- **Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 96 – Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements**

GASB has issued GASB Statement No. 96 relating to accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements. The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by establishing a definition for subscription-based information technology arrangements and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition.

- **Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 100 – Accounting Changes and Error Corrections**

GASB has issued GASB Statement No. 100 relating to accounting and financial reporting for accounting changes and error corrections. The requirements of this Statement will improve the clarity of the accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections, which will result in greater consistency in application in practice. In turn, more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information will be provided to financial statement users for making decisions or assessing accountability.

- **Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 101 – Compensated Absences**

GASB has issued GASB Statement No. 101 relating to accounting and financial reporting for compensated absences. The unified recognition and measurement model in this Statement will result in a liability for compensated absences that more appropriately reflects when a government incurs an obligation. In addition, the model can be applied consistently to any type of compensated absence and will eliminate potential comparability issues between governments that offer different types of leave.

The following are extensive summaries of the current updates. As your continued business partner, we are committed to keeping you informed of new and emerging issues. We are happy to discuss these issues with you further and their applicability to your District.

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 96 – *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*

This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset – an intangible asset – and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended.

Independent School District No. 51

Emerging Issues

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 96 – *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (Continued)*

A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The subscription term includes the period during which a government has a noncancellable right to use the underlying IT assets. The subscription term also includes periods covered by an option to extend (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will exercise that option) or to terminate (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will not exercise that option).

Under this Statement, a government generally should recognize a right-to-use subscription asset – an intangible asset – and a corresponding subscription liability. A government should recognize the subscription liability at the commencement of the subscription term, – which is when the subscription asset is placed into service. The subscription liability should be initially measured at the present value of subscription payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Future subscription payments should be discounted using the interest rate the SBITA vendor charges the government, which may be implicit, or the government's incremental borrowing rate if the interest rate is not readily determinable. A government should recognize amortization of the discount on the subscription liability as an outflow of resources (for example, interest expense) in subsequent financial reporting periods.

The subscription asset should be initially measured as the sum of (1) the initial subscription liability amount, (2) payments made to the SBITA vendor before commencement of the subscription term, and (3) capitalizable implementation costs, less any incentives received from the SBITA vendor at or before the commencement of the subscription term. A government should recognize amortization of the subscription asset as an outflow of resources over the subscription term.

Activities associated with a SBITA, other than making subscription payments, should be grouped into the following three stages, and their costs should be accounted for accordingly:

- Preliminary Project Stage, including activities such as evaluating alternatives, determining needed technology, and selecting a SBITA vendor. Outlays in this stage should be expensed as incurred.
- Initial Implementation Stage, including all ancillary charges necessary to place the subscription asset into service. Outlays in this stage generally should be capitalized as an addition to the subscription asset.
- Operation and Additional Implementation Stage, including activities such as subsequent implementation activities, maintenance, and other activities for a government's ongoing operations related to a SBITA. Outlays in this stage should be expensed as incurred unless they meet specific capitalization criteria.

In classifying certain outlays into the appropriate stage, the nature of the activity should be the determining factor. Training costs should be expensed as incurred, regardless of the stage in which they are incurred.

Independent School District No. 51

Emerging Issues

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 96 – *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (Continued)*

If a SBITA contract contains multiple components, a government should account for each component as a separate SBITA or nonsubscription component and allocate the contract price to the different components. If it is not practicable to determine a best estimate for price allocation for some or all components in the contract, a government should account for those components as a single SBITA.

This Statement provides an exception for short-term SBITAs. Short-term SBITAs have a maximum possible term under the SBITA contract of 12 months (or less), including any options to extend, regardless of their probability of being exercised. Subscription payments for short-term SBITAs should be recognized as outflows of resources.

This Statement requires a government to disclose descriptive information about its SBITAs other than short-term SBITAs, such as the amount of the subscription asset, accumulated amortization, other payments not included in the measurement of a subscription liability, principal and interest requirements for the subscription liability, and other essential information.

GASB Statement No. 96 is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. Earlier application is encouraged.

Information provided above was obtained from www.gasb.org.

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 100 – *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*

The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability.

This Statement defines accounting changes as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. As part of those descriptions, for (1) certain changes in accounting principles and (2) certain changes in accounting estimates that result from a change in measurement methodology, a new principle or methodology should be justified on the basis that it is preferable to the principle or methodology used before the change. That preferability should be based on the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting – understandability, reliability, relevance, timeliness, consistency, and comparability. This Statement also addresses corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements.

This Statement prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for (1) each type of accounting change and (2) error corrections. This Statement requires that (a) changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior periods, (b) changes to or within the financial reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period, and (c) changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. The requirements of this Statement for changes in accounting principles apply to the implementation of a new pronouncement in absence of specific transition provisions in the new pronouncement.

Independent School District No. 51
Emerging Issues

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 100 – *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62 (Continued)*

This statement also requires that the aggregate amount of adjustments to and restatements of beginning net position, fund balance, or fund net position, as applicable, be displayed by reporting unit in the financial statements.

This Statement requires disclosure in notes to financial statements of descriptive information about accounting changes and error corrections, such as their nature. In addition, information about the quantitative effects on beginning balances of each accounting change and error correction should be disclosed by reporting unit in a tabular format to reconcile beginning balances as previously reported to beginning balances as restated.

Furthermore, this Statement addresses how information that is affected by a change in accounting principle or error correction should be presented in required supplementary information (RSI) and supplementary information (SI). For periods that are earlier than those included in the basic financial statements, information presented in RSI or SI should be restated for error corrections, if practicable, but not for changes in accounting principles.

GASB Statement No. 100 is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2023. Earlier application is encouraged.

Information provided above was obtained from www.gasb.org.

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 101 – *Compensated Absences*

The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures.

This Statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for (1) leave that has not been used and (2) leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. A liability should be recognized for leave that has not been used if (a) the leave is attributable to services already rendered, (b) the leave accumulates, and (c) the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. Leave is attributable to services already rendered when an employee has performed the services required to earn the leave. Leave that accumulates is carried forward from the reporting period in which it is earned to a future reporting period during which it may be used for time off or otherwise paid or settled. In estimating the leave that is more likely than not to be used or otherwise paid or settled, a government should consider relevant factors such as employment policies related to compensated absences and historical information about the use or payment of compensated absences. However, leave that is more likely than not to be settled through conversion to defined benefit postemployment benefits should not be included in a liability for compensated absences.

Independent School District No. 51
Emerging Issues

Accounting Standard Update – GASB Statement No. 101 – *Compensated Absences* (Continued)

This Statement requires that a liability for certain types of compensated absences – including parental leave, military leave, and jury duty leave – not be recognized until the leave commences. This Statement also requires that a liability for specific types of compensated absences not be recognized until the leave is used.

This Statement also establishes guidance for measuring a liability for leave that has not been used, generally using an employee's pay rate as of the date of the financial statements. A liability for leave that has been used but not yet paid or settled should be measured at the amount of the cash payment or noncash settlement to be made. Certain salary-related payments that are directly and incrementally associated with payments for leave also should be included in the measurement of the liabilities.

With respect to financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, this Statement requires that expenditures be recognized for the amount that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources.

This Statement amends the existing requirement to disclose the gross increases and decreases in a liability for compensated absences to allow governments to disclose only the net change in the liability (as long as they identify it as a net change). In addition, governments are no longer required to disclose which governmental funds typically have been used to liquidate the liability for compensated absences.

GASB Statement No. 101 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023. Earlier application is encouraged.

Information provided above was obtained from www.gasb.org.