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Independent School District No. 318
Grand Rapids, Minnesota

Communications Letter

June 30, 2022

Independent School District No. 318
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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. 318
Grand Rapids, Minnesota

In planning and performing our audit of the basic financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Independent School District No. 318, Grand Rapids, 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 audit 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 certain 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 October 18, 2021, on such statements.

This communication which is an integral part of our audit, is intended solely for the information and use of management, the School Board, 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.

BerganKDV, Ltd.

St. Cloud, Minnesota
October 19, 2021

Lack of Segregation of Accounting Duties

The District had a lack of segregation of accounting duties in the cash disbursements, receipts, and payroll processes due to a limited number of office employees. The lack of adequate segregation of accounting duties could materially affect the District's ability to initiate, record, process, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the basic financial statements. Although this meets the definition of a "significant deficiency", it may not be practical to correct since the costs of obtaining desirable segregation of accounting duties may exceed benefits that could be derived.

The Business Manager has full access to the general ledger as well as reconciles state aids and property tax revenues.

Management is aware of this condition and will take certain steps to compensate for the lack of segregation. However, 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.

We recommend management, along with the School Board, remain aware of this situation and continually monitor the accounting system including changes that occur.

Independent School District No. 318
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, 2021. 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 financial statements, as described by professional standards, is to evaluate the presentation of the supplementary information in relation to the financial statements as a whole and to report on whether the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the 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.

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:

- If duties cannot be appropriately segregated within the accounting department, there is a risk of misappropriation of assets through the bank reconciliation process.
- Improper revenue recognition specific to property taxes and state aids. 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.
- Misappropriation of assets and management override of controls through the journal entry process. This is considered a risk in substantially all engagements.

Independent School District No. 318
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 basic financial statements. There have been no initial selection of accounting policies and no changes to significant accounting policies or their application during the year ended June 30, 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 were:

> Depreciation – The District is currently depreciating its capital assets over their estimated useful lives, as determined by management, using the straight-line method.
>
> Expense Allocation – Certain expenses are allocated to programs based on an estimate of the benefit to that particular program. Examples are salaries, benefits, and supplies.
>
> 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 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 related to Pensions and Deferred Inflows of Resources related 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. 318
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 taken as a whole and each applicable opinion unit.

Management has determined its/their effect(s) is/are immaterial, both individually and in the aggregate, to the basic financial statements taken as a whole and each opinion unit.

- State receivable/revenue

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 and each opinion unit.

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.

Other Information Included in Annual Reports

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. 318
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.

Average Daily Membership

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.

	General Education Aid Formula Allowance	
Year	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%

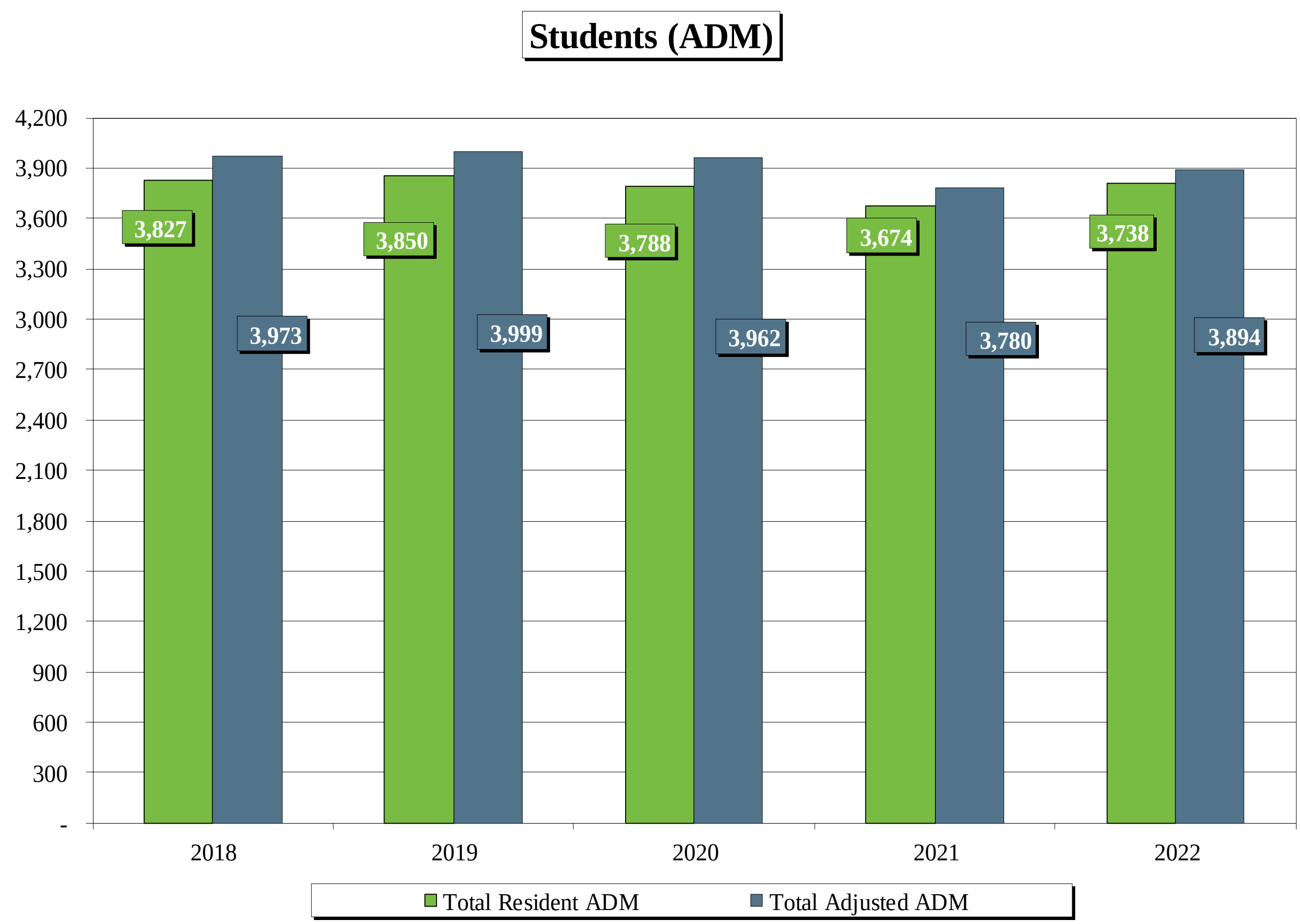
* General Education Aid - Of the $529 increase over 2014, $105 is for inflation at 1.9%; the remaining $424 is a shifting of revenue to adjust for pupil weight changes, pension adjustments changes and other restructuring.

Independent School District No. 318
Financial Analysis

Average Daily Membership and Pupil Units

The following summarizes resident ADM of the District over the past five years ended June 30:

ADM	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Other	113	129	141	113	117
Kindergarten	250	234	229	220	229
Elementary	1,628	1,650	1,620	1,545	1,628
Secondary	1,836	1,837	1,798	1,796	1,837
Total Resident ADM	**3,827**	**3,850**	**3,788**	**3,674**	**3,811**
Total Adjusted ADM	**3,973**	**3,999**	**3,962**	**3,780**	**3,894**



*Estimate

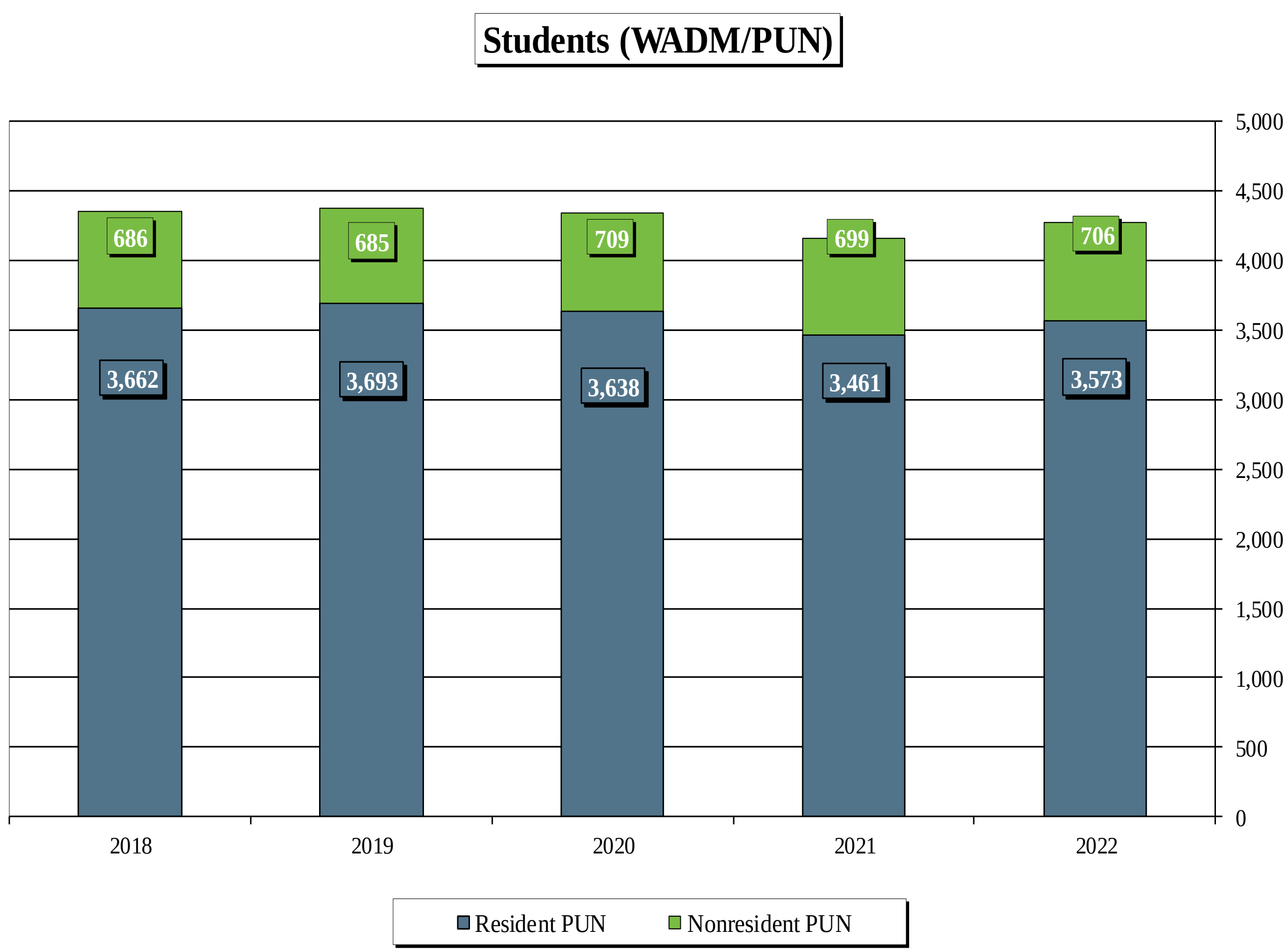
As the charts above indicate, resident ADM increased 137, or 3.7% from 2021 to 2022 while total adjusted ADM increased 114, or 3.0%. Total adjusted ADM is higher than resident ADM due to open enrollment gains.

Average Daily Membership and Pupil Units (Continued)

Pupil Units Weighting						
	Pre-Kindergarten	Handicapped Kindergarten	Half/Full Kindergarten	Elementary Grades 1-3	Elementary Grades 4-6	Secondary
Year 2018-2022	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.200

The adjusted pupil units, table and graph below, converts the resident ADM into weighted or adjusted pupil unit data for the past five years, taking into consideration the above weighting factors and open enrollment. The District weighted pupil units increased in 202 by 119 units or 2.9%. Since the majority of state aid is dependent on student counts, the change in students has a significant impact on the budget.

Adjusted WADM/PUN	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Resident PUN	4,195	4,217	4,148	4,034	4,178
Nonresident PUN	686	685	709	699	706
Resident loss	(533)	(524)	(510)	(574)	(605)
Total Adjusted WADM/PUN	**4,348**	**4,378**	**4,347**	**4,160**	**4,279**



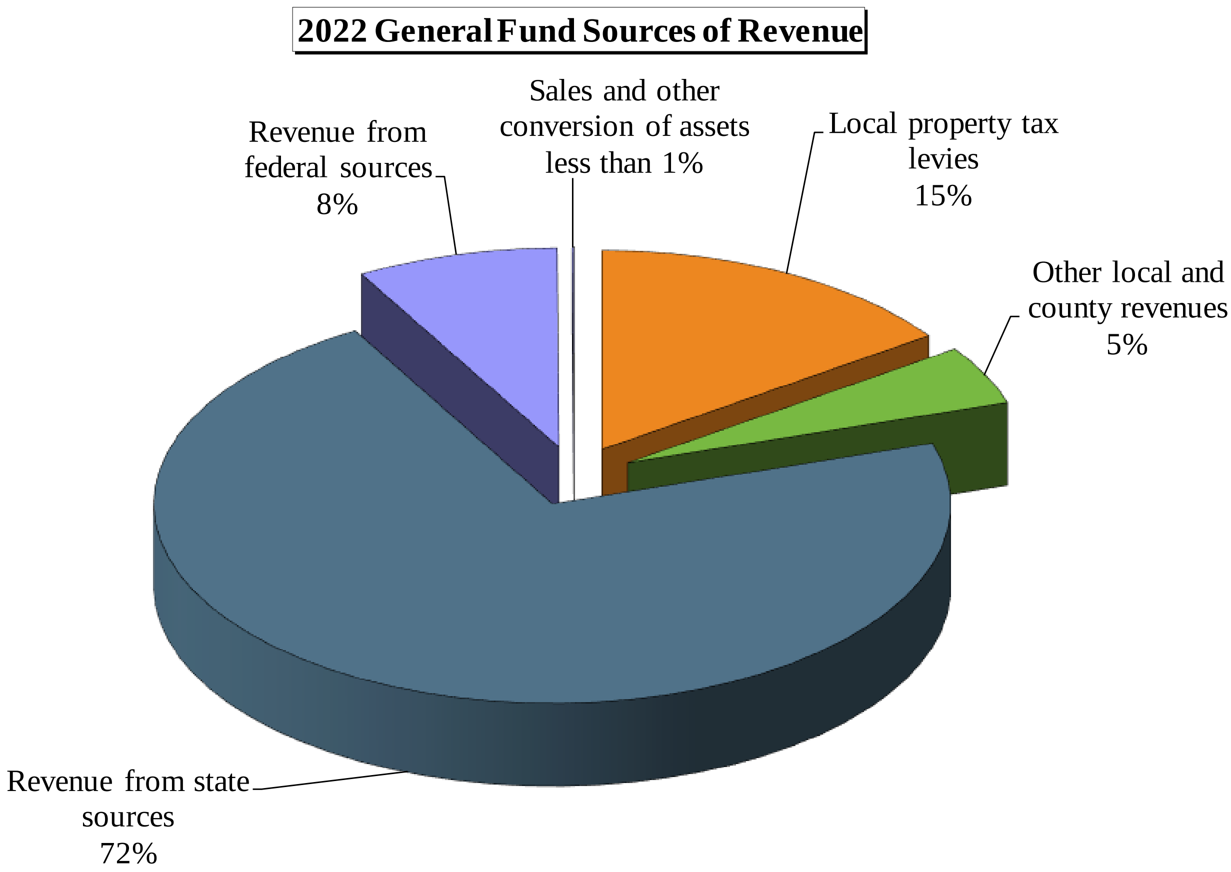
*Estimate

General Fund Sources of Revenue

General Fund sources of revenue are summarized as follows:

For the Year Ended June 30,	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Local property tax levies	$ 9,296,995	$ 8,778,060	$ 8,927,302	$ 8,579,205	$ 8,748,195
Other local and county revenues	2,066,184	2,027,262	2,705,548	2,680,113	2,777,624
Revenue from state sources	38,220,196	39,763,725	40,622,556	40,133,044	41,159,823
Revenue from federal sources	2,283,780	2,135,685	2,085,748	4,577,683	5,215,313
Sales and other conversion of assets	29,283	84,331	49,721	41,397	86,374
Total	**$ 51,896,438**	**$ 52,789,063**	**$ 54,390,875**	**$ 56,011,442**	**$ 57,987,329**

Overall, the District's General Fund revenues increased $1,975,887, or 3.5%, from 2021 to 2022. Revenue from state sources increased $1,026,779 due to an increase in General Education Aid due to the increased students served and the increase in formula allowance. Local property tax revenue increased $168,990 due an increase in the General Fund levy. The federal revenues increased $637,630 due to COVID related grants.



Independent School District No. 318
Financial Analysis

Revenues Per Student

The table below shows a comparison of total revenue per ADM received by your District, districts with 3,000-5,000 ADM and all Minnesota school districts.

Grand Rapids Public School District	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	2022**
Property taxes	$ 1,465	$ 1,511	$ 1,596	$ 1,468	$ 1,469
Other local sources	1,302	1,120	1,247	1,474	1,417
State aid	9,180	9,587	9,885	10,385	10,228
Federal aid	551	515	508	1,185	1,296
Total	**$ 12,498**	**$ 12,733**	**$ 13,236**	**$ 14,512**	**$ 14,410**

District's with 3000-5000 ADM Served	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	2022**
Property taxes	$ 1,585	$ 1,700	$ 1,705	$ 1,976	N/A
Other local sources	519	567	766	495	N/A
State aid	9,664	9,838	10,659	10,464	N/A
Federal aid	376	383	545	897	N/A
Total	**$ 12,144**	**$ 12,488**	**$ 13,675**	**$ 13,832**	**N/A**

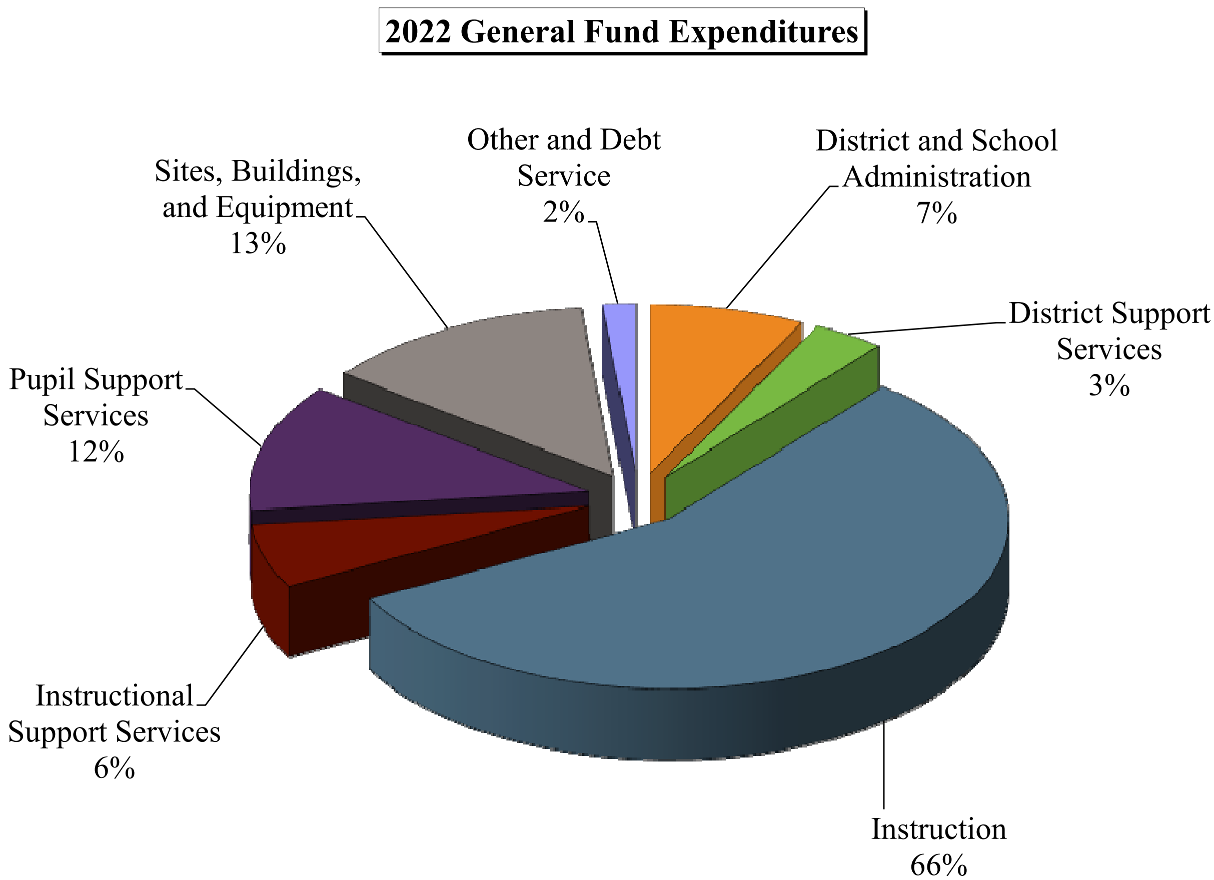
State-Wide	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	2022**
Property taxes	$ 1,894	$ 1,996	$ 2,180	$ 2,381	N/A
Other local sources	515	547	528	432	N/A
State aid	9,821	10,118	10,393	10,758	N/A
Federal aid	461	486	527	1,041	N/A
Total	**$ 12,691**	**$ 13,147**	**$ 13,628**	**$ 14,612**	**N/A**

***** Amounts per State of Minnesota *School District Profiles*
** Estimate

Independent School District No. 318
Financial Analysis

General Fund Expenditures
Overall, the District's General Fund expenditures increased $566,247, or 1.0%. The majority of this increase relates to an increase in salaries and related benefit expenditures.

The percentage of each expenditure classification is highlighted in the chart below.



Independent School District No. 318
Financial Analysis

General Fund Budget to Actual

The chart below presents the final budget and actual results for General Fund.

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget -
	Original	Final	Amounts	Over (Under)
Revenues				
Local property taxes	$ 7,337,000	$ 8,125,000	$ 8,748,195	$ 623,195
Other local and county revenues	2,080,214	2,255,214	2,777,624	522,410
Revenue from state sources	41,380,500	42,028,719	41,159,823	(868,896)
Revenue from federal sources	4,961,286	5,648,067	5,215,313	(432,754)
Sales and other conversion of assets	21,000	133,000	86,374	(46,626)
Total revenues	55,780,000	58,190,000	57,987,329	(202,671)
Expenditures				
Administration	3,354,780	3,560,915	3,410,663	(150,252)
District support services	1,725,345	1,756,107	1,575,758	(180,349)
Elementary and secondary regular instruction	25,174,687	26,970,881	25,947,147	(1,023,734)
Vocational education instruction	816,909	903,493	970,085	66,592
Special education instruction	12,638,613	11,705,652	11,909,912	204,260
Instructional support services	2,565,817	2,759,669	2,731,285	(28,384)
Pupil support services	5,163,335	5,932,250	5,577,421	(354,829)
Sites and buildings	5,678,728	6,231,247	6,002,212	(229,035)
Fiscal and other fixed cost programs	252,000	235,000	229,762	(5,238)
Debt service	479,786	479,786	479,152	(634)
Total expenditures	57,850,000	60,535,000	58,833,397	(1,701,603)
Excess of revenues over (under) budget	(2,070,000)	(2,345,000)	(846,068)	1,498,932
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	30,000	30,000	12,006	(17,994)
Net change in fund balances	$ (2,040,000)	$ (2,315,000)	$ (834,062)	$ 1,480,938

Overall, there was a 0.3% variance between actual revenues of $57,987,329 and the final amended budget of $58,190,000. The largest budget variance occurred in revenue from state sources which was under budget by $868,896 primarily due higher county apportionment than planned which shifted funds from state sources to local property taxes which had an offsetting over budget amount of $623,195. Federal sources were under budget by $432,754 due to not spending less of the Education Stabilization funds than anticipated. Other local and county revenues were over budget due to budgeting conservatively for these revenues as they can fluctuate from year to year.

Actual expenditures were under budget in the General Fund by $1,701,603, or 2.8%. The largest variance was in regular instruction. Regular instruction was $1,023,734 under budget largely due to lower than anticipated benefit expenditures.

Independent School District No. 318
Financial Analysis

Expenditures Per Student

The table below shows a comparison of expenditures per ADM by fund for your District, districts with 4000 plus ADM and all Minnesota school districts.

Grand Rapids Public School District	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	2022**
General Fund	$ 12,720	$ 13,013	$ 13,363	$ 15,077	$ 14,620
Food Service	452	442	420	419	532
Community Service	285	323	318	281	309
Building Construction	122	2,599	14,710	3,495	819
Debt Service	235	393	747	810	778
Post Employment Debt Service	1,318	1,125	1,135	1,208	1,162
Total	**$ 15,132**	**$ 17,895**	**$ 30,693**	**$ 21,290**	**$ 18,220**

Districts of 4000+ ADM Served	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	2022**
General Fund	$ 12,892	$ 13,278	$ 13,586	$ 14,552	N/A
Food Service	544	553	543	513	N/A
Community Service	713	747	733	658	N/A
Building Construction	1,999	1,903	2,442	2,078	N/A
Debt Service	1,288	1,302	1,340	1,583	N/A
Post Employment Debt Service Fund	146	131	100	72	N/A
Total	**$ 17,582**	**$ 17,914**	**$ 18,744**	**$ 19,456**	**N/A**

State-Wide Average	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*	2022**
General Fund	$ 12,596	$ 13,025	$ 13,313	$ 14,167	N/A
Food Service	550	559	554	529	N/A
Community Service	606	638	622	571	N/A
Building Construction	1,799	1,642	2,085	2,008	N/A
Debt Service	1,224	1,225	1,265	1,457	N/A
Post-Employment Debt Service	118	129	80	65	N/A
Total	**$ 16,893**	**$ 17,218**	**$ 17,919**	**$ 18,797**	**N/A**

***** Amounts per State of Minnesota *School District Profiles*
** Estimate

Independent School District No. 318
Financial Analysis

General Fund Operations

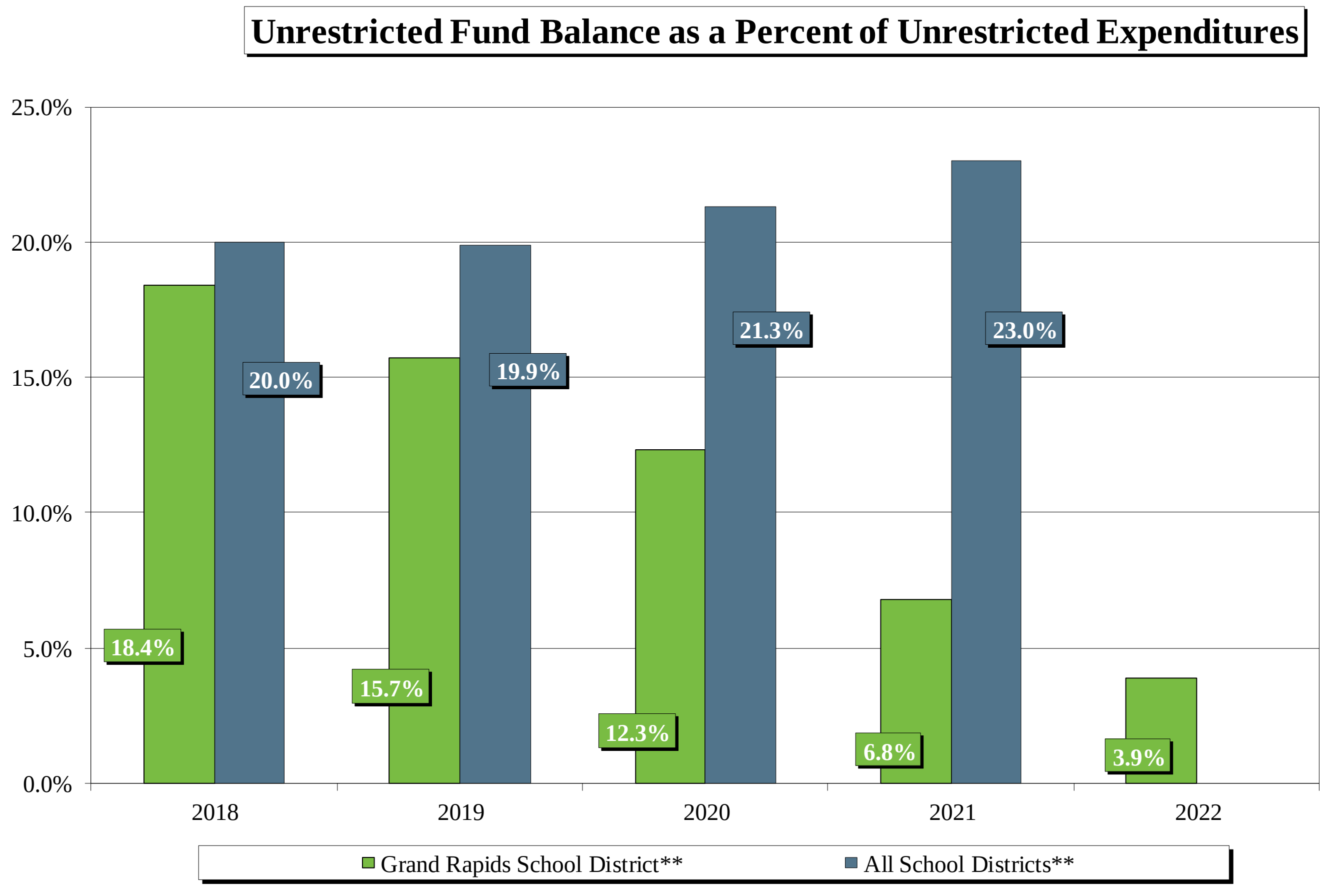
The following table presents five years of comparative operating results for the District's General Fund: For 2022, General Fund revenues increased 3.4% and expenditures increased 1.0%. The General Fund experienced an overall decrease in fund balance of $834,062.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues	$ 51,982,472	$ 52,810,270	$ 54,390,875	$ 56,081,369	$ 57,987,329
Expenditures	(52,902,856)	(53,970,413)	(54,915,730)	(58,267,150)	(58,833,397)
Excess of revenues under expenditures	(920,384)	(1,160,143)	(524,855)	(2,185,781)	(846,068)
Add other financing sources (uses)	3,796	9,930	412,682	11,993	12,006
Prior period adjustment			199,081		
Fund balance, July 1	9,851,726	8,935,138	7,784,925	7,871,833	5,698,045
Fund Balance, June 30	**$ 8,935,138**	**$ 7,784,925**	**$ 7,871,833**	**$ 5,698,045**	**$ 4,863,983**

Components of Fund Balance					
Nonspendable	$ 224,525	$ 223,465	$ 205,507	$ 265,976	$ 74,906
Restricted/reserved for					
Student activities	$ -	$ -	$ 168,924	$ 142,902	$ 151,887
Staff development	1,169	2,505	-	-	-
Health and Safety	194,549	-	-	-	-
Operating capital	46,930	129,851	343,829	-	372,436
Area Learning Center	75,346	44,083	27,745	54,627	105,371
Gifted and Talented	39,129	24,518	16,548	19,261	10,903
Teacher development	64,991	56,530	-	-	-
Basic skills	70,621	70,621	11,698	-	-
Achievement and integration	-	-	-	124,283	127,028
Safe school levy	45,699	5,141	15,146	-	(28,913)
LTFM	(257,663)	(392,311)	482,836	825,547	1,066,084
Medical assistance	539,145	760,665	1,215,690	1,199,669	1,081,193
Payments in lieu of taxes	-	-	-	-	5,760
Assigned fund balance	2,243,102	2,527,673	1,786,725	1,531,560	1,059,823
Unassigned fund balance	5,647,595	4,332,184	3,597,185	1,534,220	837,505
Total Fund Balance, June 30	**$ 8,935,138**	**$ 7,784,925**	**$ 7,871,833**	**$ 5,698,045**	**$ 4,863,983**

At June 30, 2022, the General Fund had a fund balance of $4,863,983. Of this amount, $74,906 represents nonspendable balances, $2,891,749 represents restricted balances, and $1,059,823 represents assigned balances, leaving an unassigned fund balance of $837,505. Unassigned fund balance decreased by $696,715 during 2022 and the ending balance represents 1.4% of total expenditures based on 2022 spending levels.

General Fund Financial Health



* Figures for 2022 are not available for comparable districts or state-wide averages.
** Source: *Minnesota School District Financial Trends Report* for 2018-2021. The District's 2022 values were obtained from the 2021 Compliance Report.

The graph above details the unrestricted fund balance as a percentage of unrestricted expenditures. The District's fund balance as a percentage of expenditures had historically been lower than the average of all Minnesota school districts. Unrestricted fund balance as a percent of unrestricted expenditures decreased in 2022 for the fifth consecutive year.

Independent School District No. 318
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	$ 1,881,402	$ 1,829,760	$ 1,648,118	$ 1,493,896	$ 2,563,847
Expenditures	(1,873,132)	(1,831,430)	(1,724,292)	(1,617,815)	(2,140,229)
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	8,270	(1,670)	(76,174)	(123,919)	423,618
Add other financing sources			72,984	1,404	-
Fund balance, July 1	531,525	539,795	538,125	534,935	412,420
Fund Balance, June 30	**$ 539,795**	**$ 538,125**	**$ 534,935**	**$ 412,420**	**$ 836,038**

Components of Fund Balance					
Nonspendable	9,015	79,977	107,563	98,291	61,060
Restricted For					
Food Service	530,780	458,148	427,372	314,129	774,978
Fund Balance, June 30	**$ 539,795**	**$ 538,125**	**$ 534,935**	**$ 412,420**	**$ 836,038**

For 2022, food service revenues increased 71.6% due to increased federal reimbursements and students served. Expenditures increased 32.3% due to increased food and salary and benefit costs. Revenues exceeded expenditures by $423,618 for 2022.

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	$ 1,284,354	$ 1,292,415	$ 1,336,184	$ 1,189,451	$ 1,292,289
Expenditures	(1,184,020)	(1,340,058)	(1,307,121)	(1,087,651)	(1,244,611)
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	100,334	(47,643)	29,063	101,800	47,678
Add other financing sources				1,336	-
Fund balance, July 1	323,656	423,990	376,346	405,409	508,545
Fund Balance, June 30	**$ 423,990**	**$ 376,347**	**$ 405,409**	**$ 508,545**	**$ 556,223**

Components of Fund Balance					
Restrictred fund balance	$ 89,340	$ 94,156	$ 111,439	$ 104,621	$ 92,855
Restricted for					
Community Education	334,650	282,191	326,873	402,674	462,118
School Readiness			(32,903)	1,250	1,250
Total Fund Balance, June 30	**$ 423,990**	**$ 376,347**	**$ 405,409**	**$ 508,545**	**$ 556,223**

For 2022, community service revenues increased $102,838 and expenditures increased $156,960 as activities returned to more typical levels. Overall, the Community Service Fund balance increased $47,678 for 2022.

Independent School District No. 318
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. 318
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. 318
Emerging Issues

Executive Summary
The following is an executive summary of financial 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.

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.

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.

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.

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. 100 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023. Earlier application is encouraged.

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