Management Report

for

Independent School District No. 272
Eden Prairie, Minnesota

June 30, 2023

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MMKR
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To the School Board and Management of
Independent School District No. 272
Eden Prairie, Minnesota

We have prepared this management report in conjunction with our audit of Independent School District No. 272, Eden Prairie, Minnesota's (the District) financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023. We have organized this report into the following sections:

- Audit Summary
- Financial Trends in Public Education in Minnesota
- Financial Trends of Your District
- Accounting and Auditing Updates

We would be pleased to further discuss any of the information contained in this report or any other concerns that you would like us to address. We would also like to express our thanks for the courtesy and assistance extended to us during the course of our audit.

The purpose of this report is solely to provide those charged with governance of the District, management, and those who have responsibility for oversight of the District's financial reporting process comments resulting from our audit and information relevant to school district financing in Minnesota. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Malloy, Montague, Karnowski, Radosevich & Co., P.A.

Minneapolis, Minnesota
November 10, 2023

Malloy, Montague, Karnowski, Radosevich & Co., P.A.
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AUDIT SUMMARY

The following is a summary of our audit work, key conclusions, and other information that we consider important or that is required to be communicated to the School Board, administration, or those charged with governance of the District.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY UNDER AUDITING STANDARDS GENERALLY ACCEPTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*, AND TITLE 2 U.S. CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS PART 200, *UNIFORM ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS, COST PRINCIPLES, AND AUDIT REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS* (UNIFORM GUIDANCE)

We have audited the 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, 2023. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information to you verbally and in our audit engagement letter. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

PLANNED SCOPE AND TIMING OF THE AUDIT

We performed the audit according to the planned scope and timing previously discussed and coordinated in order to obtain sufficient audit evidence and complete an effective audit.

AUDIT OPINIONS AND FINDINGS

Based on our audit of the District's basic financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023:

- We have issued unmodified opinions on the District's basic financial statements.

- We reported no deficiencies in the District's internal control over financial reporting that we considered to be material weaknesses. It should be understood that internal controls are never perfected, and those controls, which protect the District's funds from such things as fraud and accounting errors, need to be continually reviewed by management and modified as necessary.

- The results of our testing disclosed no instances of noncompliance required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards.*

- We reported that the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements.

- The results of our tests indicate that the District has complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs.

- We reported no deficiencies in the District's internal controls over compliance that we considered to be material weaknesses with the types of compliance requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs.

- We reported three findings based on our testing of the District's compliance with Minnesota laws and regulations:

    1. For 2 of 40 disbursements tested, the District was not in compliance with Minnesota Statutes requiring payment of invoices within 35 days from the receipt of goods or services, or the invoices for goods or services, for districts with governing boards that meet at least once a month.

    2. For 1 of 6 contracts selected for testing that were completed during the 2023 fiscal year, the statutory requirement to obtain a Form IC134 or Contractor's Withholding Affidavit prior to making the final payment to a contractor, was not met.

    3. For 1 of 3 contracts selected for testing that were awarded during the year, the District did not obtain performance and payment bonds from the contractor as required by state statutes.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the District are described in Note 1 of the notes to basic financial statements.

No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

We noted no transactions entered into by the District during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND MANAGEMENT JUDGMENTS

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

> General education revenue and certain other revenues are computed by applying an allowance per student to the number of students served by the District. Student attendance is accumulated in a state-wide database—MARSS. Because of the complexity of student accounting and because of certain enrollment options, student information is input by other school districts and the MARSS data for the current fiscal year is not finalized until after the District has closed its financial records. General education revenue and certain other revenues are computed using preliminary information on the number of students served in the resident district and also utilizing some estimates, particularly in the area of enrollment options.
>
> Special education state aid includes an adjustment related to tuition billings to and from other school districts for special education services, which are computed using formulas derived by the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE). Because of the timing of the calculations, this adjustment for the current fiscal year is not finalized until after the District has closed its financial records. The impact of this adjustment on the receivable and revenue recorded for state special education aid is calculated using preliminary information available to the District.

The District has recorded a liability in the Statement of Net Position for compensated absences for which it is probable employees will be compensated. The "vesting method" used by the District to calculate this liability is based on assumptions involving the probability of employees becoming eligible to receive the benefits (vesting), the potential use of accumulated sick leave prior to termination, and the age at which such employees are likely to retire.

The District has recorded activity for other post-employment benefits (OPEB) and pension benefits. These obligations are calculated using actuarial methodologies described in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Nos. 68, 73, 74, and 75. These actuarial calculations include significant assumptions, including projected changes, healthcare insurance costs, investment returns, retirement ages, proportionate share, and employee turnover.

The depreciation/amortization of capital assets involves estimates pertaining to useful lives.

The District's self-insured activities require recording a liability for claims incurred, but not yet reported, which are based on estimates.

We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used by management to develop the estimates discussed above in determining that they are reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Certain financial statement disclosures are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The disclosures included in the notes to the basic financial statements related to OPEB and pension benefits are particularly sensitive, due to the materiality of the liabilities, and the large and complex estimates involved in determining the disclosures.

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

DISAGREEMENTS WITH MANAGEMENT

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

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN PERFORMING THE AUDIT

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

CORRECTED AND UNCORRECTED MISSTATEMENTS

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

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIONS

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated November 10, 2023.

Management Consultations With Other Independent Accountants

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

Other Audit Findings or Issues

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

Other Matters

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

We were engaged to report on the supplemental information accompanying the financial statements and the separately issued Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards (UFARS) Compliance Table, which are not RSI. With respect to this supplemental information, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplemental information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.

We were not engaged to report on the introductory and statistical sections, which accompany the financial statements, but are not RSI. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

FINANCIAL TRENDS IN PUBLIC EDUCATION IN MINNESOTA

This section provides some state-wide funding and financial trends in public education in Minnesota.

BASIC GENERAL EDUCATION REVENUE

The largest single funding source for Minnesota school districts is basic general education aid. Each year, the 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 average daily membership (ADM). Over the years, various modifications have been made to this calculation, including changes in weighting and special consideration for declining enrollment districts.

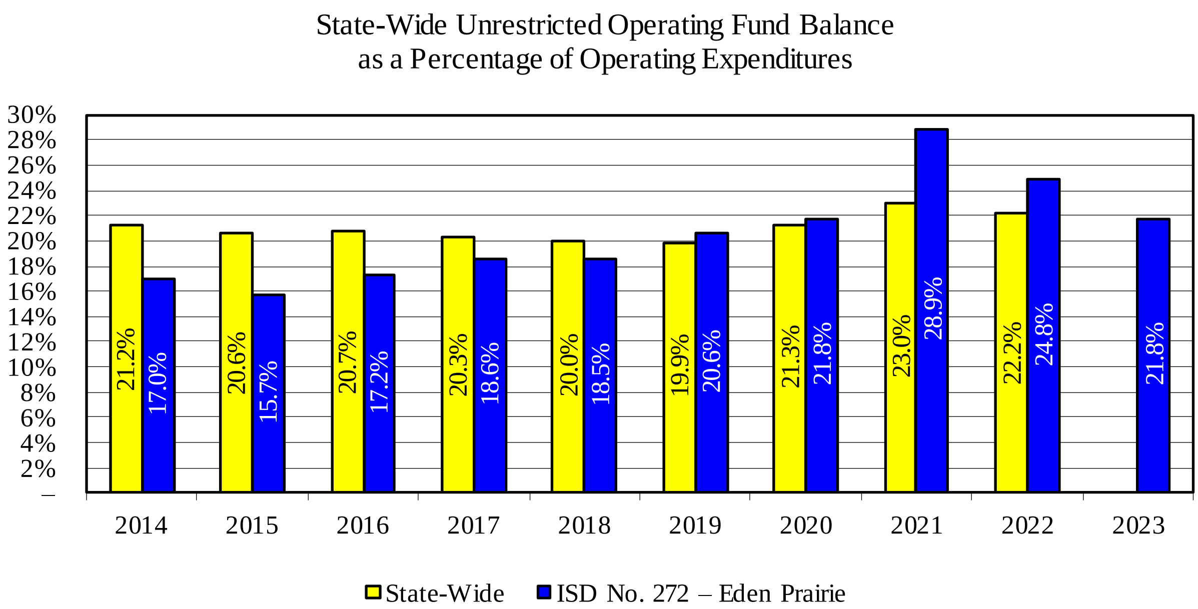
The table below presents a summary of the formula allowance for the past decade and as approved for the next two fiscal years. The 2023 Legislature approved per pupil increases of $275 for fiscal 2024 and $143 for fiscal 2025. The amount of the formula allowance and the percentage change from year-to-year excludes temporary funding changes, the “roll-in” of aids that were previously funded separately, and changes that may vary dependent on actions taken by individual districts. The $529 increase in 2015 was offset by changes to pupil weightings and the general education aid formula that resulted in an increase equivalent to approximately $105, or 2.00 percent, state-wide.

	Formula Allowance	
Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Amount	Percent Increase
2014	$ 5,302	1.50 %
2015	$ 5,831	2.00 %
2016	$ 5,948	2.00 %
2017	$ 6,067	2.00 %
2018	$ 6,188	2.00 %
2019	$ 6,312	2.00 %
2020	$ 6,438	2.00 %
2021	$ 6,567	2.00 %
2022	$ 6,728	2.45 %
2023	$ 6,863	2.00 %
2024	$ 7,138	4.00 %
2025	$ 7,281	2.00 %

For fiscal 2026 and beyond, the actual increase will be equal to the Consumer Price Index-Urban (CPI-U), with a floor of 2.00 percent and a cap of 3.00 percent. CPI-U is determined based upon the prior two fourth-quarter totals. The inclusion of inflationary increases to this formula does not prevent future legislative increases from being approved.

STATE-WIDE SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCIAL HEALTH

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



Note: State-wide information is not available for fiscal 2023.

The calculation above reflects only the unrestricted fund balance of the General Fund, and the corresponding expenditures, which is the same method the state uses for the calculation of statutory operating debt. We have also included the comparable percentages for your district.

The average unrestricted fund balance as a percentage of operating expenditures maintained by Minnesota school districts decreased gradually from 21.2 percent at the end of fiscal 2014 to 19.9 percent at the end of fiscal 2019, a period of relative stability in the state's economic condition and school funding. This ratio began rising again during the fiscal years impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, increasing to 23.0 percent at the end of fiscal 2021. In 2022, the state-wide ratio decreased to 22.2 percent as districts returned to more traditional learning models and program operations with the relaxation of pandemic restrictions.

As of June 30, 2023, this ratio was 21.8 percent for the District, as compared to 24.8 percent at the end of the previous year.

The table below shows a comparison of governmental fund revenue per ADM received by Minnesota school districts and your district. Revenues for all governmental funds are included, except for the Capital Projects – Building Construction and Post-Employment Benefits Debt Service Funds. Other financing sources, such as proceeds from sales of capital assets, insurance recoveries, bond sales, loans, and interfund transfers, are also excluded.

Governmental Funds Revenue per Student (ADM) Served

	State-Wide		Metro Area		ISD No. 272 – Eden Prairie		
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2023
General Fund							
Property taxes	$ 2,576	$ 2,645	$ 3,411	$ 3,506	$ 4,311	$ 4,374	$ 4,577
Other local sources	438	571	323	446	304	504	643
State	10,514	10,504	10,517	10,536	9,835	9,668	9,929
Federal	992	1,335	956	1,397	1,095	596	764
Total General Fund	14,520	15,055	15,207	15,885	15,545	15,142	15,913
Special revenue funds							
Food Service	576	803	568	770	390	713	631
Community Service	612	731	684	836	672	901	1,077
Debt Service Fund	1,512	1,508	1,549	1,537	1,175	1,018	906
Total revenue	$ 17,220	$ 18,097	$ 18,008	$ 19,028	$ 17,782	$ 17,774	$ 18,527
ADM served per MDE School District Profiles Report (current year estimated)					8,618	8,990	9,047

Note: Excludes the Capital Projects – Building Construction and Post-Employment Benefits Debt Service Funds.

Source of state-wide and seven-county metro area data: School District Profiles Report published by the MDE

ADM used in the table above and on the next page are based on enrollments consistent with those used in the MDE School District Profiles Report, which include extended time ADM, and may differ from ADM reported in other tables.

The mix of local and state revenues vary from year to year primarily based on funding formulas and the state's financial condition. The mix of revenue components from district to district varies, due to factors such as the strength of property values, mix of property types, operating and bond referendums, enrollment trends, density of population, types of programs offered, and countless other criteria.

Changes in enrollment also impact comparisons in the table above and on the next page when revenue and expenditures are based on fixed costs, such as debt levies and principal and interest on outstanding indebtedness.

The District earned $167,612,608 in the governmental funds reflected above in fiscal 2023, an increase of $7,834,432 (4.9 percent) from the prior year, or an increase of $753 per ADM served. Revenues were up in each category of the General Fund as presented in the table above. General Fund state revenue increased $261 per ADM, with increased enrollment and the increase in the basic formula allowance as discussed earlier. Property taxes increased $203 per ADM, due to the increased levy. The availability and use of pandemic-related federal resources also contributed to the revenue increase in the General Fund. General Fund revenues in other local sources increased over the prior year, largely due to more investment earnings. The Food Service Special Revenue Fund was down with a decrease in federal reimbursement rates and the return to paid lunches. An increase in program participation contributed to the increase in the Community Service Special Revenue Fund. Debt Service Fund revenues decreased $112 per ADM, due to a reduction in property tax levies for debt service.

The following table reflects similar comparative data available from the MDE for all governmental fund expenditures, excluding the Capital Projects – Building Construction and Post-Employment Benefits Debt Service Funds. Other financing uses, such as bond refundings and transfers, are also excluded.

Governmental Funds Expenditures per Student (ADM) Served

	State-Wide		Metro Area		ISD No. 272 – Eden Prairie		
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2023
General Fund							
District and school administration	$ 1,184	$ 1,249	$ 1,205	$ 1,300	$ 1,182	$ 1,247	$ 1,427
Elementary and secondary regular instruction	6,198	6,494	6,527	6,838	6,390	6,852	6,956
Vocational education instruction	197	210	179	191	301	304	292
Special education instruction	2,626	2,724	2,792	2,883	2,522	2,384	2,454
Instructional support services	812	816	917	939	1,017	1,001	1,097
Pupil support services	1,228	1,429	1,285	1,558	1,083	1,138	1,387
Sites and buildings and other	1,083	1,113	1,052	1,076	1,606	1,471	1,942
Total General Fund – noncapital	13,328	14,035	13,957	14,785	14,101	14,397	15,555
General Fund capital expenditures	793	876	815	897	438	923	505
Total General Fund	14,121	14,911	14,772	15,682	14,539	15,320	16,060
Special revenue funds							
Food Service	532	670	522	659	421	585	612
Community Service	610	689	682	774	688	794	869
Debt Service Fund	1,576	1,599	1,609	1,561	1,132	1,066	908
Total expenditures	$ 16,839	$ 17,869	$ 17,585	$ 18,676	$ 16,780	$ 17,765	$ 18,449
ADM served per MDE School District Profiles Report (current year estimated)					8,618	8,990	9,047

Note: Excludes the Capital Projects – Building Construction and Post-Employment Benefits Debt Service Funds.

Source of state-wide and seven-county metro area data: School District Profiles Report published by the MDE

Expenditure patterns also vary from district to district for various reasons. Factors affecting the comparison include the growth cycle or maturity of the District, average employee experience, availability of funding, population density, and even methods of allocating costs. The differences from program to program reflect the District's particular character, such as its community service programs, as well as the fluctuations from year to year for such things as capital expenditures.

The District spent $166,895,871 in the governmental funds reflected above in fiscal 2023, an increase of $7,184,777 (4.5 percent) from the prior year, or an increase of $684 per ADM served. General Fund expenditures, excluding capital, increased $1,158 per ADM, with additional expenditures for sites and buildings and other ($471 per ADM), due to increased long-term facilities maintenance projects in the current year. Pupil support services expenditures increased $249 per ADM, due to increased transportation costs. General Fund capital expenditures decreased $418 per ADM, due to the finance purchase issued to purchase technology equipment and the building lease issued in the prior year for space needs. Debt Service Fund expenditures decreased $158 per ADM, consistent with the decrease in revenues.

SUMMARY

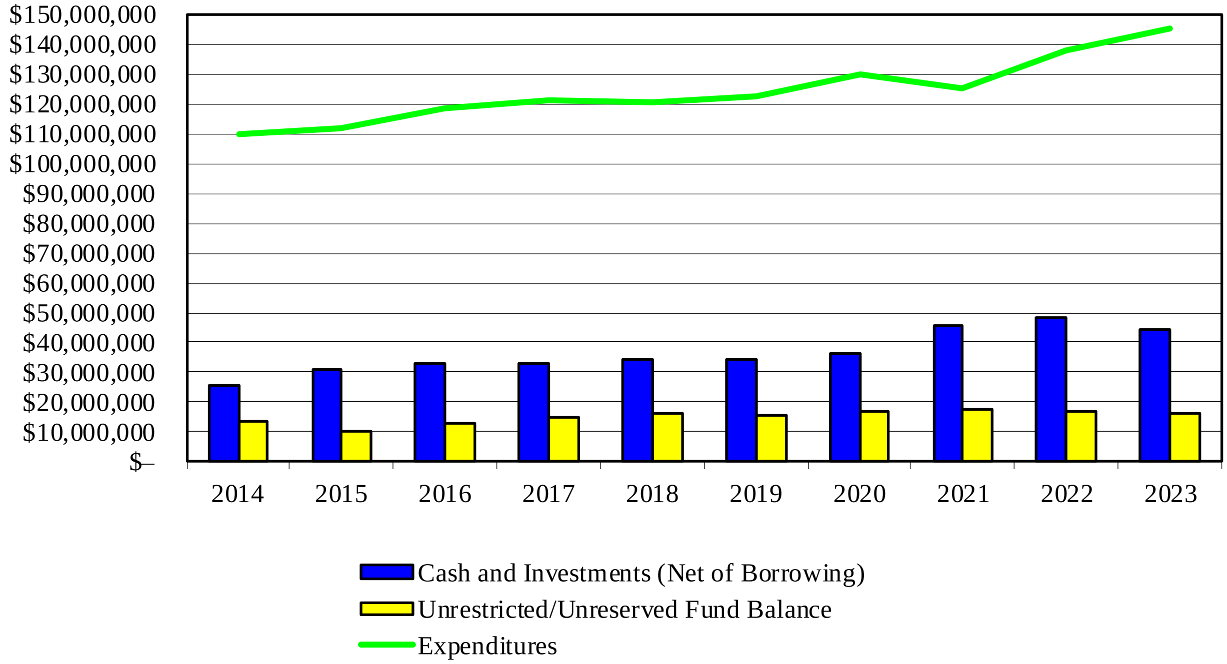
The COVID-19 pandemic caused numerous financial and operational challenges for districts in recent years; creating instability in student populations, requiring numerous shifts in the delivery of educational services, and resulting in substantial new and unfamiliar federal revenue streams, to name a few. Challenges remain, with tight labor markets, inflationary increases, and the end of many federal pandemic-related funding programs. District school boards, administrators, and employees continue to manage these issues, as districts strive to provide a safe and effective learning experience for their students.

FINANCIAL TRENDS OF YOUR DISTRICT

GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL POSITION

The following graph displays the District's General Fund trends of financial position and changes in the volume of financial activity. Unrestricted fund balance and cash balance are two indicators of financial health, while annual expenditures are often used to measure the size of the operation.

General Fund Financial Position
Year Ended June 30,



The General Fund cash balance (adjusted for interfund borrowing) at the end of fiscal year 2023 was $44,505,698, a decrease of $3,542,906 from the prior year.

Total fund balance at year-end was $29,565,409, a decrease of $1,292,576, compared to a decrease of $4,725,225 approved in the final budget. The year-end unassigned fund balance was $16,254,607.

GENERAL FUND COMPONENTS OF FUND BALANCE

The following table presents the components of the General Fund balance for the past five years:

	June 30,				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Nonspendable fund balances	$ 1,676,290	$ 507,235	$ 686,319	$ 599,973	$ 835,657
Restricted fund balances (1)	1,403,680	1,461,779	2,198,592	3,220,180	3,935,241
Unrestricted fund balances					
Assigned	2,826,715	4,320,382	11,053,757	9,997,353	8,539,904
Unassigned	15,751,476	17,207,918	17,811,019	17,040,479	16,254,607
Total fund balance	$ 21,658,161	$ 23,497,314	$ 31,749,687	$ 30,857,985	$ 29,565,409
Total expenditures	$ 122,810,797	$ 130,053,168	$ 125,297,301	$ 137,728,612	$ 145,288,313
Unrestricted fund balances as a percentage of expenditures	15.1%	16.6%	23.0%	19.6%	17.1%
Unassigned fund balances as a percentage of expenditures	12.8%	13.2%	14.2%	12.4%	11.2%

(1) Includes deficits in restricted fund balance accounts allowed to accumulate deficits under UFARS, which are part of unassigned fund balance on the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America-based financial statements.

The table above reflects unrestricted and unassigned balances as a percentage of total General Fund expenditures, which differs from those in the previous discussion of state-wide fund balances, which are based on a state formula.

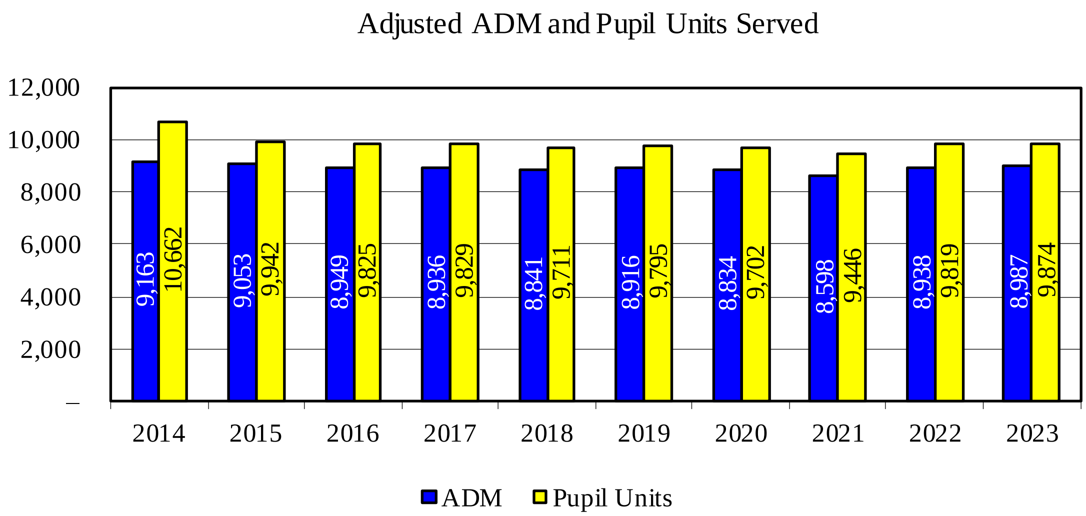
The resources represented by this fund balance are critical to a district's ability to maintain adequate cash flow throughout the year, to retain its programs, and to cushion against the impact of unexpected costs or funding shortfalls. At June 30, 2023, unrestricted fund balances in the General Fund represented 17.1 percent of annual expenditures, or slightly less than 9 weeks of operations, assuming level spending throughout the year.

Minimum Fund Balance Policy

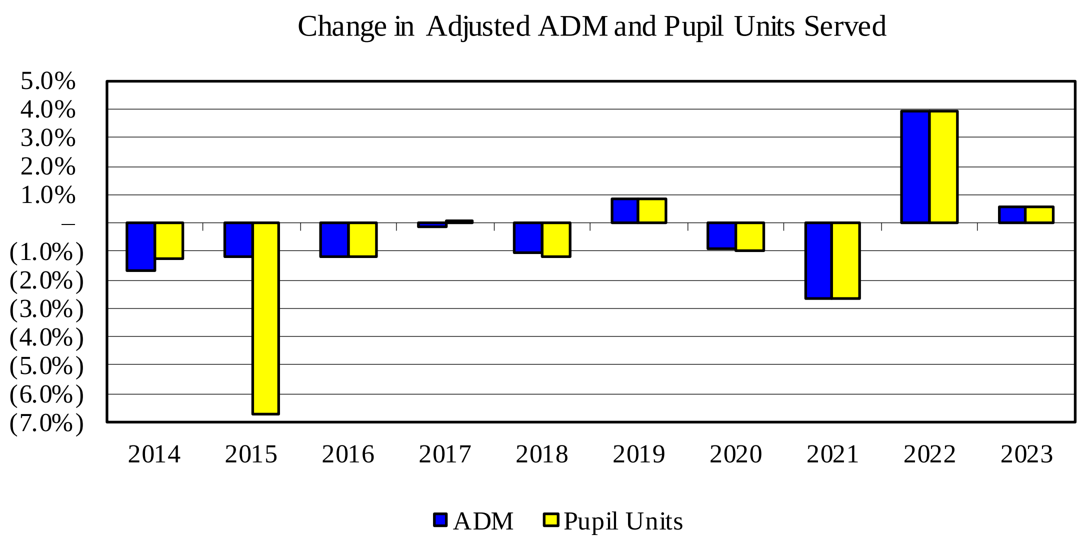
The School Board has formally adopted a fund balance policy regarding the minimum unassigned fund balance for the General Fund. The policy establishes the District will strive to maintain a minimum unassigned General Fund balance of 8.0 percent of annual budgeted expenditures. At June 30, 2023, the unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was 13.9 percent of fiscal 2023 expenditures related to the unassigned fund balance category.

AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP (ADM) AND PUPIL UNITS

The following graph presents the District's adjusted ADM and pupil units served for the past 10 years:



The following graph shows the rate of change in ADM served by the District from year-to-year, along with the change in the resulting pupil units:



The change in pupil units for 2015 includes the effect of legislative reductions to pupil units.

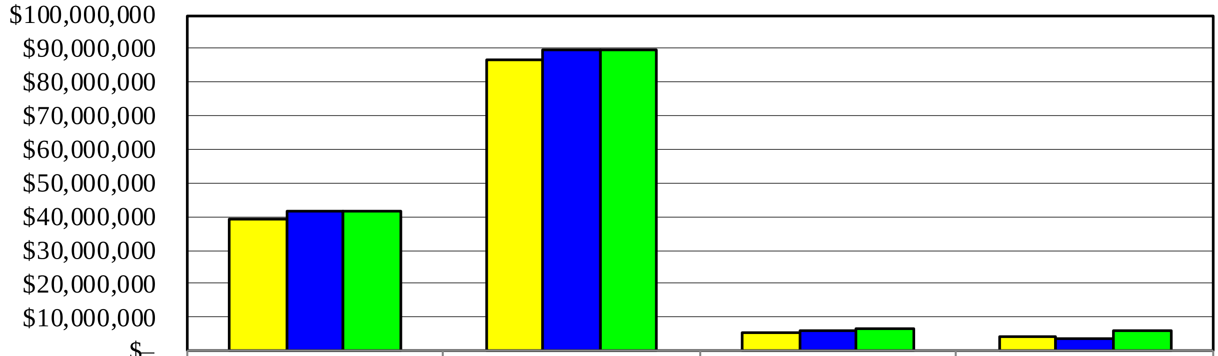
ADM is a measure of students attending class, which is converted to pupil units (the base for determining revenue) using a statutory formula. Not only is the original budget based on ADM estimates, the final audited financial statements are based on updated, but still estimated, ADM since the counts are not finalized until around January of the following year. When viewing revenue budget variances, one needs to consider these ADM changes, the impact of the prior year final adjustments which affect this year's revenue, and also the final adjustments caused by open enrollment gains and losses.

The District served an estimated adjusted ADM of 8,987 in 2023, an increase of 49 (0.5 percent) from the previous year. The resulting pupil units served by the District increased by 55 to 9,874.

GENERAL FUND REVENUES

The following graph summarizes the District's General Fund revenue for 2023:

General Fund Revenue



	Property Taxes	State Sources	Federal Sources	Other
Prior Year	$39,318,935	$86,913,358	$5,358,285	$4,530,840
Budget	$41,742,493	$89,363,964	$6,071,029	$3,608,514
Actual	$41,409,487	$89,825,199	$6,908,476	$5,814,869

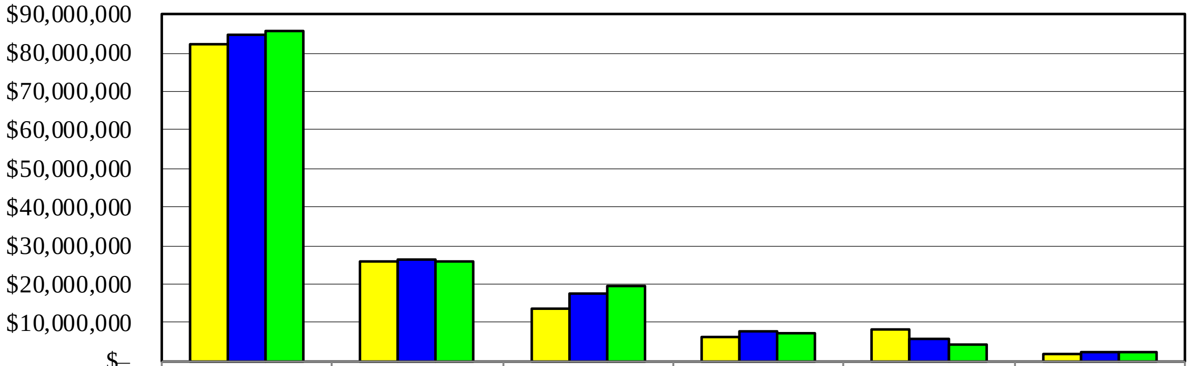
Total General Fund revenues were $143,958,031 for the year ended June 30, 2023, which was $3,172,031 (2.3 percent) over the final budget. Other local sources were $2,206,355 over budget, mainly due to improved investment earnings in the current year and the District collecting more fees and charges than anticipated. Federal sources were over budget $837,447, due to the timing of grant spending.

General Fund total revenues were $7,836,613 (5.8 percent) more than the previous year. State sources were up $2,911,841, due to funding improvements in the basic general education formula allowance and increased enrollment. Property tax revenue increased $2,090,552, due to the increased levy in the current year. Federal sources were up, due to the increase in COVID-19 and special education entitlements. Revenues from other local sources increased with improved investment earnings in the current year.

General Fund Expenditures

The following graph summarizes the District's General Fund expenditures for 2023:

General Fund Expenditures



	Salaries	Employee Benefits	Purchased Services	Supplies and Materials	Capital Expenditures	Other Expenditures
Prior Year	$82,132,057	$25,683,266	$13,658,339	$6,286,676	$8,296,124	$1,672,150
Budget	$84,827,538	$26,536,894	$17,795,721	$7,961,619	$5,829,236	$2,469,117
Actual	$85,614,063	$25,825,146	$19,401,137	$7,474,724	$4,568,167	$2,405,076

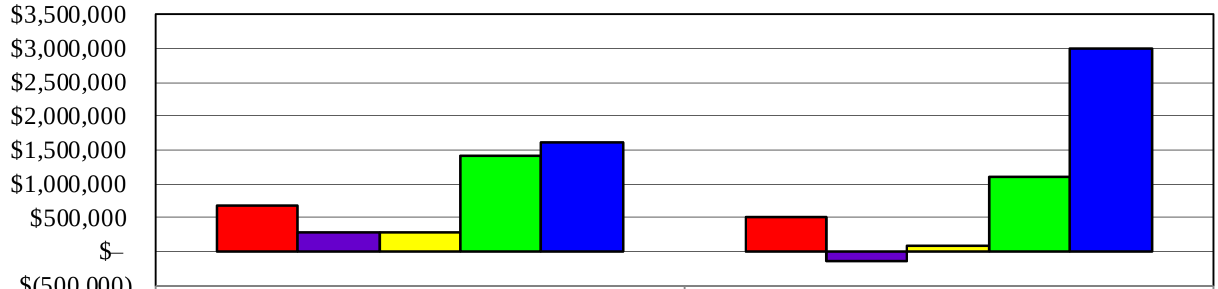
Total General Fund expenditures for 2023 were $145,288,313, an increase of $7,559,701 (5.5 percent) from the prior year. Personnel-related costs were $3,623,886 (3.4 percent) higher than last year, mainly due to contractual increases and added support personnel positions throughout the District. Purchased services expenditures were $5,742,798 higher than the previous year, mainly due to increased transportation costs. These increases were offset by a decrease in capital expenditures of $3,727,957 (44.9 percent), mainly due to the finance purchase issued to finance technology products and the building lease issued in the prior year.

Total General Fund expenditures were under budget by $131,812 (0.1 percent) in 2023, which was spread across several programs and object categories. Purchased services were $1,605,416 over budget, mainly in pupil support services due to transportation costs. Capital expenditures were $1,261,069 under budget, due to the timing of projects in the current year.

OTHER FUNDS OF THE DISTRICT

The following graph shows what is referred to as the other operating funds. The remaining nonoperating funds are only included in narrative form below, since their level of fund balance can fluctuate significantly, due to such things as issuing and spending the proceeds of refunding or building bonds and, therefore, the trend of fund balance levels is not necessarily a key indicator of financial health. It does not mean that these funds cannot experience financial trouble or that their fund balances are unimportant.

Other Operating Funds
Total Fund Balances



	Food Service Special Revenue	Community Service Special Revenue
2019	$676,389	$516,454
2020	$292,653	$(138,197)
2021	$271,769	$90,132
2022	$1,422,101	$1,106,042
2023	$1,601,422	$3,007,541

Food Service Special Revenue Fund

The District's Food Service Special Revenue Fund ended fiscal 2023 with a fund balance of $1,601,422, which is an increase of $179,321 from last year, compared to a balanced budget. Food service revenue was $5,711,732, which was over budget by $492,422, mainly in federal sources. Total expenditures of $5,532,411 were $313,101 over budget, mainly in supplies and materials. Participation levels were difficult to anticipate with programming changes financing school nutrition programs, contributing to the variances in revenues and expenditures compared to budget and the prior year.

Community Service Special Revenue Fund

The District's Community Service Special Revenue Fund ended the year with a fund balance of $3,007,541, an increase of $1,901,499 from the prior year, compared to a budgeted increase of $500,902. A current year transfer of $17,485 was made from the General Fund to help support program activity in the Community Service Special Revenue Fund. Actual revenues were more than projected amounts by $910,083, while actual expenditures were less than budget by $474,529. Conservative budgeting for program participation and federal sources contributed to the revenue budget variance. Expenditures were under budget, mainly in salaries.

Over the years, we have emphasized to our clients that food service and community service operations should be self-sustaining, and should not become an additional burden on general education funds. This would include the accumulation of fund balance for future capital improvements and to provide a cushion in the event of a negative trend in operations.

Capital Projects – Building Construction Fund

The Capital Projects – Building Construction Fund reported a fund balance increase of $9,253,485 in fiscal 2023, compared to a budgeted increase of $8,871,366, due to the issuance of bonds to finance the acquisition and betterment of school sites and facilities. The year-end fund balance of $12,707,633 is restricted for capital projects ($1,160,831) and restricted for the long-term facilities maintenance ($11,546,802).

Debt Service Fund

The funding of debt service is controlled in accordance with each outstanding debt issue's financing plan. Fund balance increased $464,806 in 2023 to a year-end balance of $2,179,743, which is restricted to the payment of outstanding debt obligations of the District.

Internal Service Funds

The internal service funds are considered proprietary funds used to account for health and dental insurance offered by the District to its employees as self-insured plans.

At June 30, 2023, the Self-Insured Dental Benefits Internal Service Fund had accumulated $881,287 of cash and investments (adjusted for interfund borrowing) available to pay future dental benefits for the participating members of the District, including estimated claims payable of $43,163 accrued at year-end. The Self-Insured Dental Benefits Internal Service Fund ended the year with a net position of $672,740.

At June 30, 2023, the Self-Insured Health Benefits Internal Service Fund had accumulated $9,854,845 of cash and investments (adjusted for interfund borrowing) available to pay future health benefits for the participating members of the District, including estimated claims payable of $635,974 accrued at year-end. The Self-Insured Health Benefits Internal Service Fund ended the year with a net position of $8,165,968.

Post-Employment Benefits Trust Fund

The District has established a Post-Employment Benefits Trust Fund to account for an irrevocable trust account established to finance the District's liability for post-employment healthcare benefits. At year-end, trust net position of $14,656,430 is available for future OPEB payments.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The District's financial statements include fund-based information that focuses on budgetary compliance, and the sufficiency of the District's current assets to finance its current liabilities. The governmental reporting model also requires the inclusion of two government-wide financial statements designed to present a clear picture of the District as a single, unified entity. These government-wide financial statements provide information on the total cost of delivering educational services, including capital assets and long-term liabilities.

Theoretically, net position represents district resources available for providing services after its debts are settled. However, those resources are not always in expendable form, or there may be restrictions on how some of those resources can be used. Therefore, this statement divides net position into three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. The following table presents a summarized reconciliation of the District's governmental fund balances to net position, and the separate components of net position for the last two years:

	June 30,		
	2023	2022	Change
Net position – governmental activities			
Total fund balances – governmental funds	$ 49,061,748	$ 38,555,213	$ 10,506,535
OPEB asset, net of deferments	4,192,217	3,680,654	511,563
Total capital assets, net of depreciation and amortization	136,921,722	136,536,679	385,043
Bonds, finance purchases, lease liability, and unamortized premiums/discount	(110,275,867)	(101,822,320)	(8,453,547)
Pension liability, net of deferments	(95,130,041)	(118,217,004)	23,086,963
Other adjustments	7,317,145	7,749,748	(432,603)
Total net position – governmental activities	$ (7,913,076)	$ (33,517,030)	$ 25,603,954
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	$ 41,081,927	$ 41,428,049	$ (346,122)
Restricted	13,588,788	9,956,996	3,631,792
Unrestricted	(62,583,791)	(84,902,075)	22,318,284
Total net position	$ (7,913,076)	$ (33,517,030)	$ 25,603,954

Some of the District's fund balances translate into restricted net position by virtue of external restrictions (statutory restrictions) or by the nature of the fund they are in (e.g., Food Service Special Revenue Fund balance can only be spent for food service program costs). The unrestricted net position category consists mainly of the General Fund unrestricted fund balances, offset against noncapital long-term obligations, such as compensated absences and pensions.

Total net position increased $25,603,954 in fiscal 2023. The District's net investment in capital assets decreased $346,122 this year. The change in this category of net position is typically determined by the relationship between the depreciation/amortization of capital assets and the repayment of the debt issued to construct or acquire the assets.

Restricted net position increased $3,631,792, primarily in amounts restricted for capital asset acquisition, food service, community service, debt service, other post-employment benefits, and other state funding restrictions.

Unrestricted net position increased $22,318,284, mainly due to changes in the District's proportionate share of the Public Employees Retirement Association's and the Teachers Retirement Association's pension plan liabilities and related deferments.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING UPDATES

The following is a summary of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards expected to be implemented in the next few years.

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.

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. In addition, the display and note disclosure requirements will result in more consistent, decision useful, understandable, and comprehensive information for users about accounting changes and error corrections.

The requirements of this statement are effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

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.

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.

The requirements of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

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