GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 TABLE OF CONTENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

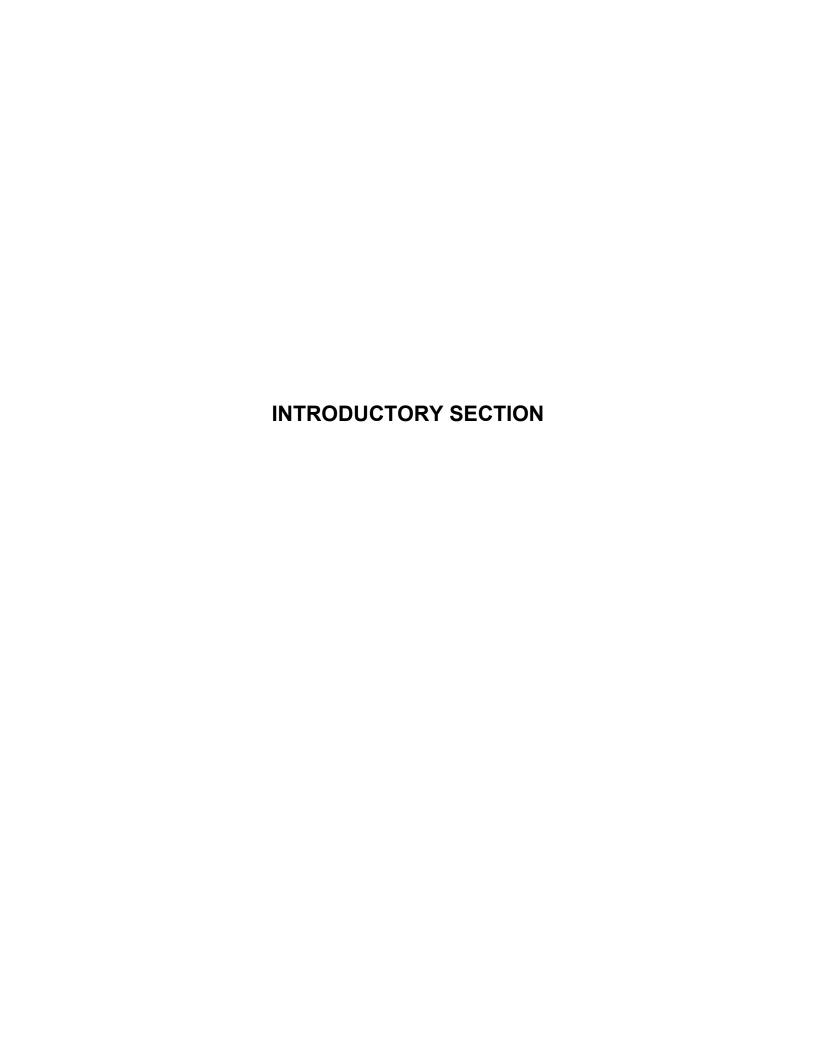
INTRODUCTORY SECTION

BOARD OF EDUCATION AND ADMINISTRATION	1
FINANCIAL SECTION	
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	2
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	5
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION	21
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES	22
BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	24
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	26
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	27
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES	29
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND	30
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – FOOD SERVICE FUND	31
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – COMMUNITY SERVICE FUND	32
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUND	33
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUND	34
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND	35
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION	36
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION	37
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	38

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

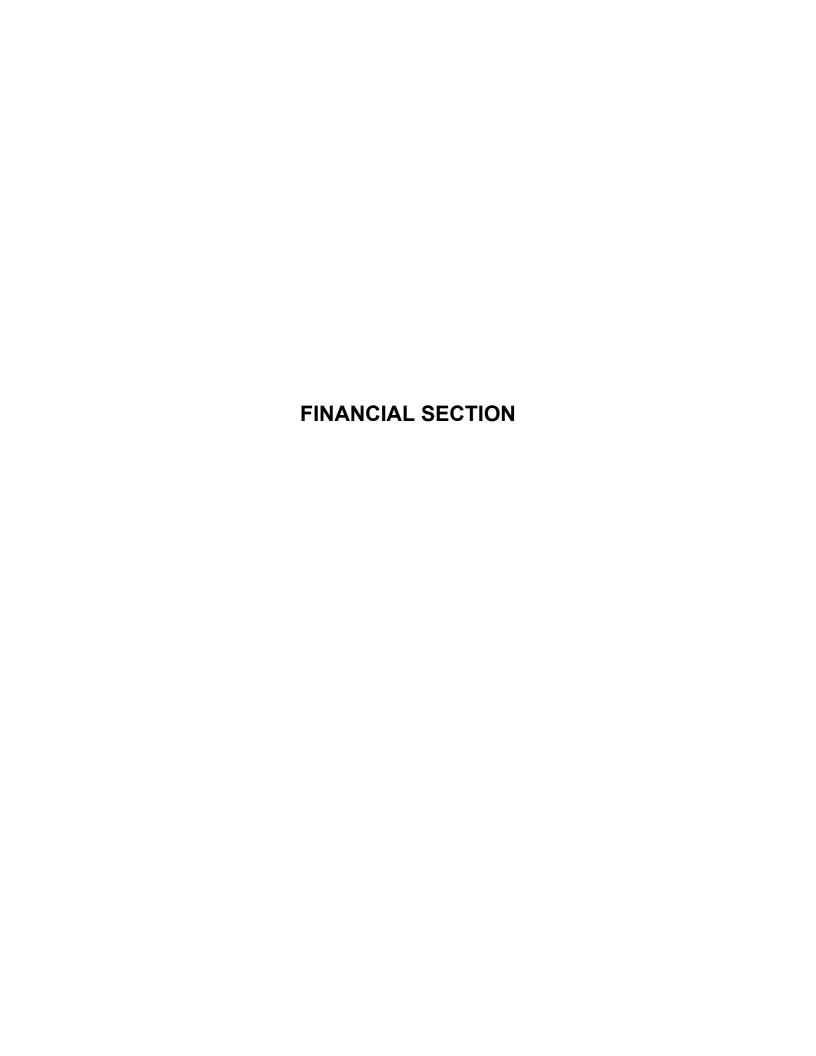
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS	74
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY	75
SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS	76
NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	77
SINGLE AUDIT AND OTHER REQUIRED REPORTS	
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS	79
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE	81
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS	83
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS	84
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE	85
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS	86
UNIFORM FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS COMPLIANCE TABLE	90
EXTRACURRICULAR STUDENT ACTIVITY ACCOUNTS	
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	91
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS	93
NOTE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT	94
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANUAL FOR ACTIVITY FUND ACCOUNTING	95



GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 BOARD OF EDUCATION AND ADMINISTRATION JUNE 30, 2019

BOARD OF EDUCATION

NAME	TERM ON BOARD EXPIRES	BOARD POSITION
Jamie Alsleben	January 4, 2021	Chairperson
Jason Lindeman	January 2, 2023	Vice Chairperson
Kevin Kuester	January 4, 2021	Treasurer
Alicia Luckhardt	January 2, 2023	Clerk
Donna VonBerge	January 4, 2021	Director
Jonathan Lemke	January 2, 2023	Director
	ADMINISTRATION	
Christopher Sonju		Superintendent of Schools
Michelle Sander		Business Manager
District Office:		Independent School District No. 2859 Glencoe-Silver Lake Public Schools 1621 E. 16 th Street Glencoe, MN 55336 (320) 864-2491





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Education Independent School District No. 2859 Glencoe, Minnesota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Independent School District No. 2859 (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.



Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund, Food Service Fund, and Community Service Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matters

During fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District restated the beginning fund balance of the general fund and capital projects fund. This restatement related to a portion of the prior year expenditures that are eligible to be coded to long-term facilities maintenance in the general fund. See the detail of the prior period adjustment and restatement in Note 12. Our auditors' opinion was not modified with respect to these restatements.

Other Matters

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously 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, 2018, and we expressed unmodified opinions on those audited financial statements in our report dated September 20, 2018. In our opinion the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018 is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of changes in the District's net OPEB liability and related ratios, the schedule of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedule of the District's contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information or provide any assurance.

Board of Education Independent School District No. 2859

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards Compliance Table, as required by Minnesota Department of Education, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, is also presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting Standards Compliance Table and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 16, 2019 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Independent School District No. 2859's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

Austin, Minnesota September 16, 2019

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	

This section of Glencoe-Silver Lake Public Schools – Independent School District No. 2859's (the District) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the 2018-2019 fiscal years include the following:

- The District has been able to maintain a positive fund balance in all funds.
- The Net Position of the District increased by \$4,785,749 during the year ended June 30, 2019.
- The fund balance in the General Fund increased to \$4,846,667 compared to \$4,695,629 at June 30, 2018. \$1,066,765 of this decrease related to a prior period adjustment to beginning fund balance in the General Fund and Capital Projects fund to recode part of the expenditures related to a project completed in the prior year.
- The ending fund balance within the General Fund remains above the fund balance policy set by the board.
- General Fund restricted accounts having fund balances at June 30, 2019 included Staff Development, Safe Schools, Teacher Development and Evaluation, and Operating Capital.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial section of the annual report consists of four parts – Independent Auditors' Report, required supplementary information which includes the management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and supplemental information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

- The first two statements are district-wide financial statements that provide both short-term and long-term information about the District's overall financial status of the Net Position of the District.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on *individual parts* of the District, reporting the District's operations in *more detail* than the District-wide statements.
- The *governmental funds statements* tell how basic services such as regular and special education were financed in the *short term* as well as what remains for future spending.

The financial statements also include *notes* that explain some of the information in the statements and provide more detailed data.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

District-Wide Statements

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

The two district-wide statements report the District's *net position* and how it has changed. Net Position – the difference between the District's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources – are one way to measure the District's financial health or *position*.

Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

 To assess the overall health of the District, you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the District's property tax base and the condition of school buildings and other facilities.

In the District-wide financial statements the District's activities are shown in one category:

Governmental activities – Most of the District's basic services are included here, such as regular
and special education, transportation, administration, food services, and community education.
Property taxes and state aids finance most of these activities.

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's *funds* – focusing on its most significant or "major" funds – not the District as a whole. Funds are accounting devices the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs:

- Some funds are required by State law and by bond covenants.
- The District establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (e.g., repaying its long-term debts) or to show that it is properly using certain revenues (e.g., federal grants).

The District has three kinds of funds:

- Governmental funds Most of the District's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps to determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the District-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements that explain the relationship (or differences) between them.
- Internal Service funds The District uses internal service funds to report activities that provide supplies and services for the District's other programs and activities. The District had one internal service fund that accumulated resources for the future payment of other postemployment benefits that was closed out in fiscal year 2019.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

District-Wide Statements (Continued)

Fiduciary Funds – The District is a trustee, or fiduciary, for assets that belong to others, such as the scholarship funds. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for only their intended purposes and by those to whom the assets belong. All the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. We exclude these activities from the District-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE Net Assets

The District's *combined* Net Position was (\$3,207,851). This was a 60% increase from the prior year. (See Table A-1.)

Table A-1 The District's Net Position

	as of June 30,			Percentage	
		2019		2018	Change
Current and Other Assets	\$	12,126,036	\$	11,540,000	5.08 %
Capital Assets		31,385,216		32,076,490	(2.16)
Total Assets		43,511,252		43,616,490	(0.24)
Deferred Outflows of Resources		12,450,053		16,511,981	(24.60)
Current Liabilities		3,158,479		4,628,489	(31.76)
Long-Term Liabilities		36,228,222		54,956,062	(34.08)
Total Liabilities		39,386,701		59,584,551	(33.90)
Deferred Inflows of Resources		19,782,455		8,537,520	131.71
Net Position:					
Net Investment in Capital Assets		7,345,669		5,803,133	26.58
Restricted		1,410,335		1,535,878	(8.17)
Unrestricted		(11,963,855)		(15,332,611)	(21.97)
Total Net Position	\$	(3,207,851)	\$	(7,993,600)	(59.87)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (CONTINUED) Changes in Net Position

The District's total revenues were \$21,676,884 for the year ended June 30, 2019. Property taxes and state formula aid accounted for 71% of total revenues for the year. The remaining 29% came from other general revenues combined with investment earnings and program revenues.

Table A-2
Change in Net Position

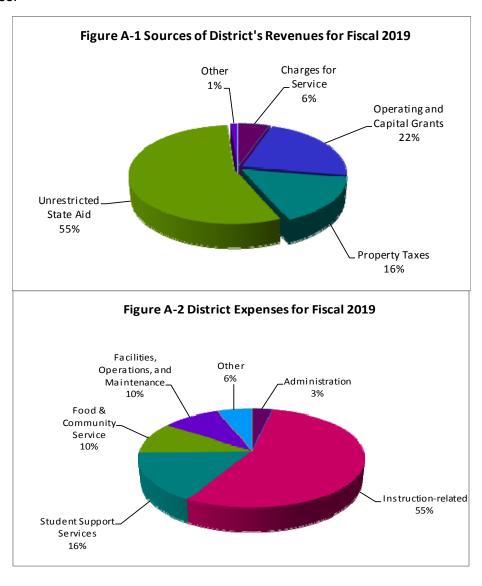
		Governmental			
		Fiscal Year E	Percentage		
		2019		2018	Change
Revenues					
Program Revenues					
Charges for Services	\$	1,217,537	\$	1,228,064	(0.86)%
Operating Grants and Contributions		4,259,975		4,501,334	(5.36)
Capital Grants and Contributions		501,144		433,408	15.63
General Revenues					
Property Taxes		3,457,359		3,515,095	(1.64)
Unrestricted State Aid		11,969,836		11,539,518	3.73
Investment Earnings		127,286		86,411	47.30
Other		143,747		212,206	(32.26)
Total Revenues		21,676,884		21,516,036	0.75
Expenses					
Administration		579,847		1,133,249	(48.83)
District Support Services		378,452		456,156	(17.03)
Regular Instruction		6,446,110		11,511,176	(44.00)
Vocational Education Instruction		170,154		384,160	(55.71)
Special Education Instruction		2,645,132		4,223,589	(37.37)
Instructional Support Services		725,445		846,919	(14.34)
Pupil Support Services		1,611,378		1,686,925	(4.48)
Sites and Buildings		1,633,104		2,866,301	(43.02)
Fiscal and Other Fixed Cost Programs		62,783		50,841	23.49
Food Service		1,008,390		1,004,538	0.38
Community Service		720,962		1,010,251	(28.64)
Interest and Fiscal Charges on Long-Term Liabilities		909,378		926,155	`(1.81)
Total Expenses		16,891,135		26,100,260	(35.28)
Change in Net Position		4,785,749		(4,584,224)	
Beginning Net Position		(7,993,600)		(3,409,376)	
Ending Net Position	\$	(3,207,851)	\$	(7,993,600)	
Linding Net Position	φ	(3,201,001)	φ	(1,983,000)	

Total revenues surpassed expenditures by \$4,785,749 mianly due to increases in fund balance in the governmental funds as well as the net effect of the changes in the District's pension related balance sheet items.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (CONTINUED)

The cost of all *governmental* activities this year was \$16,891,135. The District's expenses are predominantly related to educating and caring for students.

- Some of the cost was paid by the users of the District's programs \$1,217,537.
- The federal and state governments subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions of \$4,259,975.
- Most of the District's costs, however, were paid for by District taxpayers and the taxpayers of our state.
- This portion of governmental activities was paid for with \$3,457,359 in property taxes and \$11,969,836 in state aid based on the statewide education aid formula. In addition, the District earned additional revenues of \$271,033 related to investment earnings and other general revenues.



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (CONTINUED)

Table A-3
Program Expenses and Net Cost of Services

		Total Cost	of Se	ervices	Percentage			Net Cost of	of Se	rvices	Percentage
		2019	_	2018	Change	Change		2019		2018	Change
Administration	\$	579.847	\$	1.133.249	(48.83)%	%	\$	605.120	\$	1,125,883	(46.25)%
District Support Services	*	378,452	•	456,156	(17.03)		•	377,090	•	456,156	(17.33)
Regular Instruction		6,446,110		11,511,176	(0.44)			4,829,414		9,561,120	(49.49)
Vocational Education Instruction		170,154		384,160	(55.71)			171,216		371,630	(53.93)
Special Education Instruction		2,645,132		4,223,589	(37.37)			481,444		2,278,188	(78.87)
Instructional Support Services		725,445		846,919	(14.34)			510,024		630,726	(19.14)
Pupil Support Services		1,611,378		1,686,925	(4.48)			1,527,102		1,603,411	(4.76)
Sites and Buildings		1,633,104		2,866,301	(43.02)			1,382,702		2,610,771	(47.04)
Fiscal and Other Fixed Cost Programs		62,783		50,841	23.49			62,783		50,841	23.49
Food Service		1,008,390		1,004,538	0.38			(882)		15,385	(105.73)
Community Service		720,962		1,010,251	(28.64)			57,088		307,188	(81.42)
Interest and Fiscal Charges on											
Long-Term Liabilities		909,378		926,155	(1.81)			909,378		926,155	(1.81)
Total	\$	16,891,135	\$	26,100,260	(35.28)	=	\$	10,912,479	\$	19,937,454	(45.27)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

The financial performance of the District as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds as well. As the District completed the year, its governmental funds reported a *combined* fund balance of \$6,709,234, which is more than last year's ending fund balance of \$3,578,987. This is due in part to adjustments made for TRA and PERA net pension liabilities related to GASB 68, deferred inflows and deferred outflows. In addition the District sold General Tax Obligation Abatement Bonds for \$1,035,000 of which, not all was spent as of the end of the year.

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund includes the primary operations of the District in providing educational services to students from kindergarten through grade 12, including pupil transportation activities and capital operating projects.

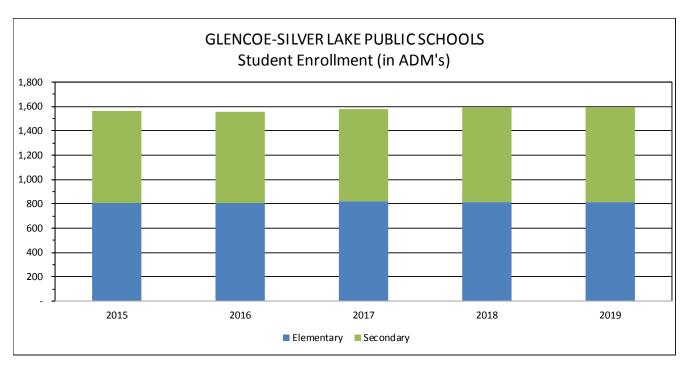
Table A-4 and Figure A-3 show the average daily membership for the last five years.

Table A-4
Five-Year Enrollment Trend
Average Daily Membership (ADM)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Elementary	806	808	818	811	813
Secondary	758	752	763	780	784
Total Students for Aid	1,564	1,560	1,581	1,591	1,597
Percent Change	-2.07%	-0.26%	1.35%	0.63%	0.38%

GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)

Figure A-3
Five-Year Enrollment



The following schedule presents a summary of General Fund revenues.

Table A-5
General Fund Revenues

	Year Ended				Change			
	June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018			ncrease Decrease)	Percent Change	
Local Sources:								
Property Taxes	\$	2,187,023	\$	1,981,765	\$	205,258	10.4 %	
Earnings on Investments		93,133		47,909		45,224	94.4	
Other		562,795		587,790		(24,995)	(4.3)	
State Sources		15,419,595		14,957,921		461,674	3.1	
Federal Sources		678,638		556,260		122,378	22.0	
Total General Fund Revenue	\$	18,941,184	\$	18,131,645	\$	809,539	4.5	

GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)

Revenues from state and federal sources totaled \$16,098,233 a net increase of \$584,052. Total General Fund revenues increased by \$809,539, or 4.5%, from the previous year. Property tax revenue increased by \$205,258 or 10.4% from the prior year. Basic general education revenue is determined by a state per student funding formula and consists of an equalized mix of property tax and state aid revenue. Other state-authorized revenue includes excess levy referendum and equity aid revenue. Therefore, the mix of property tax and state aid can change significantly from year to year without any net change in revenues.

The \$461,674 increase in state sources for fiscal 2019 is mainly attributable to an increase in general education aid.

Federal funds increased by \$122,378 which is related to increased Special Education revenues.

The following Table A-6 represents a summary of General Fund expenditures.

Table A-6
General Fund Expenditures

	Year Ended						
		June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018		mount of Increase Decrease)	Percent Increase (Decrease)
Salaries	\$	9,910,699	\$	9,753,467	\$	157,232	1.6 %
Employee Benefits		2,902,409		2,740,599		161,810	5.9
Purchased Services		3,589,311		4,303,703		(714,392)	(16.6)
Supplies and Materials		829,166		995,194		(166,028)	(16.7)
Capital Expenditures		359,349		632,769		(273,420)	(43.2)
Debt Service Expenditures		268,120		224,508		43,612	19.4
Other Expenditures		166,495		165,165		1,330	8.0
Total General Fund Expenditures	\$	18,025,549	\$	18,815,405	\$	(789,856)	(4.2)

Total General Fund expenditures decreased by \$789,856 or 4.2% from the previous year.

Salaries and benefits fall in line with the contract settlements and the additional staff who were hired.

The increases in employee benefits falls in line with budgeted amounts. The total fund balance of the General Fund increased to \$4,846,667 at June 30, 2019 compared to \$3,628,864 at June 30, 2018, as restated, a total increase of \$1,217,803.

GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED)

The School Board and administration have worked extremely hard in monitoring the budget and controlling the spending of the school district. The fund balance policy is reviewed annually by the Business Manager, Superintendent and School Board. The fund balance policy clarifies to ensure the financial strength and stability of the District. The Board will endeavor to maintain a minimum of 20% of the District's General Fund operating budget, excluding those accounts associated within the restricted category, in the combined total of the General Fund committed, assigned and unassigned fund balances.

The June 30, 2019 ending unassigned and nonspendable General Fund balance which includes Fund 01 and Fund 10 is \$3,694,094 and is at 22.9% of expenditures per MDE's statutory operating debt (SOD) calculation.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

When budget changes are adopted by the Board they fall into one of the following categories:

- Adjusting for changes in pupil enrollment including revenue and potential staff additions.
- Adjustments for utility consumptions and costs or building repairs or maintenance.
- Transportation costs.
- Implementing budgets for specially funded projects (Health and Safety), and projects which include both federal and state grants.
- Special education.
- Legislative changes.

During fiscal year 2019, the General Fund revenues budgeted were \$18,339,189. Actual revenues received were \$18,941,184. During fiscal year 2019, General Fund revenues were over budgeted amounts by \$601,995. Some of the variances included increased interest earnings of \$58,133, additional state aid was \$69,485, TRA Pension adjustment of \$51,871, Third-Party Revenue was \$53,662 and \$440,197 adjustment transfer from the Capital projects from the prior year.

The expenditure budget was \$18,690,208. Actual expenditures in the General Fund were \$18,025,549. The General Fund expenditures were under budget by \$664,659 or 3.56%. To account for the difference, \$88,160 was related to salaries and benefits, and \$576,499 was related to supplies, purchased services, equipment, dues, and memberships.

OTHER MAJOR FUNDS

Food Service Fund

The Food Service Fund experienced an increase of \$30,710 leaving the fund balance at \$308,829. The 2018-2019 school year was the tenth year that the food service program was outsourced to Compass Group, Inc. through its Chartwell's Food Service Division. The 2018-2019 school year was the second year of a three year contract with Chartwell's.

Chartwell's has worked extremely well with the District to increase our food service offerings as well as provide a healthy menu that meets the dietary requirements and stay within the budget. The District continues to offer a free breakfast program for all K-12 students, a milk and snack break for K-6 students and an after school snack program for students involved in an after school activity and a free 6 week summer food service program.

Community Service

The Community Service Fund fund balance increased from \$284,603 at June 30, 2018 to \$318,808 at June 30, 2019. From the standpoint of maintaining current operating expenditures within the range of annual revenues, the Community Service Fund continues to operate on a sound financial basis. The Community Service Fund consists of Community Education, School Readiness, Early Childhood Family Education, and Pre-School Screening and NonPublic Education. All of these programs are providing a service to varying levels of the community.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

By the end of 2019, the District had invested \$42,292,091 in a broad range of capital assets, including school buildings, athletic facilities, vehicles; computer and audio-visual equipment (see Table A-7). Total depreciation expense for the year was \$976,175. The construction in progress amounts related to expenditures incurred to start the parking lot project. Most of the increase in equipment related to the purchase of auditorium sounds system equipment and inactive SMART boards. Overall accumulated depreciation increased due to the District having a full year of depreciation on the new school building.

Table A-7 Capital Assets

Dercentage

		Change		
Land	\$	2019 130,000	\$ 2018 130,000	- %
Construction in Progress		188,149	-	N/A
Land Improvements		1,140,892	1,140,892	-
Buildings and Improvements		35,889,510	35,889,510	-
Equipment		4,943,540	4,877,282	1.4
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(10,906,875)	 (9,961,194)	9.5
Total District Capital Assets	\$	31,385,216	\$ 32,076,490	(2.2)

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Liabilities

At year-end, the District had \$23,405,000 in general obligation bonds, \$669,726 in lease purchase and \$244,408 in capital leases, as shown in Table A-8. The District also had \$318,609 in severance benefits payable at June 30, 2019. (More detailed information about the District's long-term liabilities is presented in Note 5 to the financial statements.)

Table A-8
The District's Long-Term Liabilities

		2019		2018	Percentage Change
General Obligation Bonds	\$	23,405,000	\$	22,825,000	2.5 %
Net Bond Premium and Discount Capital Leases Payable		740,493 244,408		576,824 144.643	28.4 69.0
Lease Purchase Payable		669,726		806,190	(16.9)
Compensated Absences Payable		318,609		335,548	(5.0)
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$	25,378,236	\$	24,688,205	2.8
Long-Term Liabilities: Due Within One Year	\$	809.381	\$	610.237	
Due in More Than One Year	Ψ	24,568,855	Ψ	24,077,968	
Total	\$	25,378,236	\$	24,688,205	

The majority of the change in the long-term liabilities relates to the additional \$1.035M in 2019 tax abatement bonds and the related \$186K bond premium which were partially offset by principal payments being made on the general obligation bonds, the lease purchase payable, and the notes payable. Capital leases increased due to the district entering into a new Apple capital lease in fiscal year 2019.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE

With the completion of the 2019 Legislative Session, the formula allowance per pupil unit was increased by 2% for each year going from \$6,312 to \$6,438 for 2019-2020 and \$6,567 for 2020-2021. These increases are also linked to other revenues that are linked to the formula allowance. Compensatory, sparsity aid, nonpublic transportation and ECFE. This increase will help the district in maintaining the fund balance policy.

- Compensatory funding A percentage of total compensatory revenue must be used and reserved for extended time activities. For FY19 and FY20 and later – 3.5% or \$17,667 was set aside to help with the after school homework program.
- The Pathway II funding is continued for FY20 at the 2017 funding level. Established priority for children who have a parent under age 21 and who is pursuing a high school diploma, children that are in foster care or protective services and any child that is homeless. The amount the district receives is \$37,500 which is part of the School Readiness program in Fund 04.
- o The ECFE funding increase that is linked to the general education formula allowance increases the allowance from \$145.18 in FY20 to \$151.04 for FY21.
- Allows districts to enter into a one-year contract with a food service management company with the option of up to three years for renewal. (Currently, districts were only allowed to renew the contract for up to two years.) The district will not have to enter into the bid process until 2020.
- School Building Bond Agriculture Credit Agriculture classified land will receive a 40% credit on the property that is attributable to a school district's bonded debt for taxes payable beginning in 2018. The District started receiving the credits through the State IDEAS payment system after July 1, 2018 for the 2018-2019 school year. Legislators have now increased the Ag Credit to 50% with the Pay 2020 levy, 55% in Pay 21, 60% in Pay 22 and 70% in Pay 23 and after. This will have a huge tax relief impact on our agriculture property owners as it affects all of the districts building bond and abatement bond debt.
- Minnesota school districts are paid based on pupil units served, a decline or increase in enrollment results in variable revenue that is received for operations. The District enrollment for 2018-2019 ended at 1,597 Adjusted Pupil Units compared to 1,591 in 2017-2018. Preliminary enrollment for the 2019-2020 school year shows a slight decrease.
- The Administration and School Board continue to work on plans for improving the school facilities. In December of 2012, the School Board approved to move forward with building a 5,000 square foot Early Childhood Learning Center as an addition to the Lincoln Junior High Building. The Review and Comment Plan was submitted to the Minnesota Department of Education and final approval was received in June of 2013. The building houses the Early Childhood Special Education, (ECSE), the Early Childhood Family Education (ECFE) and the School Readiness (SR) programs. Along with office space, Director's office, Speech teacher office and a large motor room that could also be utilized as a classroom. Remodeling of the main level Lincoln restrooms and old kitchen area were included in the project plans. Total project costs are \$1,966,909. The Board moved forward with a 10-year lease levy option for \$1,375,000 that will be spread to the taxpayers over the 10-year period. The additional cost of the project was paid by district funds. The project was completed in January of 2014 and students and staff began using the facility at that time.

- After two failed building referendums in 2011, the School Board voted to hold a special election on May 12th, 2015 asking the voters to approve a building bond referendum for \$24,190,000. The ballot question was to authorize the District to issue bonds to provide funds to relocate grades K-2 to the existing Lincoln building, repurpose current program space, construction of new space between the current Lincoln and High school buildings and to complete window upgrades at the Lakeside building. The election was successful with 1,534 yes votes and 908 no votes. The election was successful in the Brownton, Glencoe, Plato and Silver Lake precincts and failed in the New Auburn precinct.
 - The District sold the bonds on July 13, 2015 with a closing date of August 13, 2015, in the amount of \$23,695,000 with a bond obligation of 29.5 years. \$24,111,934 was wired to Security Bank on behalf of the District and was invested in a guaranteed money market investment account at .77% earnings. Ehlers and Associates was the financial institute that handled the sale of the bonds. All transactions related to the building project were accounted for in Fund 06, Building Construction Fund to be in compliance with state, federal and UFARS accounting procedures.
 - The building construction project got underway in May of 2016. The project was divided into three separate bid packages. Bid package #1 was the civil package containing the ground and utility work, bid package #2 was the majority of the construction and bid package #3 was the boiler room equipment. The District utilized ARY Architects and Donlar Construction as the construction management company. All construction activity was tracked using Fund 06 and the debt for the project will be posted to Fund 07. The majority of the project was completed at the start of the 2018 school year. Additional punch list items continued until December of 2018. The project did come in over budget by \$1.8 million. The District will utilize a combination of LTFM, Operating Capital and Internal Service Funds to pay off the balance of the project after the construction checking account is depleted. As of June 30, 2018, \$1,815,234 was shown as a negative balance in the Fund 6 construction account. This amount accounts for all construction in progress and amounts payable.
 - At the close of FY19, June 30 the project was closed with only one possible outstanding invoice. Transfers were made utilizing the Operating Capital Fund, Internal Service Fund and LTFM Revenue to eliminate the negative fund balance in Fund 06.
 - At the September 14, 2015 School Board meeting, the Board also held a public hearing and approved a motion to move forward with the sale of the Helen Baker Building. The sale of the Helen Baker building was completed May 31, 2018. The building was sold for \$1.00 to a local contractor.

- The November 2011 election results showed that the renewal of the operating referendum for \$727 per pupil unit was passed by the voters. There were 2,163 yes votes and 1,212 no votes. The passage of this operating referendum is for a period of seven years. The renewal of the referendum was essential to maintain the current level of funding that the District currently has. The successful election shows a positive statement of support from the taxpayers. With the new legislative changes from the 2013 legislative session, the impact to the votes could change dramatically when putting the guestion to the ballot when the referendum expires in 2020. Which would indicate an election would be held in 2019. The current operating referendum was for \$727 per pupil unit. When all the conversions are completed due to the legislative changes, the new amount of the referendum is \$900.88. The location equity revenue allowance of \$424 is then subtracted from the \$900.88, so the new referendum amount is \$476.88. If the Board moves forward with converting the \$300 of voter approved to Board approved referendum, the amount of the referendum available is \$176.88 without seeking an election. At this time, the School Board approved the \$300 Board levy authority at the August, 2018 Board meeting. A Resolution was also approved to move forward with a referendum election at the November 6. 2018 general Election. The ballot question will ask the voters to approve replacing the \$176.88 levy authority with \$460.00, which is an increase of \$283.12 per pupil unit. The proposed referendum language would include the inflationary language and would be effective for taxes payable beginning in 2020. The ballot question failed by 660 votes. A total of 2,190 Yes votes and 2,850 No votes were cast as part of the general election. The school board is proceeding with a Referendum Election on November 5, 2019 asking the voters for the exact same amount of \$460.00 including the inflationary language effective for taxed payable beginning in 2020. If this election fails, the district will lose approximately \$300,000 in revenue and will have to look at expenditure reductions to maintain the fund balance policy. This could affect staffing and programming moving forward until another election could be held.
- Because of the positive fund balance in both unassigned General Fund and operating capital, a number of building and grounds projects have been completed. The facility committee has been active in addressing the deferred maintenance, health and safety and operating capital plans and outlining the projects to be completed. Having a positive fund balance again has proven to be a very positive reinforcement for the District, the staff and the community. Facility upgrades will continue to take place as long as the projects stay within our budget means. A number of technology upgrades have also been taking place. Computer labs have been upgraded along with additional interactive boards in more classrooms. Technology upgrades will continue to happen as 21st Century Learning continues to focus more and more towards up to date technology capabilities. Along with the construction of the new facility, a number of high school and Lincoln building improvements were made in conjunction with the project.
- During the summer of 2012, the field house gym floors in gym 1 and gym 2 were completely replaced with a wood performance floor at a cost of \$120,000. The field house was also completely re-painted. The Board also approved the replacement of windows and doors on the Lincoln building and the north entrance doors and windows to the high school. The cost of this project was \$520,000.

- During the summer of 2013, additional projects were completed. In addition to the new Early Childhood Learning Center and remodeling that was started, an extension to the garage east of the high school was completed along with new cement and asphalt. A new track surface was installed at the Athletic Complex for \$124,900. Additional playing fields were added west of the Athletic Complex stadium at a cost of \$70,000.
- During the summer of 2014, a new tennis court complex was developed in the north athletic complex. The old 8 courts were demolished and 12 new courts were put in place at a cost of \$693,000. Along with the construction of the courts, lights were installed on the front three courts at a cost of \$61,000. This portion of the project was funded through the Panther Association over a five-year period. The District pursued a \$50,000 lease lighting agreement with the local Glencoe Light and Power similar to the agreement that had been worked out with the football field lights. The lease for the lights was paid off as of June 30, 2018. The football field light lease was paid in full in August of 2014. The football field lights were re-lamped during the summer of 2014 as part of the original warranty. A partial repair and replacement was made to the Field House roof along with new asphalt surfacing in the Lincoln parking lot.
- During the summer of 2015, the District started the replacement of the hallway hall tile at the high school. This project is part of the deferred maintenance schedule and will be phased in over a two or three-year plan. The first phase was \$25,346. During the summer of 2016, another section of hallway tile was completed for \$50,670. During the summer of 2017, another section of hallway tile was completed for \$49,502. In 2018 and 2019, two more sections of hallway tile were completed. As of June 1, 2019 only one section of hallway remains to be completed at the high school. Also completed in 2015 was a special education room remodel in the Lakeside Elementary building for \$48.115. This was funded using federal special education funds. Cement work at the Lakeside site was also completed at a cost of \$11.364. Tuck-pointing was completed at the high school for \$27,770 and \$24,800 was spent in tuck-pointing at the Lakeside building in 2016. The high school gym and hallways were painted in 2016 for a cost of \$9,840. The District spent \$48,470 in painting upgrades during the summer of 2017 in the Lincoln Elementary and at the High School. The District also spent \$44,000 to remodel a special education bathroom for the new Lincoln Elementary in the summer of 2017. The District continues to maintain a fund balance in the operating capital fund while addressing the needs of the District and the building sites.
- Part of the building project included window and door replacement on the Lakeside building. As part of that project, the District decided to move forward with the doors and the windows at the high school in conjunction with the Lakeside project to get better pricing and to get the high school project completed to match the new construction. The total cost of this project is \$511,600. \$260,000 will be paid out of the construction account with the remainder of the amount coming out of LTFMR and Operating Capital. This was completed in 2017.
- In June of 2019, the District sold \$1,035,000 in General Obligation Tax Abatement Bonds for the purpose of parking lot upgrades at the high school and at Lakeside Elementary in Silver Lake. The project was bid and awarded to Duininck Construction for a bid price of \$965,768.00. There were six bidders for the project. AJA (Anderson-Johnson Associates) was the design engineer for the project. Work was started in June of 2019 and completed in September of 2019. The project is recorded in Fund 06 Construction Fund.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE DISTRICT'S FUTURE (CONTINUED)

- During the summer of 2019, the pool at the school was drained for work to be completed in the
 pool including step replacements, replacement of the gaskets around the lights, acid washing
 the pool and painting of the poolroom walls and tile.
- Future LTFM projects will include, bathroom remodels at the high school and Lakeside, hallway lights and ceilings at Lakeside and ceiling lights and tile at the high school and at Lakeside. A new dust collection system will also be on the list for replacement in 2020.
- As of September 9 2019, all employee contracts are settled with the exception of Local 284. Negotiations for that contract are still in process.
- The District continues to contract with the South West/West Central Service Cooperative Region 4 for a number of services including finance, payroll, and student assistance (MARRS) and Special Education. The Coop also offers a Special Education Level IV Program in Cosmos that our district is able to use for a limited number of students that require additional services when we are unable to meet their needs. This poses an additional transportation cost for the District but allows us to be in compliance with state and federal regulations regarding the individual learning plans for students. With all the changes in Special Education, including the statewide tuition billing, this continues to be a difficult area to monitor in the budget. The Coop continues to be a great resource for the District to be able to be a part of to assist in all of these areas of budget and financing.
- Glencoe-Silver Lake Public Schools is a very stable district with strong community support. The District provides a full range of public education services for Pre-school through grade 12. Food service and transportation are provided as supporting programs. The District's community education program includes early childhood, school readiness along with adult learning opportunities. The public school also provides some shared time services for the nonpublic schools in the District. There is currently a K-8 Lutheran School in Glencoe.

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report contact the District Office, Independent School District No. 2859, 1621 East 16th Street, Glencoe, MN 55336.



GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

(WITH SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AS OF JUNE 30, 2018)

	Governmental Activities			
	2019	2018		
ASSETS				
Cash and Investments	\$ 8,297,735	\$ 7,730,664		
Receivables:				
Property Taxes	1,858,382	1,856,138		
Other Governments	1,901,755	1,886,282		
Other	38,848	41,699		
Inventories	29,316	25,217		
Capital Assets:				
Land and Construction in Progress	318,149	130,000		
Other Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	31,067,067	31,946,490		
Total Assets	43,511,252	43,616,490		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows - Pensions	12,351,837	16,419,865		
Deferred Outflows - Other Postemployment Benefits	98,216	92,116		
Total Deferred Outflows	12,450,053	16,511,981		
LIABILITIES				
Salaries Payable	1,341,573	1,376,206		
Accounts and Contracts Payable	616,026	2,240,163		
Accrued Interest	376,603	383,207		
Due to Other Governmental Units	151	191		
Unearned Revenue	14,745	18,485		
Long-Term Liabilities:	,			
Portion Due Within One Year	809,381	610,237		
Portion Due in More Than One Year	24,568,855	24,077,968		
Net Pension Liability	10,383,503	29,346,571		
Other Postemployment Benefits Liability	1,275,864	1,531,523		
Total Liabilities	39,386,701	59,584,551		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Property Taxes Levied for Subsequent Year	3,411,284	3,460,043		
Deferred Inflows - Other Postemployment Benefits	255,050	3,400,043		
Deferred Inflows - Other Fostemployment Benefits Deferred Inflows - Pensions	16,116,121	5,077,477		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	19,782,455	8,537,520		
Total Deferred lilliows of Nesources	19,702,433	0,007,020		
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	7,345,669	5,803,133		
Restricted for:				
General Fund Operating Capital Purposes	594,165	725,383		
General Fund State-Mandated Reserves	158,408	245,529		
Food Service	308,829	278,119		
Community Service	348,933	286,847		
Unrestricted	(11,963,855)	(15,332,611)		
Total Net Position	\$ (3,207,851)	\$ (7,993,600)		

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

(WITH SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018)

2019

					Prog	ram Revenue	
Functions		Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities							
Administration	\$	579,847	\$	636	\$	(25,909)	
District Support Services		378,452		-		1,362	
Regular Instruction		6,446,110		202,390		1,159,245	
Vocational Education Instruction		170,154		-		(1,062)	
Special Education Instruction		2,645,132		-		2,163,688	
Instructional Support Services		725,445		-		215,421	
Pupil Support Services		1,611,378		-		84,276	
Sites and Buildings		1,633,104		5,746		(1,427)	
Fiscal and Other Fixed Cost Programs		62,783		-		-	
Food Service		1,008,390		510,925		498,347	
Community Service		720,962		497,840		166,034	
Interest and Fiscal Charges on							
Long-Term Liabilities		909,378				-	
Total School District	\$	16,891,135	\$	1,217,537	\$	4,259,975	

General Revenues

Property Taxes Levied for:

General Purposes

Community Service

Debt Service

State Aid Not Restricted to Specific Purposes

Earnings on Investments

Miscellaneous

Total General Revenues

CHANGE IN NET POSITION

Net Position - Beginning of Year

NET POSITION - END OF YEAR

		2018		
	Net (Expense)	Net (Expense)		
	Revenue and	Revenue and		
	Change in	Change in		
	Net Position	Net Position		
Capital	Total	Total		
Grants and	Governmental	Governmental		
Contributions	Activities	Activities		
\$ -	\$ (605,120)	\$ (1,125,883)		
-	(377,090)	(456,156)		
255,061	(4,829,414)	(9,561,120)		
-	(171,216)	(371,630)		
-	(481,444)	(2,278,188)		
-	(510,024)	(630,726)		
-	(1,527,102)	(1,603,411)		
246,083	(1,382,702)	(2,610,771)		
-	(62,783)	(50,841)		
-	882	(15,385)		
-	(57,088)	(307,188)		
	(909,378)	(926,155)		
\$ 501,144	(10,912,479)	(19,937,454)		
	2,180,781	1,976,113		
	151,993	158,510		
	1,124,585	1,380,472		
	11,969,836	11,539,518		
	127,286	86,411		
	143,747	212,206		
	15,698,228	15,353,230		
	4,785,749	(4,584,224)		
	(7,993,600)	(3,409,376)		
	\$ (3,207,851)	\$ (7,993,600)		

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2019 (WITH SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AS OF JUNE 30, 2018)

					Ma	ajor Funds
	Food				Community	
		General		Service		Service
ASSETS						
Cash and Investments	\$	5,655,150	\$	311,103	\$	357,077
Receivables:						
Current Property Taxes		944,766		-		74,547
Delinquent Property Taxes		22,006		_		1,740
Accounts and Interest Receivable		37,153		1,500		195
Due from Other Minnesota School Districts		-		-		28,794
Due from Minnesota Department of Education		1,662,869		-		17,724
Due from Federal through Minnesota Department of Education		157,581		6,901		-
Inventory		10,595		18,721		_
Total Assets	\$	8,490,120	\$	338,225	\$	480,077
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF						
RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCE						
Liabilities:						
Salaries and Compensated Absences Payable	\$	731,078	\$	-	\$	-
Payroll Deductions and Employer						
Contributions Payable		610,495		-		-
Accounts and Contracts Payable		493,838		14,651		1,383
Due to Other Governmental Units		151		-		-
Unearned Revenue		_		14,745		_
Total Liabilities		1,835,562		29,396		1,383
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Property Taxes Levied for Subsequent Year		1,785,885		=		158,146
Unavailable Revenue - Delinquent Property Taxes		22,006		-		1,740
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,807,891		-		159,886
Fund Balance:						
Nonspendable:						
Inventory		10,595		18,721		-
Restricted for:						
Staff Development		87,750		-		-
Health and Safety		-		-		-
Operating Capital		594,165		-		
Community Education		-		-		313,716
Early Childhood and Family Education		-		-		32,710
Teacher Development and Evaluation		17,067		-		- (00.005)
School Readiness				-		(28,385)
Safe Schools Levy		53,591		-		-
Long-term Facilities Maintenance		-		-		
Restricted for Other Purposes		-		290,108		767
Assigned for:						
Severance Benefits		400,000		-		-
Unassigned		3,683,499		-		
Total Fund Balance		4,846,667		308,829		318,808
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance	\$	8,490,120	\$	338,225	\$	480,077

			Total Governmental			
Capital		Debt		Fι	ınds	
Projects		Service		2019		2018
\$ 1,095,971	\$	878,434	\$	8,297,735	\$	6,905,770
-		806,046		1,825,359		1,815,107
-		9,277		33,023		41,031
=		-		38,848		41,699
-		-		28,794		29,936
-		27,886		1,708,479		1,777,709
-		-		164,482		78,637
 				29,316		25,217
\$ 1,095,971	\$	1,721,643	\$	12,126,036	\$	10,715,106
\$ -	\$	-	\$	731,078	\$	675,452
_		_		610,495		700,754
106,154		_		616,026		2,240,163
-		-		151		191
-		-		14,745		18,485
106,154		-		1,972,495		3,635,045
_		1,467,253		3,411,284		3,460,043
_		9,277		33,023		41,031
-		1,476,530		3,444,307		3,501,074
-		-		29,316		25,217
-		-		87,750		119,159
-		-		-		(41,601)
-		-		594,165		725,383
=		-		313,716		238,738
=		-		32,710		27,568
=		-		17,067		20,024
=		-		(28,385)		18,297
-		-		53,591		39,048
-		-		-		67,298
989,817		245,113		1,525,805		398,343
-		-		400,000		-
	_		_	3,683,499	_	1,941,513
989,817		245,113		6,709,234		3,578,987
\$ 1,095,971	\$	1,721,643	\$	12,126,036	\$	10,715,106

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2019 (WITH SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AS OF JUNE 30, 2018)

	2019	2018
Total Fund Balance for Governmental Funds	\$ 6,709,234	\$ 3,578,987
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental funds are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:		
Land	130,000	130,000
Construction in Progress	188,149	-
Land Improvements, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	766,738	823,563
Buildings and Improvements, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	28,801,523	29,476,153
Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	1,498,806	1,646,774
Some of the District's property taxes will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current- period's expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.	33,023	41,031
Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditures		
when due.	(376,603)	(383,207)
The District's net pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows are recorded only on the statement of net position. Balances at year-end are:		
Net Pension Liability	(10,383,503)	(29,346,571)
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pensions	(16,116,121)	(5,077,477)
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pensions	12,351,837	16,419,865
The District's OPEB liability and related deferred inflows and outflows are recorded only on the statement of net position. Balances at year-end are:		
Other Postemployment Benefit Liability	(1,275,864)	(1,531,523)
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Other Postemployment Benefits	(255,050)	-
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Other Postemployment Benefits	98,216	92,116
Long-term liabilities that pertain to governmental funds, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities - both current and long-term - are reported in the statement of net position. Balances at year-end are:		
Bonds Payable	(23,405,000)	(22,825,000)
Unamortized Premiums	(740,493)	(576,824)
Capital Leases Payable	(244,408)	(144,643)
Lease Purchase Payable	(669,726)	(806,190)
Severance Benefits Payable	(318,609)	(335,548)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of health and dental insurance services to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position. Internal service fund net position at year-end is:	-	824,894
Total Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (3,207,851)	\$ (7,993,600)

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

(WITH SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018)

					Ma	ajor Funds	
		Food			Community		
		General		Service		Service	
REVENUES				_			
Local Sources:							
Property Taxes	\$	2,187,023	\$	-	\$	152,497	
Earnings and Investments		93,133		6,179		5,566	
Other		562,795		510,925		561,424	
State Sources		15,419,595		61,137		177,369	
Federal Sources		678,638		437,210			
Total Revenues		18,941,184		1,015,451		896,856	
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
Administration		841,023		-		-	
District Support Services		401,931		-		-	
Elementary and Secondary Regular Instruction		8,204,607		-		-	
Vocational Education Instruction		263,400		-		-	
Special Education Instruction		3,545,135		-		-	
Instructional Support Services		750,173		-		-	
Pupil Support Services		1,675,781		-		-	
Sites and Buildings		1,630,598		-		-	
Fiscal and Other Fixed Cost Programs		85,432		-		-	
Food Service		-		978,780		-	
Community Service		-		-		852,253	
Capital Outlay		359,349		5,961		7,756	
Debt Service:							
Principal		234,917		-		2,026	
Interest and Fiscal Charges		33,203		-		616	
Total Expenditures		18,025,549		984,741		862,651	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures		915,635		30,710		34,205	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Insurance Recovery		5,280		_		-	
Sale of Bonds		-		-		-	
Bond Premium		-		-		-	
Issuance of Capital Lease		200,244		-		-	
Transfers In		440,197		_		-	
Transfers Out		(343,553)					
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		302,168		-			
Net Change in Fund Balance		1,217,803		30,710		34,205	
FUND BALANCES							
Beginning of Year		4,695,629		278,119		284,603	
Restatement of Fund Balance	_	(1,066,765)					
Beginning of Year - Restated		3,628,864		278,119		284,603	
End of Year	\$	4,846,667	\$	308,829	\$	318,808	

Total	Governmenta

Capital	Debt	_ Total Governmental Funds			
Projects	Service	-	2019	ius	2018
1 10,000	 2011100		2010		2010
\$ -	\$ 1,125,847	\$	3,465,367	\$	3,518,323
676	6,429		111,983		78,152
-	<i>,</i> -		1,635,144		1,667,095
-	278,860		15,936,961		15,261,726
-	-		1,115,848		979,202
676	1,411,136		22,265,303		21,504,498
			944 022		942 220
-	-		841,023		842,239
-	-		401,931		448,617
-	-		8,204,607		8,128,095
-	-		263,400		279,756
-	-		3,545,135		3,395,872
-	-		750,173		755,242
-	-		1,675,781		1,953,431 2,082,672
-	-		1,630,598 85,432		72,204
_	-		978,780		954,958
_	_		852,253		854,194
191,991	-		565,057		8,056,832
-	455,000		691,943		630,042
	882,163		915,982		929,804
191,991	1,337,163		21,402,095		29,383,958
(191,315)	73,973		863,208		(7,879,460)
-	-		5,280		9,159
999,730	35,270		1,035,000		-
186,318	-		186,318		-
-	-		200,244		181,144
743,553	-		1,183,750		-
	-		(343,553)		-
1,929,601	35,270		2,267,039		190,303
1,738,286	109,243		3,130,247		(7,689,157)
(1,815,234) 1,066,765	135,870		3,578,987		11,268,144
(748,469)	 135,870		3,578,987		11,268,144
\$ 989,817	\$ 245,113	\$	6,709,234	\$	3,578,987

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

(WITH SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018)

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	2019 \$ 3.130.247	2018 \$ (7.689.157)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	, -,,	, (,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, assets are capitalized and the cost is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. The amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period is:		
Capital Outlays Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Capital Assets Depreciation Expense	339,384 (54,483) (976,175)	7,727,885 (195,571) (743,192)
Delinquent property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current-period's expenditures and, therefore, are unearned in the governmental funds.	(8,008)	(3,228)
Some capital asset additions are financed through capital leases. In governmental funds, a capital lease arrangement is considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net position, the lease obligation is reported as a liability. Repayment of capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but repayment reduces the lease obligation in the statement of net position.		
Issuance of Capital Lease Change in Accrued Interest - Capital Leases Principal Payments - Capital Leases	(200,244) (874) 100,479	(181,144) (3,043) 36,501
Pension expenditures in the governmental funds are measured by current year employer contributions. Pension expenses on the statement of activities are measured by the change in the net pension liability and the related deferred inflows and outflows of resources.	3,856,396	(4,096,660)
Payments to the District's OPEB liability are recognized as expenditures at the fund level while the change in the OPEB obligation and the related deferred inflows and outflows of resources are recognized in the statement of net position.	6,709	(48,121)
In the statement of activities, certain operating expenses - severance benefits and compensated absences - are measured by amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (amounts actually paid).	16,939	(20,468)
The governmental funds report bond proceeds as financing sources, while repayment of bond principal is reported as an expenditure. In the statement of net position, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities and repayment of principal reduces the liability. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are amortized in the statement of activities. Interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due. The net effect of these differences in the treatment of general obligation bonds and related items is as follows:		
General Obligation Bond Proceeds Bond Premium or Discount Repayment of Bond Principal Repayment of Note Payable Repayment of Lease Purchase Payable Change in Accrued Interest - General Obligation Bonds Change in Accrued Interest - Lease Purchase Payable Amortization of Bond Premium	(1,035,000) (186,318) 455,000 - 136,464 5,687 1,791 22,649	440,000 22,850 132,265 5,554 1,683 21,363
Internal service funds are used by the District to charge the costs of employee health and dental benefits to individual funds. The net revenue of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	(824,894)	8,259
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 4,785,749	\$ (4,584,224)

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Over (Under)	
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget	
REVENUES					
Local Sources:					
Property Taxes	\$ 2,115,914	\$ 2,119,983	\$ 2,187,023	\$ 67,040	
Earnings and Investments	20,000	35,000	93,133	58,133	
Other	290,850	427,450	562,795	135,345	
State Sources	14,916,293	15,161,118	15,419,595	258,477	
Federal Sources	542,464	595,638	678,638	83,000	
Total Revenues	17,885,521	18,339,189	18,941,184	601,995	
Total Nevertues	17,000,021	10,555,165	10,341,104	001,333	
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Administration	888,951	855,681	841,023	(14,658)	
District Support Services	427,665	461,096	401,931	(59,165)	
Elementary and Secondary Regular Instruction	7,914,077	8,229,750	8,204,607	(25,143)	
Vocational Education Instruction	257,320	219,714	263,400	43,686	
Special Education Instruction	3,512,574	3,592,921	3,545,135	(47,786)	
Instructional Support Services	712,436	702,636	750,173	47,537	
Pupil Support Services	1,964,026	2,030,904	1,675,781	(355,123)	
Sites and Buildings	2,075,392	2,065,713	1,630,598	(435,115)	
Fiscal and Other Fixed Cost Programs	98,300	133,000	85,432	(47,568)	
Capital Outlay	349,000	170,000	359,349	189,349	
Debt Service:	•	,	,	,	
Principal	136,464	204,464	234,917	30,453	
Interest and Fiscal Charges	24,329	24,329	33,203	8,874	
Total Expenditures	18,360,534	18,690,208	18,025,549	(664,659)	
•		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · ·		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures	(475,013)	(351,019)	915,635	1,266,654	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Insurance Recovery	-	-	5,280	5,280	
Issuance of Capital Lease	-	-	200,244	200,244	
Transfers In	-	-	440,197	440,197	
Transfers Out			(343,553)	(343,553)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)			302,168	302,168	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$ (475,013)	\$ (351,019)	1,217,803	\$ 1,568,822	
NET OTTAKOE IKT OKO BALAKOE	Ψ (470,010)	Ψ (001,010)	1,217,000	Ψ 1,000,022	
FUND BALANCE					
Beginning of Year			4,695,629		
Restatement of Fund Balance			(1,066,765)		
Beginning of Year - Restated			3,628,864		
END OF YEAR			\$ 4,846,667		

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – FOOD SERVICE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Over (Under)		
		Original		Final	Amounts		Final Budget	
REVENUES								
Local Sources:								
Earnings and Investments	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,179	\$	6,179
Other - Primarily Meal Sales		504,283		504,283		510,925		6,642
State Sources		76,200		76,200		61,137		(15,063)
Federal Sources		354,561		354,561		437,210		82,649
Total Revenues		935,044		935,044		1,015,451		80,407
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Food Service		942,334		950,645		978,780		28,135
Capital Outlay		4,500		4,500		5,961		1,461
Total Expenditures		946,834		955,145		984,741		29,596
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$	(11,790)	\$	(20,101)		30,710	\$	50,811
FUND BALANCE								
Beginning of Year						278,119		
END OF YEAR					\$	308,829		

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL – COMMUNITY SERVICE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Over (Under)			
		Original		Final	Amounts		Fina	Final Budget	
REVENUES									
Local Sources:									
Property Taxes	\$	158,043	\$	152,048	\$	152,497	\$	449	
Earnings and Investments		-		2,000		5,566		3,566	
Other - Primarily Tuition and Fees		489,310		475,210		561,424		86,214	
State Sources		165,973		169,888		177,369		7,481	
Total Revenues		813,326		799,146		896,856		97,710	
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
Community Service		817,702		816,603		852,253		35,650	
Capital Outlay		15,350		11,850		7,756		(4,094)	
Debt Service									
Principal		-		-		2,026		2,026	
Interest						616		616	
Total Expenditures		833,052		828,453		862,651		34,198	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	\$	(19,726)	\$	(29,307)		34,205	\$	63,512	
FUND BALANCE									
Beginning of Year						284,603			
END OF YEAR					\$	318,808			

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUND JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
ASSETS Cash and Investments	<u>\$</u>
NET POSITION Unrestricted	<u>\$</u>

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION – PROPRIETARY FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds			
NONOPERATING INCOME (LOSS)				
Earnings on Investments	\$	15,303		
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE TRANSFERS Transfers to other funds		(840,197)		
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(824,894)		
Net Position - Beginning of Year		824,894		
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$			

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS – PROPRIETARY FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Ac	ernmental ctivities - nternal rice Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	•	(0.40.407)
Transfers to Other Funds	\$	(840,197)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest Received		15,303
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(824,894)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year		824,894
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$	
Total Cash and Investments per Statement of Net Position	\$	

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Priv	rate-Purpose Trust
ASSETS		
Cash and Investments	\$	910,915
Interest Receivable		6,756
Total Assets	\$	917,671
NET POSITION		
Restricted for Scholarships	_ \$	917,671

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Private-Purpo Trust		
ADDITIONS			
Gifts and Donations	\$	16,914	
Earnings on Investments		15,580	
Total Additions		32,494	
DEDUCTIONS			
Scholarships Awarded		26,700	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		5,794	
Net Position - Beginning of Year		911,877	
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$	917,671	

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of Independent School District No. 2859 have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The GASB pronouncements are recognized as accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for state and local governments.

B. Financial Reporting Entity

Independent School District No. 2859 (the District) is an instrumentality of the State of Minnesota established to function as an educational institution. The elected Board of Education (Board) is responsible for legislative and fiscal control of the District. A Superintendent is appointed by the Board and is responsible for administrative control of the District.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the District's financial statements include all funds, departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and other organizations which are not legally separated from the District. In addition, the District's financial statements are to include all component units - entities for which the District is financially accountable.

Financial accountability includes such aspects as appointing a voting majority of the organization's governing body, significantly influencing the programs, projects, activities or level of services performed or provided by the organization or receiving specific financial benefits from, or imposing specific financial burden on, the organization. These financial statements include all funds and account groups of the District. There are no other entities for which the District is financially accountable.

Student activities are determined primarily by student participants under the guidance of an adult and are generally conducted outside school hours. The Board of Education does have a fiduciary responsibility in establishing broad policies and ensuring that appropriate financial records are maintained for student activities. However, in accordance with Minnesota State Statutes, the District's Board of Education has not elected to control or exercise oversight responsibility with respect to the underlying student activities. Accordingly, the student activity accounts are not included in these financial statements.

C. Basic Financial Statement Presentation

The District-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) display information about the reporting government as a whole. These statements include all the financial activities of the District, except for the Fiduciary Fund. The Fiduciary Fund is only reported in the statement of fiduciary net position at the fund financial statement level.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Basic Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

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

The District applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purpose for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available. Depreciation expense that can be specifically identified by function is included in the direct expenses of each function. Interest on long-term debt is considered an indirect expense and is reported separately on the statement of activities. Generally, the effect of material interfund activity has been removed from the District-wide financial statements.

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Fiduciary funds are presented in the fiduciary fund financial statements by type: Private-Purpose Trust. Since by definition, fiduciary fund assets are being held for the benefit of a third-party and cannot be used for activities or obligations of the District, these funds are excluded from the District-wide statements.

The Internal Service Fund is presented in the proprietary fund financial statements. Because the principal users of Internal Service Fund are the District's governmental activities, the financial statement of the Internal Service Fund is consolidated into the governmental column when presented in the District-wide financial statements. The cost of these services is reported in the appropriate functional activity.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the District's internal service fund is charges for accumulating resources for future payments of other postemployment benefits. Operating expenses for the internal service fund include the cost of services. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied is determined by its measurement focus and basis of accounting. The District-wide, proprietary fund, and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are generally recognized as revenues in the fiscal year for which they are levied, except for amounts advance recognized in accordance with a statutory "tax shift" described later in these notes. Grants and similar items are recognized when all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting transactions are recorded in the following manner:

- 1. Revenue Recognition Revenue is recognized when it becomes measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Property tax revenue is generally considered as available if collected within 60 days after year-end. State revenue is recognized in the year to which it applies according to Minnesota Statutes and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Minnesota Statutes include state aid funding formulas for specific fiscal years. Federal revenue is recorded in the year in which the related expenditure is made. Food service sales, community education tuition, and other miscellaneous revenue (except investment earnings) are recorded as revenues when received because they are generally not measurable until then. Investment earnings are recorded when earned because they are measurable and available. A six-month availability period is generally used for other fund revenues.
- Recording of Expenditures Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred. However, expenditures are recorded as prepaid for approved disbursements or liabilities incurred in advance of the year in which the item is to be used. Principal and interest on long-term debt issues are recognized on their due dates.

Description of Funds

The existence of the various District funds has been established by the State of Minnesota, Department of Education. The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. A description of each fund included in this report is as follows:

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued) Description of Funds (Continued)

Major Governmental Funds

General Fund

The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. It includes the general operations and pupil transportation activities of the District, as well as the capital related activities such as maintenance of facilities, equipment purchases, and health and safety projects.

Food Service Special Revenue Fund

The Food Service Fund is used to account for food service revenues and expenditures. Revenues for the Food Service Fund come from user fees, and reimbursements from the Federal and State governments.

Community Service Special Revenue Fund

The Community Service Fund is used to account for services provided to residents in the areas of recreation, civic activities, nonpublic pupils, veterans, adult or early childhood programs, K-6 extended day programs or other similar services. Revenues for the Community Service Special Revenue Fund are composed of user fees, local levy dollars, and State credits.

Capital Projects – Building Construction Fund

The Building Construction Fund is used to account for financial resources restricted, committed, or assigned to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities. The Fund was established for building construction activity authorized by specific voter-approved bond issues.

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund is used to account for and report financial resources restricted committed, or assigned to pay general long-term obligation bond principal, interest, and related costs. The regular debt service account is used for all general obligation bond debt service.

Proprietary Fund

Internal Service Fund

The Internal Service Fund accounts for financing goods or services provided by one department to other departments or agencies of the government, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The District's Internal Service Fund accumulated resources for the future payment of other postemployment benefits, but it was closed out in fiscal year 2019 due to inactivity.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued) Description of Funds (Continued)

Fiduciary Fund

Private-Purpose Trust Fund

The Private-Purpose Trust Fund is used to account for money held by the District in the capacity of trustee or custodian, where both the principal and interest may be spent. The District uses these funds to give out scholarships to graduating seniors to be used to go towards college tuition.

E. Budgeting

Budgets presented in this report for comparison to actual amounts are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Each June, the Board of Education adopts an annual budget for the following fiscal year for the General, Food Service, and Community Service Funds. The approved budget is published in summary form in the District's legal newspaper. Reported budget amounts represent the original budget as adopted by the Board of Education. Legal budgetary control is at the fund level.

Procedurally, in establishing the budgetary data reflected in these financial statements, the Superintendent submits to the Board of Education prior to July 1, a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means to finance them. The budget is legally enacted by Board of Education action. Revisions to budgeted amounts must be approved by the Board of Education.

Total fund expenditures in excess of the budget require approval of the Board of Education. Spending control is established by the amount of expenditures budgeted for the fund, but management control is exercised at line item levels.

Budgeted amounts include mid-year budget amendments that amended revenue and expenditure budgets as follows:

	Original Budget Amendments		Amended Budget		
Revenues		_	_		
General Fund	\$	17,885,521	\$ 453,668	\$	18,339,189
Special Revenue Funds:					
Community Service Fund		813,326	(14,180)		799,146
Expenditures					
General Fund		18,360,534	329,674		18,690,208
Special Revenue Funds:					
Food Service Fund		946,834	8,311		955,145
Community Service Fund		833,052	(4,599)		828,453

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. Budgeting (Continued)

Budget provisions for the Debt Service Fund are set by state law governing required debt service levels.

At the end of each fiscal year, if the General Fund has a net unassigned deficit fund balance, calculated in accordance with the uniform financial accounting and reporting standards for Minnesota school districts which excludes certain restricted balances specified in Minnesota Statutes, exceeding 2.5% of expenditures, a condition referred to as "Statutory operating debt" exists. That debt requires retirement through the accumulation of subsequent operating surpluses in accordance with "special operating plan" approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Education.

F. Cash and Investments

Cash balances consist of interest bearing accounts, deposits in the Minnesota Trust Investment Shares Portfolio and negotiable certificates of deposit. Cash balances from all funds are combined and invested to the extent available in various securities as authorized by Minnesota Statutes. Earnings from the pooled investments are allocated to the respective funds on the basis of applicable cash balance participation by each fund.

G. Accounts Receivable

Represents amounts receivable from individuals, firms, and corporations for goods and services furnished by the District. No substantial losses are anticipated from present receivable balances, therefore, no allowance for uncollectible accounts is deemed necessary. The only receivables not expected to be collected within one year are current property taxes receivable.

H. Inventories

Inventories are recorded using the consumption method of accounting and consist of wood shop supplies and paper in the General Fund and purchased food, supplies, and surplus commodities received from the federal government within the Food Service Fund. Food and supply purchases are recorded at invoice cost, computed on a first-in, first-out method, and surplus commodities are stated at standardized cost, as determined by the Department of Agriculture.

I. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items. Expenses are allocated over the periods benefited.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

J. Property Taxes

Property tax levies are established by the Board of Education in December each year and are certified to the County for collection the following calendar year. In Minnesota, counties act as collection agents for all property taxes and are responsible for spreading all levies over taxable property. Such taxes become a lien on January 1. Taxes are generally due on May 15 and October 15 and counties generally remit taxes to Districts at periodic intervals as they are collected. A portion of property taxes levied is paid through state credits which are included in revenue from state sources in the financial statements.

Generally, tax revenue is recognized in the fiscal year ending June 30, following the calendar year in which the tax levy is collectible, while the current calendar year tax levy is recorded as a deferred inflow of resources (property taxes levied for subsequent year). The majority of District revenue in the General Fund (and to a lesser extent in the District's Community Service Special Revenue Fund) is determined annually by statutory funding formulas. The total revenue allowed by these formulas is then allocated between taxes and state aids by the Legislature based on education funding priorities. Changes in this allocation are periodically accompanied by a change in property tax revenue recognition referred to as the "tax shift."

In accordance with State law, the current tax shift consists of an amount equal to 31% of the District's 2000 Pay 2001 operating referendum levy, which is frozen at \$168,353 for the District. The tax shift also includes certain other levies that are recognized early based on statutory requirements.

Taxes that remain unpaid are classified as delinquent taxes receivable. Revenue from these delinquent property taxes that is not collected within 60 days of year-end is reported as a deferred inflow of resources because it is not known to be available to finance the operations of the District in the current year. No allowance for uncollectible taxes has been provided as such amounts are not expected to be material. Current levies of local taxes, less the amount recognized as revenue in the current period, including portions assumed by the State which will be recognized as revenue in the next fiscal year beginning July 1, 2019, are included in Property Taxes Levied for Subsequent Year to indicate that, while they are current assets, they will not be recognized as revenue until the following year.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. Capital Assets

Capital assets are capitalized at historical cost, or estimated historical cost for assets where actual historical cost is not available. Donated assets are recorded as capital assets at their acquisition value at the date of donation. The District maintains a threshold level of \$2,500 or more for capitalizing capital assets. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are recorded in the District-wide financial statement, but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Since surplus assets are sold for an immaterial amount when declared as no longer needed for public school purpose by the District, no salvage value is taken into consideration for depreciation purposes. Useful lives vary from 20 to 50 years for land improvements and buildings, and 5 to 15 years for equipment.

Capital assets not being depreciated include land.

The District does not possess any material amounts of infrastructure capital assets. Items such as sidewalks and other land improvements are considered to be part of the cost of buildings or other improvable property.

L. Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until that time.

M. Long-Term Obligations

In the District-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities. Material bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

N. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) and Teachers Retirement Association (TRA) and additions to/deductions from PERA's and TRA's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERA and TRA. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized as of employer payroll paid dates and benefit payments, and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

O. Accrued Employee Benefits

Vacation Pay

Since vacation pay does not vest to employees, no long-term portion of vacation liabilities are recorded in the financial statements.

Sick Pay

Substantially all District employees are entitled to sick leave at various rates. For certain employees, unused sick leave enters into the calculation of severance pay upon termination.

Severance and Health Benefits

Severance consist of lump sum early retirement incentive payments. Accounting policies for severance benefits are described below.

a. Early Retirement Incentive and Convertible Sick Leave

Certain bargaining unit members are eligible to be compensated for unused accumulated sick leave upon termination subject to certain conditions.

Full-time employees, other than teachers, who have completed at least 15 years of continuous service with the District and who are at least 55 years of age are eligible for severance pay. Eligible employees, upon early retirement, receive as severance pay, an amount representing 66% of their unused accumulation of sick leave days.

During fiscal year 2019, the District's expenditures for early retirement incentive and convertible sick leave expenditures for convertible sick leave totaled \$43,356. At June 30, 2019, the long-term portion of the convertible sick leave liability is included as part of severance payable in the long-term debt.

b. Other Postemployment Benefits Payable

Under the terms of certain collectively bargained employment contracts, including the teachers' contract, the District is required to pay \$150 per month or \$250 per month, if the employee has 25 or more years of service and 34 or more years of teaching, toward the premium cost of the individual health insurance for 96 months. The employee pays the difference toward the full premium for any coverage elected. All premiums are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. This amount was actuarially determined, in accordance with GASB 75. See Note 8 for further information.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

P. Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow or resources (revenue) until that time.

Q. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenues are those in which resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them. The District has reported unearned revenues for the school lunch deposits.

R. Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned. Nonspendable portions of fund balance relate to prepaids and inventories. Restricted funds are constrained by outside parties (statute, grantors, bond agreements, etc.). Committed fund balances are established and modified by a resolution approved by the Board of Education. The District currently doesn't report any committed fund balances. The Board of Education passed a resolution authorizing the Finance Committee and the Business Manager the ability to assign fund balances and its intended uses. Unassigned fund balances are considered the remaining amounts, usually in the General Fund only.

In accordance with the District's fund balance policy, when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, it is the District's policy to use restricted first, then unrestricted fund balance. When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance is available, it is the District's policy to use committed first, then assigned and finally unassigned fund balance.

The District has a minimum fund balance policy, which identifies a minimum total of committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance in the General Fund as 20% of the District's operating budgeted expenditures.

S. Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the District considers demand deposit accounts and investments to be cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are in included in cash and investments.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

T. Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in the District-wide, Proprietary Fund and Fiduciary Fund financial statements. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulation depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balance of any long-term debt used to build or acquire the capital assets. Net position is reported as restricted in the District-wide financial statement when there are limitations imposed on its use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments.

U. Summarized Comparative Information

The basic financial statements include certain prior year summarized comparative information in total but not at the level of detail required for a presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the government's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2018, from which the summarized information was derived.

NOTE 2 STEWARDSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Excess of Expenditures Over Budget

Expenditures exceeded budgeted amounts in the following funds:

	 Budget		Expenditures		Excess
Special Revenue Funds:	 				
Food Service Fund	\$ 955,145	\$	984,741	\$	29,596
Community Service Fund	828,453		862,651		34,198

These overages were considered by District management to be the result of necessary expenditures critical to operations.

NOTE 3 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk and follows Minnesota Statutes for deposits.

The District maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is displayed on the combined balance sheet as "Cash and Investments." In accordance with applicable Minnesota Statutes, the District maintains deposits at depository banks authorized by the District's Board.

Minnesota Statutes require that all deposits be protected by insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The market value of collateral pledged must equal 110% of the deposits not covered by insurance or corporate surety bonds.

The District's deposits in banks at June 30, 2019 were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by surety bonds and collateral in accordance with Minnesota Statutes.

B. Investments

The District may also invest idle funds as authorized by Minnesota Statutes as follows:

- Direct obligations or obligations guaranteed by the United States or its agencies.
- Shares of investment companies registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940 and received the highest credit rating, is rated in one of the two highest rating categories by a statistical rating agency, and all of the investments have a final maturity of thirteen months or less.
- General obligations rated "A" or better; revenue obligations rated "AA" or better.
- General obligations of the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency rated "A" or better.
- Bankers' acceptances of United States banks eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve System.
- Commercial paper issued by United States banks corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries, of highest quality category by a least two nationally recognized rating agencies, and maturing in 270 days or less.
- Guaranteed investment contracts guaranteed by United States commercial banks or domestic branches of foreign banks or United States insurance companies if similar debt obligations of the issuer or the collateral pledged by the issuer is in the top two rating categories.
- Repurchase or reverse purchase agreement and securities lending agreements
 financial institutions qualified as a "depository" by the government entity, with banks
 that are members of the Federal Reserve System with capitalization exceeding
 \$10,000,000, a primary reporting dealer in U.S. government securities to the Federal
 Reserve Bank of New York, or certain Minnesota securities broker-dealers.

NOTE 3 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Investments (Continued)

At June 30, 2019, the District had the following investments:

External Investment Pools -

	External stment Pools
MN Trust Investment Shares Portfolio	\$ 3,135,232
Other Investments –	Value
MN Trust Term Series	\$ 1,200,000

The MN Trust Term Series investment is held by PMA Financial Network as temporary investments of the District's available cash.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the District manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter-term and longer-term investments and by timing cash flows from the maturities to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations. Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the District's investments to market interest rate risk fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the District's investments by maturity:

	Maturity Duration i							
Туре		Total	Less Than 1			1 to 2		
MN Trust Term Series	\$	1,200,000	\$	1,200,000	\$	-		
MN Trust Investments Shares Portfolio		3,135,232		3,135,232				
Total	\$	4,335,232	\$	4,335,232	\$	-		

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial risk is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District's investment policy requires that insurance of all balances held with each investment account. As of June 30, 2019, the investment balances were fully covered by insurance for each brokerage firm.

NOTE 3 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Investments (Continued)

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The following chart summarizes year-end ratings for the District's investments as rated by *Moody's*.

Туре	Rating
MN Trust Term Series	AAAM
MN Trust Investments Shares Portfolio	AAAM

C. Balance Sheet Presentation

The deposits and investments are presented in the basic financial statements as follows:

\$ 4,872,580
1,200,000
3,135,232
838
\$ 9,208,650
\$ 8,297,735
910,915
\$ 9,208,650
\$

D. Fair Value Measurement

The District uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures.

The District follows an accounting standard that defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value, and requires expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. In accordance with this standard, the District has categorized its investments, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique, into a three-level fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure the financial instruments fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

NOTE 3 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

D. Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

Financial assets and liabilities recorded on the combined statements of financial position are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 – Financial assets and liabilities are valued using inputs that are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets accessible at the measurement date of identical financial assets and liabilities. The inputs include those traded on an active exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange, as well as U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government and agency mortgage-backed securities that are traded by dealers or brokers in active over-the-counter markets.

Level 2 – Financial assets and liabilities are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term through corroboration with observable market data.

Level 3 – Financial assets and liabilities are valued using pricing inputs which are unobservable for the asset, inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants and would use in pricing the asset.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Investment	Level 1 Level 2 Level 3		el 3	Total			
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-
Total	\$	-	\$ _	\$			-
Investments Measured at Amortized Cost							4,335,232
Total District Investments						\$	4,335,232

NOTE 4 CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

Occurrence to Latinities	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated				
Land	\$ 130.000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,000
Construction in Progress	-	188,149	-	188,149
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	130,000	188,149	-	318,149
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated				
Land Improvements	1,140,892	-	-	1,140,892
Buildings and Improvements	35,889,510	-	-	35,889,510
Equipment	4,877,282	151,235	(84,977)	4,943,540
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	41,907,684	151,235	(84,977)	41,973,942
Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Land Improvements	(317,329)	(56,825)	-	(374,154)
Buildings and Improvements	(6,413,357)	(674,630)	-	(7,087,987)
Equipment	(3,230,508)	(244,720)	30,494	(3,444,734)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(9,961,194)	(976,175)	30,494	(10,906,875)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	31,946,490	(824,940)	(54,483)	31,067,067
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 32,076,490	\$ (636,791)	\$ (54,483)	\$ 31,385,216

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the District as follows:

Administration	\$ 13,427
District Support Services	299
Regular Instruction	801,302
Special Education Instruction	5,707
Community Ed & Services	10,111
Instructional Support Services	26,280
Pupil Support Services	19,256
Sites and Buildings	70,552
Food Service	29,241
Total Depreciation Expense, Governmental Activities	\$ 976,175

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A. Components of Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liabilities consisted of the following at June 30, 2019:

					Principal C	Outst	anding
Issue Date	Net Interest Rate	Series Number	Original Issue	Maturity Date	ue Within One Year		Total
8/13/2015	3.0% - 4.0%	2015A	\$ 23,695,000	2/1/2045	\$ 525,000	\$	22,370,000
6/6/2019	5%	2019A	\$ 1,035,000	2/1/2029			1,035,000
Total Ger	neral Obligation Bor	nds			525,000		23,405,000
Bond Premiums					-		740,493
Lease Purchase	Payable				140,796		669,726
Capital Leases F	Payable				100,229		244,408
Severance Bene	efits Payable				43,356		318,609
Total					\$ 809,381	\$	25,378,236

B. Future Minimum Debt Payments

Minimum annual principal and interest payments necessary to retire Bonds Payable and Lease Purchase Payable are as follows:

	G.O. Building Bonds Series 2015A				Lease Purchase Payable				
Year Ending June 30,	Principal			Interest		Principal		Interest	
2020	\$	525,000	\$	868,038	\$	140,796	\$	19,996	
2021		540,000		852,288		145,266		15,526	
2022		555,000		836,088		149,878		10,914	
2023		575,000		819,438		154,637		6,156	
2024		590,000		802,188		79,149		1,247	
2025-2029		3,330,000		3,636,938		-		-	
2030-2034		4,045,000		2,916,338		-		-	
2035-2039		4,910,000		2,051,925		-		-	
2040-2044		5,960,000		1,001,800		-		-	
2045-2049		1,340,000		53,600		-		-	
Total	\$	22,370,000	\$	13,838,641	\$	669,726	\$	53,839	

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

B. Future Minimum Debt Payments (Continued)

GO Tax Abatement Bonds

	 2019A				Total				
Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest			Principal		Interest		
2020	\$ 	\$	33,781	\$	665,796	\$	921,815		
2021	95,000		51,750		780,266		919,564		
2022	100,000		47,000		804,878		894,002		
2023	100,000		42,000		829,637		867,594		
2024	110,000		37,000		779,149		840,435		
2025-2029	630,000		97,500		3,960,000		3,734,438		
2030-2034	-		-		4,045,000		2,916,338		
2035-2039	-		-		4,910,000		2,051,925		
2040-2044	-		-		5,960,000		1,001,800		
2045-2049	-		-		1,340,000		53,600		
Total	\$ 1,035,000	\$	309,031	\$	24,074,726	\$	14,201,511		

Description of Long-Term Liabilities

Lease Purchase Payable

On September 12, 2013, the District entered into a lease-purchase agreement for \$1,375,000. The debt was issued to help fund the construction of the new Early Childhood Center, along with necessary equipment and other site improvements. The District will use General Fund levy in future years to pay for the debt payments.

Capital Leases Payable

Capital leases are utilized by the District as a means to finance the Facility projects that are too small for issuing bonds and too large for the operating capital funds to cover the costs. These projects over the years have included modifications to the field house, equipment for the field house, technology throughout the District, stadium lights, and improvements to the Helen Baker Elementary. Total cost of assets capitalized and held under capital leases is \$181,144. Related accumulated depreciation of assets under capital leases at June 30, 2019 is \$54,343.

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

B. Future Minimum Debt Payments (Continued)

Description of Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

Capital Leases Payable (Continued)

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments under the capital leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019:

Year Ending June 30,	A	mount
2020	\$	110,339
2021		110,341
2022		42,273
Total Minimum Lease Payments		262,953
Less: Amounts Representing Interest		(18,545)
Present Value of Net Minimum Lease Payments	\$	244,408

General Obligation School Building Bonds, Series 2015A

On August 13, 2015, the District issued \$23,695,000 of General Obligation School Building Bonds, Series 2015A. The proceeds of the issues will be used to finance the betterment of school facilities.

General Obligation Tax Abatement Bonds, Series 2019A

On June 6, 2019, the District issued \$1,035,000 of General Obligation Tax Abatement Bonds, Series 2019A. The proceeds of the issues will be used to finance the construction of and improvements to parking lots at Glencoe-Silver Lake Junior/Senior High School and Lakeside Elementary School as well as parking lot maintenance and improvements at school sites districtwide.

Severance Benefits Payable

Severance benefits payable consist of convertible sick leave payable to employees upon retirement. Severance benefits have been paid by the General and Special Revenue Funds. Annual payments to retire the severance benefits liability have not been determined and will depend on actual employee turnover.

C. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

June 30,								June 30,
		2018	Additions		Retirements			2019
Bonds Payable	\$	22,825,000	\$	1,035,000	\$	455,000	\$	23,405,000
Bond Premiums		576,824		186,318		22,649		740,493
Lease Purchase Payable		806,190		-		136,464		669,726
Capital Leases Payable		144,643		200,244		100,479		244,408
Severance Benefits Payable		335,548				16,939		318,609
Total	\$	24,688,205	\$	1,421,562	\$	731,531	\$	25,378,236

NOTE 6 RESTRICTED FUND BALANCES

Certain portions of fund balance are restricted based on state requirements to track special program funding, to provide for funding on certain long-term liabilities, or as required by other outside parties. The following is a summary of the restricted fund balances for the governmental funds:

A. Restricted for Staff Development

Restricted for staff development represents general education aid resources to be expended for staff development programs.

B. Restricted for Health and Safety

Restricted for health and safety represents available resources to be used only to provide for the removal of hazardous substances and other state approved life/health safety projects. Under Minnesota Statutes, a deficit in this restriction generates specific future levy authority.

C. Restricted for Operating Capital

Restricted for operating capital represents available resources to be used only for operating capital purposes, including but not limited to the purchase, lease, repair and improvement of school buildings, and the purchase or lease of computers, vehicles, textbooks, and telecommunications equipment.

D. Restricted for Community Education Programs

The fund balance restriction represents accumulated resources available to provide general community education programming.

E. Restricted for Early Childhood and Family Education Programs

This fund balance restriction represents accumulated resources available to provide services for early childhood family education programming.

F. Restricted for Teacher Development and Evaluation

The fund balance restriction represents accumulated resources available for teacher development and evaluation uses.

G. Restricted for School Readiness

The fund balance restriction represents accumulated resources available to provide school readiness programming in accordance with funding made available for that purpose.

H. Restricted for Safe Schools - Crime Levy

The fund balance restriction represents accumulated resources available to provide for safe schools programs in accordance with funding made available for that purpose.

NOTE 6 RESTRICTED FUND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

I. Restricted for Long Term Facilities Maintenance (LTFM)

Represents available resources to be used for LTFM capital projects in accordance with the 10-year plan.

J. Restricted for Other Purposes

Represents amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.

Restricted for Food Service	\$ 290,108
Restricted for Community Service	767
Restricted for Capital Projects	989,817
Restricted for Bond Payments	245,113
Total Other Restricted	\$ 1,525,805

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Plan Description

The District participates in the following cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA) and Teachers Retirement Fund (TRA). PERA's and TRA's defined benefit pension plans are established and administered in accordance with *Minnesota Statutes*, Chapters 353 and 356. PERA's and TRA's defined benefit pension plans are tax qualified plans under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

1. General Employees Retirement Plan (General Employees Plan)

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the District, other than teachers, are covered by the General Employees Plan. General Employees Plan members belong to the Coordinated Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security.

2. Teachers Retirement Fund (TRA)

The Teacher's Retirement Association (TRA) is an administrator of a multiple employer, cost-sharing, defined benefit retirement fund. TRA administers a Basic Plan (without Social Security coverage) and a Coordinated Plan (with Social Security coverage) in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 354 and 356. TRA is a separate statutory entity and administered by a Board of Trustees. The Board consists of four active members, one retired member and three statutory officials.

Educators employed in Minnesota's public elementary and secondary schools, charter schools, and certain other TRA-covered educational institutions maintained by the state are required to be TRA members (except those employed by St. Paul schools or University of Minnesota System).

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

B. Benefits Provided

PERA and TRA provide retirement, disability, and death benefits. Benefit provisions are established by state statute and can only be modified by the state Legislature. Vested, terminated employees who are entitled to benefits, but are not receiving them yet, are bound by the provisions in effect at the time they last terminated their public service.

1. General Employees Plan Benefits

General Employees Plan benefits are based on a member's highest average salary for any five successive years of allowable service, age, and years of credit at termination of service. Two methods are used to compute benefits for PERA's Coordinated Plan members. Members hired prior to July 1, 1989, receive the higher of Method 1 or Method 2 formulas. Only Method 2 is used for members hired after June 30, 1989. Under Method 1, the accrual rate for Coordinated members is 1.2% of average salary for each of the first 10 years of service and 1.7% of average salary for each additional year. Under Method 2, the accrual rate for Coordinated members is 1.7% of average salary for all years of service. For members hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90 and normal retirement age is 65. For members hired on or after July 1, 1989, normal retirement age is the age for unreduced Social Security benefits capped at 66.

Benefit increases are provided to benefit recipients each January. Increases are related to the funding ratio of the plan. If the General Employees Plan is at least 90% funded for two consecutive years, benefit recipients are given a 2.5% increase. If the plan has not exceeded 90% funded, or have fallen below 80%, benefit recipients are given a 1% increase. A benefit recipient who has been receiving a benefit for at least 12 full months as of June 30, will receive a full increase. Members receiving benefits for at least one month but less than 12 full months as of June 30, will receive a pro rata increase.

2. TRA Benefits

TRA provides retirement benefits as well as disability benefits to members, and benefits to survivors upon death of eligible members. Benefits are established by Minnesota Statute and vest after three years of service credit. The defined retirement benefits are based on a member's highest average salary for any five consecutive years of allowable service, age, and a formula multiplier based on years of credit at termination of service.

Two methods are used to compute benefits for TRA's Coordinated and Basic Plan members. Members first employed before July 1, 1989, receive the greater of the Tier I or Tier II benefits as described.

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

B. Benefits Provided (Continued)

2. TRA Benefits (Continued)

Tier 1 Benefits

Tier 1	Step Rate Formula	Percentage
Basic	First Ten Years of Service	2.2% per Year
	All Years After	2.7% per Year
Coordinated	First Ten Years if Service Years Are Up to July 1, 2006	1.2% per Year
	First Ten Years if Service Years Are July 1, 2006 or After	1.4% per Year
	All Other Years of Service if Service Years Are Up to July 1, 2006	1.7% per Year
	All Other Years of Service if Service Years Are July 1, 2006 or After	1.9% per Year

With these provisions:

- (a) Normal retirement age is 65 with less than 30 years of allowable service and age 62 with 30 or more years of allowable service.
- (b) 3.0% per year early retirement reduction factor for all years under normal retirement age.
- (c) Unreduced benefits for early retirement under a Rule-of-90 (age plus allowable service equals 90 or more).

or

Tier II Benefits

For years of service prior to July 1, 2006, a level formula of 1.7% per year for coordinated members and 2.7% per year for basic members. For years of service July 1, 2006 and after, a level formula of 1.9% per year for Coordinated members and 2.7% for Basic members applies. Beginning July 1, 2015, the early retirement reduction factors are based on rates established under Minnesota Statute. Smaller reductions, more favorable to the member, will be applied to individuals who reach age 62 and have 30 years or more of service credit.

Members first employed after June 30, 1989, receive only the Tier II calculation with a normal retirement age that is their retirement age for full Social Security retirement benefits, but not to exceed age 66

.

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

B. Benefits Provided (Continued)

2. TRA Benefits (Continued)

Six different types of annuities are available to members upon retirement. The No Refund Life Plan is a lifetime annuity that ceases upon the death of the retiree - no survivor annuity is payable. A retiring member may also choose to provide survivor benefits to a designated beneficiary(ies) by selecting one of the five plans that have survivorship features. Vested members may also leave their contributions in the TRA Fund upon termination of service in order to qualify for a deferred annuity at retirement age. Any member terminating service is eligible for a refund of their employee contributions plus interest.

C. Contributions

1. General Employees Fund Contributions

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 353 sets the rates for employer and employee contributions. Contribution rates can only be modified by the state Legislature. Coordinated Plan members were required to contribute 6.50% of their annual covered salary in fiscal year 2019 and the District was required to contribute 7.50% for Coordinated Plan members. The District's contributions to the General Employees Fund for the year ended June 30, 2019, were \$171,160. The District's contributions were equal to the required contributions as set by state statute.

2. TRA Contributions

Per Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 354 rates for the fiscal year for coordinated were 7.5% for the employee and 7.71% for the employer. Basic rates were 11.00% for the employee and 11.71% for the employer. The Districts contributions to TRA for the plan's fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were \$613,512. The District's contributions were equal to the required contributions for each year as set by state statue.

D. Pension Costs

1. General Employees Fund Pension Costs

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$1,825,157 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Fund's net pension liability. The District's net pension liability reflected a reduction due to the State of Minnesota's contribution of \$16 million to the fund in 2018. The State of Minnesota is considered a nonemployer contributing entity and the state's contribution meets the definition of a special funding situation. The State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the District totaled \$59,905, for a total net pension liability of \$1,885,062 associated with the District. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

D. Pension Costs (Continued)

1. General Employees Fund Pension Costs (Continued)

The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the District's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers.

At June 30, 2018, the District's proportionate share was .0329% which was a decrease of .0006% from its proportionate share measured as of June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of \$37,653 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's pension expense. In addition, the District recognized an additional \$13,970 as pension expense (and grant revenue) for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's contribution of \$16 million to the General Employees Fund.

At June 30, 2019, the District reported its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Deferred			
	Outflows of		Deferred Inflows		
Description		Resources		of Resources	
Differences Between Expected and Actual					
Economic Experience	\$	48,309	\$	53,232	
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions		174,349		205,076	
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual					
Earnings on Plan Investments		-		186,502	
Changes in Proportion		-		82,451	
District Contributions Subsequent to the					
Measurement Date		171,160			
Total	\$	393,818	\$	527,261	

\$171,160 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Pens	ion Expense
Year Ending June 30,		Amount
2020	\$	19,440
2021		(128,193)
2022		(157,757)
2023		(38,093)
2024		_
Thereafter		_

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

D. Pension Costs (Continued)

2. TRA Pension Costs

At June 30, 2019 the District reported a liability of \$8,558,346 for its proportionate share of TRA's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's contributions to TRA in relation to total system contributions including direct aid from the State of Minnesota, City of Minneapolis and Minneapolis School District. The District's proportionate share was .1363% at the end of the measurement period and .1363% at the beginning of the period.

The pension liability amount reflected a reduction due to direct aid provided to TRA. The amount recognized by the District as its proportionate share of the net pension liability, the direct aid, and total portion of the net pension liability that was associated with the District were as follows:

Description		Amount	
District's Proportionate Share of the TRA Net Pension Liability	\$	8,558,346	
State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated			
with the District		804,291	
Total	\$	9,362,637	

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized negative pension expense of \$3,114,938. It also recognized \$561,196 as a decrease to pension expense and negative grant revenue for the support provided by direct aid.

At June 30, 2019, the District reported its proportionate share of the TRA's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred	Deferred	
	Outflows of	Inflows of	
Description	Resources	Resources	
Differences Between Expected and Actual			
Economic Experience	\$ 91,285	\$ 172,578	
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions	11,050,408	14,593,037	
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual			
Earnings on Plan Investments	-	663,694	
Changes in Proportion	202,814	159,551	
District Contributions Subsequent to the			
Measurement Date	613,512		
Total	\$ 11,958,019	\$ 15,588,860	

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

D. Pension Costs (Continued)

3. TRA Pension Costs (Continued)

\$613,512 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Pension Expense	
Year Ending June 30,		Amount
2020	\$	736,318
2021		556,998
2022		14,225
2023		(3,238,167)
2024		(2,313,727)
Thereafter		

E. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using an individual entry-age normal actuarial cost method and the following actuarial assumptions:

Assumptions	General Employees Plan	TRA
Inflation	2.50% per Year	2.50% per Year
Salary Growth	11.25% after 1 year of service decreasing to 3.25% per year after 26 years	2.85% for 10 years and 3.25%, thereafter
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%	7.50%

PERA Salary increases were based on a service-related table. PERA mortality rates for active members, retirees, survivors, and disabilitants for all plans were based on RP 2014 tables for males or females, as appropriate, with slight adjustments to fit PERA's experience. PERA cost of living benefit increases after retirement for retirees are assumed to be 1.25% per year for the General Employees Plan and 1.0% for January 2019 through January 2023, then increasing by 0.1% each year up to 1.5% annually for TRA.

TRA pre-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 white collar employee table, male rates set back 6 years and female rates set back 5 years. Generational projection uses the MP-2015 scale. Post-retirement mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 white collar annuitant table, male rates set back 3 years and female rates set back 3 years, with further adjustments of the rates. Generational projection uses the MP-2015 scale. Post-disability mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 disabled retiree mortality table, without adjustment. TRA cost of living benefit increases 1.0% for January 2019 through January 2023, then increasing by 0.1% each year up to 1.5% annually.

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

E. Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The most recent six-year experience study in the General Employees Plan was completed in 2015. Economic assumptions were updated in 2017 based on a review of inflation and investment return assumptions.

The following changes in actuarial assumptions for PERA occurred in 2018:

- The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2015 to MP-2017.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase was changed from 1.0% per year through 2044 and 2.50% per year thereafter to 1.25% per year.

The following changes in actuarial assumptions for TRA occurred in 2018:

- The COLA was reduced from 2.0% each January 1 to 1.0%, effective January 1, 2019. Beginning January 1, 2024, the COLA will increase 0.1% each year until reaching the ultimate rate of 1.5% in January 1, 2028.
- Beginning July 1, 2024, eligibility for the first COLA changes to normal retirement age (age 65 to 66, depending on date of birth). However, members who retire under Rule of 90 and members who are at least age 62 with 30 years of service credit are exempt.
- The COLA trigger provision, which would have increased the COLA to 2.5% if the funded ratio was at least 90% for two consecutive years, was eliminated.
- Augmentation in the early retirement reduction factors is phased out over a fiveyear period beginning July 1, 2019 and ending June 30, 2024 (this reduces early retirement benefits). Members who retire and are at least age 62 with 30 years of service are exempt.
- Augmentation on deferred benefits will be reduced to 0% beginning July 1, 2019. Interest payable on refunds to members was reduced from 4.0% to 3.0%, effective July 1, 2018. Interest due on payments and purchases from members, employers is reduced from 8.5% to 7.5%, effective July 1, 2018.
- The employer contribution rate is increased each July 1 over the next 4 years, (7.92% in 2019, 8.13% in 2021, 8.55% in 2022, and 8.75% in 2023). In addition, the employee contribution rate will increase from 7.50% to 7.75% on July 1, 2023. The state provides funding for the higher employer contribution rate through an adjustment in the school aid formula.
- The single discount rate was changed from 5.12% to 7.5%.

The State Board of Investment, which manages the investments of PERA and TRA, prepares an analysis of the reasonableness on a regular basis of the long-term expected rate of return using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce an expected long-term rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages.

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

E. Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

		Long- I erm
		Expected Real
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Rate of Return
Domestic Stocks	36 %	5.10 %
International Stocks	17	5.30
Bonds (Fixed Income)	20	0.75
Alternative Assets (Private Markets)	25	5.90
Cash	2	-
Totals	100 %	

F. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the PERA General Employees Plan liability in 2018 was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and employers will be made at rates set in Minnesota Statutes. Based on these assumptions, the fiduciary net positions of the General Employees Fund were projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The discount rate used to measure the TRA pension liability was 7.50%. This is an increase from the discount rate at the prior measurement date of 5.12%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contribution will be made at the fiscal year 2018 contribution rate, contributions from school districts will be made at contractually required rates (actuarially determined), and contributions from the state will be made at current statutorily required rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be depleted and, as a result, the Municipal Bond Index Rate was not used in the determination of the Single Equivalent Interest Rate (SEIR).

NOTE 7 DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (CONTINUED)

G. Pension Liability Sensitivity

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for all plans it participates in, calculated using the discount rate disclosed in the preceding paragraph, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

Description	1% Decrease in Discount Rate		Current Discount Rate			Increase in scount Rate
General Employees Plan Discount Rate		6.50%		7.50%		8.50%
District's Proportionate Share of the General						
Employees Plan Net Pension Liability	\$	2,966,114	\$	1,825,157	\$	883,330
TRA Discount Rate		6.50%		7.50%		8.50%
District's Proportionate Share of the TRA Net Pension Liability	\$	13,582,060	\$	8,558,346	\$	4,413,815

H. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about General Employees Plan's fiduciary's net position is available in a separately-issued PERA financial report. That report may be obtained on the Internet at www.mnpera.org.

Detailed information about TRA's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued TRA financial report. That report can be obtained at www.MinnesotaTRA.org; by writing to TRA at 60 Empire Drive #400, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55103-2088; or by calling (651) 296-2409 or 1-800-657-3669.

I. Defined Contribution Plan

The District provides eligible employees future retirement benefits through the District's 403(b) Plan (the Plan). Employees of the District are eligible to participate in the Plan commencing on the date of their employment. Eligible employees may elect to have a percentage of their pay contributed to the Plan. Some employees are eligible to receive a District match of employee contributions up to the qualifying amounts set forth in their respective collective bargaining agreements. Contributions are invested in tax deferred annuities selected and owned by Plan participants. The District contributions for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017 are \$128,350, \$114,700, and \$114,702, respectively. The related employee contributions were \$242,788, \$202,662, and \$192,114, for the years ended June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

NOTE 8 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

A. Plan Description

The District operates a single-employer postemployment defined benefit plan (the Plan) that provides health and dental insurance to eligible employees and their spouses through the District's health insurance plan. There are 212 active participants and 12 retired participants. Benefit and eligibility provisions are established through negotiations between the District and various unions representing District employees and are renegotiated each two-year bargaining period. The Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

B. Funding Policy

The District does not have assets accumulated in a trust to pay for OPEB related costs. Contribution requirements are negotiated between the District and union representatives. The District contributes \$150 per month or \$250 per month, with 25 years of service and 34 years of teaching, of the cost of current-year premiums for eligible retired plan members and their spouses. For fiscal year 2019, the District contributed \$98,216 to the plan.

C. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The District's OPEB liability was measured as of July 1, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018.

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation 2.50% Salary Increases 3.00% 20-Year Municipal Bond Yield 3.50%

Health Care Trend Rates 6.50% Decreasing to 5.00% Over 6 Years

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 mortality tables with projected mortality improvements based on the MP-2017 Generational Improvement Scale and other adjustments.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017.

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.50%. The discount rate is based on the estimated yield of 20-year AA-rated bonds.

NOTE 8 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN (CONTINUED)

C. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (Continued)

Since the most recent GASB Statement No. 45 Other Postemployment Benefits valuation, the following changes have been made:

- The health care trend rates were changed to better anticipate short term and long term medical increases.
- The mortality tables were updated from the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2015 Generational Improvement Scale to the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2017 Generational Improvement Scale.
- The discount rate was changed from 3.40% to 3.50%.
- The percentage of future retirees not eligible for a subsidy who are assumed to continue on one of the District's medical plans postemployment was reduced from 30% to 25%.

D. Changes in the OPEB Liability

The following table shows the components of the changes in the District's OPEB Liability:

	T	otal OPEB Liability
Balances at July 1, 2017	\$	1,531,523
Changes for the Year:		
Service Cost		80,751
Interest Cost		53,264
Differences Between Expected and		
Actual Experience		(272,029)
Assumption changes		(25,529)
Benefit Payments		(92,116)
Net Changes		(255,659)
Balances at July 1, 2018	\$	1,275,864

NOTE 8 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN (CONTINUED)

E. OPEB Liability Sensitivity

The following presents the OPEB liability if the District, as well as what the District's OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	1%	6 Decrease	Dis	scount Rate	19	% Increase
		(2.5%)		(3.5%)		(4.5%)
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	1,353,053	\$	1,275,864	\$	1,201,401

The following presents the OPEB liability of the Districts, as well as what the District's OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% point lower (5.50% decreasing to 4.00% over 6 years) or 1% point higher (7.50% decreasing to 6.00% over 6 years) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Healthcare Cost									
	1% Decrease	1% Decrease Current Trend						6 Decrease Current Trend		
	(5.50%	(5.50% Rates (6.50%								
	Decreasing to	Decreasing to								
	4.00% over 6	6.00% over 6								
	Years) Years) Years)									
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 1,166,060	\$ 1,275,864	\$ 1,403,679							

F. OPEB Liability Costs

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$91,507. At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Out	tflows of	Ir	Deferred offlows of	
_ Res	sources	Resources		
\$	-	\$	233,168	
	-		21,882	
	98,216		-	
\$	98,216	\$	255,050	
	Out Re: \$	98,216	Outflows of Resources Resources \$ - \$	

At June 30, 2019, the District reported \$98,216 of deferred outflows of resources resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020.

NOTE 8 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN (CONTINUED)

F. OPEB Liability Costs (Continued)

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

	Future			
Year Ending June 30,	Recognition			
2020	\$	(42,508)		
2021		(42,508)		
2022		(42,508)		
2023		(42,508)		
2024		(42,509)		
Thereafter		(42,509)		
Total	\$	(255,050)		

NOTE 9 RISK MANAGEMENT

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; natural disasters and workers compensation. The District purchases commercial insurance coverage for such risks.

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverage from the previous year in any of the District's policies. In addition, there have been no settlements in excess of the District's insurance coverage in any of the prior three years.

NOTE 10 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Federal and State Receivables

Amounts received or receivable from federal and state agencies are subject to agency audit and adjustment. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable fund. The amount, if any, of funds which may be disallowed by the agencies cannot be determined at this time although the District expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Outstanding Contracts

The District had commitments to pay contracts and retainage payable related to construction contracts in the amount of \$859,614 as of the end of the year.

NOTE 11 JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

Independent School District No. 2859 is a member of the Little Crow Special Education Cooperative. The Little Crow Special Education Cooperative was established for the primary objective to provide specialized services for special education students, as defined by state law, and to provide other programs and services as approved by the Joint Powers Governing Board. The Cooperative was established by 13 separate member districts. Each member district shares in the cost of the programming, which is paid to the education district in the form of membership fees, reimbursements and other charges for services. The education district is able to recover the cost of its programs through the previously mentioned revenue sources.

NOTE 12 RESTATEMENT OF BEGINNING NET POSITION

During fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District restated the beginning fund balance of the general fund and capital projects fund. This restatement related to a portion of the prior year expenditures in the capital projects fund that should have been eligible to be coded to long-term facilities maintenance expenditures in the general fund.

As a result, the District's general fund and capital projects fund fund balances as of June 30, 2018 has been restated to reflect this as noted below:

		General
Description		Fund
Net Position, June 30, 2018, as Previously Reported	\$	4,695,629
Cumulative Affect of Restatement of Beginning Balance of General		
Fund Balance and Accounts Payable for Prior Year Project Overages		(1,066,765)
Net Position, July 1, 2019 as Restated	\$	3,628,864
		Capital
Description	Pr	ojects Fund
Net Position, June 30, 2018, as Previously Reported	\$	(1,815,234)
Cumulative Affect of Restatement of Beginning Balance of Capital Projects		
Fund Balance and Accounts Payable for Prior Year Project Overages		1,066,765
Net Position, July 1, 2019 as Restated	\$	(748,469)

NOTE 13 INTERFUND BALANCES

At June 30, 2019, the following were the interfund balances:

Interfund Transfers

	11	ransters in	 ansters Out	
General Fund	\$	440,197	\$ 343,553	
Capital Projects Fund		743,553	-	
Internal Service Fund			840,197	
	\$	1,183,750	\$ 1,183,750	

During the year, the District closed the \$840,197 balance of the inactive Internal Service Fund via a \$400,000 transfer to the Capital Projects Fund to cover the costs of recent capital projects and a \$440,197 to the General Fund, of which \$400,000 was assigned in fund balance for severance benefits. The General Fund transferred \$343,553 to the Capital Projects Fund to cover the costs of recent capital projects.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE DISTRICT'S TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS JUNE 30, 2019

Measurement Date		ıly 1, 2018	July 1, 2017		
Total OPEB Liability	_	20 == 1		22 = 42	
Service Cost	\$	80,751	\$	88,740	
Interest		53,264		51,497	
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience		(272,029)		-	
Changes of Assumptions		(25,529)		-	
Benefit Payments		(92,116)		(68,613)	
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		(255,659)		71,624	
Total OPEB Liability - Beginning		1,531,523		1,459,899	
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	\$	1,275,864	\$	1,531,523	
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	9,450,394	\$	9,373,030	
District's Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		13.5%		16.3%	

NOTE: The District implemented GASB Statement No. 75 in fiscal year 2018, and the above table will be expanded to 10 years of information as the information becomes available.

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Measurement Date June 30,									
		2018		2017		2016	2015			2014
PERA - General Employees Fund District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with District Total	\$	0.0329% 1,825,157 59,905 1,885,062	\$	26,925	\$	0.0348% 2,825,587 36,951 2,862,538	\$	0.0358% 1,855,342 - 1,855,342	\$	0.0368% 1,728,680 - 1,728,680
District's Covered Payroll District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	\$	2,197,067 83.07% 79.45%	\$	2,143,213 99.79% 75.90%	\$	2,137,885 132.17% 68.90%	\$	2,142,717 86.59% 78.20%	\$	1,933,600 89.40% 78.20%
TRA District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with District Total	\$	0.1363% 8,558,346 804,291 9,362,637		0.1363% 27,207,953 2,630,533 29,838,486		0.1336% 31,866,788 3,198,377 35,065,165	\$	0.1322% 8,177,877 1,002,989 9,180,866	\$	0.1480% 6,819,733 479,724 7,299,457
District's Covered Payroll District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	\$	7,618,773 112.33% 78.07%	\$	7,159,960 380.00% 51.57%	\$	6,905,853 461.45% 44.90%	\$	7,211,486 113.40% 76.80%	\$	6,788,143 100.47% 81.50%

NOTE: Information is presented prospectively and an accumulation of ten years will be provided.

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S CONTRIBUTIONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	 2019	2018			Fiscal Year En		nding June 30, 2016		2015		2014	
PERA - General Employees Fund Statutorily Required Contribution Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	\$ 171,160 (171,160)	\$	164,780 (164,780)	\$	160,741 (160,741)	\$	157,669 (157,669)	\$	155,347 (155,347)	\$	140,186 (140,186)	
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ -	\$		\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$		
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 2,282,133	\$	2,197,067	\$	2,143,213	\$	2,137,885	\$	2,142,717	\$	1,933,600	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	7.50%		7.50%		7.50%		7.38%		7.25%		7.25%	
TRA Statutorily Required Contribution Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 613,512 (613,512)	\$	571,408 (571,408)	\$	536,997 (536,997)	\$	517,939 (517,939) -	\$	504,804 (504,804)	\$	475,170 (475,170)	
District's Covered Payroll	\$ 7,957,354	\$	7,618,773	\$	7,159,960	\$	6,905,853	\$	7,211,486	\$	6,788,143	
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	7.71%		7.50%		7.50%		7.00%		7.00%		7.00%	

NOTE: Information is presented prospectively and an accumulation of ten years will be provided.

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT OPEB PLAN PROVISIONS, ACTUARIAL METHODS, AND ASSUMPTIONS

Since the most recent GASB Statement No. 45 Other Postemployment Benefits valuation, the following changes have been made:

- The health care trend rates were changed to better anticipate short term and long term medical increases.
- The mortality tables were updated from the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2015 Generational Improvement Scale to the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2017 Generational Improvement Scale.
- The discount rate was changed from 3.40% to 3.50%.
- The percentage of future retirees not eligible for a subsidy who are assumed to continue on one of the District's medical plans postemployment was reduced from 30% to 25%.

NOTE 2 CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT PENSION PLAN PROVISIONS, ACTUARIAL METHODS, AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following changes were reflected in the valuation performed on behalf of the Public Employees Retirement Association for the year ended June 30:

2018

- The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2015 to MP-2017.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase was changed from 1.0% per year through 2044 and 2.5% per year thereafter to 1.25% per year.

2017

- The Combined Service Annuity (CSA) loads were changed from 0.8% for active members and 60% for vested and nonvested deferred members. The revised CSA loads are now 0.0% for active member liability, 15.0% for vested deferred member liability, and 3.0% for nonvested deferred member liability.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.0% per year for all years to 1.0% per year through 2044 and 2.5 % per year thereafter.

2016

- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.0% per year through 2035 and 2.5% per year thereafter to 1.0% per year for all future years.
- The assumed investment return was changed from 7.9% to 7.5%. The single discount rate was changed from 7.9% to 7.5%.
- Other assumptions were changed pursuant to the experience study dated June 30, 2015. The assumed future salary increases, payroll growth, and inflation were decreased by 0.25% to 3.25% for payroll growth and 2.50% for inflation.

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 2 CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT PENSION PLAN PROVISIONS, ACTUARIAL METHODS, AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONTINUED)

The following changes were reflected in the valuation performed on behalf of the Teachers Retirement Association for the year ended June 30:

2018

- The COLA was reduced from 2.0% each January 1 to 1.0%, effective January 1, 2019. Beginning January 1, 2024, the COLA will increase 0.1% each year until reaching the ultimate rate of 1.5% in January 1, 2028.
- Beginning July 1, 2024, eligibility for the first COLA changes to normal retirement age (age 65 to 66, depending on date of birth). However, members who retire under Rule of 90 and members who are at least age 62 with 30 years of service credit are exempt.
- The COLA trigger provision, which would have increased the COLA to 2.5% if the funded ratio was at least 90% for two consecutive years, was eliminated.
- Augmentation in the early retirement reduction factors is phased out over a five-year period beginning July 1, 2019 and ending June 30, 2024 (this reduces early retirement benefits). Members who retire and are at least age 62 with 30 years of service are exempt.
- Augmentation on deferred benefits will be reduced to zero percent beginning July 1, 2019. Interest payable on refunds to members was reduced from 4.0% to 3.0%, effective July 1, 2018. Interest due on payments and purchases from members, employers is reduced from 8.5% to 7.5%, effective July 1, 2018.
- The employer contribution rate is increased each July 1 over the next 4 years, (7.92% in 2019, 8.13% in 2021, 8.55% in 2022, and 8.75% in 2023). In addition, the employee contribution rate will increase from 7.50% to 7.75% on July 1, 2023. The state provides funding for the higher employer contribution rate through an adjustment in the school aid formula.
- The single discount rate was changed from 5.12% to 7.5%.

2017

- The cost of living adjustment (COLA) was assumed to increase from 2.0% annually to 2.5% annually on July 1, 2045.
- The COLA was not assumed to increase to 2.5%, but remain at 2.0% for all future years.
- The investment return assumption was changed from 8.0% to 7.5%.
- The price inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.5%.
- The payroll growth assumption was lowered from 3.5% to 3.0%.
- The general wage growth assumption was lowered from 3.5% to 2.85% for ten years followed by 3.25% thereafter.
- The salary increase assumption was adjusted to reflect the changes in the general wage growth assumption.
- The single discount rate was changed from 4.66% to 5.12%.

2016

- There was a change in actuarial assumptions that affected the measurement of the total liability since the prior measurement date.
- Post-retirement benefit adjustments are now assumed to stay level at 2.0% annually.
- The single discount rate was changed from 8.0% to 4.66%.

SINGLE AUDIT AND OTHER REQUIRED REPORTS



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Board of Education Independent School District No. 2859 Glencoe, Minnesota

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Independent School District No. 2859 (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 16, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

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, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the District's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. 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.

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. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2019-001, we identified a deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.



Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its 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 financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

The District's Response to Finding

The District's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The District's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

Austin, Minnesota September 16, 2019



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Board of Education Independent School District No. 2859 Glencoe, Minnesota

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Independent School District No. 2859's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of Independent School District No. 2859's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. Independent School District No. 2859's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Independent School District No. 2859's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Independent School District No. 2859's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of Independent School District No. 2859's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Independent School District No. 2859 complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.



Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Independent School District No. 2859 is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered Independent School District No. 2859'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. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Independent School District No. 2859's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2019-002 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Independent School District No. 2859's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Independent School District No. 2859's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the result of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

lifton Larson Allen LLP

Austin, Minnesota September 16, 2019

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Grantor/Program		CFDA Number	Agency or Pass-Through Number	Fed Exper	Passed Through to Subrecipients			
U.S. Department of Agriculture Pass-Through Minnesota Department of Agriculture Noncash Assistance (Commodities): National School Lunch Program Total Noncash Assistance Cash Assistance:	#	10.555	1-2859-000	\$ 67,254	\$	67,254	\$	-
School Breakfast Program	#	10.553	1-2859-000	65,027				
National School Lunch Program	#	10.555	1-2859-000	284,107				
After School Snack Program	#	10.555	1-2859-000	3,626				
Special Milk Program for Children	#	10.556	1-2859-000	1,355				
Summer Food Service Program for Children	#	10.559	1-2859-000	15,846				
Total Cash Assistance				_		369,961		
Total Child Nutrition Cluster						437,215		
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture						437,215		
U.S. Department of Education Pass-Through Minnesota Department of Education Cash Assistance:								
Title I, Part A - Grants to Local Educational Agencies		84.010	S010A160023A			249,244		-
Title I, Part C - Migrant Education State Grant Program		84.011	4706			106,887		-
Perkins Basic State Grants		84.048	@			7,997		-
Title III - English Language Acq Grants		84.365	S365A160023A			15,311		-
Title II, Part A - Improving Teacher Quality Title IV, Part A – Student Support and Academic		84.367	S367A160022			46,108		-
Enrichment Program		84.424	S424A180024			8,800		-
Pass-Through SW/WC Service Cooperative #991								
Special Education - Grants to States	&	84.027	83-0991-000	242,382				
Special Education - Preschool Incentive	&	84.173	83-0991-000	1,874				
Total Special Education Cluster						244,256		
Total U.S. Department of Education						678,603		-
Total Federal Financial Assistance Expended					\$ 1	,115,818	\$	

^{# -} Child Nutrition Cluster

The total of CFDA 10.555 is \$354,987.

[&]amp; - Special Education Cluster

^{@ -} Unknown Agency or Pass-Through Number

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 GENERAL

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents the expenditures of all federal financial assistance programs of Independent School District No. 2859. The reporting entity is defined in Note 1 to the financial statements. The District did not pass amounts to subrecipients.

NOTE 2 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is described in Note 1 to the Independent School District No. 2859's financial statements. The District has not elected to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under Uniform Guidance.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Board of Education Independent School District No. 2859 Glencoe, Minnesota

We have audited, 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, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Independent School District No. 2859, as of June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 16, 2019.

The *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for School Districts*, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 6.65, contains seven categories of compliance to be tested: contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, uniform financial accounting and reporting standards for school districts, and miscellaneous provisions. Our audit considered all of the listed categories.

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the District failed to comply with the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for School Districts*, except as described in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2019-003. However, our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance. Accordingly, had we performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to our attention regarding the District's noncompliance with the above-referenced provisions, insofar as they relate to accounting matters.

The Independent School District No. 2859's written response to the legal compliance finding identified in our audit is described in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The District's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of compliance relating to the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for School Districts* and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

lifton Larson Allen LLP

Austin, Minnesota September 16, 2019



GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

PART I: SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Fina	ancial Statements				
1.	Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified			
2.	Internal control over financial reporting:				
	Material weakness(es) identified?	X	_ yes		_ no
	 Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)? 		_yes	x	none reported
3.	Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?		_yes	X	_ no
Fed	eral Awards				
1.	Internal control over major federal programs:				
	Material weakness(es) identified?		yes	X	no
	 Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)? 	X	_yes		_ none reported
2.	Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major federal programs:	Unmodified			
3.	Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	X	_yes		no
Identii	fication of Major Federal Programs				
	CFDA Number(s)	Name of Fe	deral Pro	gram or C	luster
	10.553, 10.555, 10.556, and 10.559 84.010	Child Nutrition			al Agencies
Dollar	threshold used to distinguish between				
Type A	A and Type B programs:	\$ 750,000	<u>0</u>		
	e qualified as low-risk auditee pursuant form Guidance?		yes	X	no

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

PART II: FINDINGS RELATED TO THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

FINDING: 2019-001 ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORTING UNDER GENERALLY ACCEPTED

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (GAAP)

Condition: The District has a control in place for the review of the drafted financial

statements. However, the District does not have the expertise to ensure all disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles are included in

the annual financial statements.

Criteria: The District must be able to prevent or detect the omission of a material

disclosure in the annual financial statements.

Effect: The potential exists that a material disclosure could be omitted from the financial

statements and not be prevented or detected by the District's controls.

Cause: The District relies on the audit firm to prepare the annual financial statements

and related footnote disclosures. However, management has reviewed and approved the annual financial statements and the related footnote disclosures.

Recommendation: The District should continue to evaluate its internal staff and expertise to

determine if an internal control policy over the annual financial reporting is

beneficial.

VIEWS OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS AND PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Contact Person

Michelle Sander, Business Manager

Corrective Action Planned

A corrective action plan is in place.

Anticipated Completion Date

June 30, 2020

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

PART III: FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

Finding Number: 2019-002

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Federal Program: Child Nutrition Cluster

CFDA Numbers: 10.553, 10.555, 10.556, and 10.559

Pass Through Agency: Minnesota Department of Agriculture

Pass Through Number: 1-2859-000

Award Periods: Year ended June 30, 2019

Type of Finding: Significant Deficiency in Internal Control over Compliance

Criteria: The District should have controls in place to ensure the accuracy of all cash

management draws for the District's Child Nutrition Cluster program, made via the reporting of meal counts in CLiCS. These controls should be formally

documented to ensure they have been properly implemented.

Condition: During cash management testing of 3 months of the District's CLiCS meal count

reports, it was noted that none of the 3 months tested contained formal documentation of review and approval of District's CLiCS meal count reports prior to submission. It was able to be corroborated that the reports were being submitted via email to the individual that was designated to be completing the review via inquiry of the Business Manager and Food Service Secretary as well as the signature in the outbox of the Food Service Secretary. But there were not any clear responses indicating review and approval, and the email strings had not been maintained with the CLiCS reports to formally document that the review

and approval was occurring.

Questioned Costs: None noted.

Cause: There was turnover at the District and at its food service provider.

Effect: Lack of proper documentation of controls over compliance with cash

management requirements could result in errors or intentional misrepresentation of the meal counts being reported going undetected or not being detected in a

timely manner.

Recommendation: We recommend that the District attaches formal documentation of review and

approval of the CLiCS meal counts before they are submitted timely through

CLiCS.

VIEWS OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS AND PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Contact Person

Michelle Sander, Business Manager

Corrective Action Planned

The corrective action plan was implemented in August of 2019, before the first cash management report for fiscal year 2020 were submitted.

Anticipated Completion Date

August 31, 2019

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONTINUED) YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

PART IV: FINDINGS – MN LEGAL COMPLIANCE FINDINGS

Finding 2019-003 – General Disbursements

Criteria: Minnesota Statute 471.425 Subdivision 2 notes that a district must pay each

vendor obligation according to the terms of the contract or, if no contract terms apply, within the standard payment period unless the district in good faith disputes the obligation. Standard payment period is defined for the District as being within 35 days of the date of receipt of the invoice. Subdivision 4 of the same statute notes that if late payment is made interest should be paid upon the

amount that is being paid late.

Condition: It was noted that 1 of the 25 disbursements tested were not paid within the

required payment period, and no interest was included in the late payment to the

vendor.

Cause: The invoice was received and sent to the department head for approval, but the

department head did not return the approved invoice in a timely manner for the

finance department to comply with this statute.

Effect: The District was not in compliance with this statute during the fiscal year ending

June 30, 2019.

Recommendation: We recommend that the District put in place internal controls that will prevent any

late payments from occurring going forward.

Management

Response: There is no disagreement with this finding. Management has also already

reached out to the applicable vendor to get them to adjust the terms of the

invoices.

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 UNIFORM FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS COMPLIANCE TABLE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	AUDIT	UFARS	DIFFERENCE		AUDIT	UFARS	DIFFERENCE
01 GENERAL FUND	-			06 BUILDING CONSTRUCTION			
	\$ 18,946,464	\$ 18,946,463	\$ 1	Total Revenue		\$ 676	\$ -
Total Expenditures	18,025,549	18,025,548	1	Total Expenditures	191,991	191,991	
Nonspendable:				Nonspendable:			
460 Nonspendable Fund Balance	10,595	10,595		460 Nonspendable Fund Balance			
Restricted:				Restricted:			
403 Staff Development	87,750	87,750		407 Capital Projects Levy			
406 Health and Safety				409 Alternative Facility Program			
407 Capital Project Levy				413 Projects Funded by COP			
408 Cooperative Programs		<u>-</u>		464 Restricted Fund Balance	989,817	989,817	
413 Projects Funded by COP				Unassigned:			
414 Operating Debt	-			463 Unassigned Fund Balance			
416 Levy Reduction	-			07 DEBT SERVICE			
417 Taconite Building Maintenance 424 Operating Capital	594,165	594,165		Total Revenue	1,411,136	1 411 125	4
426 \$25 Taconite	394,103	394,103		Total Expenditures	1,337,163	1,411,135 1,337,163	
				Nonspendable:	1,337,103	1,337,103	
427 Disabled Accessibility 428 Learning and Development				460 Nonspendable Fund Balance			
434 Area Learning Center				Restricted:		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
435 Contracted Alternative Programs				425 Bond Refunding			
436 State-Approved Alternative Programs				451 QZAB and QSCB Payments			
438 Gifted and Talented			-	464 Restricted Fund Balance	245,113	245,113	
440 Teacher Development and Evaluations	17,067	17,067		Unassigned:	240,110	240,110	
441 Basic Skills Programs	- 17,007	- 17,007		463 Unassigned Fund Balance			
445 Career and Technical Programs				403 Offassigned Fund Balance			
448 Achievement and Integration				08 TRUST			
449 Safe Schools Crime Levy	53,591	53,591		Total Revenue	32,494	32,495	(1)
451 QZAB Payments	30,001	30,001		Total Expenditures	26,700	26,700	
452 OPEB Liability Not Held in Trust				Net Position:	20,700	20,700	
453 Unfunded Severance & Retirement Levy				422 Net Position	917,671	917,671	
467 LTFM				422 Not 1 Colucti		017,071	
464 Restricted Fund Balance				20 INTERNAL SERVICE			
Committed:				Total Revenue	15,303	15,304	(1)
418 Committed for Separation	_	-		Total Expenditures	- 10,000	- 10,001	
461 Committed Fund Balance				Net Position:			
Assigned:				422 Net Position		_	_
462 Assigned Fund Balance	400,000	400,000		122 11011 0011011			
Unassigned:	,	,		25 OPEB REVOCABLE TRUST			
422 Unassigned Fund Balance	3,683,499	3,683,499		Total Revenue		_	_
				Total Expenditures		_	
02 FOOD SERVICE				Net Position:			
Total Revenue	1,015,451	1,015,451	-	422 Net Position		-	-
Total Expenditures	984,741	984,741					
Nonspendable:				45 OPEB IRREVOCABLE TRUST			
460 Nonspendable Fund Balance	18,721	18,721	-	Total Revenue		-	-
Restricted:				Total Expenditures			
452 OPEB Liability Not Held in Trust	-	-	-	Net Position:			
464 Restricted Fund Balance	290,108	290,108		422 Net Position	-	-	-
Unassigned:							
463 Unassigned Fund Balance	-	-	-	47 OPEB DEBT SERVICE			
•				Total Revenue	-	-	-
04 COMMUNITY SERVICE				Total Expenditures	-	-	_
Total Revenue	896,856	896,856	-	Nonspendable:			
Total Expenditures	862,651	862,652	(1)	460 Nonspendable Fund Balance		-	
Nonspendable:				Restricted:			
460 Nonspendable Fund Balance	<u>-</u>			425 Bond Refunding		-	
Restricted:				464 Restricted Fund Balance	-	-	-
426 \$25 Taconite				Unassigned:			
431 Community Education	313,716	313,716		463 Unassigned Fund Balance			
432 E.C.F.E.	32,710	32,710					
440 Teacher Development and Evaluations							
444 School Readiness	(28,385)	(28,385)					
447 Adult Basic Education							
452 OPEB Liability Not Held in Trust	-						
464 Restricted Fund Balance	767	767					
Unassigned:							
463 Unassigned Fund Balance	<u> </u>						

EXTRACURRICULAR STUDENT ACTIVITY ACCOUNTS



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Education, Advisors, and Students Independent School District No. 2859 Glencoe, Minnesota

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the statement of cash receipts and disbursements of the Student Activity Funds of Independent School District No. 2859 as of June 30, 2019, and the related note to the financial statement.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting described in the Note to the financial statement. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statement based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Independent School District No. 2859's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our modified audit opinion.



Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described in the note to the financial statement, to meet the financial reporting requirements of the Minnesota Department of Education, the financial statement is prepared by the Independent School District No. 2859 in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Minnesota Department of Education, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The effects on the financial statement of the variances between the regulatory basis of accounting described in the note to the financial statement and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles paragraph, the financial statement referred to above does not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the Student Activity Funds of Independent School District No. 2859 as of June 30, 2019, or changes in financial position for the year then ended.

Basis for Modified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

We were unable to audit cash receipts because the District has not established procedures to provide assurance that all cash collections are recorded in the accounting records. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the completeness of cash receipts by other auditing procedures.

Modified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, except for the possible effect of the matter discussed in the Basis for Modified Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting paragraph, the financial statement referred to in the first paragraph presents fairly, in all material respects, the cash balances of the Student Activity Funds Independent School District No. 2859 as of June 30, 2019, and the receipts and disbursements for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting described in the note to the financial statements.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

Austin, Minnesota September 16, 2019

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 EXTRACURRICULAR STUDENT ACTIVITY ACCOUNTS STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Balance		Transfers and		Transfers and		В	alance
Funds	06/30/18		F	Receipts	Disb	<u>ursements</u>	0	6/30/19
High School Yearbook	\$	3,882	\$	495	\$	2,364	\$	2,013
Art		2,570		2,096		2,604		2,062
Band		24,518		55,160		43,756		35,922
Business Professional Association (BPA)		2,839		17,019		15,282		4,576
Close-Up		1,133		22,835		22,748		1,220
Kindergarten Entertainment		-		415		415		-
Grade 1 Entertainment		-		596		596		-
Grade 2 Entertainment		-		713		713		-
Grade 3 Entertainment		-		853		853		-
Grade 4 Entertainment		-		702		702		-
Grade 5 Entertainment		-		338		338		-
Grade 6 Entertainment		-		690		690		-
FFA		3,928		31,847		33,652		2,123
History		144		28		17		155
Lincoln Student Council		3,871		1,826		1,381		4,316
LS Elementary Yearbooks		2,567		2,514		1,944		3,137
HS Student Government		-		-		257		(257)
Interest - Admin		64		66		-		130
LS Student Council		1,763		625		810		1,578
Nat'l Honor Society		881		747		618		1,010
Class of 2019		10,954		(435)		10,519		-
Class of 2020		2,929		15,739		9,410		9,258
Class of 2021				3,313		2,009		1,304
Total	\$	62,043	\$	158,182	\$	151,678	\$	68,547

GLENCOE-SILVER LAKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2859 EXTRACURRICULAR STUDENT ACTIVITY ACCOUNTS NOTE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Student activity account transactions are defined as extracurricular programs conducted for the motivation and enjoyment of students. These programs and activities are not offered for school credits nor required for graduation. Activities are generally conducted outside of school hours. The content of the activities is determined primarily by students, under the guidance of a staff member or other adult.

Student activities are to be self-sustaining with all expenses paid by dues, admissions, or other student fund raising events.

The accounts of the Student Activity Fund are maintained, and the accompanying financial statements have been prepared, on the regulatory basis of accounting prescribed or permitted by the Minnesota Department of Education. Consequently, receipts are recognized when received rather than when earned, and disbursements are recognized when paid rather than when the obligations are incurred, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Student Activity bank deposits are covered by deposit insurance or were properly collateralized.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE MANUAL FOR ACTIVITY FUND ACCOUNTING

Board of Education, Advisors, and Students Independent School District No. 2859 Glencoe, Minnesota

Report on Compliance

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the statement of cash receipts and disbursements of the Student Activity Funds of Independent School District No. 2859 as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related note to the financial statement, and have issued our report thereon dated September 16, 2019. We expressed an adverse opinion on U.S. generally accepted accounting principles because the financial statement is prepared on a basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the regulatory basis of accounting prescribed or permitted by the Minnesota Department of Education, which differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, our report on the regulatory basis of accounting is qualified because the District has not established procedures to provide assurance that all cash collections are recorded in the accounting records.

The Manual for Activity Fund Accounting, issued by the Minnesota Department of Education, provides uniform financial accounting and reporting standards for student activities. We have performed auditing procedures to test compliance with the provisions of this manual.

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the District failed to comply with the provisions of the *Manual for Activity Fund Accounting*. However, our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance. Accordingly, had we performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to our attention regarding the District's noncompliance with the above-referenced provisions.

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of compliance relating to the provisions of the *Manual for Activity Fund Accounting* and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

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Austin, Minnesota September 16, 2019