

Executive Summary June 30, 2011 Moorhead Area Public Schools Independent School District No. 152

Purpose of the Executive Summary

The District receives audited financial statements each year, however the document is long and readers may find it difficult to read and understand. In an effort to help facilitate understanding we have put together an executive summary containing summarized information from the audited financial statements, as well as graphs and ratios. We believe the School Board, management, and citizens of the District will have a clearer picture of the financial condition of the District by reading this summary. This is not a required report and we offer no opinion on the executive summary.

We hope this executive summary encourages discussion of the District's financial condition and to:

- Alert the School Board and management to financial condition trends, both favorable and unfavorable.
- Put the District's financial condition in perspective by compiling data for several years.

We obtained the idea of an executive summary format based on a review of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, done by the Internal Audit department of the City in May 2009.

About Eide Bailly

Founded in 1917, Eide Bailly is a top 25 CPA firm in the nation, with 19 service centers in nine states. Our clients benefit from local, personal service while enjoying access to nearly 1,200 professionals with diverse skill sets and experiences. We truly care about our clients' successes and work hard to help them reach their goals. The Firm has built strong industry and service teams in order to surround our clients with relevant and valuable services. Our focused industries include:

- Ag Producers
- Construction
- Dealerships
- Financial Institutions
- Government
- Health Care
- Insurance

- Manufacturing
- Non-Profit
- Oil & Gas
- Real Estate
- Renewable Energy
- Utilities

Eide Bailly's Government industry has over 40 years experience serving school districts, and more than 120 professionals dedicated to government clients.

Audit Opinion

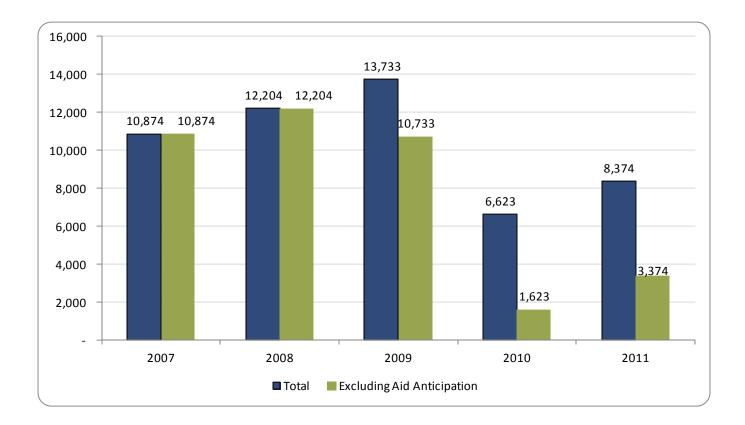
The District received a "clean" audit opinion. What does that really mean? The audit opinion is a brief report that appears with the financial statements. A clean audit opinion is more precisely referred to as an unqualified opinion. An *unqualified opinion* means that the financial statements have been prepared using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), do not contain material misstatements, and are fairly presented.

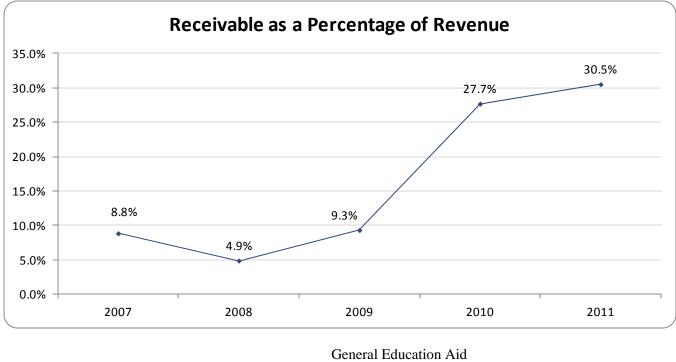
Some readers of financial statements with an unqualified (clean) audit opinion believe that the auditors are signifying that the organization has a financial clean bill of health. They may believe the auditors are indicating that there is no fraud, that the organization is using its resources effectively and efficiently, and that the organization is in compliance with all laws and regulations. The auditor's report (audit opinion) on a financial statement audit is merely the auditor's professional opinion, based on audit work, on whether the financial statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP and are free from material misstatement.

Audit of Federal Funds

All non-Federal entities that expend \$500,000 or more of Federal awards in a year are required to obtain an annual audit in accordance with the Single Audit Act. A single audit is intended to provide a cost-effective audit in that one audit is conducted in lieu of multiple audits of individual programs. During 2011, the District expended approximately \$6,127,000 in Federal awards.

The District received an unqualified opinion on compliance for the major federal award programs report.





Below is an analysis of the general education aid receivable and revenue for the past five years.

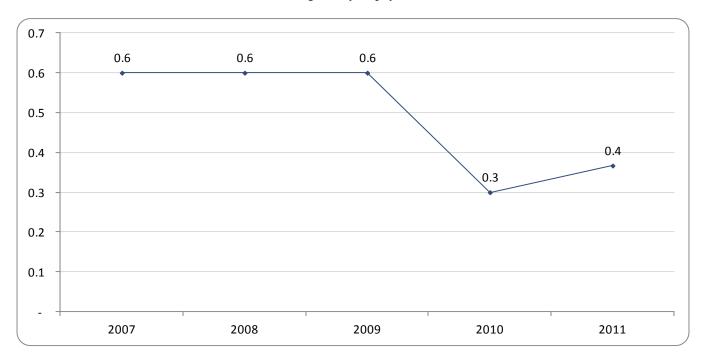
	Ge	General Education Aid						
Year	Receivable	Revenue	Receivable as a % of Rev					
6/30/07	\$ 3,016,922	34,111,978	8.8%					
6/30/08	1,716,221	35,198,352	4.9%					
6/30/09	3,335,134	35,791,088	9.3%					
6/30/10	8,979,563	32,430,924	27.7%					
6/30/11	10,885,880	35,673,234	30.5%					

In fiscal years 2007 through 2009, approximately 90% of general education aid payments were made in the current fiscal year, with the remaining 10% being paid in the subsequent fiscal year. For FY10 that ratio was 73-27, and for FY11 that ratio changed to 70-30. For FY12 it will be 60-40.

Liquidity refers to an organization's ability to pay short-term financial obligations. Liquidity involves determining the level of cash on hand and in the bank and other assets that can be easily converted to cash. This cash position is compared to accounts payable and other current liabilities as well as that portion of long-term liabilities that are due within one year.

The formula for calculating the liquidity ratio is:

<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u> Accounts payable and other current liabilities + Long-term liabilities due within one year



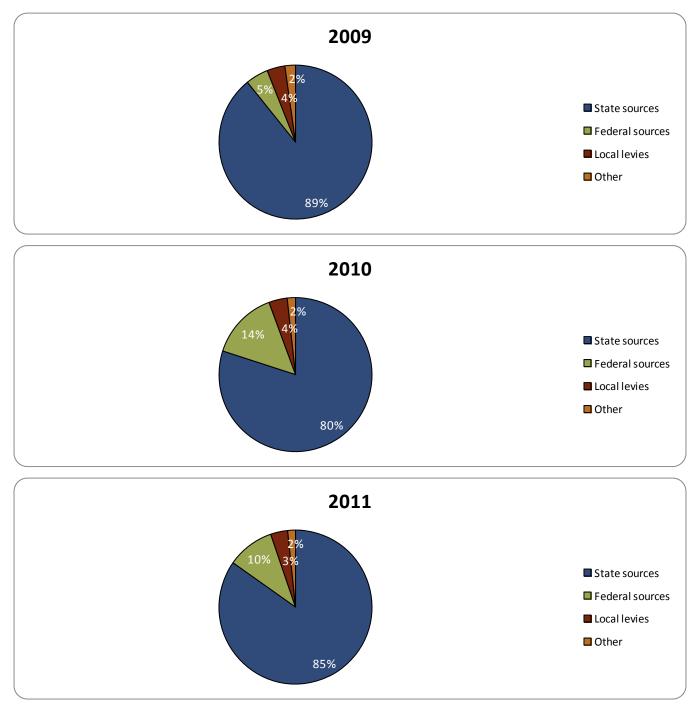
A lower ratio of this indicator indicates a declining ability to pay short-term debt.

Liquidity is a controversial financial indicator according to many analysts. Because the ratio can change daily according to receipt of cash, any analysis of the liquidity ratio must be done at the same time of the year for a meaningful comparison.¹ This comparison was done with the year-end cash and liability position.

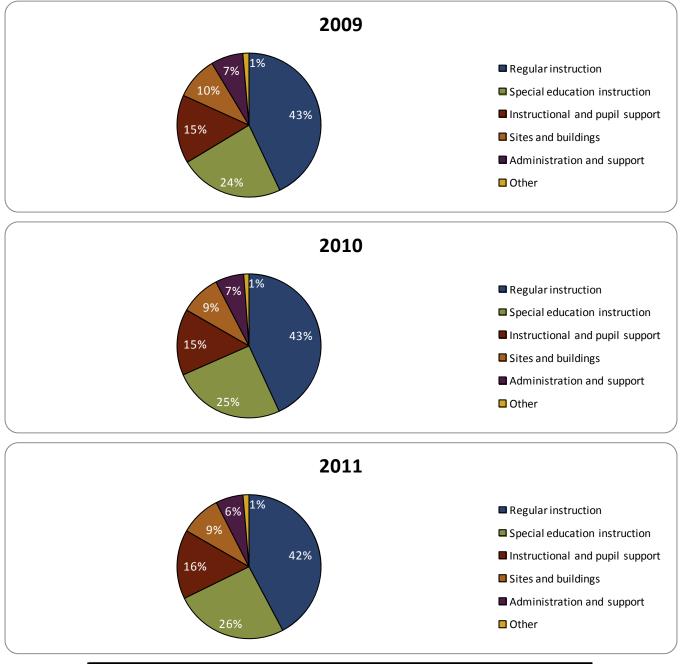
Independent School District No. 152 Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Budget to Actual – General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2011

D	Original Budget	Final Budget	2011 Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues State courses	\$ 43,417,918	\$ 42,737,064	\$ 44,079,362	\$ 1,342,298
State sources Local levies	\$ 43,417,918 1,682,125	\$ 42,737,064 1,662,125	\$ 44,079,362 1,868,783	\$ 1,342,298 206,658
Federal sources	2,840,943	4,847,580	5,166,857	319,277
Other	937,927	828,505	851,092	22,587
Other	48,878,913	50,075,274	51,966,094	1,890,820
	40,070,915	30,073,274	51,900,094	3.8%
				Positive
Expenditures				2 000070
Regular instruction	20,943,760	20,887,867	21,457,908	(570,041)
Administration and district				
support services	3,646,270	3,294,701	3,127,105	167,596
Special education instruction	11,213,275	12,678,479	12,964,783	(286,304)
Instructional and				
pupil support services	8,411,540	7,822,290	7,897,734	(75,444)
Sites and buildings	4,724,710	5,106,573	4,673,336	433,237
Other	607,950	594,150	682,902	(88,752)
	49,547,505	50,384,060	50,803,768	(419,708)
				-0.8%
				Negative
Revenues over (under) Expenditures	(668,592)	(308,786)	1,162,326	1,471,112
Sale of equipment			361	361
Net Change in Fund Balance	(668,592)	(308,786)	1,162,687	\$ 1,471,473
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	7,172,823	7,172,823	7,172,823	
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 6,504,231	\$ 6,864,037	\$ 8,335,510	

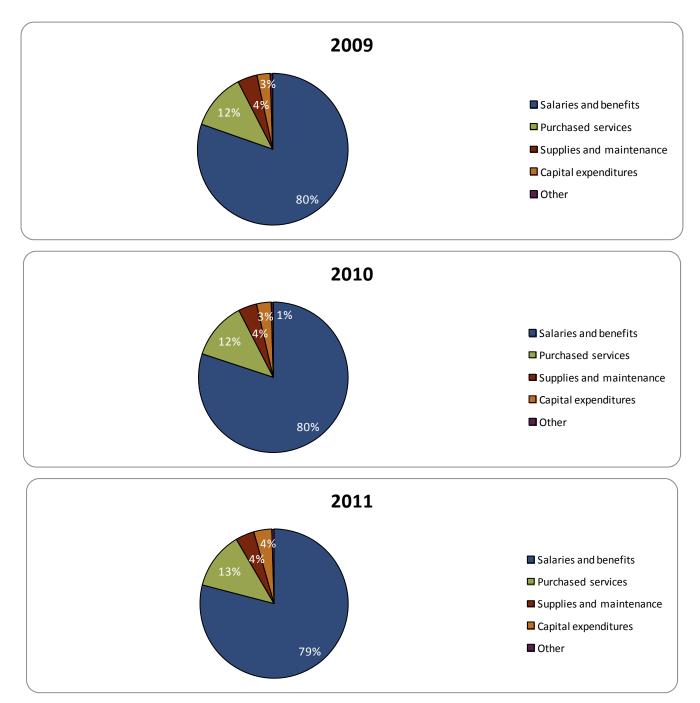
•



	2009	2010	2011
State sources	\$ 44,565,250	\$ 39,764,160	\$ 44,079,362
Federal sources	2,388,519	7,166,354	5,166,857
Local levies	1,886,821	1,922,246	1,868,783
Other	1,107,044	860,608	851,092
Total	\$ 49,947,634	\$ 49,713,368	\$ 51,966,094



	2009	2010	2011
Regular instruction	\$ 21,472,864	\$ 21,016,855	\$ 21,457,908
Special education instruction	11,704,159	12,323,508	12,964,783
Instructional and pupil support	7,690,709	7,255,728	7,897,734
Sites and buildings	4,816,561	4,441,641	4,673,336
Administration and support	3,604,830	3,124,287	3,127,105
Other	692,707	573,283	682,902
Total	\$ 49,981,830	\$ 48,735,302	\$ 50,803,768



	2009	2010	2011
Salaries and benefits	\$ 40,170,093	\$ 39,021,231	\$ 40,157,718
Purchased services	6,039,368	6,029,952	6,354,456
Supplies and maintenance	2,098,392	1,937,386	2,062,461
Capital expenditures	1,409,436	1,531,604	1,977,579
Other	264,541	215,129	251,554
Total	\$ 49,981,830	\$ 48,735,302	\$ 50,803,768

	Fund Balance (Deficit) Beginning of Year		Net Change in Fund Balance		Fı	nd Balance (Deficit) End of Year
Nonspendable	\$	55,929	\$	40,526	\$	96,455
Restricted for deferred maintenance		327,731		289,371		617,102
Restricted for health and safety		(104,870)		(41,716)		(146,586)
Restricted for operating capital		311,757		(311,757)		-
Restricted for safe schools		(69,239)		(47,548)		(116,787)
Committed for severance obligation		2,726,377		(626,377)		2,100,000
Assigned for technology acquisition and upgrades		-		1,205,000		1,205,000
Unassigned		3,925,138		655,188		4,580,326
	\$	7,172,823	\$	1,162,687	\$	8,335,510

The General Fund is used to account for all revenue and expenditures of the school district not accounted for elsewhere. It is used to account for educational activities, district instructional and student support programs, expenditures for the superintendent, district administration, normal operations and maintenance, pupil transportation, capital expenditures, and legal school district expenditures not specifically designated to be accounted for in any other fund.

Fund balance is the cumulative difference between fund assets and fund liabilities. Fund balance is further divided into nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned categories. Nonspendable fund balance represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, such as inventory and prepaid expenses. Restricted fund balance is legally restricted and cannot be appropriated for other spending. Committed fund balance is intended for a specific activity and imposed by formal action of the school board but is not legally restricted. Assigned fund balance is also intended for a specific activity by school board designated individuals, but is also not legally restricted. Unassigned fund balance can be thought of as reserves or a "rainy day" fund.

A positive fund balance:

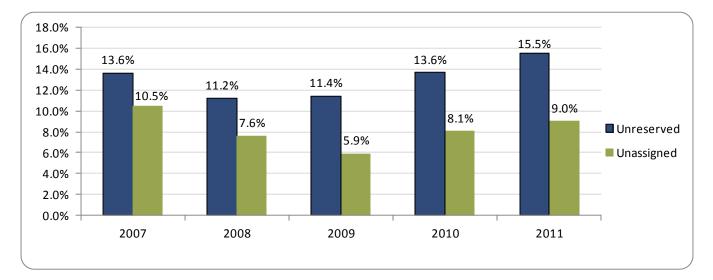
- Contributes to a favorable bond rating
- Produces investment income
- Provides a source of working capital to meet cash flow needs
- Offers a cushion for unexpected expenditures or revenue shortfalls

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) recommends, at a minimum, that governments maintain unreserved fund balance in their general fund of no less than two months (16.67 percent) of regular general fund operating expenditures.²

The State of Minnesota Office of the State Auditor (OSA) recommends that at year-end local governments maintain an unreserved fund balance in their general fund and special revenue funds of approximately 35 to 50 percent of fund operating revenues or no less than five months of operating expenditures.³

The District's policy is to strive to maintain a minimum unassigned fund balance of 25 percent of the annual budget but not less than 17 percent of the annual budget.⁴

The District's unreserved fund balance (committed, assigned, and unassigned) and assigned fund balance as a percentage of expenditures in the General Fund for the last five years is as follows:



Fund Balance as of June 30,									
		2007 2008 2009 2010 2011							
Unreserved	\$	6,697,272	\$	5,684,842	\$	5,718,368	\$	6,651,515	\$ 7,885,326
Unassigned	\$	5,152,501	\$	3,873,310	\$	2,959,700	\$	3,925,138	\$ 4,580,326

The following are some fund balance amounts for various benchmarking levels:

Where would you like to be?

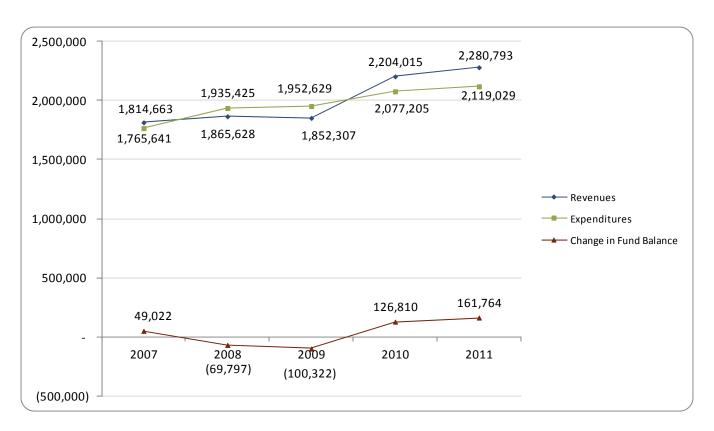
1 month of expenditures (8%)	\$ 4,233,647
2 months of expenditures (17%)	8,467,295
3 months of expenditures (25%)	12,700,942
4 months of expenditures (33%)	16,934,589
5 months of expenditures (42%)	21,168,237
6 months of expenditures (50%)	25,401,884

² Appropriate Level of Unreserved Fund Balance in the General Fund, GFOA Best Practice, 2009

³ Statement of Position, Fund Balance for Local Governments, OSA recommended practice, 2010 ⁴ ISD No. 152 Fund Balances Policy, approved June 27, 2011

Independent School District No. 152

Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Food Service Fund Years Ended June 30, 2007 through June 30, 2011

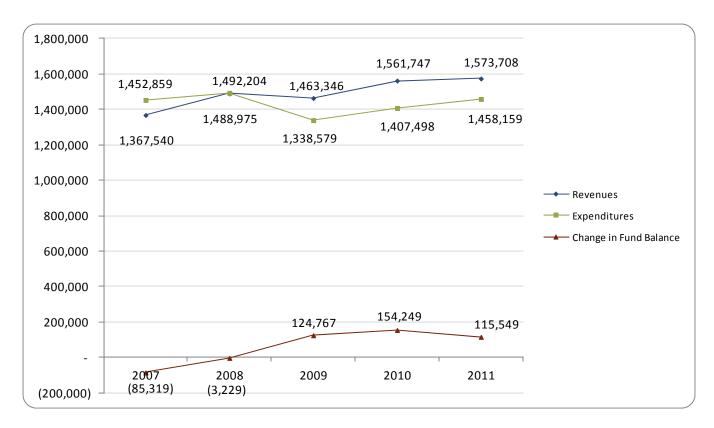


Revenues consist of food sales, federal and state aid, and other miscellaneous revenues.

Expenditures consist of food costs and supplies, salaries and benefits, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

Change in Fund Balance is the difference between revenues and expenditures.

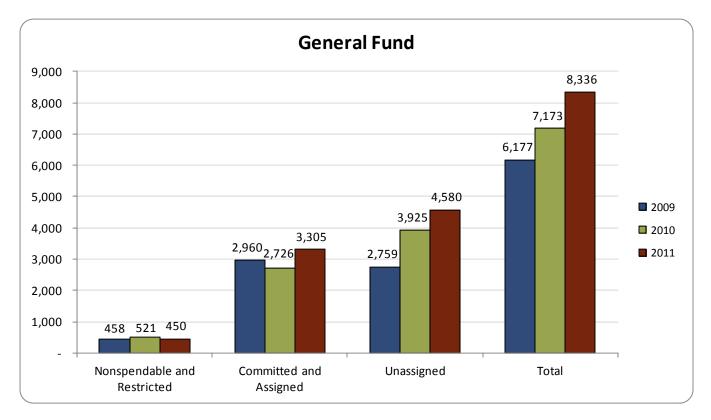
Independent School District No. 152 Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Community Service Fund Years Ended June 30, 2007 through June 30, 2011

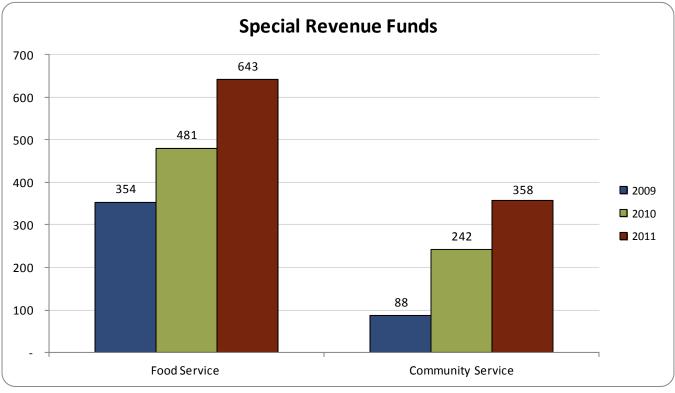


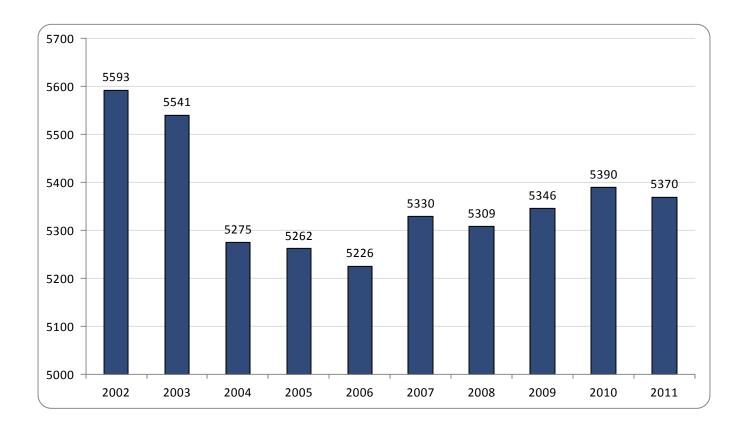
Revenues consist of tuition and fees, federal and state aid, and local levies.

Expenditures consist of salaries and benefits, purchased services, and other miscellaneous expenditures.

Change in Fund Balance is the difference between revenues and expenditures.







Independent School District No. 152 Cost per ADM Served June 30, 2011

