SCHOOLCRAFT LEARNING COMMUNITY MINNESOTA CHARTER SCHOOL NO. 4058 BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT JUNE 30, 2013

SCHOOLCRAFT LEARNING COMMUNITY MINNESOTA CHARTER SCHOOL NO. 4058 BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA

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SCHOOLCRAFT LEARNING COMMUNITY MINNESOTA CHARTER SCHOOL NO. 4058 **BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA**

$\frac{OFFICIAL\ DIRECTORY}{(Unaudited)}$

	July 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013	May 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013
School Board Members and Officers		
Chairperson	Jeff Ueland (resigned Nov. 2012)	Kathleen Preece
	Kathleen Preece (appointed Nov. 2012)	
Records Officer	Sara Breeze	Mark Morissey
Board Member	Stacy Bender-Fayette	Stacy Bender-Fayette
Board Member	Jim Conway	Jim Conway
Board Member	Lois Pearson	Sara Breeze
Board Member	Kathleen Preece	
Board Member	Sarah Wilson	Sarah Wilson
Administration		
Director	Scott Anderson	Scott Anderson
Business Manager/Treasurer	Rita Poulton	Rita Poulton



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Education Schoolcraft Learning Community Minnesota Charter School No. 4058 Bemidji, 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 Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058 (School), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School'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.

Auditor's 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 of 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 auditor's 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 entity'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 entity'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.

Schoolcraft Learning Community Minnesota Charter School No. 4058

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 Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058, as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplemental Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 5 through 16 and 35 through 36 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 because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058's financial statements as a whole. The official directory and fiscal compliance report are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The fiscal compliance report is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or the 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 financial statements as a whole. The official directory has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Schoolcraft Learning Community Minnesota Charter School No. 4058

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated October 23, 2013, on our consideration of the Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control or financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

October 23, 2013 Bemidji, Minnesota

This section of Minnesota Charter School No. 4058 – Schoolcraft Learning Community's, annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the School's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2013. Please read it in conjunction with the School's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the year ended June 30, 2013 include the following:

- Net position increased 4.67% from the prior year.
- Overall revenues were \$2,226,544 and overall expenses were \$2,188,463.
- The general fund balance increased by \$47,732 and food service fund balance decreased by \$950.

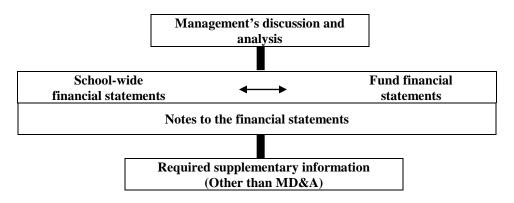
OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

- The first two statements are *school-wide financial statements* that provide both *short-term* and *long-term* information about the School's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on individual parts of the School, reporting on the School's operations in more detail than the district-wide statements.
- The governmental funds statements tell how basic services such as regular, vocational 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. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the financial statements with a comparison of the School's general and special revenue funds budgets for the year. The following diagram explains how the various parts of this annual report are arranged and related to one another.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)



The major features of the School's financial statements, including the portion of the School's activities they cover and the types of information they contain, are summarized below. The remainder of the overview section of the MD&A highlights the structure and content of each of the statements.

	School-wide Statements	Fund Financial Statements
		Governmental Funds
Scope	Entire school except	The activities of the school that
	fiduciary funds	are not proprietary or
		fiduciary, such as special
		education and building
		maintenance
Required financial	Statement of net	Balance sheet
statements	position	• Statement of revenues,
	• Statement of activities	expenditures, and changes
		in fund balances
Accounting basis and	Accrual accounting and	Modified accrual accounting
measurement focus	economic resources focus	and current financial focus
Type of assets/liability	All assets and liabilities,	Generally assets expected to be
information	both financial and capital,	used up and liabilities that
	short-term and long-term	come due during the year or
		soon thereafter; no capital
		assets or long-term liabilities
		included
Type of inflow/outflow	All revenues and expenses	Revenues for which cash is
information	during year, regardless of	received during or soon after
	when cash is received or	the end of the year;
	paid	expenditures when goods or
		services have been received
		and the related liability is due
		and payable

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

School-wide Statements

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

The school-wide statements report the School's net position and how they changed. Net position – the difference between the School's assets and liabilities – are one way to measure the School's financial health or position.

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

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

Governmental Activities – The majority of the School's basic services are included within these activities; such as regular and special education, administration, and food services. State aids finance the majority of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

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

The School has one type of fund:

Governmental Funds – The majority of the School'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 School's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the district-wide statements, we provide additional information following the governmental funds statements that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL AS A WHOLE (SCHOOL-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS)

Net Position

The School's net position v	vas \$852,908 at June 30, 2	2013 (see the following	ng table).	At June 30, 2	012 the ne
position was \$814,827, with	an increase of \$38,081 fro	om operating activiti	es for the y	ear ended Ju	ne 30, 2013

The change amounted to a 4.67% increase in net position and was the result of excess revenues over expenditures from the general fund.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL AS A WHOLE (SCHOOL-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS) (Continued)

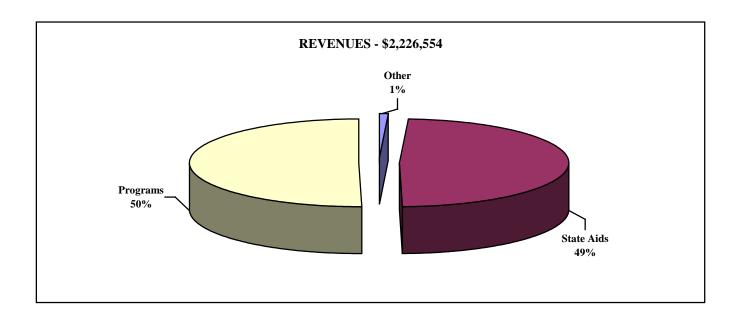
Change in Net Position

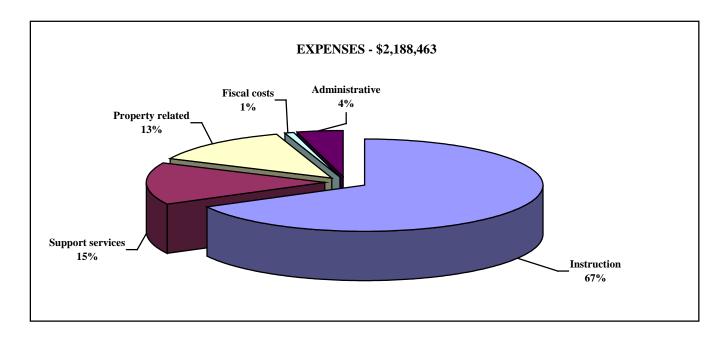
The increase in net position occurs as a result of the School's revenues being more than its expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2013. A summary of the School's revenues and expenses for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, along with the percentages for each category follows:

The School's total revenues consisted of program revenues of \$1,119,679, unrestricted aids and payments from state sources of \$1,089,588 and miscellaneous revenues of \$17,277. Expenses totaling \$2,188,463 consisted of instructional service costs of \$1,469,996; support services costs of \$321,017; site, buildings and equipment related costs of \$287,223; fiscal and fixed-cost programs of \$17,133; and administrative costs of \$93,094.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL AS A WHOLE (SCHOOL-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS) (Continued)

The following charts express revenues and expenses for the year in broad categories:





FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL AS A WHOLE (SCHOOL-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS) (Continued)

The net cost of governmental activities is the total costs less program revenues applicable to each category. Total and net costs for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL'S FUNDS (FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS)

Fund Balances

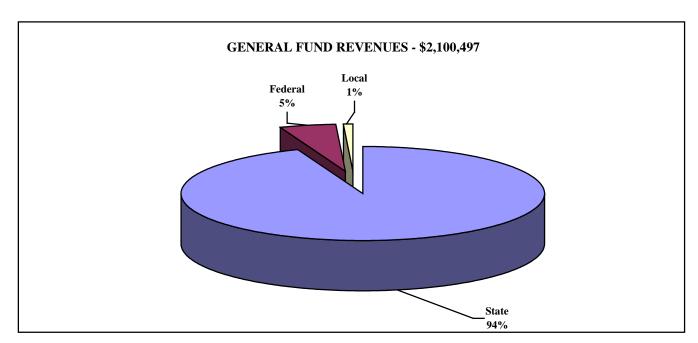
The financial performance of the School as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds as well. As the School completed the year, its governmental funds reported combined fund balance of \$731,092. This was an increase of \$46,782, from \$684,310 at the end of the prior year. The Food Service Fund reported an excess of expenditures over revenues before transfer in the amount of \$17,785. The General Fund reported excess revenues over expenditures before transfer of \$64,567.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL'S FUNDS (FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS) (Continued)

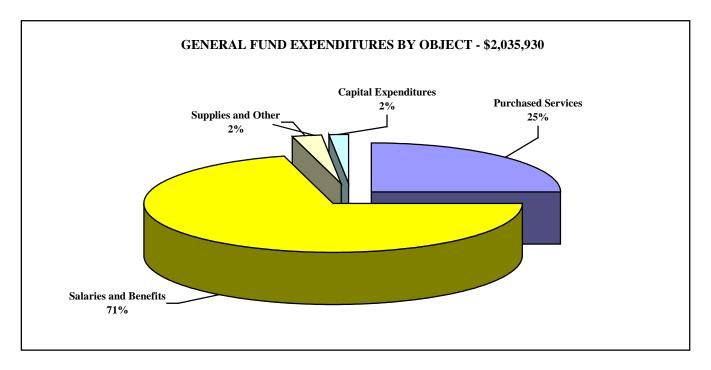
Revenues and Expenditures

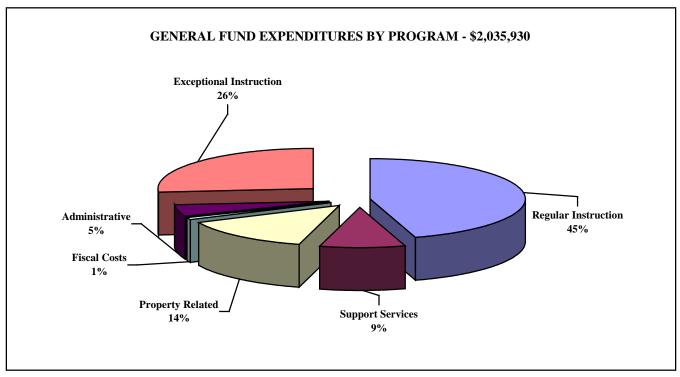
Revenues of the School's governmental funds totaled \$2,226,544 while total expenditures were \$2,179,762. A summary of the revenues and expenditures reported on the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

The following graphs are presented for the general fund revenues and expenditures:



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL'S FUNDS (FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS) (Continued)





FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE SCHOOL'S FUNDS (FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS) (Continued)

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year ended June 30, 2013, the School made no revisions to its general fund operating budget. In accordance with Minnesota Statues, an expenditure budget must be in place prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in order to spend funds. Prior to July 1, the school board approves the budget for next year. A revised budget was necessary to incorporate data that was not available at the time of the preliminary budget.

Schoolcraft's general fund final budgets anticipated that revenues would exceed expenditures and other financing uses by \$65,418. The actual results for the year reported an excess of revenues over expenditures and other financing uses in the amount of \$47,732. Actual revenues were more than budgeted by \$17,631, and actual expenditures were \$18,482 more than budgeted and an unbudgeted transfer of \$16,835 was made to the food service fund, this is mostly due to regular instruction and exceptional instruction being over budget by \$12,505 and \$7,258, respectively.

Regular Instruction expenditures exceeded budget due to:

Elementary Education Technical Equipment \$14,433

Exceptional Instruction expenditures exceeded budget due to:

EBD Teacher Insurance \$4,821 Occupational Therapy \$2,443

The technical equipment was not budgeted for but was planned to be spent from technology fund balance. The special education insurance and occupational therapy were over budget but were reimbursed by a third party and state revenue.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The School has maintained an inventory of capital assets since its inception. Additions during the year ended June 30, 2013 totaled \$28,070 and disposals totaled \$10,310 of equipment.

Long-Term Debt and Commitments

At June 30, 2013, the School had not incurred any long-term indebtedness. On May 10, 2010, the School renewed their lease agreement with Concordia College, Inc. for a term of one year from July 15, 2010 through July 14, 2011. The School has the option of renewing the lease for up to three additional terms of one year each upon notice to Concordia College, Inc. sixty (60) days prior to the expiration of any term. The school has renewed its lease through May 23, 2014.

FACTORS BEARING ON THE SCHOOL'S FUTURE

Political Environment

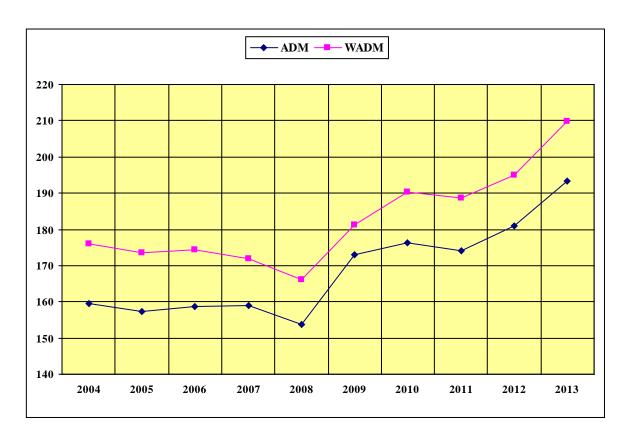
The political environment at the State level will have a significant effect on future finances. The state legislature sets the amount of revenue from aids and levies that Minnesota school districts will receive. Currently the general education basic allowance, from which the School receives the single largest state aid, is set at \$5,224 and will increase to \$5,302 in fiscal year 2014.

Labor Force

Schoolcraft Learning Community negotiates contracts on an annual basis. Salaries and benefits accounted for 71% of the School's general fund expenditures for fiscal year 2013.

Student Enrollment

Attendance at all Minnesota school districts including charter schools is based upon Average Daily Membership (ADM), however, the School receives general education aid based upon a Weighted Average Daily Membership (WADM). The following chart summarizes ADM and WADM over the past ten years:



CONTACTING THE SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide the School's citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the School's finances and to demonstrate the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or would like additional information, contact Rita Poulton, Business Manager, at the school office at P.O. Box 1685, Bemidji, MN 56619.

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058 have been prepared in conformity with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) 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 has issued codification of governmental accounting and financial reporting standards dated June 30, 2013. This codification and subsequent GASB pronouncements are recognized as U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for state and local government.

A. Organization

In accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 317A Schoolcraft Learning Community was organized on January 12, 2000 as a non-profit corporation. Schoolcraft Learning Community is organized for the specific purpose of establishing and operating a results-oriented Charter School pursuant to Minnesota Statutes Chapter 124D.10, (1997) as amended. On December 7, 1999, Schoolcraft Learning Community was approved for sponsorship by the Minnesota State Board of Education and on April 25, 2000, was declared Charter School No. 4058 by the Commissioner of Minnesota Department of Education. On June 30, 2011 Schoolcraft Learning Community has entered into a charter school/authorizer agreement with Volunteers of America-Minnesota to operate a result's orientated charter school.

B. Reporting Entity

The School's policy is to include in the financial statements all funds, departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and other component units for which the School is considered to be financially accountable.

Component units are legally separate entities for which the School (primary government) is financially accountable, or for which the exclusion of the component unit would render the financial statements of the primary government misleading. The criteria used to determine if the primary government is financially accountable for a component unit include whether or not the primary government appoints the voting majority of the potential component unit's governing body, is able to impose its will on the potential component unit, is in a relationship of financial benefit or burden with the potential component unit, or is fiscally depended upon by the potential component unit.

Based on these criteria, there are no organizations considered to be component units of the School.

Student activities are determined primarily by student participants under the guidance of an adult and are generally conducted outside of school hours. The School Board does have a fiduciary responsibility in establishing broad policies and ensuring that appropriate financial records are maintained for student activities. In accordance with Minnesota Statutes, the School Board has elected to control or exercise oversight responsibility with respect to underlying student activities.

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

C. Financial Statement Presentation

The school-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 School.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The School does not allocate indirect expenses. 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 capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary grants. Other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

The School applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes 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.

Except for operating transfers between funds, as a general rule the School does not engage in inter-fund activities. Operating transfers are eliminated from the school-wide financial statements.

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the school-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds are used to report business-type activities carried on by a school district. No activities of the School were determined to be of this nature, so no proprietary funds are present in the financial statements.

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 school-wide 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 or related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. The modified accrual basis of accounting recognizes expenses when incurred, except principal and interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due, and revenue under the following principles:

State aids are recorded as revenue in the fiscal year for which the aids are designated by statute or contract.

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

Other revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual, i.e., when they become both 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.

Description of Funds

The existence of the various School funds has been established by the Minnesota Department of Education, and is accounted for as an independent entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise it assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures.

GASB Statement No. 34 specifies that the accounts and activities of each of the School's most significant governmental funds (termed "major funds") be reported in separate columns on the fund financial statements. Other non-major funds can be reported in total. Although only the general fund is a major fund by definition, the School has elected to present all funds in separate columns.

Descriptions of the funds in this report are as follows:

Governmental Funds

<u>General Fund</u> – Accounts for all financial resources and transactions relating to the administration, instruction, pupil transportation, and maintenance of the School, which are not accounted for in other school funds.

Additionally, the School reports the following non-major fund:

<u>Special Revenue Fund</u> – Accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trust and major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The School's special revenue fund and its purpose are as follows:

<u>Food Service Special Revenue Fund</u> – Accounts for all activities associated with the preparation and serving of regular and incidental meals, lunches or snacks in connection with school activities.

E. Assets, Liabilities, Net Position and Fund Balances

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u> – Cash balances, including cash equivalents, for all funds are maintained on a combined basis and invested, to the extent possible, in allowable investments.

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

<u>Due From Other Governmental Units</u> – Amounts due from other governmental units consist of amounts primarily due from the Minnesota Department of Education and from the Federal Government for aids and grants under various specific programs. The receivable amounts are reported at estimated amounts based on available information at the date of the report. Adjustments and pro-rations may be made by the applicable agencies based on the amount of funds available for distribution and may result in differing amounts actually being received. The differences between the receivable recorded and the actual amount received will be recognized as a revenue adjustment in the subsequent year. Federal and state revenues are recorded as revenue at the time of receipt or when they are both measurable and available.

<u>Prepaid Expenditures</u> – Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid expenditures. Prepaid expenditures are recorded as expenditures at the time of consumption.

<u>Capital Assets</u> – Capital assets are capitalized at historical cost. Donated assets are recorded as capital assets at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The School maintains a threshold level of \$250 or more for capitalizing assets.

Capital assets are recorded in the school-wide financial statements, 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 School, no salvage value is taken into consideration for depreciation purposes. Useful lives vary from 5 to 15 years for equipment.

Capital assets not being depreciated include land and construction in progress, if any.

<u>Net Position</u> – Net position represent the difference between assets and liabilities in the school-wide financial statements. Net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets, net of accumulated 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 school-wide financial statements when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

<u>Fund Equity</u> –The School classifies fund equity in the governmental funds as follows:

- Nonspendable —amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory or prepaid items) or are required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted —amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- Committed —amounts constrained to specific purposes by the School itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., School Board). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any purpose unless the School takes the same highest level of action to remove or change the constraint.

NOTE 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Continued

- Assigned —amounts the School intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the School Board or by an official or body to which the School Board delegates the authority.
- Unassigned —amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

Committed, assigned and restricted funds are used first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned or restricted and unrestricted funds are available. As of June 30, 2013 the School has no committed fund balances.

In the general fund, the School strives to maintain unassigned fund balance to be used for unanticipated emergencies of approximately 30% of the actual GAAP basis expenditures and other financing sources and uses. At June 30, 2013 the School had an unassigned fund balance of 34.8% of GAAP basis expenditures.

F. Compensated Absences

Employees are allowed ten days of paid leave per year, administrative employees are allowed an additional two days. Employees are paid for the amount of leave days remaining at year-end. All employees received payment for unused leave before June 30, 2013.

G. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 – Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Excess of Expenditures Over Budget

Actual expenditures exceeded budget for the period ended June 30, 2013 in the following fund:

The above deficit overage was considered by the Schools's management to be the result of necessary expenditures critical to operations and was approved by the School Board.

NOTE 3 – Deposits and Investments

The School's total cash and investments are as follows:

A. Deposits

<u>Authority</u> – In accordance with Minnesota Statutes, the School maintains deposits at those depository banks authorized by the Board. All such depositories are members of the Federal Reserve System. Minnesota Statutes require that all School 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 bonds. Authorized collateral includes treasury bills, notes and bonds; issues of U.S. Government agencies; general obligations rated "A" or better, revenue obligations rated "AA" or better; irrevocable standard letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank; and certificates of deposit. Minnesota Statutes require that securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping in a restricted account at the Federal Reserve Bank or in an account at a trust department of a commercial bank or other financial institution not owned or controlled by the financial institution furnishing the collateral.

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u> – The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the School's deposits may not be recovered. The School's policy for custodial credit risk is to maintain compliance with Minnesota statutes that require all the School's deposits to be protected by insurance, surety bond, or pledged collateral. The School has no custodial credit risk at June 30, 2013.

B. <u>Investments</u>

Authority - Minnesota Statutes authorize the School to invest in the following types of investments:

- 1. securities which are direct obligations or are guaranteed or insured issues of the United States, its agencies, its instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress, except mortgage-backed securities defined as "high risk" by Minnesota Statutes;
- 2. mutual funds through shares of registered investment companies provided the mutual fund receives certain ratings depending on its investments;
- 3. general obligations of the State of Minnesota and its municipalities, and in certain state agency and local obligations of Minnesota and other states provided such obligations have certain specified bond ratings by a national bond rating service;
- 4. bankers' acceptances of United States banks;

NOTE 3 – Deposits and Investments - Continued

- 5. commercial paper issued by United States corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries that is rated in the highest quality category by two nationally recognized rating agencies and matures in 270 days or less; and
- 6. with certain restrictions, in repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, joint powers investment trusts, and guaranteed investment contracts.

The School has not adopted a formal investment policy. At June 30, 2013 the School had no investments.

NOTE 4 – Due From Other Governmental Units

Amounts due from other governmental units at June 30, 2013 are as follows:

NOTE 5 – Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2013 is as follows:

Depreciation expense was charged to the following program services:

NOTE 6 – Pension Plans

A. Teachers Retirement Association

Plan Description

All teachers employed by the School are covered by defined benefit plans administered by the Teachers Retirement Association (TRA). TRA members belong to either the Coordinated or the Basic Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security and Basic Plan members are not. All Basic members were first hired prior to July 1, 1989. All new members must participate in the Coordinated Plan. The Plans are established and administered in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 354 and 356.

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 as described:

Tier I:	Step Rate Formula	Coordinated	Basic
	1st ten years if service years are prior to July 1, 2006	1.2% per year	2.2% per year
	1st ten years if service years are July 1, 2006 or after	1.4% per year	2.2% per year
	All other years of service if service years are prior to		
	July 1, 2006	1.7% per year	2.7% per year

All other years of service if service years are July 1,

With these provisions:

2006 or after

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.

1.9% per year

2.7% per year

- b) 3 percent per year early retirement reduction factors 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).

Tier II Benefits:

For years of service prior to July 1, 2006, a level formula of 1.7 percent per year for coordinated members and 2.7 percent per year for basic members. For years of service July 1, 2006 and after, a level formula of 1.9 percent per year for Coordinated members and 2.7 for Basic members applies. Actuarially equivalent early retirement reduction factors with augmentation are used for early retirement before the normal age of 65. These reduction factors average approximately 4 to 5.4 percent per year.

NOTE 6 – Pension Plans – Continued

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.

Six different types of annuities are available to members upon retirement. The No Refund Life Plan (A-1) is a lifetime annuity that ceases upon 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 which 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 also eligible for a refund of their employee contributions plus interest.

The benefit provisions stated apply to active plan participants. Vested, terminated employees who are entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them are bound by the provisions in effect at the time they last terminated their public service.

TRA publicly issues a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) presenting financial statements, supplemental information on funding levels, investment performance, and further information on benefit provisions. The report may be accessed at the TRA website www.minnesotatra.org. Alternatively, a copy of the report may be obtained by writing or calling TRA:

Teachers Retirement Association 60 Empire Drive Suite 400 St Paul MN 55103-4000 651-296-2409 800-657-3669

Funding Policy

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 354 sets the rates for the employee and employer contributions. These statutes are established and amended by the state legislature. Coordinated and Basic Plan members are required to contribute 6.5 percent and 10.0 percent, respectively, of their annual covered salary during fiscal year 2013 as employee contributions. The TRA employer contribution rates are 6.0 percent for Coordinated members and 10.5 percent for Basic members during fiscal year 2013. Total covered payroll salaries for all TRA members statewide during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 was approximately \$3.87 billion. TRA covered payroll for all members statewide for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010 were \$3.84 billion and \$3.79 billion, respectively.

The School's contributions for the years ending June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$47,859, \$40,844, and \$38,433, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year as set by state statute.

The 2010 Legislature approved employee and employer contribution rate increases to be phased-in over a four-year period beginning July 1, 2011. Employee and employer contribution rates will rise 0.5 percent each year of the four-year period. Beginning July 1, 2014, TRA Coordinated employee and employer contribution rates will each be 7.5 percent.

NOTE 6 – Pension Plans – Continued

B. Public Employees Retirement Association

Plan Description

All full-time and certain part-time non-certified teacher employees of the School are covered by defined benefit plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA). PERA administers the General Employees Retirement Fund (GERF) that is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plan. The plan is established and administered in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 353 and 356.

GERF members belong to either the Coordinated Plan or the Basic Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security and Basic Plan members are not. All new members must participate in the Coordinated Plan. PERA provides retirement benefits as well as disability benefits to members, and benefits to survivors upon death of eligible members. Benefits are established by state statute, and vest after three years of credited service. The defined retirement 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 and Basic Plan members. The retiring member receives the higher of a step-rate benefit accrual formula (Method 1) or a level accrual formula (Method 2). Under Method 1, the annuity accrual rate for a Basic Plan member is 2.2 percent of average salary for each of the first 10 years of service and 2.7 percent for each remaining year. The annuity accrual rate for a Coordinated Plan member is 1.2 percent of average salary for each of the first 10 years and 1.7 percent for each remaining year. Under Method 2, the annuity accrual rate is 2.7 percent of average salary for Basic Plan members and 1.7 percent for Coordinated Plan members for each year of service. For GERF members hired prior to July 1, 1989, whose annuity is calculated using Method 1, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90.

Normal retirement age is 65 for Basic and Coordinated members hired prior to July 1, 1989. Normal retirement age is the age for unreduced Social Security benefits capped at age 66 for Coordinated members hired on or after July 1, 1989. A reduced retirement annuity is also available to eligible members seeking early retirement.

There are different types of annuities available to members upon retirement. A single-life annuity is a lifetime annuity that ceases upon the death of the retiree - no survivor annuity is payable. There are also various types of joint and survivor annuity options available which will be payable over joint lives. Members may also leave their contributions in the fund upon termination of public service in order to qualify for a deferred annuity at retirement age. Refunds of contributions are available at any time to members who leave public service, but before retirement benefits begin.

The benefit provisions stated in the previous paragraphs of this section are current provisions and apply to active plan participants. 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.

NOTE 6 – Pension Plans – Continued

PERA issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for GERF. That report may be obtained on the Internet at www.mnpera.org, by writing to PERA at 60 Empire Drive #200, St. Paul, Minnesota 55103-2088 or by calling (651) 296-7460 or 1-800-652-9026.

Funding Policy

Minnesota Statutes Chapter 353 sets the rates for employer and employee contributions. These statutes are established and amended by the state legislature. The School makes annual contributions to the pension plans equal to the amount required by state statutes. GERF Basic Plan members and Coordinated Plan members were required to contribute 9.1% and 6.25%, respectively, of their annual covered salary. The School was required to contribute the following percentages of annual covered payroll: 11.78% for Basic Plan members, 7.25% for Coordinated Plan members. The School's contributions to the Public Employees Retirement Fund for the years ending June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$22,394, \$21,649, and \$21,684, respectively. The School's contributions were equal to the contractually required contributions for each year as set by state statute.

NOTE 7 – Inter-fund Transfer

The School transferred \$16,835 from the general fund to the food service fund to eliminate a deficit fund balance.

NOTE 8 – Operating Lease

During the year ended June 30, 2013, the School renewed a lease agreement with Concordia College Corporation for the lease of the school facilities. The remaining significant terms of the lease are as follows:

2013-2014 School Year A

August 30, 2013 – May 23, 2014

\$ 286,300

Actual lease expenditures for the Concordia College Corporation lease for the year ended June 30, 2013 were \$278,000.

NOTE 9 - Risk Management

The School is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disaster. The School carries various commercial insurance policies covering personal property, commercial liability, and workers' compensation liability. The School has a \$1,000 deductible for commercial and property insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance from the previous year. The amount of settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 10 - Commitments and Contingencies

The School participates in numerous State and Federal grant programs, which are governed by various rules and regulations of the grantor agencies. Costs charged to the respective grant programs are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor agencies; therefore, to the extent that the School has not complied with the rules and regulations governing the grants, refunds of any money received may be required and the collectability of any related receivable at June 30, 2013 may be impaired. In the opinion of the School, there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to compliance with the rules and regulations governing the respective grants; therefore, no provision has been recorded in the accompanying combined financial statements for such contingencies.

SCHOOLCRAFT LEARNING COMMUNITY MINNESOTA CHARTER SCHOOL NO. 4058 BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

NOTE 1 – Budgetary Data

Budgets are prepared for School funds on the same basis and using the same accounting practices as are used to account and prepare financial reports for the funds. The budgets are presented in this report for comparison to actual amounts in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Legal Compliance – Budgets

- The Director submits to the School Board a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them for all funds of the School. The General and Food Service Special Revenue Funds are legally adopted through the budgetary process.
- The budget is legally enacted through passage of a School Board resolution by July 1.
- The School Board may authorize transfer of budgeted amounts between funds.
- Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the Schools two established funds, the General and Food Service Special Revenue Funds.
- General and Special Revenue Funds expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the total fund level without School Board approval. Monitoring of budgets is maintained at the expenditure category level.

NOTE 2 – Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Excess of Expenditures Over Budget

Actual expenditures exceeded budget for the period ended June 30, 2013 in the following fund:

The above deficit overage was considered by the School's management to be the result of necessary expenditures critical to operations and was approved by the School Board.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE AUDIT GUIDE FOR POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

The Board of Education Schoolcraft Learning Community Minnesota Charter School No. 4058 Bemidji, 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 financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058 as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 23, 2013.

The Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 6.65, contains two categories of compliance to be tested in audits of charter schools: uniform financial accounting and reporting standards, and charter schools.

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058 failed to comply with the provisions of *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions*. 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 School's noncompliance with the above referenced provisions.

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

October 23, 2013 Bemidji, Minnesota



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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

The Board of Education Schoolcraft Learning Community Minnesota Charter School No. 4058 Bemidji, Minnesota

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Governmental 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 Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058 as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 23, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058'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 of the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058'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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might by material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during the audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Schoolcraft Learning Community, Minnesota Charter School No. 4058's financial statements are free of 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*.

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 results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity'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 entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

October 23, 2013 Bemidji, Minnesota