



Annual Financial Accountability Management Report

Fiscal Year 2017-2018

McAllen ISD Earns State's Highest Fiscal Accountability Rating

For the 2017-2018 fiscal year, the McAllen Independent School District received a rating of "A" for "Superior" under Texas' School FIRST financial accountability rating system. The "Superior" rating is the state's highest, demonstrating the quality of McAllen Independent School District's financial management and reporting system.

This is the 17th year of School FIRST (Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas), a financial accountability system for Texas school districts developed by the Texas Education Agency in response to Senate Bill 218 which was passed during the 77th Legislature, Regular Session, 2001, authorized the implementation of a financial accountability rating system, which is officially referred to as School FIRST. Changes in the Commissioner's Rule for School FIRST that were finalized in May 2017 served to further clarify certain changes that were implemented in August 2015 in accordance with Section 49 of HB 5, enacted by the 83rd Texas Legislature, Regular Session, 2013. House Bill 5 amended Section 39.082 Texas Education Code to require the commissioner of education to include processes in the financial accountability rating system for anticipating the future financial solvency of each school district. The primary goal of School FIRST is to achieve quality performance in the management of school districts' financial resources, a goal made more significant due to the complexity of accounting associated with Texas' school finance system.

The Texas Education Agency assigned one of four financial accountability ratings to Texas school districts, with the highest being "A" for "*Superior*," followed by "B" for "*Above-Standard*," "C" for "*Meets Standard*" and "F" for "*Substandard Achievement*."

This Annual Financial Accountability Management Report covers many business-related issues; however, it focuses on the School FIRST rating worksheet. This worksheet was developed by representatives of the Texas Education Agency (TEA), the Texas Business and Educational Council (TBEC), and the Texas Association of School Business Officials (TASBO).

The worksheet is used to rate the District according to 15 indicators, based upon its relative performance, except for the **four critical indicators**. **A negative response to any of the four critical indicators results in the district receiving a rating of "Substandard Achievement."**

As of 2007, new reporting requirements were effective for the financial management report that is distributed at the School FIRST public hearing. In accordance with Title 19, Texas Administrative Code Chapter 109, Budgeting, Accounting, and Auditing, Subchapter AA, Commissioner's Rules Concerning Financial Accountability Rating System, the following five (5) disclosures will be presented as appendices in the School FIRST financial management report:

1. Superintendent's current Employment Contract
2. Reimbursements Received by the Superintendent and Board Members for Fiscal Year 2018
3. Outside Compensation and/or Fees Received by the Superintendent for Professional Consulting and/or Other Personal Services in Fiscal Year 2018
4. Gifts Received by the Executive Officer(s) and Board Members (and First Degree Relatives, if any) in Fiscal Year 2018
5. Business Transactions between School District and Board Members for Fiscal Year 2018

McAllen Independent School District achieved the "A" for "*Superior*" rating under School FIRST for the 2016-2017 fiscal year, which was the state's highest rating for its financial accountability. This report briefly describes data used to calculate the rating and the significance of each indicator. Other information affecting the district's financial accountability is also included.



Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas

Purpose of the Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas

The Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas ensures that school districts will be held accountable for the quality of their financial management practices and achieve improved performance in the management of their financial resources.

It discloses the quality of local management and decision-making processes that impact the allocation of financial resources in Texas public schools.



Financial Integrity Rating System of Texas

**2017-2018 WITH 2016-2017 COMPARISON
DISTRICT STATUS DETAIL**

2017-2018
Name: MCALLEN ISD (108906)
Rating: A = Superior
Indicators Answered YES: 4
Indicators Answered NO: 0
Points Earned: 100 of 100

2016-2017
Name: MCALLEN ISD (108906)
Rating: A = Superior
Indicators Answered YES: 5
Indicators Answered NO: 0
Points Earned: 100 of 100

#	Indicator Description	2017-2018	2016-2017
1	Was the complete annual financial report (AFR) and data submitted to the TEA within 30 days of the November 27 or January 28 deadline depending on the school district’s fiscal year end date of June 30 or August 31, respectively?	Yes	Yes
2	Review the AFR for an unmodified opinion and material weaknesses. The school district must pass 2.A to pass this indicator. The school district fails indicator number 2 if it responds “No” to indicator 2.A. or both indicators 2.A and 2.B.		
2.A	Was there an unmodified opinion in the AFR on the financial statements as a whole? (The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) defines unmodified opinion. The external Independent Auditor determines if there was an unmodified opinion.)	Yes	Yes
2.B	Did the external Independent Auditor report that the AFR was free of any instance(s) of material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting and compliance for local, state, or federal funds? (The AICPA defines material weakness.)	Yes	Yes
3	Was the school district in compliance with the payment terms of all debt agreements at fiscal year end? (If the school district was in default in a prior fiscal year, an exemption applies in following years if the school district is current on its forbearance or payment plan with the lender and the payments are made on schedule for the fiscal year being rated. Also exempted are technical defaults that are not related to monetary defaults. A technical default is a failure to uphold the terms of a debt covenant, contract, or master promissory note even though payments to the lender, trust, or sinking fund are current. A debt agreement is a legal agreement between a debtor (= person, company, etc. that owes money) and their creditors, which includes a plan for paying back the debt.)	Yes	Yes
4	Did the school district make timely payments to the Teachers Retirement System (TRS), Texas Workforce Commission (TWC), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and other government agencies?	Yes	Yes
5	Was the Total Unrestricted Net Position Balance (Net of Accretion of Interest for Capital Appreciation Bonds) in the Governmental Activities column in the Statement of Net Position greater than zero? (If the school district’s change of students in membership over 5 years was 10 percent or more, then the school district passes this indicator.)	N/A This indicator is no longer being scored.	Yes

#	Indicator Description	2017-2018	2016-2017
6	Was the number of days of cash on hand and current investments in the General Fund for the school district sufficient to cover operating expenditures (excluding facilities acquisition and construction)?	10	10
7	Was the measure of current assets to current liabilities ratio for the school district sufficient to cover short-term debt?	10	10
8	Was the ratio of long-term liabilities to total assets for the school district sufficient to support long-term solvency? (If the school district's change of students in membership over 5 years was 10 percent or more, then the school district passes this indicator).	10	10
9	Did the school district's General Fund revenues equal or exceed expenditures (excluding facilities acquisition and construction)? If not, was the school district's number of days of cash on hand greater than or equal to 60 days?	10	10
10	Was the debt service coverage ratio sufficient to meet the required debt service?	10	10
11	Was the school district's administrative cost ratio equal to or less than the threshold ratio? (See ranges below.)	10	10
12	Did the school district not have a 15 percent decline in the students to staff ratio over 3 years (total enrollment to total staff)? (If the student enrollment did not decrease, the school district will automatically pass this indicator.)	10	10
13	Did the comparison of Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) data to like information in the school district's AFR result in a total variance of less than 3 percent of all expenditures by function?	10	10
14	Did the external Independent Auditor indicate the AFR was free of any instance(s) of material noncompliance for grants, contracts, and laws related to local, state, or federal funds? (The AICPA defines material noncompliance.)	10	10
15	Did school district not receive an adjusted repayment schedule for more than one fiscal year for an over allocation of Foundation School Program (FSP) Funds as result of a financial hardship?	10	10

DETERMINATION OF RATING 2017-2018

- A.** Did the district answer 'No' to indicators 1, 3, 4, or 2.A? If so, the district's rating is **F for Substandard Achievement** regardless of points earned.
- B.** Determine the rating by the applicable number of points. (Indicators 6-15)
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| A = Superior | 90-100 |
| B = Above Standard | 80-89 |
| C = Meets Standard | 60-79 |
| F = Substandard Achievement | < 60 |

DETERMINATION OF RATING 2016-2017

A. Did the district answer 'No' to Indicators 1, 3, 4, 5, OR 2.A? If so, the district's rating is **F for Substandard Achievement** regardless of the points earned.

B. Determine the rating by the applicable number of points. (Indicators 6-15)

A = Superior 90-100

B = Above Standard 80-89

C = Meets Standard 60-79

F = Substandard Achievement < 60

A “Negative Response” to any of the four indicators result in the district receiving a rating of “Substandard Achievement”

1. **Was the complete Annual Financial Report (AFR) and data submitted to the TEA within 30 days of the November 27 or January 28 deadline depending on the school district’s fiscal year end date of June 30 or August 31, respectively?**

The district’s Annual Financial Report was filed with the Texas Education Agency on November 15, 2018.

2. **Review the AFR for an unmodified opinion and material weaknesses. The school district must pass 2.A to pass this indicator. The school district fails indicator number 2 if it responds “No” to indicator 2.A. or both indicators 2.A and 2.B.**

- 2A. **Was there an unmodified opinion in the AFR on the financial statements as a whole? (The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) defines unmodified opinion. The external independent auditor determines if there was an unmodified opinion.)**

A modified opinion in the annual financial report would have meant that corrections were needed in some of the district’s reporting or financial records. A district’s goal is to receive an “unmodified opinion” on its Annual Financial Report.

The opinion expressed by the district’s Independent Auditor on the Annual Financial Report for June 30, 2018, was unmodified, the highest level of assurance.

- 2B. **Did the external independent auditor report that the AFR was free of any instance(s) of material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting and compliance for local, state, or federal funds? (The AICPA defines material weakness.)**

A clean audit of the Annual Financial Report would state that the district has no material weaknesses in internal controls. Any internal weaknesses create a risk of the district not being able to properly account for its use of public funds, and should be immediately addressed.

No material weakness in internal controls were reported in the June 30, 2018, Annual Financial Report.

3. **Was the school district in compliance with the payment terms of all debt agreements at fiscal year end? (If the school district was in default in a prior fiscal year, an exemption applies in following years if the school district is current on its forbearance or payment plan with the lender and the payments are made on schedule for the fiscal year being rated. Also exempted are technical defaults that are not related to monetary defaults. A technical default is a failure to uphold the term of a debt covenant, contract, or master promissory note even though payments to the lender, trust, or sinking fund are current. A debt agreement is a legal agreement between a debtor (= person, company, etc. that owes money) and their creditors, which includes a plan for paying back the debt.)**

This indicator seeks to make certain that the district has paid its bills/obligations on financing arrangements to pay for school construction, school buses, photocopiers, etc.

McAllen ISD met bonded indebtedness obligations.

4. **Did the school district make timely payments to the Teachers Retirement System (TRS), Texas Workforce Commission (TWC), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and other government agencies?**

This indicator seeks to make sure the district fulfilled its obligation to the TRS, TWC and IRS to transfer payroll withholdings and to fulfill any additional payroll-related obligations required to be paid by the district.

McAllen ISD met all payroll obligations.

- 5. Was the Total Unrestricted Net Position Balance (Net of Accretion of Interest for Capital Appreciation Bonds) in the Governmental Activities column in the Statement of Net Position greater than zero? (If the school district's change of students in membership over 5 years was 10 percent or more, then the school district passes this indicator.)**

This indicator is no longer being scored.

- 6. Was the number of days of cash on hand and current investments in the general fund for the school district sufficient to cover operating expenditures (excluding facilities acquisition and construction)?**

This indicator measures how long in days after the end of the fiscal year the school district could have disbursed funds for its operating expenditures without receiving any new revenues.

McAllen ISD's number of days of cash on hand was 124.1997, which was sufficient to cover its operating expenditures.

- 7. Was the measure of current assets to current liabilities ratio for the school district sufficient to cover short-term debt?**

This indicator measures whether the school district had sufficient short-term assets at the end of the fiscal year to pay off its short-term liabilities.

McAllen ISD's current assets to current liabilities ratio of 3.6346 exceeded the target amount of 3.00 to cover its short-term debt.

- 8. Was the ratio of long-term liabilities to total assets for the school district sufficient to support long-term solvency? (If the school district's change of students in membership over 5 years was 10 percent or more, then the school district passes this indicator.)**

McAllen ISD's long-term liabilities to total assets ratio of 25.80% was sufficient to support long-term solvency.

- 9. Did the school district's general fund revenues equal or exceed expenditures (excluding facilities acquisition and construction)? If not, was the school district's number of days of cash on hand greater than or equal to 60 days?**

This indicator asks, "Did the district spend more than they earned?"

McAllen ISD's expenditures did not exceed general fund revenues.

- 10. Was the debt service coverage ratio sufficient to meet the required debt service?**

This indicator asks about the school district's ability to make debt principal and interest payments.

McAllen ISD's debt service coverage ratio of 1.5773 exceeded the required debt service ratio of 1.20.

- 11. Was the school district's administrative cost ratio equal to or less than the threshold ratio?**

This indicator measures the percentage of their budget that Texas school districts spent on administration.

McAllen ISD's cost ratio of 6.83% was less than the threshold ratio of 8.55%.

- 12. Did the school district not have a 15 percent decline in the students to staff ratio over 3 years (total enrollment to total staff)? (If the student enrollment did not decrease, the school district will automatically pass this indicator.)**

McAllen ISD had a 1.4% decline in the students to staff ratio which is less than the 15% threshold.

13. Did the comparison of Public Education Information Management System (PEIMS) data to like information in the school district's AFR result in a total variance of less than 3 percent of all expenditures by function?

This indicator measures the quality of data reported to PEIMS and in the District's Annual Financial Report to make certain that the data reported in each case "matches up". If the difference in numbers reported, in any fund type is 3% or more the District "fails" this measure.

McAllen ISD had a 0% variance in data reported to PEIMS as compared to the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

14. Did the external Independent Auditor indicate the AFR was free of any instance(s) of material noncompliance for grants, contracts, and laws related to local, state, or federal funds? (The AICPA defines material noncompliance.)

A clean audit of the Annual Financial Report would state that the district has no material weakness in internal controls. Any noncompliance creates a risk of the district not being able to properly account for its use of public funds, and should be immediately addressed.

No material non-compliance was reported in the Annual Audited Financial Report.

15. Did school district not receive an adjusted repayment schedule for more than one fiscal year for an over allocation of Foundation School Program (FSP) funds as result of a financial hardship?

This indicator asks, "Did the district have to ask for an easy payments plan to return monies to TEA after spending the overpayment from the Foundation School Program state aid?"

McAllen ISD did not have an adjusted repayment schedule.

**Texas Administrative Code
Chapter 109 Disclosures**

Disclosure 1

1. Superintendent's Employment Contract

The school district is to provide a copy of the superintendent's employment contract that is effective on the date of the Schools FIRST hearing in calendar year 2020. In lieu of publication in the Schools FIRST financial management report, the school district may choose to publish the superintendent's employment contract on the school district's Internet site. **If published on the Internet**, the contract is to remain accessible for twelve months.

**Texas Administrative Code
Chapter 109 Disclosures**

Disclosure 2

2. Reimbursements Received by the Superintendent and Board Members for Fiscal Year 2018

For the Twelve-month Period Ended June 30 or August 31, 2018	Jose A. Gonzalez, Ed, D. Superintendent	Marco Suarez Board Member 1	Conrado Alvarado Board Member 2	Debbie Crane Aliseda Board Member 3	Tony Forina Board Member 4	Daniel D. Vela Board Member 5	Larry Esparza Board Member 6	Sam Saldivar, Jr. Board Member 7
Meal	\$ 185.83	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Lodging	2,414.35	431.92	825.48	517.93	1,082.26	0.00	609.52	770.11
Transportation	1,757.73	866.46	298.06	.00	653.29	0.00	775.46	861.64
Motor Fuel	122.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	5,848.86	685.00	670.00	670.00	1,045.00	460.00	545.00	545.00
Total	\$ 10,329.52	\$ 1,983.38	\$ 1,793.54	\$ 1,187.93	\$ 2,780.55	\$ 460.00	\$ 1,929.98	\$ 2,176.75

Note – The spirit of the rule is to capture all “reimbursements” for fiscal year 2018, regardless of the manner of payment, including direct pay, credit card, cash, and purchase order.

Reimbursements to be reported per category include:

Meals – Meals consumed off of the school district’s premises, and in-district meals at area restaurants (excludes catered meals for board meetings).

Lodging - Hotel charges.

Transportation - Airfare, car rental (can include fuel on rental), taxis, mileage reimbursements, leased cars, parking and tolls.

Motor fuel – Gasoline.

Other - Registration fees, telephone/cell phone, internet service, fax machine, and other reimbursements (or on-behalf of) to the superintendent and board member not defined above.

**Texas Administrative Code
Chapter 109 Disclosures**

Disclosure 3

3. Outside Compensation and/or Fees Received by the Superintendent for Professional Consulting and/or Other Personal Services in Fiscal Year 2018

Note – Compensation does not include business revenues from the superintendent’s livestock or agricultural-based activities on a ranch or farm. Report gross amount received (do not deduct business expenses from gross revenues). Revenues generated from a family business that have no relationship to school district business are not to be disclosed.

- **No Amount Reported**

**Texas Administrative Code
Chapter 109 Disclosures**

Disclosure 4

4. Gifts Received by the Executive Officer(s) and Board Members (and First Degree Relatives, if any) in Fiscal Year 2018

Note – An executive officer is defined as the superintendent, unless the board of trustees or the district administration names additional staff under this classification. (Any gifts received by their immediate family as described in Government Code, Chapter 573, Subchapter B, Relationships by Consanguinity or by Affinity will be reported under the applicable school official.)

- **No Amounts Reported**

**Texas Administrative Code
Chapter 109 Disclosures**

Disclosure 5

5. Business Transactions Between School District and Board Members for Fiscal Year 2018

Note - The summary amounts reported under this disclosure are not to duplicate the items reported in the summary schedule of reimbursements received by board members.

- **No Amounts Reported**

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