FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended June 30, 2019

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ACCOUNTING AND CONSULTING

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Trustees Whitepine Joint School District No. 288 Deary, Idaho

#### **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 the Whitepine Joint School District No. 288, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### **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 the 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.

#### **Basis for Qualified Opinion on Governmental Activities**

Management has not recorded a liability for the implicit rate subsidy of the retiree healthcare. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the District record a liability for the excess of the age-adjusted health insurance premium over the blended health insurance premium for retirees, which would increase the liabilities, decrease the net position in the statement of net position, and increase expenses in the statement of activities. The amount by which this departure would affect the liabilities, net position, and expenses of the governmental activities is not reasonably determinable.

#### **Qualified Opinion**

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion on Governmental Activities" paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities of the Whitepine Joint School District No. 288, as of June 30, 2019, and the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Unmodified Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Whitepine Joint School District No. 288, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of pension and OPEB funding, and budgetary comparison information on pages 6 through 11 and 44 through 46, respectively, 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 the Whitepine Joint School District No. 288's basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 7, 2019, on our consideration of Whitepine Joint School District No. 288's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Whitepine Joint School District No. 288's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

PRESNELL GAGE PLLC

October 7, 2019

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Our discussion and analysis of the School District's financial performance provides an overview of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The District's net position increased by \$497,579 as a result of this year's operations after increasing by \$497,452 in 2018.
- The total cost of District operations increased to \$3,404,870 from \$3,210,156 in 2018. Program revenues consisted of charges for services in the amount of \$43,613 and operating grants and contributions of \$315,383.
- The District made various repairs during the year and capital additions of purchasing a new bus in door system and improving the main building's roof. The amount capitalized was \$56,314. Total depreciation expense during the current year was \$133,274.

#### **USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT**

This annual report consists of five distinct series of financial statements: The District-wide financial statements; the fund financial statements; the proprietary financial statements; the fiduciary financial statements; and supplementary information.

- The statement of net position and the statement of activities (on pages 12 and 13) provide information about the activities of the District as a whole and present a long-term view of the District's finances.
- The fund financial statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as
  what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements (on pages 14 to 17) also report the
  District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing
  information about the District's most significant funds.
- The proprietary financial statements provide information about the activities within the District's internal service fund. The purpose of this fund is to help support the future costs of medical insurance to employees and charge the expense to appropriate funds. It uses the same basis of accounting as business-type activities, and is consolidated with the governmental activities in the statements for the District as a whole.
- The fiduciary funds (on page 21) provide information about activities for which the District acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of student groups, individual students, and employees.
- The remaining statements and schedules provide information about individual funds within the District and the results of their operations compared to budget.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. One of the most important questions asked about the District's finances is: "Is the District as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The statement of net position and the statement of activities report information about the District as a whole and about its activities in a way that may help answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. Accrual of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the District's net position and changes in them. You can think of the District's net position—the difference between assets and the liabilities—as one way to measure the District's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the District's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other non-financial factors, however, such as changes in the District's property tax base and student enrollment to assess the overall health of the District.

**Fund Financial Statements**. The fund financial statements begin on page 14 and provide detailed information about the most significant funds—not the District as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants. However, the District establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money (like grants received through the Idaho State Department of Education).

Governmental Funds—All of the District's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds in reconciliation at the bottom of the fund financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds—The District is the fiduciary for its student activity funds. All of the District's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position on page 21. We exclude these activities from the District's other financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

**Notes to the Financial Statements.** The notes provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the District-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 22-42.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Net position of the District's governmental activities increased by \$497,579 to a total of \$3,788,417 in fiscal year 2019 as a result of current operations after net position increased by \$497,452 in the prior year. Unrestricted net position—the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements, was \$871,803 on June 30, 2019. The District had \$12,019 and \$211,933 of committed net position for grant programs and medical benefits, respectively. Total assets increased from \$5,034,478 to \$5,357,631 during fiscal year 2019.

Accounts payable, payroll, and related liabilities increased from \$351,839 to \$372,440. The District was current on all accounts payable as of June 30, 2019.

Table 1 Changes in Net posit	tion	9
	2019	<u>2018</u>
Revenues		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 43,613	\$ 48,426
Operating grants and contributions	315,383	308,717
General revenues		
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	1,067,690	1,030,047
State funding not restricted to specific programs	2,296,359	2,139,304
Interest and investment earnings	48,216	21,467
Other general revenues	<u>131,188</u>	<u> 159,647</u>
Total revenues	3,902,449	3,707,608
Program Expenses		
Instruction	1,881,947	1,771,912
Support services		
Pupil support	169,468	149,267
Staff support	171,946	111,744
General administration	75,355	76,612
School and business administration	414,292	408,419
Maintenance and operations	237,067	262,027
Transportation	240,467	236,290
Food services	140,233	128,621
Debt services	13,848	17,258
Unallocated depreciation	133,274	144,925
PERSI retirement actuarial charges	(73,027)	<u>(96,919)</u>
Total expenses	3,404,870	3,210,156
Change in net position	\$ 497,579	<u>\$ 497,452</u>

The District experienced an overall revenue increase during the year ended June 30, 2019. The primary increase was related to an increase in state funding of \$157,055 from \$2,139,304 in 2018 to \$2,296,359 in 2019.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Table 2 presents the cost of each of the District's programs as well as each program's net cost (total cost less revenues generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on the District's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table 2 – District Program E	xpense and N	et Cost
		Net (Cost)
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
Instruction		
Regular programs	\$ 1,517,598	\$ (1,436,352)
Special programs	267,336	(199,785)
Interscholastic and school activity	97,013	(97,013)
Support services		
Pupil support	169,468	(164,220)
Staff support	171,946	(94,455)
General administration	75,355	(75,355)
School administration	269,811	(265,990)
Business services	144,481	(143,445)
Maintenance and operations	237,067	(237,067)
Transportation	240,467	(240,467)
Food services	140,233	(17,630)
Debt services	13,848	(13,848)
Unallocated depreciation	133,274	(133,274)
PERSI retirement actuarial charges	(73,027)	73,027
Total	<u>\$ 3,404,870</u>	\$ (3,045,874)

**Net Pension Liability.** The District recognized a net pension liability of \$849,000 for its share of Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho's (PERSI) net pension liability. PERSI is one of the strongest retirement systems in the nation, with funding at 91 percent of the pension obligation. The District recognized deferred outflows of \$374,990 for payments made towards the net pension liability and deferred inflows of \$197,000 for the District's share of earnings in excess of the minimum expectation by PERSI.

**Net OPEB Asset.** The District recognized a net OPEB asset of \$114,000 for its share of PERSI's net OPEB asset for the sick leave plan. PERSI is one of the strongest retirement systems in the nation, with funding at 137 percent of the OPEB obligation. The District recognized deferred outflows of \$36,236 for payments made to increase the net OPEB asset.

#### THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As the District completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$1,959,549, which increased from last year's total of \$1,537,873.

#### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

During the fiscal year, the District did not amend its operating budget.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### Capital Assets

At the end of 2019, the District had \$2,661,697, net of depreciation, in capital assets, including buildings, computer equipment, and major school equipment. The District's net position invested in capital assets, net of related debt was \$2,106,698, and net position restricted for capital projects was \$585,965. The District purchased a new security system for the school doors and improved the main building's roof, which cost the District \$56,314.

#### Debt

At year-end, the District had long-term debt outstanding in the amount of \$555,000 in general obligation bonds. The District retired \$130,000 during the fiscal year. The debt of the District is secured by an annual tax levy authorization by the patrons of the District in a prior year.

#### **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES**

The District has completed many maintenance and construction projects during the past several years. Maintenance and construction projects for 2019-2020 will include:

- Circuit work on Bovill generator
- · Installed security cameras
- Installed buzz-in door system
- Installed new DuroLast Roofing System on Deary school roof
- Installed Heat Trace System on Bovill school roof
- Started kitchen remodel in Deary

The State Department of Education reimburses the District approximately 67 percent of the transportation costs per year. The District has continued to run four bus routes and is reducing extra-curricular travel when possible.

The District continues to operate a full-day kindergarten as well as a three day a week, free of charge, preschool.

#### **CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District Business Office at 208-877-1408 in Deary, Idaho.

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### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2019

		Governmental Activities
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash		\$ 107,619
Investments		1,905,406
Property taxes receivable Accounts receivable		458,519
		110,390
Total current assets		2,581,934
Noncurrent assets		
Net OPEB asset		114,000
Capital assets		4,941,642
Less accumulated depreciati	on	(2,279,945)
Total noncurrent assets		2,775,697
Total assets		5,357,631
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF R	ESOURCES	
OPEB plan		36,236
Defined benefit pension		374,990
Total deferred outflows of	resources	411,226
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable		2,125
Payroll and taxes payable		366,381
Accrued expenses		3,934
Current portion of bonds paya	able	135,000
Total current liabilities		507,440
Noncurrent liabilities		
Bonds payable		420,000
Net pension liability	•	849,000
Total noncurrent liabilities		1,269,000
Total liabilities		1,776,440
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RES	OURCES	
OPEB plan	CONCLO	7,000
Defined benefit pension		197,000
Total deferred inflows of re	esources	204,000
	csources	204,000
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets, net o	of related debt	2,106,697
Restricted for: Capital improvements		ESE 00E
Grant programs		585,965 12,010
Committed for:		12,019
Medical benefits		211,933
Unrestricted		871,803
Total met meete	See accompanying notes	
Total net position	12	\$ 3,788,417
	16	

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2019

				Program		nues Operating	R	et (Expense) Revenue and nanges in Net Position
		Expenses		arges for ervices	G	rants and ntributions	G	overnmental Activities
Functions/Programs		Expended				THE TOTAL OF THE TAX A SECOND CO.		7.00.71.00
Instruction								
Regular programs	\$	1,517,598	\$	10,771	\$	70,475	\$	(1,436,352)
Special programs		267,336		·		67,551		(199,785)
Interscholastic and school activity		97,013				·		(97,013)
Support services		•						, , ,
Pupil support		169,468				5,248		(164,220)
Staff support		171,946				77,491		(94,455)
General administration		75,355						(75,355)
School administration		269,811				3,821		(265,990)
Business services		144,481				1,036		(143,445)
Maintenance and operations		237,067						(237,067)
Transportation		240,467						(240,467)
Food services		140,233		32,842		89,761		(17,630)
Debt services		13,848						(13,848)
Unallocated depreciation		133,274						(133,274)
PERSI retirement actuarial charges		(73,027)						73,027
Total governmental activities	\$	3,404,870	\$	43,613		315,383		(3,045,874)
General revenues:								
Property taxes, levied for ger	neral	purposes						1,067,690
State base support								2,296,359
In lieu revenue								20,689
Other state and federal fundi		ot restricted to	specific	c programs				35,943
Interest and investment earn	ings							48,216
Other general revenues								74,556
								3,543,453
Change in net position								497,579
Net position, beginning							<del></del>	3,290,838
Net position, ending							_\$_	3,788,417

WHITEPINE JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 288

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2019

		General	Ж П	School Lunch	- ш	Capital Projects Funds	Gove	Other Governmental Funds	Gov	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS  Cash Investments Property taxes receivable Accounts receivable Due from other funds	₩	107,619 1,807,474 388,296 89,162	₩	10 5,920	₩	97,922 70,223 429,409	₩	21,228	₩	107,619 1,905,406 458,519 110,390 554,531
Total assets	↔	2,392,551	8	5,930	₩	597,554	\$	140,430	↔	3,136,465
LIABILITIES Accounts payable Payroll and taxes payable Due to other funds	↔	2,034 352,557 747,143	<b>↔</b>	5,930	₩	4,837	<del>\</del>	7,894	↔	2,034 366,381 766,555
Total liabilities		1,101,734		5,930		4,837		22,469		1,134,970
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable revenue-property taxes Total deferred inflows of resources		35,194 35,194		0		6,752		0		41,946
FUND BALANCES Restricted for capital improvements Restricted for grant programs Assigned Unassigned		1 255 623				585,965		12,019 105,942		585,965 12,019 105,942
Total fund balances		1,255,623		0		585,965		117,961		1,959,549
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	↔	2,392,551	↔	5,930	↔	597,554	₩	140,430	↔	3,136,465

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION TO THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2019

	Total overnmental Funds
Total fund balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 1,959,549
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Excess funding of long-term liabilities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds:  Net OPEB asset	114,000
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds:  Cost of capital assets	4,941,642
Accumulated depreciation	(2,279,945)
Deferred outflows and deferred inflows for pension liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.  Deferred outflows  Deferred inflows	411,226 (204,000)
Internal service funds are used by the District to charge the cost of medical benefits to the individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities.	211,933
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and associated charges, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds Bonds payable  Net pension liability	(555,000) (849,000)
Interest is accrued on outstanding debt in the government-wide financial statements, whereas in the government fund financial statements, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	(3,934)
Property taxes receivable to be collected this year; but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and, therefore, are unavailable in the funds.	 41,946
Total net position - Governmental Activities	\$ 3,788,417

WHITEPINE JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 288

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -GOVERNIMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2019

_	1	97	82	71	2	13	16	18	86			86	36	13		80	9	בי	, ç		41	29	25	90	33	4	<sub>E</sub>	85	G	92	<u></u>	16	92	73	49
Total Governmental Funds		\$ 1,064,697	2,372,382	70,271	223,801	43,613	48,216	8,318	3,831,298			1 517 598	267,336	97,013		169 468	171 946	2 1 - 1	75,355	269,811	152,441	237,067	240,025	144,606	140,233	56,314	3,539,213	292,085		154,000	(84,401)	129,591	421,676	1,537,873	\$ 1,959,549
Other Governmental Funds			\$ 76,023	21,045	134,040	1,200		1,920	234,228			67.473	65,149			1310	75,656	000,00		4,259	1,616					7.500	222,963	11,265		825	(2,927)	(2,102)	9,163	108,798	\$ 117,961
Capital Projects Funds		\$ 166,752		14,814			2,257		183,823															144.606	1	42.314	186,920	(3,097)		28.708	-	28,708	25,611	560,354	\$ 585,965
School Lunch	The state of the s				\$ 89,761	32,842			122,603																140.233		140,233	(17,630)		19.310	(1,680)	17,630	0	0	0 \$
General		\$ 897,945	2,296,359	34,412		9,571	45,959	6,398	3,290,644			1,450,125	202,187	97,013		168.158	96 290	353,53	55,57 577,750	765,552	150,825	237,067	240,025			6,500	2,989,097	301,547	4 7 000	134,000	(79,794)	85,355	386,902	868,721	\$ 1,255,623
	REVENUES	General property taxes	State foundation program	Other state revenue	Federal revenue	Charges for services	Earnings on investments	Other revenues	Total revenues	EXPENDITURES	Instruction	Regular programs		Interscholastic and school activity	Support services							Maintenance and operations	Transportation	Debt services	Food services	Capital outlay	Total expenditures	EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	rioceeus iron sale of fixed assets Transfers from other funds		Total other financing sources (uses)	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR
										Se	е	ac	cc	m	pa	ıny	yir	ng	n	ot	es	3													

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
Net change in fund balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	421,676
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation:		
To remove gain on disposition of real property under modified accrual basis of accounting		(143,512)
Current year gain on disposition of real property under full accrual basis of		(143,512)
accounting		68,158
Current year capital outlay		56,314
Current year depreciation		(133,274)
Net pension liability, net OPEB asset, and the related deferred outflows and deferred inflows are not considered available for the governmental funds in the current year.  Current year net pension liability, deferred outflows and deferred inflows  Current year net OPEB asset		57,374 15,653
Amounts repaid on long-term debt are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities, the repayment of funds is reflected as a payment of outstanding long-term debt:		
Current year repayment of long-term debt		130,000
Current year interest associated with the change in accrued interest		758
Internal service funds are used by the District to charge the cost of medical benefits to the individual funds. The net income of the internal service funds is reported with		
the governmental activities.		21,439
Some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the fiscal year- ends and they are not considered available revenues in the governmental funds. Instead, they are counted as unavailable tax revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the statement of activities:		
Current year taxes receivable		41,946
Prior year taxes receivable		(38,953)
Change in net position - Governmental Activities	\$	497,579

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS June 30, 2019

ASSETS	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
Current assets	
Due from other funds	\$ 212,024
Total current assets	212,024
Noncurrent assets	
Total noncurrent assets	0
Total assets	212,024
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	91_
Total current liabilities	91_
Total liabilities	91
NET POSITION	
Committed for medical benefits	211,933
Total net position	\$ 211,933

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUES  Total revenues	\$ 0
Total revenues	\$ 0
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Benefits paid Purchased services	583
	2,387
Total expenses	2,970
OPERATING LOSS	(2,970)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Transfers from other funds Transfers to other funds Total other financing sources	41,890 (17,481) 24,409
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	21,439
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	190,494
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 211,933

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Ac	ernmental etivities ternal ice Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES  Cash payments for insurance related expenses  Net cash used by operating activities	\$	(2,970) (2,970)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Transfers from other funds Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		2,970 2,970
Net change in cash		0
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		0
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	\$	0_
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating loss Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities	\$	(2,970)
Net cash used by operating activities	\$	(2,970)

# STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS June 30, 2019

ASSETS		Agency Funds	
Current assets	•	07.057	
Cash	\$	27,657	
Investments		68,051	
Total current assets		95,708	
Total assets		95,708	
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Due to student groups		95,708	
Total current liabilities	•	95,708	
	***************************************		
Total liabilities		95,708	
NET POSITION  Total net position	\$	0	

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Reporting Entity.** Whitepine Joint School District No. 288 is based in Deary, Idaho, and located within Clearwater and Latah Counties. The District operates two school facilities: an elementary school for grades kindergarten through 3rd in Bovill, Idaho, and an elementary and junior/senior high school for grades kindergarten through 12 in Deary. Total District enrollment is approximately 241 students.

The District has developed criteria to determine whether outside agencies with activities, which benefit the citizens of the District, should be included within its financial reporting entity. The criteria include, but are not limited to, whether the District (1) selects the governing authority or management, (2) has the ability to significantly influence operations, or (3) has accountability for fiscal matters (e.g., final budget approval of assets, etc.). The District has determined that no other outside agency meets the above criteria and, therefore, no other agency has been included as a component unit in the District's financial statements. In addition, the District is not aware of any entity that would exercise such oversight, which would result in the District being considered a component unit of that entity.

The District's reporting entity includes the District government and all the student activity funds for which the District exercises oversight responsibility. The District does not exercise oversight responsibilities for any booster organizations or related groups such as Parent-Teacher Organizations.

**Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting.** The accounting policies of Whitepine Joint School District No. 288 conform to United States generally accepted accounting principles 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 District uses the following two bases of accounting in these financial statements:

#### Economic Resources Measurement Focus and Accrual Basis of Accounting

Under this measurement focus, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the District gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

# <u>Current Financial Resources Measurement Focus and Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting</u>

Under this measurement focus, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual; i.e., 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. A 60-day availability period is used for revenue recognition for all governmental fund revenues. Property taxes, the state foundation program, federal and state grants, and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued).

# <u>Current Financial Resources Measurement Focus and Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting (Continued)</u>

The District reports unearned revenue in its fund financial statements. Unearned revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenues also arise when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the District has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

**Restricted Resources.** Program expenses are allocated to restricted program revenue first and then to the next highest level of restricted net position/fund balances when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB #54) defines the different types of fund balances that a governmental entity must use for financial reporting purposes. GASB #54 requires the fund balance amounts to be properly reported within one of the fund balance categories listed below:

**Nonspendable** - Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (1) not in spendable form or (2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

<u>Restricted</u> - Includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purpose stipulated by external resource providers, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> - Includes amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority.

<u>Assigned</u> - Includes amounts that are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.

<u>Unassigned</u> - Residual classification of fund balance that includes all spendable amounts that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

District-Wide Financial Statements. The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the overall District, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements reflect only governmental activities of the District since there are no "business-type activities" within the School District. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties. The District-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the different functions of the District's governmental activities. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

#### **Program Revenue**

The statement of activities reflects all restricted federal and state grants as program revenue, as well as all charges to students for classes, activities, and school lunches. In addition, a substantial portion of the State Foundation Program is restricted based upon salaries paid and related payroll benefits and has been treated as program revenue. Program expenses are allocated to restricted program revenue first when both restricted and unrestricted net positions are available.

**Fund Financial Statements.** The fund financial statements provide information about the District's fund categories. Separate statements for each fund category - governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary - are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. All remaining funds are aggregated and reported as non-major funds. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

#### **Governmental Funds**

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. The District reports the following major governmental funds:

- General Fund. This is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- School Lunch. The federal government provides cash grants and food allotments to school districts to make a school lunch program available. These grants are based upon the number of children eating school lunch. In addition, the District charges students for lunch and breakfast.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued).

#### **Governmental Funds (Continued)**

 Capital Project Funds. The State of Idaho allows the District to establish a special fund and levy a special property tax to acquire, purchase, and improve school sites, and build school buildings upon a vote of the District patrons. These functions are split between the Plant Facility for Safe Schools, Plant Facility for Safe Schools Loan, School Bus Reserve, and School Plant Facility Lottery funds.

#### **Proprietary Funds**

All proprietary funds are accounted for using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The District reports on one type of proprietary fund: Internal service.

Internal Service Fund. The internal service fund is used to allocate health insurance
costs to other funds of the District on a cost reimbursement basis. The internal service
fund is included in governmental activities for District-wide reporting purposes. As a
general rule, the revenue and expenses of the internal service fund has been eliminated
from the District-wide financial statements. The excess revenue or expenses for the fund
are allocated to the appropriate functional activity.

#### **Fiduciary Funds**

The District reports one type of fiduciary fund: Agency funds. The agency funds are used to account for monies held on behalf of student activity funds. Agency funds are unlike all other types of funds, reporting only assets and liabilities. Therefore, agency funds cannot be said to have a measurement focus. They do, however, use the *accrual basis* of accounting to recognize receivables and payables.

**Use of Estimates.** Management of the District uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenditures. Actual results could vary from the estimates that management uses.

#### Basis of Presentation.

#### **Deposits and Investments**

The District's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

The District's investments consist of deposits in the Idaho State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) and Umpqua Bank. Investments are stated at fair value, except for certificates of deposits and money market accounts, which are carried at amortized cost.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Basis of Presentation (Continued).

#### **Deposits and Investments (Continued)**

Deposits in the LGIP represent an interest in the pool rather than ownership of specific securities. The State Treasurer is the custodian of the LGIP and no other regulatory oversight for the pool is established. The State Treasurer combines deposits from all governmental entities in the state, which participate in the pool, and purchases the following types of investments:

Local Certificates of Deposit Repurchase Agreements Corporate Bonds/Notes U.S. Government Securities Money Market Funds

The participating entities' interest in the pool is calculated by dividing the individual entity's deposits by the total deposits held in the pool. The purpose of this is to increase the overall rate of return and reduce the risk of default.

The District's policy allows for investment of idle funds consistent with Sections 67-1210 and 67-1210A, of the *Idaho Code*.

#### **Prepaid Supplies**

The District does not capitalize its supplies inventory at year-end. All supplies are recorded as expenditures in the period in which they were purchased. Supplies purchased after the current school year for use in the subsequent school year are reflected as prepaid expenses at June 30.

#### **Capital Assets**

Capital assets are long-lived assets of the District as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and capitalized. The District records all capital assets at their original cost. Interest is capitalized on capital assets during the construction period.

The District capitalizes equipment with an original unit cost of \$5,000 or more and an expected life of more than 3 years. Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the various classes of depreciable capital assets are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	20-50 years
Vehicles and buses	10-20 years
Machinery and equipment	3-10 years
Computer equipment	5 years

#### **Property Taxes**

The District's property tax is levied by Clearwater and Latah Counties in November and payable on December 20 and June 20 following the levy date. Taxes are remitted to the District in the month following collection. The taxes are delinquent and a lien is filed the day following the due dates. A tax deed is issued on property 3 years from the date of delinquency.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of Presentation (Continued).

#### **Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

The District reports decreases in net assets that relate to future periods as deferred outflows of resources in a separate section of its District-wide statement of net position. Deferred outflows of resources reported in this year's District-wide financial statements include amounts related to the District's participation in PERSI as outlined in Note 9 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan and in Note 10 – OPEB Sick Leave Plan. No deferred outflows of resources affect the fund financial statements in the current year.

The District reports increases in net assets that relate to future periods as deferred inflows in a separate section of the District-wide statement of net position and the District governmental fund balance sheet. Deferred inflows of resources reported in this year's District-wide financial statements include amounts related to the District's participation in PERSI as outlined in Note 9 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan. The District has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this year's governmental funds balance sheet as *unavailable revenue*. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

#### **Budgets**

Annual non-appropriated budgets are adopted for the governmental funds. Expenditures may not exceed the budget at the individual fund level.

#### **Pensions**

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERSI. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense (expense offset), information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or system) Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund and additions to/deductions from Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Sick Leave Plan. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### **Encumbrances**

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental funds. Encumbrances are included in the following year's budgeted expenditures.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Basis of Presentation (Continued).

#### **Compensated Absences**

District employees are granted vacation and sick leave days in varying amounts under the terms of District policy. The District does not compensate employees for unused sick leave. The estimated amount of compensation for future absences is immaterial to these financial statements and, accordingly, no liability has been recorded.

#### 2. LEGAL COMPLIANCE - BUDGETS

The Board of Trustees follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. At least 14 days prior to the public hearing, the District publishes a proposed budget for public review.
- 2. A public hearing is set to obtain taxpayers' comments.
- 3. The final budget is adopted by resolution of the Board at the regular June meeting of the Board of Trustees.
- 4. Prior to July 15, the final budget is filed with the State Department of Education.
- 5. During the fiscal year, a revised budget can be prepared and adopted to reflect more accurate revenue and expenditure projections. The Board must hold public hearings and publish the proposed budget prior to adoption. There were no budget amendments during the current fiscal year.

Expenditures may not exceed the budget at the individual fund level. The District incurred expenditures in excess of budget in the following funds:

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
General Fund	\$ 2,947,832	\$ 2,989,097
Driver Education	2,450	3,150
State Professional Technical	73,450	76,023
Tital IV-A	10,000	13,874
School Lunch	98,000	140,233

The additional expenditures were incurred due to the availability of additional grants and carryovers in the funds. The general fund transferred funds as planned to grant funds to cover excess expenditures.

**Deficit Fund Balance in Individual Funds.** No fund had a deficit fund balance at June 30, 2019.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

**Deposits.** At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the District's deposits was \$107,619 in governmental activities, and \$27,657 in fiduciary activities. The entire balance was considered covered by Federal Depository Insurance.

Investments. At June 30, 2019, all District investments were held in the Idaho State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool and with Umpqua Bank. The fair value of the District's interest in the Idaho State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool was \$1,891,510 at June 30, 2019. The money market account carrying balance was \$7,397 and the District's certificate of deposit balance of \$6,626 was held by Umpqua Bank. District investments of \$1,891,510 was considered to be uninsured and uncollateralized. The student activity fund also holds funds in the Idaho State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool. The carrying value was \$68,051 and all funds are considered uninsured and uncollateralized.

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce the value of the District's investments. The District does not have a policy regarding interest rate risk.

#### **Custodial Risk**

Custodial risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the investment custodian, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of the custodian. The District does not have a policy restricting the amount of deposits and investments subject to custodial credit risk.

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower will fail to repay principal and interest in a timely manner. The District's investment in the Idaho State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool has not been issued an external credit quality rating. The investment with Umpqua Bank is considered covered by Federal Depository Insurance up to \$250,000.

#### **Concentration of Credit Risk**

The District has no policy on the amount they may invest in any one issuer.

#### Fair Value

Investments are measured on a recurring basis within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The District's investment in the Idaho State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool, is measured with Level 2 inputs, which is the same inputs as the pool uses for its underlying investments.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Details of accounts receivable at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

State of Idaho Foundation program	\$ 78,250
State of Idaho State grant funds	710
State of Idaho Federal grant funds	20,360
U.S. Government Federal grant funds	868
Other	 10,202
	\$ 110,390

#### 5. PROPERTY TAXES

Details of property tax revenue at June 30, 2019, are as follows:

	Go	vernmental
		<u>Funds</u>
Clearwater County, taxes, penalties and interest	\$	383,962
Latah County, taxes, penalties and interest		673,723
Other		7,013
	\$	1,064,698

#### 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets follows:

	6/30/2018	Additions	Deletions	6/30/2019
Capital assets not being depreciated Land	\$ 107,619			\$ 107,619
Capital assets being depreciated				
Land Improvements	265,322			265,322
Buildings	4,063,603	\$ 56,314	\$ (99,150)	4,020,767
Equipment	80,104			80,104
Transportation	467,830			467,830_
	\$ 4,984,478	\$ 56,314	\$ (99,150)	4,941,642
Accumulated depreciation				
Land Improvements	\$ (244,653)	\$ (13,189)		(257,842)
Buildings	(1,583,751)	(84,581)	\$ 23,796	(1,644,536)
Equipment	(65,345)	(2,794)		(68,139)
Transportation	(276,718)	(32,710)		(309,428)
	\$(2,170,467)	\$ (133,274)	\$ 23,796	(2,279,945)
Capital assets, net				\$ 2,661,697

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 6. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation expense for governmental activities has not been allocated to any of the District's individual functions. Rather, the District has included all depreciation related to governmental funds as a single line item on the statement of activities. The total depreciation charged during the current year was \$133,274.

#### 7. GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT

On August 22, 2002, the District entered into a capital lease agreement with Zions First National Bank for \$2,100,000. The proceeds were used for building improvements. The interest rate is stated at 4.83 percent and final payment is due August 1, 2022.

On February 9, 2012, \$1,398,000 of the capital lease agreement was refinanced with Series 2012A Revenue Bonds at interest rates ranging from 2.25 percent to 3.5 percent. Repayment on the bonds began during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013. The refinancing of the capital lease resulted in cash flow savings of \$206,874 and economic gain of \$182,485.

The annual requirements to amortize bond debt outstanding as of June 30, 2019, including interest are as follows:

Fiscal			
<u>Year</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2020	\$	135,000	\$ 12,138
2021		135,000	8,425
2022		140,000	4,662
2023		145,000	 1,631
	\$	555,000	\$ 26,856

Interest expense of \$13,848 has been reported as a separate function on the statement of activities. There is no interest expense included in other function expenses.

Changes in General Long-term Debt Account Group. A summary of changes in general long-term debt follows:

	I	Balance <u>7/1/18</u>	<u>Addi</u>	<u>tions</u>	<u>Re</u>	epayment	Balance <u>6/30/19</u>
Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A	_\$_	685,000	\$	0_	_\$_	130,000	\$ 555,000

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 7. GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

The District's legal debt margin is calculated at 5 percent of the fair market value of property located within the District. At June 30, 2019, the legal debt margin was:

Market Value at January 1, 2017	\$	187,023,004
Percentage allowed		5%
Limitation		9,351,150
Less: Bonded debt at June 30, 2018	·	555,000
Legal Debt Margin	\$	8,796,150

#### 8. PARTIALLY SELF-INSURED MEDICAL BENEFIT POOL

Dramatic increases in health insurance premiums have made it necessary for the District to look at alternative ways to provide the best medical coverage for its employees. As a result, the Board of Trustees authorized an internal services fund beginning September 1, 2004, to manage the revenue and expenditures of the Self-Insured Employee Medical Pool. The purpose of the pool was two-fold: to offset the liability assumed by providing a partial self-fund health insurance plan for its employees, and to help fund future increases in the cost of medical insurance through the savings projected in administering the plan.

The savings in insurance costs resulted in transfers to the internal service fund in the amount of \$41,890 for the 2018-2019 school year. The purpose of this proprietary fund type is solely for budgeting and management of the Self-Insured Employee Medical Pool.

Administration – The Self-Insured Medical Benefit Pool is administered by the District's Board of Trustees. The business manager will provide the board with the financial statements upon which the board will make decisions and set a yearly budget.

District Liability – Liability is calculated by the number of employees and dependents plus the eligible retirees and dependents times 90 percent of the difference between the employee paid deductible and the District paid deductible. In the event the internal service fund does not have the revenue to meet the expenditures, the District will become liable for the difference.

Eligible Retirees – Retirees under the age of 65 years are eligible for benefits under the Self-Insured Medical Benefit Pool upon payment of the additional premium cost for the full year to the District at least one month before the anniversary date of the health insurance policy.

Dissolving the Self-Insured Medical Pool – If the Self-Insured Medical Benefit Pool is dissolved at some point in time, the fund balance will revert back into the general m & o fund through an operating transfer of funds.

#### 9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

The District contributes to the Base Plan, which is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies, and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Responsibility for administration of the Base Plan is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active Base Plan members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens not members of the Base Plan except by reason of having served on the Board.

The Base Plan provides for retirement, disability, death, and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based upon members' years of service, age, and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with 5 years of credited service (5 months for elected or appointed officials). Members are eligible for retirement benefits upon attainment of the ages specified for their employment classifications. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0 percent of the average monthly salary for the highest consecutive 42 months.

The benefit payments for the Base Plan are calculated using a benefit formula adopted by the Idaho Legislature. The Base Plan is required to provide a 1 percent minimum cost of living increase per year provided the *Consumer Price Index* increases 1 percent or more. The PERSI Board has the authority to provide higher cost of living increases to a maximum of the *Consumer Price Index* movement or 6 percent, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1 percent minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and employer contributions paid to the Base Plan are set by statute and are established as a percent of covered compensation. Contribution rates are determined by the PERSI Board within limitations, as defined by state law. The Board may make periodic changes to employer and employee contribution rates (expressed as percentages of annual covered payroll) that are adequate to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60 percent of the employer rate for general employees. As of June 30, 2019, it was 6.79 percent (6.79 percent in 2018 and 2017) for general employees. The employer contribution rate, as a percentage of covered payroll, is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.32 percent (11.32 percent in 2018 and 2017) for general employees. The District also pays 1.26 percent of eligible wages to the fund for future medical benefits to be provided. The District's contributions required and paid were \$216,990 \$210,615, and \$199,802 for the three years ended June 30, 2019, 2018, and 2017, respectively.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. At June 30, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$849,000 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2018, the District's proportion was .0575749 percent.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued). For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized net pension revenue of \$57,374. At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
District's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2018	\$ 216,990	
Differences between expected and actual experience	93,000	\$ 64,000
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	55,000	
Changes in the District's proportion and differences between the District's contributions and the District's proportionate contributions	10,000	<b>53,000</b>
	10,000	53,000
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		94,000

Contributions made by the employer subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. These contributions were \$216,990 for the year ending June 30, 2019, and are reported as deferred outflows of resources.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through PERSI (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2017, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2018, is 4.9 and 4.9 for the measurement period June 30, 2017.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenues) as follows:

2020	\$ 58,000
2021	(3,000)
2022	(92,000)
2023	(16,000)

**Actuarial Assumptions.** Valuations are based upon actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. Level percentages of payroll normal costs are determined using the Entry Age Normal Cost Method. Under the Entry Age Normal Cost Method, the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in the actuarial valuation is allocated as a level percentage of each year's earnings of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age. PERSI amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period permitted under Section 59-1322, *Idaho Code*, is 25 years.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

**Actuarial Assumptions (Continued).** The total pension liability in the June 30, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 3.00% Salary increases including inflation 3.75%

Investment rate of return 7.05%, net of pension plan investment expense

Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) 1.00%

Mortality rates were based on the RP - 2000 combined table for healthy males or females as appropriate with the following offsets:

Set back 3 years for teachers
No offset for male fire and police
Forward 1 year for female fire and police
Set back 1 year for all general employees and all beneficiaries

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2017, which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions other than mortality. The total pension liability as of June 30, 2019, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using the building block approach and a forward-looking model in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach, which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers, and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of the System's assets.

The best-estimate range for the long-term expected rate of return is determined by adding expected inflation to expected long-term real returns and reflecting expected volatility and correlation.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

# Actuarial Assumptions (Continued).

#### CAPITAL MARKET ASSUMPTIONS

Asset Class Core Fixed Income Broad US Equities Developed Foreign Equities	Target <u>Allocation</u> 30.00% 55.00% 15.00%	Long-Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return (Arithmetic) 3.05% 8.30% 8.45%	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic) 0.80% 6.05% 6.20%
Assumed Inflation – Mean Assumed Inflation – Standard Deviation		2.25% 1.50%	2.25% 1.50%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return Portfolio Standard Deviation		6.75% 12.54%	4.50% 12.54%
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return Assumed Investment Expenses Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses		6.13% 0.40% 5.73%	3.77% 0.40% 3.37%
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses Portfolio Standard Deviation			4.19% 14.16%
Valuation Assumptions Chosen by PERSI Board Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return,			4.05%
Net of Investment Expenses Assumed Inflation Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return,			4.05% <u>3.00%</u>
Net of Investment Expenses			<u>7.05%</u>

**Discount Rate**. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.05 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.05 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.05 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.05 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.05%)	Current Discount Rate (7.05%)	1% Increase (8.05%)
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 2,126,000	\$ 849,000	\$ (208,000)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

#### 10. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT PLANS

Insurance Extension. The District does not provide benefits to retired employees other than retirement benefits funded through the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI). However, retired employees can remain on the District's insurance policy after retirement as referenced in Note 8. This arrangement is referred to as an "implicit subsidy" since the medical insurance rate of a retired employee is generally higher than the medical insurance rate of a younger employee. The estimated amount of this implicit subsidy is considered immaterial to these financial statements. The District has no plans to currently fund this liability and has not recorded the liability in the government-wide financial statements. The "implicit subsidy" for retired employees is paid each year on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Sick Leave Plan. The District contributes to the Sick Leave Insurance Reserve Fund (Sick Leave Plan), which is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit OPEB plan that covers members receiving retirement benefits that are administered by PERSI. The Sick Leave Insurance Retirement Fund is made up of two trust funds, one for school district employee benefits and one for state employee benefits. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes a financial statement and the required supplementary information for the Sick Leave Plan. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

Responsibility for administration of the Sick Leave Plan is assigned to the Board comprised of five members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. State law requires that two members of the Board be active PERSI Base Plan members with at least ten years of service and three members who are Idaho citizens and not members of the PERSI Base Plan except by reason of having served on the Board.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 10. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

**Sick Leave Plan (Continued).** Group retiree health, dental, accident, and life insurance premiums may qualify as a benefit. Retirees who have a sick leave account can use their balance as a credit towards these premiums paid directly to the applicable insurance company. The amount available for benefit is limited to one-half of the employee's eligible sick leave balance and rate of compensation at retirement. The benefit terms are established and may be amended by the Idaho Senate.

The contribution rates for school members are set by statute based on the number of sick days offered by the District to certified teachers. The contribution rate of 1.16 percent for members with nine or ten sick days and 1.26 percent for members with 11-14 sick days. If a member has more than 14 days of sick leave, then the contribution rate will be set by the PERSI Retirement Board based on current cost and actuarial data and reviewed annually. The school districts are responsible for any unfunded obligations through contribution rate adjustments. The District's contributions were \$22,236 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense (Expense Offset), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB. At June 30, 2019, the District reported an asset of \$114,000 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset. The net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2017, and rolled forward to June 30, 2018. The District's proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on the District's share of contributions in the OPEB plan relative to the total contributions of all participating employers. At June 30, 2018, the District's proportion was 0.1377744 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized an OPEB expense offset of \$15,653. At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
District's contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2018	\$ 22,236	
Differences between expected and actual experience	13,000	
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	1,000	
Changes in the District's proportion and differences between the District's contributions and the District's proportionate contributions		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		\$ 7,000

Contributions made by the employer subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as an increase of the net OPEB asset in the year ending June 30, 2020. These contributions were \$22,236 for the year ending June 30, 2019, and are reported as deferred outflows of resources.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with OPEB through PERSI determined at the beginning of the measurement period is 7.4 years.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# 10. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense (Expense Offset), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued). Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in pension expense (revenues) as follows:

2020	\$ 400
2021	400
2022	400
2023	400
2024	2,100
Thereafter	3,300

**Actuarial Assumptions.** The assumptions used by the actuary to measure the OPEB plan liability are the same assumptions used to measure the defined benefit pension plan liability. The health care trend rate is not applicable as the benefit amount a participant will receive is established with a set amount upon retirement, thus, would have no impact. These assumptions can be found in Note 9.

Sensitivity of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset calculated using the discount rate of 7.05 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.05 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.05 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.05%)	Current Discount Rate (7.05%)	1% Increase (8.05%)
District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (101,000)	\$ (114,000)	\$ (127,000)

**OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position.** Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 11. RISK MANAGEMENT

The District purchases commercial insurance to cover the risks of property loss and legal liability. A general summary of the insurance coverage in effect at June 30, 2019, is as follows:

- Property \$10,000,000 in newly acquired property. Replacement cost coverage with a \$2,500 deductible.
- Earthquake and Flood \$50,000,000 limit for earthquake coverage with a \$25,000 deductible; \$50,000,000 limit for flood with a \$25,000 deductible.
- Machinery Water Damage- \$2,500,000 limit per occurrence with a \$2,500 deductible.
- Off Premise Property Damage \$100,000 limit per occurrence with a \$2,500 deductible.
- General Liability \$2,000,000 limit per occurrence with a \$3,000,000 defense cost limit and a \$0 deductible per occurrence.
- Abuse and Molestation \$2,000,000 limit per occurrence with a \$3,000,000 defense cost limit and a \$0 deductible per covered claim.
- Educator's Legal Liability \$2,000,000 limit per occurrence with a \$3,000,000 defense cost limit and a \$0 deductible per covered claim.

#### Automobiles

- Liability \$3,000,000 per occurrence and for an uninsured motorist, \$100,000 for each person and \$300,000 each accident with \$0 deductible.
- Comprehensive and Collision \$1,000,000 coverage per item per occurrence. There is a \$2,500 deductible.

#### 12. TRANSFERS TO/FROM OTHER FUNDS

The State Department of Education requires that the District pay for the costs of school lunch personnel's social security and retirement expense from general fund revenues as a condition of participation in the National School Lunch Program. The amount transferred from the general fund to the school lunch fund for the year ended June 30, 2019, amounted to \$19,310.

Idaho Code, Section 33-901, requires that any amount paid by the State of Idaho to a school district for depreciation of school facilities shall be deposited in the plant facilities fund. Accordingly, the School District has transferred State foundation funds paid for depreciation of school buses in the amount of \$28,708 to the school bus reserve fund for the current year.

The general fund made no transfers to other funds to balance revenue and expenditures for the year.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 13. FUND BALANCE RESERVES AND DESIGNATIONS

**Restricted Net Position.** Restricted net position on the District-wide statements represents amounts whose use is restricted by creditors, grantors, laws and regulations of other governments, or through enabling legislation. Net position restricted for capital projects is restricted by *Idaho Code* for selected facilities repairs and improvements and school bus purchases. Net position restricted for building maintenance is restricted by *Idaho Code* for maintenance on student occupied buildings. Net position restricted for grant programs are restricted by grantors for expenses expressed in the grant. Medical benefits are restricted for the purpose of providing medical insurance to the employees of the District. These items are reflected as restricted since they are not available for general education expenditures.

**Restricted Fund Balances.** The fund balances of certain individual funds are restricted for particular purposes by the *Idaho Code* or by the granting agency. These fund balances are reflected as a restricted portion of fund balance in the fund financial statements since the funds are not available for general education expenditures.

**Assigned Fund Balances.** Fund balances for certain grants are restricted for the purposes of that grant. These fund balances are reflected as an assigned portion of fund balance since these funds can only be used for that grant purpose.

When expenditures are incurred that can be charged against multiple sources of funds, the amounts are considered to be first spent from the most restrictive category if it qualifies under multiple fund balance classifications.

#### 14. OTHER REQUIRED INDIVIDUAL FUND DISCLOSURES

United States generally accepted accounting principles require disclosure, as part of the combined statement overview, of certain information concerning individual funds, including:

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# 14. OTHER REQUIRED INDIVIDUAL FUND DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

*Individual Fund Interfund Receivable and Payable Balances.* Such balances at June 30, 2019, were:

	nterfund <u>eceivable</u>		nterfund Payable
General		\$	747,143
Forest Reserve	\$ 103,276		
Coeur d'Alene Tribe Grant	7,488		
Benchmark Grant	4,531		
Perkins III Professional Technical Ac	698		
Substance Abuse	104		
Title I			2,128
Title IV-A			1,054
Title VI-B			9,473
Title VI-B Preschool	478		·
Medicaid	2,187		
Rural Ed Initiative	440		
Carl Perkings Local Revenue			1,920
School Lunch	5,920		·
Plant Facility for Safe Schools			4,837
Plant Facility for Safe Schools Loan	268,814		,
School Bus Reserve	101,675		
Plant Facility Lottery	58,920		
Internal Service Fund	212,024		

The District uses a pooled cash arrangement whereby all receipts are deposited to the general fund on the behalf of all District funds. Expenditures are paid out of this pooled account and charged to all District funds. The excess (deficiency) of receipts over expenditures is recorded as a short-term interfund receivable (payable).

#### 15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The District participates in a number of state and federally assisted grant programs, mainly Title I, Title VI-B, and the National School Lunch Program. These programs can be subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantors. The amount, if any, of expenditures, which may be disallowed by the granting agencies, cannot be determined at this time, although the District expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.



#### SCHEDULE OF PENSION AND OPEB FUNDING Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### SCHEDULE OF PENSION FUNDING

Fiscal		Statutorily Required	Actual Employer	Contribution Deficiency	Covered	Contribution as a % of Covered	Share of P Pension	 	Net Pension Liability as % of Covered	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as % of Total
Year*	С	ontribution	 Contribution	 (Excess)	 Payroll	Payroll	%	 Amount	Payroll	Pension Liability
2015	\$	207,224	\$ 207,224	\$ 0	\$ 1,830,630	11.32%	0.0675715%	\$ 497,432	27%	95%
2016		201,134	201,134	0	1,776,802	11.32%	0.0637425%	839,385	47%	91%
2017		199,802	199,802	0	1,765,035	11.32%	0.0607514%	1,231,524	70%	87%
2018		210,615	210,615	0	1,860,557	11.32%	0.0568279%	893,000	48%	91%
2019		216,990	216,990	0	1,916,872	11.32%	0.0575749%	849,000	44%	

<sup>\*</sup> GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is completed, the District will present information for those years for which information is available.

#### SCHEDULE OF OPEB FUNDING

							Contribution				Net OPEB	Plan Fiduciary
	S	atutorily		Actual	Contribution		as a % of	Share of	PER	SI Net	Asset as %	Net Position
Fiscal	R	equired		Employer	Deficiency	Covered	Covered _	OPE	B Ass	et	of Covered	as % of Total
Year*	Co	ntribution	С	ontribution	(Excess)	 Payroll	Payroll	%		Amount	Payroll	OPEB Liability
2017	\$	20,474	\$	20,474	\$ 0	\$ 1,765,035	1.16%	×	\$	90,000	5%	135%
2018		21,583		21,583	0	1,860,557	1.16%	0.1385636%	·	106,000	6%	137%
2019		22,236		22,236	0	1,916,872	1.16%	0.1377744%	•	114,000	6%	137%

<sup>\*</sup> GASB Statement No. 75 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is completed, the District will present information for those years for which information is available.

# BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2019

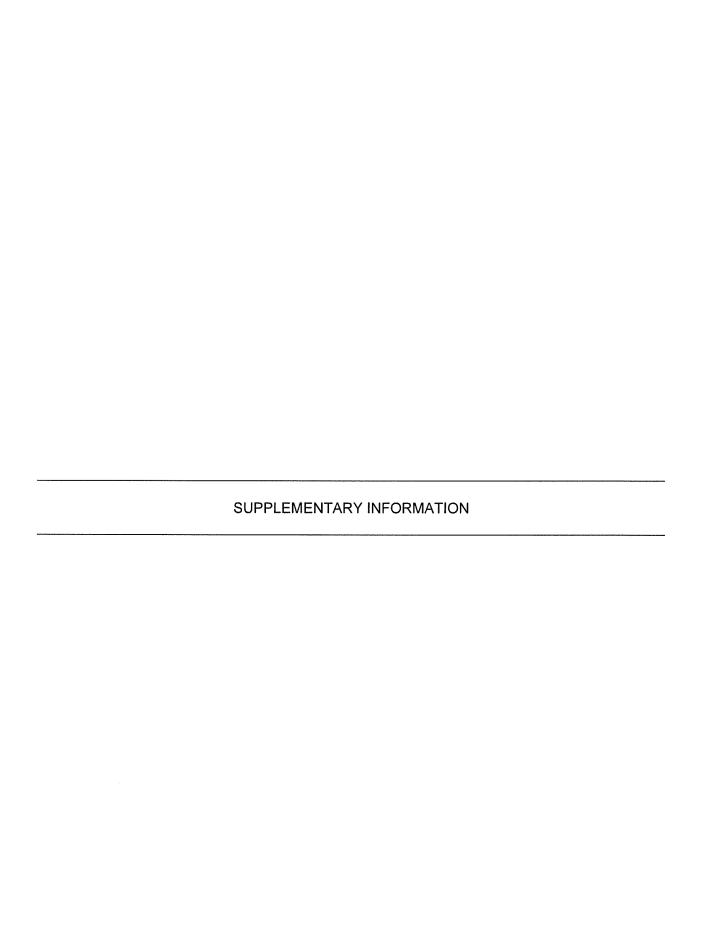
	Budgeted Amounts Original and Final	Actual Amounts Budgetary Basis	Variance With Final Budget		
REVENUES General property taxes State foundation program Other state revenue Charges for services Earnings on investments Other revenues Total revenues	\$ 880,000 2,052,880 28,202 15,000 8,000 132,750 3,116,832	\$ 897,945 2,296,359 34,412 9,571 45,959 6,398 3,290,644	\$ 17,945 243,479 6,210 (5,429) 37,959 (126,352) 173,812		
EXPENDITURES Payroll Payroll burden and employee benefits Purchased services Supplies and materials Capital outlay Insurance Total expenditures	1,902,974 690,342 217,500 105,188 5,000 26,828 2,947,832	1,872,718 678,473 288,193 116,385 6,500 26,828 2,989,097	30,256 11,869 (70,693) (11,197) (1,500)		
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	169,000	301,547	132,547		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers from other funds Proceeds from sale of fixed assets Transfers to other funds Total other financing sources (uses)	(62,000) (62,000)	11,149 154,000 (79,794) 85,355	11,149 154,000 (17,794) 147,355		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	\$ 107,000	386,902	279,902		
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		868,721	868,721		
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR		\$ 1,255,623	\$ 1,148,623		

Note: The budgetary comparison schedule is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is the same basis of accounting used by the District in the fund financial statements.

# BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - SCHOOL LUNCH Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Öriç	ed Amounts ginal and Final	Вι	al Amounts udgetary Basis	Variance With Final Budget		
REVENUES Federal revenue Charges for services	\$	59,000 24,000	\$	89,761 32,842	\$	30,761 8,842	
Total revenues		83,000	<u></u>	122,603	<del></del>	39,603	
EXPENDITURES Payroll Payroll burden and employee benefits Purchased services Supplies and materials Total expenditures		52,568 14,452 380 30,600 98,000		48,323 25,579 375 65,956 140,233		4,245 (11,127) 5 (35,356) (42,233)	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES		(15,000)		(17,630)		(2,630)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers from other funds Transfers to other funds Total other financing		15,000		19,310 (1,680)		4,310 (1,680)	
sources (uses)		15,000	***************************************	17,630		2,630	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	\$	00		0		0	
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR				0_		0	
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR				0	\$	0	

Note: The budgetary comparison schedule is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is the same basis of accounting used by the District in the fund financial statements.







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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Board of Trustees Whitepine Joint School District No. 288 Deary, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Whitepine Joint School District No. 288, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 7, 2019.

# **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the basic financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Whitepine Joint School District No. 288's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider to be material weaknesses (see Findings #2019-001, #2019-002, and #2019-003).

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Whitepine Joint School District No. 288'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 the 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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item #2019-003, #2019-004, and #2019-005.

### Whitepine Joint School District No. 288's Response to Findings

Whitepine Joint School District No. 288's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Whitepine Joint School District No. 288's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the 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.

PRESNELL GAGE PLLC

October 7, 2019

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES Year Ended June 30, 2019

# **Section I – Financial Statement Findings**

#### MATERIAL WEAKNESS

#### Finding #2019-001

*Criteria*: Internal control systems generally attempt to divide up accounting tasks among multiple individuals (segregation of duties) to improve the ability of the organization to identify errors within the accounting system.

Condition: Whitepine Joint School District No. 288 has concentrated many accounting duties to one individual such that the desired segregation of duties is not possible. There are a limited number of personnel available to provide for the desired "segregation of duties."

Effect: Many accounting duties are performed by a single individual with limited oversight available within the Whitepine Joint School District No. 288.

Response: The District's management and Board of Trustees believe that the cost of hiring additional accounting staff outweighs the benefits that segregation of duties would provide.

Recommendation: We concur with the District's response.

#### MATERIAL WEAKNESS

#### Finding #2019-002

*Criteria*: The District's internal control procedures require all expenditures to have proper documentation and approval prior to payment.

Condition: Whitepine Joint School District No. 288 did not consistently perform all of the tasks required by the District's internal control system. Examples of tasks that were not performed are invoice retention and purchase orders with superintendent and supervisor approval.

Effect: Whitepine Joint School District No. 288's internal control system is not operating as intended. This opens the District up to a greater risk of a material misstatement.

Response: The District's management will implement the District approved controls and monitor the performance as well as emphasizing these results to the staff involved.

Recommendation: We concur with the District's response.

#### MATERIAL WEAKNESS AND REPORTABLE NONCOMPLIANCE

#### Finding #2019-003

*Criteria*: The District's internal control procedures require all teacher employee files to be maintained according to Idaho Statute.

Condition: Whitepine Joint School District No. 288 did not consistently perform all of the tasks required. Examples of tasks that were not performed are retention of teachers' official transcripts from universities to determine the level of compensation on the District's pay scale.

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES Year Ended June 30, 2019

# Section I – Financial Statement Findings

# MATERIAL WEAKNESS AND REPORTABLE NONCOMPLIANCE (CONTINUED)

Finding #2019-003 (Continued)

*Effect:* Whitepine Joint School District No. 288's internal control system is not operating as intended. This opens the District up to a greater risk of a material misstatement.

Response: The District's management will implement the District approved controls and monitor the performance as well as emphasizing these results to the staff involved.

Recommendation: We concur with the District's response.

#### REPORTABLE NONCOMPLIANCE

#### Finding #2019-004

*Criteria:* Idaho Statutes require the District to dispose of real property by having the property appraised and then sold via public auction or sealed bids.

Condition: The District appraised the property but failed to sell it via public auction or sealed bids.

Effect: The District did not follow Idaho Statutes and it is unknown if the District received the highest value for the property.

Response: The District cannot alter or change the transaction. The District will review Idaho Statutes when acquiring or disposing of real and personal property in the future.

Recommendation: We concur with the District's response.

#### REPORTABLE NONCOMPLIANCE

#### Finding #2019-005

*Criteria:* Idaho Statutes require the District to maintain a publicly available website where expenditures are posted at least monthly.

Condition: The District has not complied with this criteria. As of our fieldwork date, there were two months of expenditures missing from the website from the fiscal year under audit.

Effect: The public cannot readily access the District's expenditures via the internet.

Response: The District will develop a plan of action to catch up the monthly expenditures on the website and monitor the performance of this area in the future.

Recommendation: We concur with the District's response.

# **GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

<u>General Fund</u> – The General Fund is also often referred to as the M & O (Maintenance and Operations) Fund. The District uses this fund to account for the basic educational programs of the District. In general, these programs are operated with a great deal of local input and control.

The General Fund primarily receives funding from the State of Idaho through the Educational Foundation program and through local general property taxes. The District is authorized to levy a tax upon property within the District boundaries for liability insurance. The District is authorized to levy an additional amount if approved by a majority of voters in a supplemental levy election.

Other sources of funds that are restricted are accounted for in the Special Revenue and Capital Projects funds. Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, or to finance specific activities as required by law or administrative regulations. Although there is local input and control over the use of these proceeds, the party who provides the proceeds also has some type of external restriction on the use of the proceeds.

#### LOCAL SPECIAL PROJECTS

<u>Forest Reserve</u> – The U.S. Government pays an amount under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRSCA) to states and counties containing national forest service lands. In the State of Idaho, 30 percent of this amount is allocated to the public schools based upon their average daily attendance. These proceeds are restricted for the purchase of school sites, construction, or remodeling of school buildings. When within the discretion of the trustees of the District, the proceeds are not needed for the foregoing items; they may be expended for current expenses. These proceeds may be accumulated for future projects.

<u>Coeur d'Alene Tribe Grant</u> – To account for local revenue to provide for computer equipment. The general fund of the District pays expenditures in excess of the grants.

**Benchmark Grant** – To account for local revenue to provide children in rural communities' education on drug prevention. The general fund of the District pays expenditures in excess of the grants.

<u>Driver Education</u> – The State of Idaho will reimburse the District for expenses up to \$125 per student who completes the driver education class at the District. In addition, the District charges each student a \$150 fee to enroll in the class. The general fund of the District pays expenditures in excess of the above proceeds.

<u>Perkins III Professional Technical Act</u> - The federal government provides grant funds to provide vocational education programs to secondary and post-secondary students. For years beginning after July 1, 2000, the allocation is based 30 percent upon the number of individual's ages 15-19 residing in the District and 70 percent upon the number of individuals ages 15-19 residing in the District in families below the poverty line.

In general, Districts must qualify for a minimum award of \$15,000 or form a consortia to meet the minimum grant award. The general fund of the District pays expenses in excess of the grant. Unused grant proceeds may be carried over to the following school year.

<u>State Professional Technical</u> - The State of Idaho will reimburse the District for expenses incurred in operating certain vocational education programs. The State establishes a maximum reimbursement at the beginning of each school year based upon courses offered and the numbers of students involved. The general fund of the District pays expenditures in excess of the above proceeds.

<u>Substance Abuse</u> – The State of Idaho taxes the sale of tobacco products and uses a portion of the proceeds to provide substance abuse programs in the public school system. Proceeds are allocated to schools on a noncompetitive basis based upon average daily attendance. The general fund of the District pays expenses in excess of the grant. Unused grant proceeds may be carried over to the following school year.

#### FEDERALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

<u>Title I</u> – The federal government provides Title I grants to improve the education of children who are at risk of not meeting academic standards and who reside in areas with high concentrations of children from low income families. The program is administered by the State of Idaho, and funds are allocated to the District based upon average daily attendance and modified based upon student counts from low-income families. The District uses the grant primarily to provide additional classroom aides. The general fund of the District pays expenses in excess of the grant. In general, unused grant proceeds may be carried over to the following school year.

<u>Title IV-A</u> – The federal government provides Title IV-A grants to provide students with a well-rounded education, support safe and healthy students, and support the effective use of technology. The program is administered by the State of Idaho, and funds are allocated by the same formula as Title 1. If a District receives more than \$30,000, it must conduct a needs assessment and must spend 20 percent of its grant on safe and healthy school activities and 20 percent on well-rounded education programs. The remaining 60 percent can be spent on all three priorities, including technology. There is a 15 percent cap on spending for devices, equipment, software and digital content. If a District receives less than \$30,000, there is no law requiring the District to set aside a percent to be used towards one of the three priorities however, the 15 percent cap still applies.

<u>Title VI-B</u> – The federal government provides Title VI-B IDEA grants to provide special education to school-age children with disabilities. The program is administered by the State of Idaho, and funds are allocated to the District based upon a child count of eligible students as of December 1 of the prior year. Supplemental awards are also available. The District must meet nonsupplanting tests and maintenance of effort tests. These tests are to ensure that the District continues to provide the basic education curriculum and that the federal dollars provide additional educational opportunities. The general fund of the District pays expenses in excess of the grant. In general, unused grant proceeds may be carried over to the following school year.

<u>Title VI-B Preschool</u> – The federal government provides Title VI-B IDEA Preschool grants to provide special education to children with disabilities between the ages of three and five. The program is administered by the State of Idaho, and funds are allocated to the District based upon a child count of eligible students as of December 1 of the prior year. Supplemental awards are also available. The District must meet nonsupplanting tests and maintenance of effort tests. These tests are to ensure that the District continues to provide the basic education curriculum and that the federal dollars provide additional educational opportunities. The general fund of the District pays expenses in excess of the grant. In general, unused grant proceeds may be carried over to the following school year.

<u>Medicaid</u> – The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare administers federal funds that assist in special education with reimbursements that are received from Medicaid eligible students. The District pays matching funds up front for the program and then receives reimbursements for services provided. The General Fund of the District is responsible for expenses in excess of the grant.

<u>Rural Ed Initiative</u> – Districts with an average daily attendance less than 600 students are eligible for grants under the Rural and Low-Income School Program. The federal government awards grants on a noncompetitive formula basis. The District may use program funds for: teacher recruitment and retention; teacher professional development; educational technology; parental involvement activities; activities authorized under Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities; activities authorized under Title I; and activities authorized under Language Instruction for Limited English Proficient and Immigrant Students. The general fund of the District pays expenses in excess of the grant.

<u>Carl Perkins Local Revenue</u> – The District is part of a consortium with other districts and funds are used to give students opportunities and provide vocational training.

<u>Title II-A Improving Teacher Quality</u> – The federal government provides Title II-A ESEA grants to provide assistance to classroom teachers. The District uses the funds generally for the following purposes:

The District provides additional professional education for teachers in the core academic subjects by paying the costs for teachers to attend specific workshops designed to enhance their skills in teaching math and science classes. The program is administered through the State of Idaho, and funds are allocated based upon student enrollment. The general fund of the District pays expenses in excess of the grant. Unused grant proceeds may be carried over to the following school year.

The District can also use the grant to pay for an additional teaching position in the elementary grades. The goal of the program is to reduce the student-to-teacher ratio to 18 students per class. The program is administered through the State of Idaho, and funds are allocated based upon census poverty data (80 percent) and student enrollment (20 percent). The general fund of the District pays expenses in excess of the grant. Unused grant proceeds may be carried over to the following school year.

<u>School Lunch</u> – The federal government provides cash grants and food allotments to school districts to make a school lunch program available. These grants are based upon the number of children eating school lunch and breakfast. In addition, the District charges students for lunch and breakfast. Lunch and breakfast are served free or at a reduced price to children from households with income below certain levels. Meals must meet certain dietary and nutrition requirements. The general fund pays Social Security taxes and retirement benefits as a "matching contribution" to the program. The general fund of the District pays expenses in excess of the revenue generated. Excess revenue may be carried over to the following school year.

#### CAPITAL PROJECTS

<u>Plant Facility for Safe Schools Fund</u> – The District has established a School Plant Facility Reserve Fund. The fund may be used to acquire, purchase, and improve school sites, and build school buildings.

The Trustees of the District can request an election to approve a property tax levy of up to .4 percent of assessed market value in addition to the authorized general fund tax levies.

- The plant facility levy requires 55 percent voter approval if the total levy (including any previously approved levies) is less than .2 percent of the assessed value.
- The plant facility levy requires 60 percent voter approval if the total levy (including any previously approved levies) is between .2 percent and .3 percent of the assessed value.
- The plant facility levy requires 66 2/3 percent voter approval if the total levy (including any previously approved levies) is between .3 percent and .4 percent of the assessed value.

<u>Plant Facility for Safe Schools Loan</u> – This fund is established to account for the required payments on the capital lease. Financing is provided by tax revenues.

<u>School Bus Reserve Fund</u> – The District has established a School Bus Reserve Fund. *Idaho Code*, Section 33-901, requires that any amount paid by the State of Idaho to a school district for depreciation of school facilities shall be deposited into a plant facilities fund. Accordingly, the School District transfers State foundation funds paid for depreciation of school buses to the school bus reserve fund in order to purchase school busses.

<u>Plant Facility Lottery</u> – This fund is established to account for funds from the State of Idaho Lottery Commission. Expenditures are limited to construction, repair, or remodeling of school facilities.

WHITEPINE JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 288

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2019

State Professional Technical		0	0	0		0	0
St Profe		69	န				<b>↔</b>
ns III sional cal Act	869	869	869	0		0	869
Perkins III Professional Technical Act	↔	69	٠ %				↔
rer ation		0	0	0		0	0
Driver Education		s	8		i		s
Benchmark Grant	4,531	4,531	0	0	4,531	4,531	4,531
Benchma Grant	↔	ક	မ			-	€5
Coeur d'Alene Tribe Grant	7,488	7,488	0	0	7,488	7,488	7,488
Coeur Tri Gra	↔	8	တ				↔
Forest Reserve	103,276	103,276	0	0	103,276	103,276	103,276
Forest Reserve	8	\$ 10	မ		1	=	\$ 10
eral	107,619 1,807,474 388,296 89,162	2,392,551	2,034 352,557 747,143 1,101,734	35,194 35,194	1,255,623	1,255,623	2,392,551
General	\$ 1,86 8,8	\$ 2,38	\$ 35,77		1,28	1,25	\$ 2,39
				RCES	Ω		ws of ces
	ø.		Φ	RESOUR	rovement rams	(A	otal liabilities, deferred inflows resources, and fund balances
	receivable vable funds	ets	ole es payabl nds lities	OWS OF	S apital imp rant progi	i balance	lities, defe es, and fu
C	SSETS Cash Investments Property taxes receivable Accounts receivable Due from other funds	Total assets	ABILITIES Accounts payable Payroll and taxes payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable revenue-property taxes Total deferred inflows of resources	FUND BALANCES Restricted for capital improvements Restricted for grant programs Assigned Unassigned	Total fund balances	Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances
C	ASSETS Cash Investm Propert Accoun		LIABILITIES Accounts pa Payroll and Due to othe Total	DEFER Unav	FUND BAL/ Restricted Restricted Assigned Unassigne		

WHITEPINE JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 288

# COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2019

Title Title VI-B Rural Ed VI-B Preschool Medicaid Initiative	\$ 12,059 \$ 478 \$ 2,187 \$ 440	\$ 12,059 \$ 478 \$ 2,187 \$ 1,308	\$ 2,586 9,473 12,059 \$ 0 \$ 0	0 0 0	478 2,187 1	0 478 2,187 1	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
Title IV-A	\$ 1,054	\$ 1,054	\$ 1,054	0	·	0	
Title	\$ 5,327	\$ 5,327	\$ 3,199 2,128 5,327	0		0	
Substance Abuse	\$ 104	\$ 104	\$ 104	0		0	6
	ASSETS Cash Investments Property taxes receivable Accounts receivable Due from other funds	Total assets	LIABILITIES Accounts payable Payroll and taxes payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable revenue-property taxes Total deferred inflows of resources	FUND BALANCES Restricted for capital improvements Restricted for grant programs Assigned Unassigned	Total fund balances	Total liabilities, deferred inflows of

WHITEPINE JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 288

# COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2019

	Combined	\$ 107,619 1,905,406 458,519 110,390 20 554,531	20 \$ 3,136,465	\$ 2,034 366,381 766,555 0 1,134,970	41,946	20 585,965 12,019 105,942 1,255,623	1,959,549	3,136,465
	Plant Facility Lottery	\$ 58,920	\$ 58,920	မာ		58,920	58,920	\$ 58,920
ects Funds	School Bus Reserve	\$ 101,675	\$ 101,675	9	0	101,675	101,675	\$ 101,675
Capital Projects Funds	Plant Facility for Safe Schools Loan	\$ 70,223	\$ 339,037	9	6,752	332,285	332,285	\$ 339,037
	Plant Facility for Safe Schools	\$ 97,922	\$ 97,922	\$ 4,837	0	93,085	93,085	\$ 97,922
	School	\$ 10	\$ 5,930	\$ 5,930	0	·	0	\$ 5,930
Title II-A	Improving Teacher Quality		0 \$	0	0		0	\$
	Carl Perkins Local Revenue	\$ 1,920	\$ 1,920	\$ 1,920	0		0	\$ 1,920
	ASSETS	Cash Cash Investments Property taxes receivable Accounts receivable Due from other funds	Total assets	LIABILITIES Accounts payable Payroll and taxes payable Due to other funds Total liabilities	DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable revenue-property taxes Total deferred inflows of resources	FUND BALANCES Restricted for capital improvements Restricted for grant programs Assigned Unassigned	Total fund balances	Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances

WHITEPINE JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 288

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2019

State Professional Technical	\$ 76,023	76,023		75,581	76,023	0	0	0	0	0 \$
Perkins III Professional Technical Act	\$ 15,000	15,000	15,000		15,000	0	0	0	0	0 \$
Driver Education	\$ 1,125	1,200	3,150		3,150	(825)	825	0	0	0
Benchmark Grant		9			0	0	0	0	4,531	\$ 4,531
Coeur d'Alene Tribe Grant		6			0	0	0	0	7,488	\$ 7,488
Forest Reserve	7.406				0	7,406	0	7,406	95,870	\$ 103,276
General	\$ 897,945 2,296,359 34,412	9,571 45,959 6,398 3,290,644	1,450,125 202,187 97,013	168,158 96,290 75,355 265,552 150,825 237,067 240,025	6,500	301,547	154,000 11,149 (79,794) 85,355	386,902	868,721	\$ 1,255,623
SEVENIES S	General property taxes State foundation program Other state revenue Federal revenue	Charges for services Earnings on investments Other revenues Total revenues	EXPENDITURES Instruction Regular programs Special programs Interscholastic and school activity	Support services Pupil support Staff support General administration School administration Business services Maintenance and operations Transportation	Debt services Food services Capital outlay Total expenditures	EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Proceeds from sales of fixed assets Transfers from other funds Transfers to other funds Total other financing sources (uses)	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR

WHITEPINE JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 288

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2019

REVENUES General property taxes	Substance	Title I	Title IV-A	Trtle VI-B	Title VI-B Preschool	Medicaid	Rural Ed Initiative
state foundation program Other state revenue Federal revenue Charges for services Earnings on investments Other revenues	\$ 4,920	\$ 36,750	\$ 13,879	\$ 51,035	\$ 478	\$ 1,364	\$ 16,038
Total revenues	4,920	36,750	13,879	51,035	478	1,364	16,038
EXPENDITURES Instruction Regular programs Special programs Interscholastic and school activity		31,514	8,799	49,623			15,526
Support services Pupil support Staff support General administration	1,224		75			86	
School administration School administration Business services Maintenance and operations Transportation Debt services	1,174	4,259					
Food services Capital outlay	2,500		5,000				
Total expenditures	4,898	35,773	13,874	49,623	0	98	15,526
EXCESS OF REVENUES EXPENDITURES	22	977	5	1,412	478	1,278	512
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Proceeds from sales of fixed assets Transfers from other funds Transfers to other funds Total other funds	(22)	(776)	(5)	(1,412)	0	0	(511)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	0	0	0	0	478	1,278	_
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	0	0	0	0	0	606	0
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	0 \$	\$	0	0	\$ 478	\$ 2,187	٠-

WHITEPINE JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 288

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2019

Combined	\$ 1,064,697 2,372,382 70,271 223,801 48,613 8,318 8,318	3,831,298	1,517,598 267,336 97,013 169,468 171,946 75,355 269,811 152,441 237,067	240,025 144,606 140,233	56,314	292,085	154,000 59,992 (84,401) 129,591	421,676	1,537,873	\$ 1,959,549
Plant Facility Lottery	4,814	14,814			42,314	(27,500)	0	(27,500)	86,420	\$ 58,920
Capital Projects Funds t Facility r Safe School Bus		0			0	0	28,708	28,708	72,967	\$ 101,675
Capital Pro Plant Facility for Safe Schools Loan	\$ 166,752	166,752		144,606	144,606	22,146	0	22,146	310,139	\$ 332,285
Plant Facility for Safe Schools	\$ 2,257	2,257			0	2,257	0	2,257	90,828	\$ 93,085
School	\$ 89,761	122,603		140,233	140,233	(17,630)	19,310 (1,680) 17,630	0	0	9
Title II.A Improving Teacher Quality	\$ 7,090	7,090	7,090		7,090	0	0	0	0	9
Carl Perkins Local Revenue	\$ 1,920	1,920	1,920		1,920	0	0	0	0	6
	REVENUES General property taxes State foundation program Other state revenue Federal revenue Charges for services Earnings on investments Other revenues	Total revenues	EXPENDITURES Instruction Regular programs Special programs Interscholastic and school activity Support services Pupil support Staff support General administration School administration Business services Maintenance and operations	I ransportation Debt services Food services	Capital outlay Total expenditures	EXCESS OF REVENUES EXPENDITURES	OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Proceeds from sales of fixed assets Transfers from other funds Transfers to other funds Total other financing sources (uses)	NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR

# COMBINING STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

	Genera	al Fund	All Other Funds				
	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019			
BEGINNING BALANCES	\$ 540,161	\$ 868,721	\$ 700,393	\$ 669,152			
REVENUES							
General property taxes	862,273	897,945	164,149	166,752			
Other local revenue	143,383	61,928	37,593	38,219			
Intergovernmental revenue							
State of Idaho	2,167,887	2,330,771	91,155	111,882			
Federal			236,543	223,801			
Other revenue			1,000	154,000			
Transfers	32,413	11,149	77,111	48,843			
Total revenues	3,205,956	3,301,793	607,551	743,497			
EXPENDITURES							
Salaries	1,775,020	1,872,718	134,062	133,007			
Benefits	622,815	678,473	76,860	68,057			
Purchased services	259,985	288,193	40,802	38,624			
Supplies and materials	90,062	116,385	116,093	116,008			
Capital outlay		6,500	122,723	42,314			
Insurance	25,550	26,828					
Debt service			143,352	144,606			
Transfers	103,964	79,794	4,900	12,107			
Total expenditures	2,877,396	3,068,891	638,792	554,723			
ENDING BALANCES	\$ 868,721	\$ 1,101,623	\$ 669,152	\$ 857,926			