FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year Ended June 30, 2020

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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, 2020, 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, 2020, 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, 2020, 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 2, 2020, 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 2, 2020

#### 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, 2020.

#### **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

- The District's net position increased by \$283,923 as a result of this year's operations after increasing by \$497,579 in 2019.
- The total cost of District operations increased to \$3,469,444 from \$3,404,870 in 2019. Program revenues consisted of charges for services in the amount of \$34,357 and operating grants and contributions of \$276,940.
- The District made various repairs during the year and capital additions of purchasing a new bus, remodeling the kitchen, and improving classrooms and lighting. The amount capitalized was \$167,244. Total depreciation expense during the current year was \$139,991.

#### **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 fund 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 \$283,923 to a total of \$4,072,340 in fiscal year 2020 as a result of current operations after net position increased by \$497,579 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 \$997,203 on June 30, 2020. The District had \$12,019 and \$235,574 of committed net position for grant programs and medical benefits, respectively. Total assets increased from \$5,357,631 to \$5,473,914 during fiscal year 2020.

Accounts payable, payroll, and related liabilities decreased from \$372,440 to \$366,435. The District was current on all accounts payable as of June 30, 2020.

Table 1 Changes in Net position			
	2020	<u>2019</u>	
Revenues			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 34,357	\$ 43,613	
Operating grants and contributions	276,940	315,383	
General revenues			
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	1,069,340	1,067,690	
State funding not restricted to specific programs	2,230,396	2,296,359	
Interest and investment earnings	46,795	48,216	
Other general revenues	95,539	<u>131,188</u>	
Total revenues	3,753,367	3,902,449	
Program Expenses			
Instruction	1,830,895	1,881,947	
Support services			
Pupil support	155,750	169,468	
Staff support	126,737	171,946	
General administration	50,011	75,355	
School and business administration	514,828	414,292	
Maintenance and operations	282,601	237,067	
Transportation	227,623	240,467	
Food services	156,090	140,233	
Debt services	11,553	13,848	
Unallocated depreciation	139,991	133,274	
Capital Outlay	0	0	
PERSI retirement actuarial charges	(26,635)	(73,027)	
Total expenses	3,469,444	3,404,870	
Change in net position	\$ 283,923	<u>\$ 497,579</u>	

The District experienced an overall revenue decrease during the year ended June 30, 2020. The primary decrease was related to a decrease in state funding of \$65,963 from \$2,296,359 in 2019 to \$2,230,396 in 2020.

#### 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 Expense and Net Cost					
		Net (Cost)			
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Revenue</u>			
Instruction					
Regular programs	\$ 1,433,510	\$ (1,369,565)			
Special programs	307,519	(254,741)			
Interscholastic and school activity	89,866	(89,866)			
Support services					
Pupil support	155,750	(144,656)			
Staff support	126,737	(66,098)			
General administration	50,011	(50,011)			
School administration	321,157	(317,336)			
Business services	193,671	(192,635)			
Maintenance and operations	282,601	(282,601)			
Transportation	227,623	(227,623)			
Food services	156,090	(38,106)			
Debt services	11,553	(11,553)			
Unallocated depreciation	139,991	(139,991)			
PERSI retirement actuarial charges	(26,635)	26,635			
Capital Outlay	0	0			
Total	<u>\$ 3,469,444</u>	<u>\$ (3,158,147)</u>			

**Net Pension Liability.** The District recognized a net pension liability of \$644,000 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 94 percent of the pension obligation. The District recognized deferred outflows of \$328,538 for payments made towards the net pension liability and deferred inflows of \$334,000 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 \$130,000 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 136 percent of the OPEB obligation. The District recognized deferred outflows of \$26,421 for payments made to increase the net OPEB asset and deferred inflows of \$8,098 for the District's share of earnings in excess of the minimum expectation by PERSI.

#### THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As the District completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$2,031,961, which increased from last year's total of \$1,959,549.

#### **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 2020, the District had \$2,688,950, 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 \$2,268,950, and net position restricted for capital projects was \$558,594. The District purchased a new bus, remodeled the kitchen, and improved classrooms and lighting, which cost the District \$167,244.

#### Debt

At year-end, the District had long-term debt outstanding in the amount of \$420,000 in general obligation bonds. The District retired \$135,000 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 2020-2021 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, 2020

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current assets Cash Investments Property taxes receivable Accounts receivable	\$ 136,836 1,983,184 458,795 92,149
Total current assets	2,670,964
Noncurrent assets  Net OPEB asset  Capital assets  Less accumulated depreciation  Total noncurrent assets	130,000 5,108,886 (2,419,936) 2,818,950
Total assets	5,489,914
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES  OPEB plan  Defined benefit pension  Total deferred outflows of resources	26,421 328,538 354,959
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities Accounts payable Payroll and taxes payable Accrued expenses Current portion of bonds payable Total current liabilities	18,715 344,573 3,147 
Noncurrent liabilities  Bonds payable  Net pension liability  Total noncurrent liabilities	285,000 644,000 929,000
Total liabilities	1,430,435_
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES  OPEB plan  Defined benefit pension  Total deferred inflows of resources	8,098 <u>334,000</u> 342,098
NET POSITION Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted for: Capital improvements	2,268,950 558,594
Grant programs Committed for: Medical benefits	12,019 235,574
Unrestricted	997,203
Total net position	\$ 4,072,340

# STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2020

				Program I	Rever	nues	R	et (Expense) evenue and nanges in Net Position
			01	Operating			0	
		Expenses		Charges for Services		rants and ntributions	G	overnmental Activities
Functions/Programs		Expended				THE COLOTION		710111100
Instruction								
Regular programs	\$	1,433,510	\$	5,509	\$	58,436	\$	(1,369,565)
Special programs		307,519				52,778		(254,741)
Interscholastic and school activity		89,866						(89,866)
Support services								
Pupil support		155,750				11,094		(144,656)
Staff support		126,737				60,639		(66,098)
General administration		50,011						(50,011)
School administration		321,157				3,821		(317,336)
Business services		193,671				1,036		(192,635)
Maintenance and operations		282,601						(282,601)
Transportation		227,623						(227,623)
Food services		156,090		28,848		89,136		(38,106)
Debt services		11,553						(11,553)
Unallocated depreciation		139,991						(139,991)
PERSI retirement actuarial charges		(26,635)			***************************************			26,635
Total governmental activities	\$	3,469,444	\$	34,357		276,940	-	(3,158,147)
General revenues:								
Property taxes, levied for ger	neral	purposes						1,069,340
State base support								2,230,396
In lieu revenue								18,202
Other state and federal fundi	_	ot restricted to	specifi	c programs				35,839
Interest and investment earn	ings							46,795
Other general revenues								41,498
								3,442,070
Change in net position								283,923
Net position, beginning								3,788,417
Net position, ending							_\$_	4,072,340

#### BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2020

		General		School Lunch		Capital Projects Funds	Go	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS	•	100.000							•	400.000
Cash Investments	\$	136,836	\$	10	\$	99,918			\$	136,836
Property taxes receivable		1,883,256 392,126	φ	10	Ф	66,669				1,983,184 458,795
Accounts receivable		79,577				60,009	\$	12,572		92,149
Due from other funds				6,181		403,019	Ψ	138,613	***************************************	547,813
Total assets	\$	2,491,795	\$	6,191	\$	569,606	\$	151,185	\$	3,218,777
D LIABILITIES										
Accounts payable	\$	9,659					\$	8,653	\$	18,312
Payroll and taxes payable		326,304	\$	6,189				12,080		344,573
Due to other funds		778,951		2	\$	4,837				783,790
Total liabilities		1,114,914		6,191		4,837		20,733		1,146,675
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES										
Unavailable revenue-property taxes		33,966				6,175				40,141
Total deferred inflows of resources		33,966		0		6,175		0		40,141
FUND BALANCES										
Restricted for capital improvements						558,594				558,594
Restricted for grant programs								12,019		12,019
Assigned								118,433		118,433
Unassigned		1,342,915								1,342,915
Total fund balances		1,342,915		0		558,594		130,452		2,031,961
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of										
resources, and fund balances	\$	2,491,795	\$	6,191	\$	569,606	\$	151,185	\$	3,218,777

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION TO THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2020

Total fund balances - Governmental Funds	Go 	Total evernmental Funds 2,031,961
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		130,000
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as assets in governmental funds:  Cost of capital assets  Accumulated depreciation		5,108,886 (2,419,936)
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		354,959 (342,098)
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.		235,574
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		(420,000) (644,000)
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.		(3,147)
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.		40,141
Total net position - Governmental Activities	\$	4,072,340

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General	School Lunch	Capital Projects Funds	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES General property taxes State foundation program Other state revenue Federal revenue Charges for services	\$ 909,756 2,230,396 28,667 3,879	\$ 89,136 28,848	\$ 161,389 18,447	\$ 59,171 21,311 114,249 1,630	\$ 1,071,145 2,289,567 68,425 203,385 34,357
Earnings on investments Other revenues	44,799 41,498		1,996		46,795 41,498
Total revenues	3,258,995	117,984	181,832	196,361	3,755,172
EXPENDITURES  Instruction					
Regular programs Special programs	1,373,587 261,995			59,923 45,524	1,433,510 307,519
Regular programs Special programs Interscholastic and school activity Support services Pupil support Staff support	89,866			45,524	89,866
. Pupil support	151,503			4,247	155,750
	67,566			59,171	126,737
General administration School administration	50,011				50,011
School administration	316,805			4,352	321,157
h Business services	186,606		04.070	1,109	187,715
Maintenance and operations Transportation	322,279 227,623		24,079	7,145	353,503 227,623
Debt services	221,023		147,340		147,340
Food services		156,090	147,340		156,090
Capital outlay		100,000	96,342		96,342
Total expenditures	3,047,841	156,090	267,761	181,471	3,653,163
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	211,154	(38,106)	(85,929)	14,890	102,009
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers from other funds	17,425	39,896	58,558	845	116,724
Transfers to other funds	(141,287)	(1,790)		(3,244)	(146,321)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(123,862)	38,106	58,558	(2,399)	(29,597)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	87,292	0	(27,371)	12,491	72,412
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,255,623	0	585,965	117,961	1,959,549
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 1,342,915	\$ 0	\$ 558,594	\$ 130,452	\$ 2,031,961

See accompanying notes

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Gov	Total /ernmental Funds
Net change in fund balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	72,412
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:		
Current year capital outlay Current year depreciation		167,244 (139,991)
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		21,548 5,087
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		135,000
Current year interest associated with the change in accrued interest		787
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.		23,641
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		40,141
Prior year taxes receivable		(41,946)
Change in net position - Governmental Activities	\$	283,923

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS June 30, 2020

ASSETS	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
Current assets	
Due from other funds	\$ 235,977
Total current assets	235,977
Noncurrent assets	
Total noncurrent assets	0
Total assets	235,977
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	403
Accounts payable	403
Total current liabilities	403
Total liabilities	403
NET POSITION	
Committed for medical benefits	235,574
Total net position	\$ 235,574

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund
OPERATING REVENUES	<u> </u>
Total revenues	\$ 0
OPERATING EXPENSES Benefits paid Purchased services Total expenses	3,866 2,090 5,956
OPERATING LOSS	(5,956)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Transfers from other funds Transfers to other funds Total other financing sources	47,022 (17,425) 29,597
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	23,641
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	211,933
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 235,574

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Ad	ernmental etivities nternal rice Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash payments for insurance related expenses	\$	(5,956)
Net cash used by operating activities		(5,956)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Transfers from other funds Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		5,956 5,956
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	\$	(5.056)
Operating 1055	Ψ	(5,956)
Net cash used by operating activities	\$	(5,956)

# STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - FIDUCIARY FUNDS June 30, 2020

ASSETS		Custodial Funds	
Current assets			
Cash	\$	41,682	
Investments		69,331	
Total current assets		111,013	
Total assets		111,013	
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Due to student groups		111,013	
Total current liabilities	<del></del>	111,013	
Total cultoff liabilities	-		
Total liabilities		111,013	
NET POSITION  Total net position	\$	0	
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:

<u>Nonspendable</u> - 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: Custodial funds. The custodial funds are used to account for monies held on behalf of student activity funds. Custodial funds are unlike all other types of funds, reporting only assets and liabilities. Therefore, custodial 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 vears

#### **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>[</u>	<u> Budget</u>	Exp	<u>enditures</u>
Forest Reserve	\$	6,900	\$	7,145
State Professional Technical		53,410		59,171
Title VI-B Preschool		478		989
Medicaid		100		432
Title II-A Improving Teacher Quality		5,795		5,797
School Lunch		139,100		156,090
Plant Facility Lottery		30,000		31,669

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, 2020.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

**Deposits.** At June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of the District's deposits was \$136,836 in governmental activities, and \$41,682 in fiduciary activities. The entire balance was considered covered by Federal Depository Insurance.

Investments. At June 30, 2020, 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 \$1,969,279 at June 30, 2020. The money market account carrying balance was \$7,406 and the District's certificate of deposit balance of \$6,499 was held by Umpqua Bank. District investments of \$1,969,279 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 \$69,331 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, 2020, are as follows:

State of Idaho Foundation program	\$ 73,263
State of Idaho State grant funds	1,653
State of Idaho Federal grant funds	12,571
Other	 4,662
	\$ 92,149

#### 5. PROPERTY TAXES

Details of property tax revenue at June 30, 2020, are as follows:

	Go	overnmental Funds
Clearwater County, taxes, penalties and interest	\$	358,283
Latah County, taxes, penalties and interest Other		713,056 (194)
	\$	1,071,145

#### 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets follows:

	6/30/2019	Additions	Deletions	6/30/2020
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 107,619			\$ 107,619
Capital assets being depreciated				
Land Improvements	265,322			265,322
Buildings	4,020,767	\$ 70,902		4,091,669
Equipment	80,104	7,590		87,694
Transportation	467,830	88,752		556,582
	\$ 4,941,642	\$ 167,244	\$ 0	5,108,886
Accumulated depreciation				
Land Improvements	\$ (257,842)	\$ (2,898)		(260,740)
Buildings	(1,644,536)	(91,955)		(1,736,491)
Equipment	(68,139)	(3,553)		(71,692)
Transportation	(309,428)	(41,585)		(351,013)
	\$(2,279,945)	\$ (139,991)	\$ 0	(2,419,936)
Capital assets, net				\$ 2,688,950
Oupital associs, fict				Ψ 2,000,000

#### 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 \$139,991.

#### 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, 2020, including interest are as follows:

Fiscal				
<u>Year</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Principal</u>	Ī	nterest
2021	\$	135,000	\$	8,425
2022		140,000		4,662
2023		145,000		1,631
	\$	420,000	\$	14,718

Interest expense of \$11,553 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:

	 Balance 7/1/19	<u>Add</u>	<u>itions</u>	<u>R</u> e	epayment	Balance <u>6/30/20</u>
Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A	\$ 555,000	\$	0	\$	135,000	\$ 420,000

#### 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, 2020, the legal debt margin was:

Market Value at January 1, 2020	\$ 223,369,974
Percentage allowed	5%
Limitation	11,168,499
Less: Bonded debt at June 30, 2020	420,000
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 10,748,499

#### 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 \$47,022 for the 2019-2020 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, 2020, it was 6.79 percent (6.79 percent in 2019 and 2018) 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 2019 and 2018) for general employees. The District also pays 1.16 percent of eligible wages to the fund for future medical benefits to be provided. The District's contributions required and paid were \$225,538 \$216,990, and \$210,615 for the three years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions. At June 30, 2020, the District reported a liability of \$628,000 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2019, the District's proportion was .0564383 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, 2020, the District recognized net pension revenue of \$21,548. At June 30, 2020, 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, 2019	\$ 225,538	
Differences between expected and actual experience	60,000	\$ 76,000
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	36,000	
Changes in the District's proportion and differences between the District's contributions and the District's proportionate contributions	7,000	39,000
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		219,000

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 \$225,538 for the year ending June 30, 2020, 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, 2018, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2019, is 4.9 and 4.8 for the measurement period June 30, 2018.

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:

2021	\$ (37,000)
2022	(110,000)
2023	(50,000)
2024	(34.000)

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, 2020, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 3.00%
Salary increases including inflation
Investment rate of return 7.00%, 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, 2020, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2020.

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, Net of Investment Expenses Assumed Inflation Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return,			4.05% 3.00%
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)	\$ 1,946,000	\$ 644,000	\$ (432,000)

**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 \$10,784 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense (Expense Offset), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB. At June 30, 2020, 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, 2019, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2018, and rolled forward to June 30, 2019. 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, 2019, the District's proportion was 0.1355594 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District recognized an OPEB expense offset of \$5,087. At June 30, 2020, 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, 2019	\$ 10,784	
Differences between expected and actual experience	14,000	
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		
Changes in the District's proportion and differences between the District's contributions and the District's proportionate contributions	1,637	\$ 98
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		\$ 8,000

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 \$10,784 for the year ending June 30, 2020, 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 9 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:

2021	\$ 390
2022	390
2023	390
2024	1,990
2025	2,690
Thereafter	2 589

**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)	\$ (114,000)	\$ (130,000)	\$ (145,000)

**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 <a href="https://www.persi.idaho.gov">www.persi.idaho.gov</a>.

#### 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, 2020, 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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# 11. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

- 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, 2020, amounted to \$39,896.

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 \$58,558 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.

#### 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.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 13. FUND BALANCE RESERVES AND DESIGNATIONS (CONTINUED)

**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:

*Individual Fund Interfund Receivable and Payable Balances.* Such balances at June 30, 2020, were:

	١	nterfund	Interfund			
	R	<u>eceivable</u>		<u>Payab</u>		
General			\$	ò	778,951	
Forest Reserve	\$	106,041				
Coeur d'Alene Tribe Grant		7,488				
Benchmark Grant		4,531				
Perkins III Professional Technical Ac		2,394				
Substance Abuse		107				
Title I		5,841				
Title IV-A		102				
Title VI-B		3,160				
Medicaid		8,949				
School Lunch		6,181			2	
Plant Facility for Safe Schools					4,837	
Plant Facility for Safe Schools Loan		285,840				
School Bus Reserve		71,481				
Plant Facility Lottery		45,698				
Internal Service Fund		235,977				

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).

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# 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, 2020

# SCHEDULE OF PENSION FUNDING

Fiscal		statutorily Required	Ε	Actual Employer		ntribution eficiency	Covered	Contribution as a % of Covered	Share of PE Pension L	 	Net Pension Liability as % of Covered	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as % of Total
Year*	Co	ontribution	Co	ontribution	(E	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%	92%
2020		225,538		225,538		0	1,888,928	11.94%	0.0564383%	644,000	34%	94%

<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
Fiscal		tatutorily tequired	_	Actual mplover	_	ontribution Deficiency	as a % of S Covered Covered		Share of PE OPEB A			Asset as % of Covered	Net Position as % of Total
iscai		equireu		Tiployei	L	Jenciency	Covered	Covered _	UPEDA	1556	3L	of Covered	as % or rotar
Year*	Co	ntribution	Co	ntribution		(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%
2020		10,784		10,784		0	1,888,928	0.57%	0.1355594%		130,000	7%	136%

<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, 2020

	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	\$ 880,000 2,254,101 18,202 4,700 37,000 16,125	\$ 909,756 2,230,396 28,667 3,879 44,799 41,498	\$ 29,756 (23,705) 10,465 (821) 7,799 25,373
Total revenues	3,210,128	3,258,995	48,867
EXPENDITURES Payroll Payroll burden and employee benefits Purchased services Supplies and materials Capital outlay Insurance Total expenditures	1,799,142 686,852 427,249 179,150 10,000 27,230 3,129,623	1,868,842 678,616 315,386 154,033 3,734 27,230 3,047,841	(69,700) 8,236 111,863 25,117 6,266
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	80,505	211,154	130,649
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers from other funds Transfers to other funds Total other financing sources (uses)	(80,505) (80,505)	17,425 (141,287) (123,862)	17,425 (60,782) (43,357)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	\$ 0	87,292	87,292
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		1,255,623	1,255,623
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR		\$ 1,342,915	\$ 1,342,915

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, 2020

	_	ted Amounts iginal and Final	 al Amounts udgetary Basis	Variance With Final Budget		
REVENUES Federal revenue	\$	80,000	\$ 89,136	\$	9,136	
Charges for services Total revenues		40,800 120,800	28,848 117,984		(11,952) (2,816)	
EXPENDITURES Payroll Payroll burden and employee benefits Purchased services Supplies and materials Total expenditures		58,931 25,714 380 54,075 139,100	55,171 27,725 450 72,744 156,090		3,760 (2,011) (70) (18,669) (16,990)	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	***************	(18,300)	 (38,106)		(19,806)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers from other funds Transfers to other funds Total other financing sources (uses)		20,000 (1,700) 18,300	39,896 (1,790) 38,106		19,896 (90) 19,806	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	\$	0	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.







ACCOUNTING AND CONSULTING

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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, 2020, 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 2, 2020.

# **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 #2020-001 and #2020-002).

#### **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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

# 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 2, 2020

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES Year Ended June 30, 2020

# **Section I – Financial Statement Findings**

#### MATERIAL WEAKNESS

# Finding #2020-001

*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 #2020-002

*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.

# **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

Forest Reserve – 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.

<u>Benchmark Grant</u> – 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>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.

#### COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2020

ASSETS	General	Forest Reserve	Coeur d'Alene Tribe Grant	Benchmark Grant	Driver Education	Perkins III Professional Technical Act	State Professional Technical
ASSETS  Cash Investments Property taxes receivable Accounts receivable Due from other funds	\$ 136,836 1,883,256 392,126 79,577	\$ 106,041	\$ 7,488	\$ 4,531		\$ 2,394	
Total assets	\$ 2,491,795	\$ 106,041	\$ 7,488	\$ 4,531	\$ 0	\$ 2,394	\$ 0
LIABILITIES Accounts payable Payroll and taxes payable Due to other funds Total liabilities  DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	\$ 9,659 326,304 778,951 1,114,914	\$ 2,983	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,876 518 2,394	\$ 0
Unavailable revenue-property taxes  Total deferred inflows of resources	33,966 33,966	0	0		0	0	0
FUND BALANCES Restricted for capital improvements Restricted for grant programs Assigned Unassigned	1,342,915	103,058	7,488	4,531			
Total fund balances	1,342,915	103,058	7,488	4,531	0	0	0
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 2,491,795	\$ 106,041	\$ 7,488	\$ 4,531	\$ 0	\$ 2,394	\$ 0

#### COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2020

ASSETS Cash	 stance	Title I	***********	Title IV-A	 Title VI-B	VI-B school	M	edicaid	 al Ed ative
Investments Property taxes receivable									
Accounts receivable			\$	3,692	\$ 8,880				
Due from other funds	\$ 107	\$ 5,841		102	 3,160	 	\$	8,949	 
Total assets	\$ 107	\$ 5,841	\$	3,794	\$ 12,040	\$ 0	\$	8,949	\$ 0
LIABILITIES									
Accounts payable			\$	3,794					
Payroll and taxes payable	\$ 107	\$ 5,841			\$ 5,614				
Due to other funds	 	 							 
ຕ Total liabilities ຕ	 107	5,841		3,794	 5,614	\$ 0	\$	0	\$ 0
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable revenue-properly taxes									
Total deferred inflows of resources	 0	 0		0	 0	0		0	 0
FUND BALANCES Restricted for capital improvements Restricted for grant programs									
Assigned Unassigned					6,426			8,949	
Total fund balances	 0	 0		0	 6,426	 0		8,949	 0
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of									
resources, and fund balances	\$ 107	\$ 5,841	\$	3,794	\$ 12,040	\$ 0	\$	8,949	\$ 0

#### COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2020

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			Capital Proje	ects Funds		Combined
	School Lunch	Plant Facility for Safe Schools	Plant Facility for Safe Schools Loan	School Bus Reserve	Plant Facility Lottery	
ASSETS Cash Investments Property taxes receivable Accounts receivable Due from other funds	\$ 10 6,181	\$ 99,918	\$ 66,669 285,840	\$ 71,481	\$ 45,698	\$ 136,836 1,983,184 458,795 92,149 547,813
Total assets	\$ 6,191	\$ 99,918	\$ 352,509	\$ 71,481	\$ 45,698	\$ 3,218,777
LIABILITIES Accounts payable Payroll and taxes payable Due to other funds Total liabilities  DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unavailable revenue-property taxes	\$ 6,189 2 6,191	\$ 4,837 4,837	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 18,312 344,573 783,790 1,146,675
Total deferred inflows of resources	0	0	6,175	0	0	40,141
FUND BALANCES Restricted for capital improvements Restricted for grant programs Assigned Unassigned		95,081	346,334	71,481	45,698	558,594 12,019 118,433 1,342,915
Total fund balances	0	95,081	346,334	71,481	45,698	2,031,961
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 6,191	\$ 99,918	\$ 352,509	\$ 71,481	\$ 45,698	\$ 3,218,777

#### COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2020

	General	Forest Reserve	Coeur d'Alene Tribe Grant	Benchmark Grant	Driver Education	Perkins III Professional Technical Act	State Professional Technical
REVENUES					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
General property taxes	\$ 909,756						
State foundation program	2,230,396						\$ 59,171
Other state revenue	28,667				\$ 1,375	\$ 15,000	
Federal revenue		\$ 6,927					
Charges for services	3,879				1,630		
Eamings on investments	44,799						
Other revenues	41,498						
Total revenues	3,258,995	6,927 \$ 0 \$ 0 3,005		15,000	59,171		
EXPENDITURES							
Instruction							
Regular programs	1,373,587				3,850	15,000	
Special programs	261,995						
Interscholastic and school activity	89,866						
5 Support services							
Pupil support	151,503						
Staff support	67,566						59,171
General administration	50,011						
School administration	316,805						
Business services	186,606						
Maintenance and operations	322,279	7,145					
Transportation	227,623						
Debt services							
Food services							
Capital outlay							
Total expenditures	3,047,841	7,145	0	0	3,850	15,000	59,171
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	211,154	(218)	0	0	(845)	0	0
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Transfers from other funds	17,425				845		
Transfers to other funds	(141,287)						
Total other financing sources (uses)	(123,862)	0	0	0	845	0	0
- , ,							
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	87,292	(218)	0	0	0	0	0
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,255,623	103,276	7,488	4,531	0	0	0
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$ 1,342,915	\$ 103,058	\$ 7,488	\$ 4,531	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

# COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2020

REVENUES		Substance Abuse		Title I		Title IV-A		Title VI-B		Title VI-B Preschool		Medicaid		Rural Ed Initiative	
General property taxes State foundation program Other state revenue Federal revenue Charges for services Earnings on investments Other revenues	\$	4,936	\$	31,553	\$	10,000	\$	52,245	\$	533	\$	7,194			
Total revenues		4,936		31,553		10,000		52,245		533		7,194	\$	0	
EXPENDITURES Instruction Regular programs Special programs Interscholastic and school activity				25,276		10,000		44,534		989	Walter Control			1	
Consumption  Support services Pupil support Staff support General administration School administration Business services Maintenance and operations		3,815 1,109		4,352								432			
Transportation Debt services Food services Capital outlay															
Total expenditures		4,924		29,628		10,000		44,534		989		432		1_	
EXCESS OF REVENUES EXPENDITURES		12		1,925		0		7,711	-	(456)		6,762		(1)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers from other funds Transfers to other funds		(12)		(1,925)				(1,285)		(22)					
Total other financing sources (uses)		(12)		(1,925)		0		(1,285)		(22)		0		0	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		0		0		0		6,426		(478)		6,762		(1)	
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		00		00		0_		0		478		2,187		1	
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	6,426	\$	00	\$	8,949	\$	0_	

# COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Title II-A Improvin Teacher Quality	g	School Lunch		Facil	ant ity for Schools	Capital Pro Plant Facility for Safe Schools Loan	Sc	Funds chool Bus Reserve	1	Plant Facility Lottery	Combined
REVENUES General property taxes State foundation program Other state revenue Federal revenue Charges for services Earnings on investments Other revenues	\$ 5,7	97	\$ 89,13i		\$	1,996	\$ 161,389			\$	18,447	\$ 1,071,145 2,289,567 68,425 203,385 34,357 46,795 41,498
Total revenues	5,7	97	117,98	4		1,996	161,389	\$	0		18,447	3,755,172
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	5,7		156,090			0	147,340		88,752 88,752		24,079 7,590 31,669	1,433,510 307,519 89,866 155,750 126,737 50,011 321,157 187,715 353,503 227,623 147,340 156,090 96,342 3,653,163
EXCESS OF REVENUES EXPENDITURES		0	(38,106	<u>3)</u> _		1,996	14,049		(88,752)	-	(13,222)	102,009
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers from other funds Transfers to other funds			39,896 (1,790	2)					58,558			116,724 (146,321)
Total other financing sources (uses)		0	38,106	<u> </u>		0	0		58,558		0	(29,597)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		0	(	)		1,996	14,049		(30,194)		(13,222)	72,412
FUND BALANCES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		0_				93,085	332,285		101,675		58,920	1,959,549
FUND BALANCES AT END OF YEAR	\$	0	\$ (		\$	95,081	\$ 346,334	\$	71,481	\$	45,698	\$ 2,031,961

# COMBINING STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - ALL FUNDS Years Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

	Genera	al Fund	All Other Funds					
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020				
BEGINNING BALANCES	\$ 868,721	\$ 1,255,623	\$ 669,152	\$ 703,926				
REVENUES								
General property taxes	897,945	909,756	166,752	161,389				
Other local revenue	61,928	90,176	38,219	32,474				
Intergovernmental revenue								
State of Idaho	2,330,771	2,259,063	111,882	98,929				
Federal			223,801	203,385				
Other revenue	154,000							
Transfers	11,149	17,425	48,843	99,299				
Total revenues	3,455,793	3,276,420	589,497	595,476				
EXPENDITURES								
Salaries	1,872,718	1,868,842	133,007	103,773				
Benefits	678,473	678,616	68,057	75,506				
Purchased services	288,193	315,386	38,624	64,879				
Supplies and materials	116,385	154,033	116,008	117,482				
Capital outlay	6,500	3,734	42,314	96,342				
Insurance	26,828	27,230						
Debt service			144,606	147,340				
Transfers	79,794	141,287_	12,107	5,034				
Total expenditures	3,068,891	3,189,128	554,723	610,356				
ENDING BALANCES	\$ 1,255,623	\$ 1,342,915	\$ 703,926	\$ 689,046				