



Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

Independent School District of Boise City

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees
Independent School District of Boise City
Boise, Idaho

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Independent School District of Boise City (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the District, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, schedule of employer's share of net pension liability (asset) and of employer contributions, schedule of changes in the District's total OPEB liability health/dental plan, and schedule of employer's share of net OPEB liability and of employer's contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 GAAS, 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 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. The 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 GAAS. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the 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 9, 2023 on our consideration of the District'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 solely 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 effectiveness of the District's 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 the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Boise, Idaho
October 9, 2023

The discussion and analysis of the Independent School District of Boise City's (the District) financial performance provides an overall review of financial activities for the fiscal year. The analysis focuses on the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

Financial Highlights

- Due to the COVID-19 virus, the State Board of Education approved a temporary rule to allow Districts to be funded based on the number of students enrolled, rather than on average daily attendance. The District had budgeted for a loss in enrollment and reduced attendance for the FY 22-23 school year. The temporary rule generated additional funding units, thus generating additional State foundation dollars. The temporary rule will not be in place for the 2023-24 school year. Districts will revert to being funded based on average daily attendance.

Overall, the District received additional State revenue due to the temporary enrollment rule and increased funding for serious emotionally disturbed students.

- The District expended the remaining \$3.8 million from the bond fund and moved all remaining construction projects to the plant fund.
 - The District purchased land in the amount of \$1.47 million for the Dallas Harris Elementary parking lot.
- As the virus subsided within the United States, including Idaho, management lifted the moratorium on travel, expanded the scope of gatherings and trainings to the pre pandemic level and resumed regular spending practices. The District continued to experience hardships in filling some custodial and maintenance positions due to post pandemic labor shortages. In many cases, existing personnel were asked to work overtime which increased expenditures for overtime salaries but resulted in a decrease in the regular salary budget.
- The District was awarded resources by the federal government to assist in managing COVID related costs. The awards were granted from multiple agencies. Each grant has specific requirements and grant periods.
 - The District utilized Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER) dollars to cover the costs for the on-line school, technology purchases, curriculum purchases, staff training and improve air quality. The District also hired additional social workers to assist with student mental health. The District intends to continue to utilize (ESSER) funds through September 30, 2024. A large portion of these dollars are being allocated to update HVAC systems in multiple buildings, replace windows and provide resources to assist with student learning loss.
 - The District was also awarded funds from the ARP State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund, to be used to compensate all personnel for the additional work required as COVID continued to cause havoc on the State's ability to keep schools open. Each employee was paid a one-time \$1,550 stipend in October to recognize their efforts.
 - The District's Food & Nutrition Program was awarded and accessed \$183,280 in federal supply chain assistance. The USDA discontinued the universal feeding program that had been implemented during the pandemic. During the 2022-23 school year, students were required to pay for meals and to submit free and reduced applications when applicable.

- During the 2022-23 school year, the District continued to work on a number of large capital construction projects that were included in the 10-year Facility Master Plan (FMP). Some of these projects included the complete remodel and addition to Longfellow Elementary and the completion of the gymnasium at Roosevelt Elementary. The District also completed design work for the remodel and addition to Collister Elementary and for the construction of the new Dallas Harris Elementary located in Southeast Boise.

In addition to the major construction projects, the District also completed a number of maintenance projects that included new roofs, painting, flooring, and HVAC improvements. The District expended \$36.6 million in the Capital Fund.

- The District has continued to maintain a strong fund balance which has allowed the Board of Trustees to manage the budget while revenues have still grown slower than anticipated expenditures. The Board of Trustees approved the use of \$5.4 million of fund balance to balance the 2023-24 budget. The fund balance is expected to be above the 5.5% as required by Board policy on June 30, 2024.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements comprise three components: government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains other required supplementary information.

Government-wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The GWFS (i.e. Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. The GWFS report information about the District as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies.

The Statement of Net Position provides information on all of the assets, liabilities and deferred inflow/outflows of resources of the District, with the difference between them providing the net position. Increases or decreases in the net position may indicate whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities shows how the net position of the District has changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when the cash is received or paid. Changes in the net position occur as soon as the underlying event gives rise.

The statements present an aggregate view of the District's finances. GWFS contain useful long-term information as well as information for the just-completed fiscal year.

To assess the overall financial condition of the District, additional non-financial factors, such as changes in the District's property tax base and the condition of school buildings and other facilities should be considered.

In the GWFS, the District's activities are all classified as governmental activities. Governmental activities include all regular and special education, all educational support activities, administration, transportation, and food services. Most of these activities are supported by property taxes and formula aid from the State of Idaho. The GWFS can be found on pages 15-16 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

Funds are accounting devices the District uses to keep track of sources of funding and spending on particular programs and to demonstrate compliance with various regulatory requirements. Fund financial statements focus on individual parts of the District. Fund statements generally report operation in more detail than the government-wide statements. This statement focuses on its most significant or "major" funds and not on the District as a whole.

Some funds are required by state law and by bond covenants. The District establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (i.e. repaying its long-term debt) or to show that it is properly using certain revenues (i.e. capital project funds). The District has two types of funds: Governmental and Fiduciary.

Governmental funds – Governmental funds account for nearly the same functions as the Governmental activities. However, unlike the GWFS, Governmental Funds focus on near-term inflows and outflows as well as the balances left at year-end that are available for funding future basic services.

It is useful to compare information found in the governmental funds with that of the governmental activities. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 17-22 of this report.

Fiduciary funds – The District serves as a trustee, or fiduciary, for the self-insurance dental trust. The assets of the trust belong to the trust, and not the District. The District is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in this fund are used only for their intended purposes and only by those to whom the assets belong. These activities are excluded from the District-wide financial statements because the District cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 23-24 of this report.

Notes – The notes to the financial statements provide further explanation of some of the information in the statements and provide additional disclosures so statement users have a complete picture of the District's financial activities and position. Required supplementary information further explains and supports the financial statements by including a comparison of the District's budget data for the year.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As stated earlier, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a district's financial position. In the case of the District, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$311,352,104 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

The restricted portion of the District's net position 26% reflects capital and facility maintenance proceeds and other resources that are subject to external restrictions. The majority of these assets will be used to pay for capital construction projects and a portion of the debt service obligations that will be due in the next fiscal year. Investments in capital assets represents land, buildings and improvements, furniture, equipment and unspent bond proceeds, net of related debt (general obligation bonds) represents 85.4% of total net position. This percentage will change as resources are expended to complete capital construction projects. These capital assets provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

	Governmental Activities	
	2023	2022
Current and other assets	\$ 189,377,979	\$ 200,155,710
Capital assets	420,435,560	385,746,615
Total assets	609,813,539	585,902,325
Deferred Outflows of Resources	118,222,526	72,381,685
Long-term liabilities outstanding	351,667,125	191,028,899
Other liabilities	54,193,632	47,382,869
Total liabilities	405,860,757	238,411,768
Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,823,204	126,629,948
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	264,636,904	216,092,314
Restricted	80,781,024	66,600,770
Unrestricted	(34,065,824)	10,549,210
Total net position	<u>\$ 311,352,104</u>	<u>\$ 293,242,294</u>

The remaining balance of unrestricted net position (-11.5%) is negative due to recording the District's portion of the unfunded long-term pension obligation. The unrestricted net position amount has been earmarked for the following purposes:

- The Just for Kids before and after school program has earmarked \$857,799 of unrestricted net position for program improvements and to limit fee increases.
- The Special Needs program has earmarked funds to provide services to special needs students. The amount currently identified as earmarked is \$1,397,916.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the District's combined net position increased by 6.2% to \$311,352,104. This represents an overall increase of \$18,109,810. The majority of this increase is from the increase in capital assets as well as the deferred inflows of resources relating to the net pension amount.

Changes in Net Position – The following table shows the changes in net position for the fiscal year 2022-2023. The District relies on state funding and federal funding for 57% and local property taxes for 38.7% of its governmental activities. The District had total revenues of \$361,513,791. The total revenues exceeded expenses by \$18,109,810, of which the majority of the decrease was related to the increase in expenses related to the increased pension amount.

	FY 22-23	FY 21-22	Change 2023-2022
Revenues			
Program Revenues			
Charges for services	\$ 10,443,794	\$ 7,976,707	\$ 2,467,087
Operating grants and contributions	50,582,949	54,003,538	(3,420,589)
Capital grants and contributions	13,608,197	4,990,885	8,617,312
General Revenues			
Property taxes, levied for general purposes	120,483,377	112,897,759	7,585,618
Property taxes, levied for debt services	19,254,124	19,254,167	(43)
State foundation revenues	141,523,165	134,609,700	6,913,465
Replacement tax	1,048,230	822,740	225,490
Federal forest	6,370	6,576	(206)
Interest and investment earnings	4,490,872	308,239	4,182,633
Miscellaneous	72,713	124,358	(51,645)
Total revenues	<u>361,513,791</u>	<u>334,994,669</u>	<u>26,519,122</u>

Independent School District of Boise City
Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2023

	FY 22-23	FY 21-22	Change 2023-2022
Expenses			
Instructional Services			
Elementary programs	\$ 70,648,606	\$ 56,014,652	\$ 14,633,954
Secondary / alternative programs	78,302,909	62,214,603	16,088,306
Exceptional child programs	31,755,133	25,627,190	6,127,943
Other programs	8,569,673	6,187,431	2,382,242
Support Services			
Attendance-guidance-health	15,303,979	11,780,782	3,523,197
Special services program	10,069,002	7,861,532	2,207,470
Instructional improvement	12,898,547	10,828,311	2,070,236
Educational media	4,307,346	3,460,687	846,659
Educational technology	8,779,051	6,653,706	2,125,345
Administration	7,435,400	5,629,909	1,805,491
School administration	18,928,325	14,058,031	4,870,294
Plant services	30,163,433	24,468,506	5,694,927
Transportation	9,792,026	9,146,464	645,562
Security	1,863,139	1,176,833	686,306
Non-Instructional Services			
Community service programs	7,233,429	5,812,232	1,421,197
School lunch	8,780,306	9,564,584	(784,278)
Interest and other costs on long-term debt	5,176,309	5,736,847	(560,538)
Depreciation	13,397,368	12,748,460	648,908
Total expenses	343,403,981	278,970,760	64,433,221
Special Items - net gain on sale of property	-	17,275,369	(17,275,369)
Change in Net Position	\$ 18,109,810	\$ 73,299,278	\$ (55,189,468)

District's Funds Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, the District uses funds to demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide balances of spendable resources and to provide data on near-term inflows and outflows.

General Fund – The general fund is the general operating fund for the District. At the end of the 2022-23 fiscal year, the general fund balance was \$52,507,777, which is up from the ending balance in fiscal year 2022 of \$44,207,193. Overall fund balance is up because the District experienced increased state revenue because the State Board approved a temporary rule that paid Districts on enrollment rather than attendance. Due to COVID-19 funding, there was an increase in federal support. This funding assisted offsetting the increase in District-wide costs.

Expenditures for general District purposes totaled \$259,857,716, an increase of \$17,765,312 from the 2021-22 fiscal year. The majority of this increase was due to negotiated salary increases for all certified personnel to receive a base increase of 4.5% and for classified staff to receive a base increase between 8-12%. All benefit eligible staff also received a 1% one-time payment in December and 1% in March. In addition to the negotiated payments, staff were granted movement on the salary schedule for education and experience. The District also was the recipient of federal monies, State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF), to pay a one-time stipend in the amount of \$1,550 to Instructional and Pupil Personnel Staff. The District made the decision to use general fund dollars to pay this stipend to all eligible staff in the amount of \$1,550 to all certificated staff and administrators and \$800 to all full-time, benefit eligible classified personnel. Instructional services accounts for 62.44% of the general fund expenditures.

General Fund salaries totaled \$168,844,599 while the associated fringe benefits of retirement, social security, unemployment, workers' compensation, health, dental, vision and life insurance added \$57,810,272 to arrive at 87.2% of the District's general fund expenditures, excluding transfers. PERSI Sick leave costs were reduced due to a holiday announced by the PERSI Board in December 2019. This premium holiday has been extended through June 30, 2026.

The Board of Trustees has directed that the District set aside at least 5.5% of budgeted revenues for a fund balance reserve. For school year 2023-24, committed fund balance is set at 5.5% or \$16,908,958. This undistributed reserve has been set-aside for unexpected contingencies or possible reductions in funding. In addition, parts of these funds have been set aside for cash flow purposes within the District. The funds are not to be used for negotiation or settlement of contract salaries. The maintenance of a sufficient reserve is a key credit consideration in the District's bond rating of Aa1 by Moody's Investors Service and an AA rating by Standard & Poor's Rating Service.

Debt Service Fund – The debt service fund is used to account for resources collected to pay for principal and interest on the long-term debt. The Debt Service Fund has \$20,441,334 in restricted fund balance to pay for principal and interest for the upcoming year.

Capital Projects Fund – The capital projects fund pays for capital construction, building repair and remodeling throughout the District. This fund is also where all bond proceeds are deposited and then expended on capital construction. At the end of the current fiscal year, the capital projects fund balance was \$40,139,674, which is down from the ending balance in fiscal year 2022 of \$56,970,064. The District continued to transfer from the general fund to assist in meeting increased construction costs. The District expects to expend \$40 million on capital construction projects in 2023-24.

Non-Major Special Revenue Funds – The District has established a fund to record revenues and expenditures as it pertains to billing for allowable services related to special education. The District has assigned fund balance of \$1,397,916 to be used to pay for salaries and benefits associated with managing special education costs. The District has a Federal Forest fund that is mandated by Idaho Code. All federal forest payments are deposited in this fund. Current assigned fund balance is \$376,214. The District also has a before and after school program (Just for Kids) that charges tuition to cover the costs associated with running the program. The ending fund balance is \$857,799. The largest fund balance is in the school lunch fund which is \$7,508,403. The District records Associated Student Body Funds in a non-major fund, in accordance with GASB 84. The fund balance for these funds is \$2,650,073.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The District adopts an original budget in June for the subsequent year. The District did amend the original budget for increased funding from the State of Idaho Division of Professional-Technical Education.

The Budget to Actual-General Fund budget identifies three programs that are overspent: Vocational Program, Gifted and Talented Program, Food Service Program, Capital Assets Program and Transfers. The Vocational Program is over due to the additional of an instructor. The Gifted and Talented Program is over due to the addition of an instructor for second semester. The Food Services Program overage is due to the District covering the cost of unpaid student meal debt. The Debt Service and the Capital Assets overages are related to reallocation of the copier payments under GASB 87 for lease accounting. The transfer out increased because the Board approved the transfer of \$10 million to the Capital Projects Fund.

Capital Assets

The Capital Projects Fund is used primarily to account for the costs incurred while acquiring and improving sites, constructing and remodeling facilities, and producing equipment necessary for providing educational programs for all students within the District. The District has invested \$611,171,452 in a broad range of capital assets. The total accumulated depreciation on these assets amounts to \$191,699,433. The District has two right-to-use assets, net of accumulated amortization valued at \$963,541. More information regarding leases can be found in Note 8 to the basic financial statements.

Asset acquisitions, net of disposals and transfers, for governmental activities totaled \$48,028,048 for the fiscal year.

The construction work in progress is currently valued at \$58,942,696. During the 2022-23 school year, the District completed projects including tennis courts at both Borah and Timberline High School, new roof at both Jefferson and Shadow Hills Elementary, gym addition at Roosevelt Elementary, and plumbing upgrades at Timberline High School. The District will complete the following capital projects in 2023-24: Longfellow Remodel and Addition, Collister Remodel and Addition; HVAC upgrades at Boise High School, Hillcrest Elementary, Koelsch Elementary, Maple Grove Elementary, North Jr. High, Timberline High School and White Pine Elementary Longfellow Elementary and Roosevelt Elementary gym. The District has started construction on the new Dallas Harris Elementary which is scheduled to open in 2023. The District also has a number of athletic capital improvement projects in progress at each of the high schools. More information regarding the District's capital assets can be found in Note 6 to the basic financial statements.

Long-Term Debt

At year end, the District had \$141,095,000 in general obligation bonds, exclusive of bond premiums. The debt of the District is secured by an annual tax levy authorized by the patrons of the District by a two-thirds majority vote. The amount outstanding on the 2012B, 2014, 2017 and the 2019 bonds is \$5,955,000, \$5,070,000, \$82,180,000 and \$47,890,000, respectively.

The District has refunded all bonds that could be refunded prior to the issuance of the new 2017 and 2019 General Obligation bonds.

The District entered into a long-term lease agreement for copiers and recorded a long-term building lease as required by GASB 87. The outstanding lease liability for both agreements as of June 30, 2022 is \$909,650.

Additional information regarding the District's long-term debt can be found in Notes 7, 8 and 9 to the basic financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The District budgeted for decreased enrollment of over 500 students which translates to roughly 35 funding units for the 2023-24 school year. The Legislature increased the overall per unit funding amount by 15%. The temporary rule implemented by the State Board to fund districts on enrollment has expired and will not be renewed for the 2023-24 school year. Idaho districts will revert to being funded on average daily attendance per Idaho Code. The District will most likely fall under protection per Idaho Code 33-1003 and will be funded at 97% of the 2021-22 best 28-weeks enrollment numbers. The district estimates that the proportionate share of the cost of funding would mean an additional 31 unit reduction. The District has budgeted for approximately 1093 support units for the 2023-24.

Following the pandemic, the District is back to normal with in-person learning for the majority of students. The District will continue to offer remote learning through the Boise On-line school (BOS) for the 2023-24 school. The District anticipates that enrollment will be approximately 300 students. The District has moved the costs associated with this school to the general fund.

The District expects to see a decrease in taxable market value, thus resulting in decreased tax revenue for the District. The Ada County Assessor estimates that market value will decrease in the FY 2023-24 school year by approximately 7% on average. This reduction in market value will impact the tax payers with increased levy rates.

For the twelve months ended June 30, 2023, the State of Idaho experienced a 3.7% decrease in general fund revenue as compared to FY 2022. This decrease is largely due to income tax changes enacted in previous legislative sessions. The actual June 30 revenue was \$81.3 million ahead of the state's revised forecast. The state of Idaho has a \$99.1 million budget surplus and \$416.4 million of unobligated General Fund moneys to start fiscal year 2024. The Public Education Stabilization Fund (PESF) has approximately \$204 million dollars as of June 30, 2023, to assist with public school funding if the State experiences large revenue declines or the State does not adequately project costs for the year. Unemployment levels in Idaho have remained stable over this past year at around 2.6% since the start of 2023. The national unemployment rate as of June 2023, remained at 3.6%.

The 2023 Legislature appropriated \$3,382,842,000 to Public Schools, including the School for Deaf and Blind for Fiscal Year 2024. Of this amount, \$557,501,200 was derived from federal funds not available for general school operations, \$126,498,300 was derived from dedicated funds, and \$2,698,842,500 was derived from general funds.

The 2023 Legislature continued to work towards implementing the career ladder funding and increasing beginner teacher pay to a minimum of \$41,118. The Legislature also funded the third rung of the career ladder or the Advanced Professional Compensation Rung. At the end of the implementation period (2024-25), a District could be reimbursed up to \$63,000 for a teacher at the final cell on the Advanced Rung. As part of the implementation of the Advanced Rung, the Legislature eliminated the extra pay for Master Educator Premium (MEP) after final State Board approvals in 2020-21. The final payments for MEP were made to qualifying staff in FY 2022-23.

During the 2023 Legislative Session, legislators proposed changes to the funding formula, however, those discussions were tabled and are likely to resurface again during the 2024 session. Many legislators are supporting the removal of earmarks and career ladder funding to a new allocation method of paying based on a weighted factor for students.

The District approved General Fund Budget for school year 2023-24 is \$307.4 million dollars. This amount is approximately \$22.2 million dollars or 7.78% more than the 2022-23 school year budget. The increase is related to increasing the base salary amounts by 6.5% for all salary schedules and allowing movement on the salary schedules for experience and education. The District also experienced a 5% rate increase to health insurance premiums and continued to pay for a portion of family and spouse health insurance coverage. The budget was also increased to cover costs for busing contract increases, utility rate increases, liability insurance rate increase, increase to the contract with City of Boise for the school resource officer program, the addition of an athletic grounds department and additional funds budgeted for necessary athletic facility upgrades.

The District utilized excess fund balance to balance the 2022-23 budget. In June 2011, the Board of Trustees reduced the fund balance reserve requirement from 6.5% of revenues to 5.5% of revenues. This policy change was necessary in order to provide flexibility during this economic downturn. The District anticipates that unreserved fund balance will be more than 5.5% of total fund balance at the end of 2023-24; however, the District plans on utilizing \$5.4 million in fund balance in 2023-24.

Based on preliminary information from the Ada County Assessor, the District anticipates that market values will decrease during FY 2023-27. This will result in higher levy rate for the tax payers. As the pandemic related funding continues to be expended; with the remaining ESSER funding to be spent by September 30, 2024, the District has moved some ESSER paid staff to the general fund for the 2023-24 budget in anticipation of the loss of this funding source. The budget also includes an additional transfer from the General Fund to the Capital Projects Fund to assist with implementation of the Facility Master Plan.

The District continues to follow the District's Strategic Plan and has developed programs to improve instruction and curriculum for all students. This includes the continuation of district wide all-day kindergarten and the teacher instructional support system where all schools are assigned a learning coach to assist teachers and principals with improving and implementing new learning strategies. The District continues to administer the majority of the Advanced Placement tests in the State of Idaho, and has continued to increase Advanced Placement offerings in each high school.

The District has established literacy goals for the 2023-24 school year and will continue to use the learning coach model, established during the 2022-23 school year, to help schools meet established goals. The State literacy allocation was increased substantially and the dollars are being used to assist in funding elementary learning coaches, provide for all-day kindergarten and assist with costs associated with purchasing literacy materials.

The District entered into a contract to have a facility master plan developed to guide the District in facility improvement decisions for the next 10 to 15 years. The final Facility Master Plan (FMP) was approved by the Board of Trustees in November 2016. The District continues to implement the Board approved FMP in 2023-24. This implementation includes the completion of the remodel of Longfellow Elementary and the construction of Dallas Harris Elementary. The District also plans to complete the remodel and addition to Collister Elementary During the 2023-24 school year. In addition to the capital construction projects, a number of maintenance upgrades will be occurring throughout the District for the 2023-24 school year. The final bond proceeds were expended during the 2022-23 school year and all remaining projects have been moved to the Plant Fund.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors, with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Sheila Kessel at the District Services Center, 8169 W. Victory Rd. Boise, ID 83709, sheila.kessel@boiseschools.org.

Independent School District of Boise City

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and investments	\$ 81,830,894
Restricted cash and investments	32,077,494
Property taxes receivables	50,193,499
State and federal receivables	14,367,592
Receivables	520,381
Inventories	1,593,678
Net OPEB Sick Leave	8,794,441
Capital assets (not subject to depreciation)	70,358,565
Capital assets (net of depreciation)	349,113,454
Right-to-use asset (net of accumulated amortization)	963,541
Total assets	609,813,539
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension obligations	109,750,345
OPEB health/dental obligations	756,706
OPEB sick leave obligations	7,503,977
Debt charge on refunding (net of amortization)	211,498
	\$ 728,036,065
Liabilities	
Accounts, salaries, and other payables	\$ 50,027,192
Due to student groups	208,011
Advanced revenue	1,201,616
Accrued interest payable bonds	2,756,813
Long-term liabilities	
Due within one year	14,112,354
Due within one year, lease liability	234,119
Due in more than one year	146,442,429
Due in more than one year, lease liability	675,532
Total OPEB liability	15,607,800
Net pension liability	174,594,891
Total liabilities	405,860,757
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Employer OPEB health/dental assumption	4,641,437
Employer OPEB sick leave assumption	3,950,437
Employer pension assumption	2,231,330
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	264,636,904
Restricted for	
Capital improvements	40,139,674
Debt service	20,784,966
OPEB sick leave	12,347,981
School lunch	7,508,403
Unrestricted	(34,065,824)
Total net position	311,352,104
	\$ 728,036,065

Independent School District of Boise City

Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2023

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense)
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs					
Governmental Activities					
Instruction					
Elementary programs	\$ 70,648,606	\$ 750	\$ 10,243,414	\$ -	\$ (60,404,442)
Secondary/alternative programs	78,302,909	197,335	5,711,831	-	(72,393,743)
Exceptional/preschool programs	31,755,133	-	7,020,941	-	(24,734,192)
Other instructional programs	8,569,673	294,572	59,171	-	(8,215,930)
Support Services					
Attendance-guidance health	15,303,979	-	1,360,695	-	(13,943,284)
Special services program	10,069,002	909,734	1,255,648	-	(7,903,620)
Instructional improvement	12,898,547	-	5,354,295	-	(7,544,252)
Educational media	4,307,346	-	-	-	(4,307,346)
Educational technology	8,779,051	-	4,294,264	-	(4,484,787)
Administration	7,435,400	-	285,975	-	(7,149,425)
School administration	18,928,325	-	-	-	(18,928,325)
Plant services	30,163,433	353,492	14,344	13,608,197	(16,187,400)
Pupil transportation services	9,792,026	-	6,663,078	-	(3,128,948)
Security	1,863,139	-	152,952	-	(1,710,187)
Food services	8,780,306	2,213,439	7,370,900	-	804,033
Community service programs	7,233,429	6,474,472	477,186	-	(281,771)
Interest and other costs	5,176,309	-	318,255	-	(4,858,054)
Depreciation and amortization unallocated	13,397,368	-	-	-	(13,397,368)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 343,403,981	\$ 10,443,794	\$ 50,582,949	\$ 13,608,197	(268,769,041)
General revenues					
Taxes					
Property taxes, levied for general purposes					120,483,377
Property taxes, levied for debt services					19,254,124
State revenue in lieu of taxes					1,048,230
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs					
Foundation program					141,523,165
Federal forest lands					6,370
Interest and investment earnings general fund					4,490,872
Miscellaneous					72,713
Total general revenues					286,878,851
Change in Net Position					18,109,810
Net Position, Beginning of Year					293,242,294
Net Position, Ending of Year					\$ 311,352,104

Independent School District of Boise City

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds

June 30, 2023

	General	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects	Non Major Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Cash and investments	\$ 81,830,894	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 81,830,894
Restricted cash and investments	-	13,803,187	3,490,168	14,784,139	32,077,494
Receivables					
Current property taxes	41,182,299	6,584,473	-	-	47,766,772
Delinquent property taxes	2,083,095	343,632	-	-	2,426,727
State and federal receivable	3,725,073	-	-	10,642,519	14,367,592
Interfund balances	2,770,524	-	42,636,905	-	45,407,429
Other receivables	441,731	53,674	-	24,976	520,381
Inventories	752,876	-	-	-	752,876
	<u>\$ 132,786,492</u>	<u>\$ 20,784,966</u>	<u>\$ 46,127,073</u>	<u>\$ 25,451,634</u>	<u>\$ 225,150,165</u>
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balance					
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 1,689,609	\$ -	\$ 5,987,399	\$ 5,375,190	\$ 13,052,198
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	33,605,759	-	-	3,369,235	36,974,994
Deposits from school affiliated groups	208,011	-	-	-	208,011
Interfund balances	42,636,905	-	-	2,770,524	45,407,429
Advanced revenue	55,336	-	-	1,146,280	1,201,616
Total liabilities	<u>78,195,620</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,987,399</u>	<u>12,661,229</u>	<u>96,844,248</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable revenue-property taxes	<u>2,083,095</u>	<u>343,632</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,426,727</u>
Fund Balance					
Nonspendable					
Inventories	752,876	-	-	-	752,876
Restricted for					
Debt service	-	20,441,334	-	-	20,441,334
School lunch program	-	-	-	7,508,403	7,508,403
Maintenance and additions to facilities	-	-	40,139,674	-	40,139,674
Committed for					
Cash flow	16,908,958	-	-	-	16,908,958
Assigned for					
Special projects	-	-	-	5,282,002	5,282,002
Budget 23-24	5,407,440	-	-	-	5,407,440
Unassigned	<u>29,438,503</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,438,503</u>
Total fund balance	<u>52,507,777</u>	<u>20,441,334</u>	<u>40,139,674</u>	<u>12,790,405</u>	<u>125,879,190</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 132,786,492</u>	<u>\$ 20,784,966</u>	<u>\$ 46,127,073</u>	<u>\$ 25,451,634</u>	<u>\$ 225,150,165</u>

Independent School District of Boise City
Reconciliation of Governmental Funds – Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

Total fund balances - governmental funds		\$ 125,879,190
Property taxes receivable, as recorded in the Statement of Net Position, will be collected in the next fiscal year, but are not available soon enough to pay current year expenditures and therefore are deferred in the Governmental Fund Statements.		2,426,727
Inventories for the Food Service Fund are accounted for under the purchase method at the fund level, but accounted for under the consumption method at the government wide level.		840,801
The cost of capital assets (land, buildings, furniture, equipment and construction in process) purchased or constructed is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds. Right-to-use leased assets are also reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds. The Statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of the District as a whole. The cost of those capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives (as depreciation expense) in the Statement of Activities. Because depreciation expense does not affect financial resources, it is not reported in governmental funds.		
Costs of capital assets and right-to-use leased assets	612,540,525	
Depreciation and amortization expense to date	<u>(192,104,965)</u>	
		420,435,560
The OPEB Asset for sick leave is a long-term asset and is not recognized on the Governmental Statements.		8,794,441
Losses related to bond refundings are recorded as a deferred outflow and amortized over the life of the bonds on the Statement of Net Position.		211,498
Long-term liabilities applicable to the District's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities - both current and long-term - are reported in the Statement of Net Position.		
Balances at June 30, 2023 are:		
Long-term liabilities		
Compensated absences payable/ OPEB	(17,270,265)	
Bonds payable	(141,095,000)	
Premium on bonds	(17,797,318)	
Leases payable	(909,650)	
Interest payable	<u>(2,756,813)</u>	
		(179,829,046)
Some (liabilities) or assets, including pension obligations are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore are not reported in the funds, but are reported on the Statement of Net Position.		(174,594,891)
Balances at June 30, 2023 are:		
Deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB obligations		
Deferred outflows for OPEB health/dental	756,706	
Deferred outflows of resources OPEB sick leave expense	7,503,977	
Deferred outflows of resources pension expense	88,081,083	
Deferred outflow of 2023 employer contributions related to pensions	<u>21,669,262</u>	
		118,011,028
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB Health/Dental		(4,641,437)
Deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB Sick Leave		(3,950,437)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions		<u>(2,231,330)</u>
Net Position		<u>\$ 311,352,104</u>

Independent School District of Boise City

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Fund Types				Total Governmental Funds
	General	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects	Non Major Funds	
Revenues					
Local revenues					
Property taxes	\$ 120,189,950	\$ 19,226,781	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 139,416,731
Earnings on investments	4,490,873	318,255	14,344	175,105	4,998,577
Other	751,403	88	126,501	9,636,850	10,514,842
State revenue					
Foundation	141,523,165	-	2,350,768	-	143,873,933
Program specific	16,143,546	-	-	3,011,531	19,155,077
Replacement tax	1,048,230	-	-	-	1,048,230
Federal revenue	86,121	-	-	42,097,847	42,183,968
Other revenue	-	-	-	1,750	1,750
Total revenues	284,233,288	19,545,124	2,491,613	54,923,083	361,193,108
Expenditures					
Instructional					
Elementary school program	62,416,899	-	-	2,490,791	64,907,690
Secondary school program	63,385,122	-	-	2,374,680	65,759,802
Alternative school program	3,407,364	-	-	183,556	3,590,920
Vocational technical program	3,210,088	-	-	-	3,210,088
Exceptional school program	21,435,399	-	-	6,521,284	27,956,683
Preschool school program	1,049,579	-	-	240,115	1,289,694
Gifted and talented school program	3,104,232	-	-	-	3,104,232
Interscholastic school program	2,666,150	-	-	-	2,666,150
School activity program	747,665	-	-	-	747,665
Summer school program	670,120	-	-	-	670,120
Detention center program	171,846	-	-	58,079	229,925
Total instructional	162,264,464	-	-	11,868,505	174,132,969
Support Services					
Attendance-guidance-health	12,865,838	-	-	1,103,616	13,969,454
Special services program	8,327,031	-	-	722,901	9,049,932
Instructional improvement program	3,462,231	-	-	8,385,522	11,847,753
Educational media program	3,994,955	-	-	-	3,994,955
Educational technology program	4,676,841	-	-	3,897,531	8,574,372
School administration program	17,023,113	-	-	207,473	17,230,586
Administration	6,786,735	-	-	-	6,786,735
Maintenance and improvements, buildings, grounds, and equipment	27,657,359	-	3,598,233	10,654,807	41,910,399
Security program	1,652,107	-	-	146,259	1,798,366
Pupil transportation	9,767,778	-	-	-	9,767,778
Total support services	96,213,988	-	3,598,233	25,118,109	124,930,330

Independent School District of Boise City
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Fund Types				Total Government Funds
	General	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects	Non Major Funds	
Community services program	320,944	-	-	6,772,715	7,093,659
Food services program	337,486	-	-	8,822,263	9,159,749
Capital assets program	586,009	-	33,080,770	602,622	34,269,401
Debt services program					
Principal	128,902	12,130,000	-	102,265	12,361,167
Interest	5,923	6,897,675	-	7,220	6,910,818
Total debt service program	134,825	19,027,675	-	109,485	19,271,985
Total expenditures	259,857,716	19,027,675	36,679,003	53,293,699	368,858,093
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	24,375,572	517,449	(34,187,390)	1,629,384	(7,664,985)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Interfund transfers	(16,222,558)	-	17,357,000	(1,134,442)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(16,222,558)	-	17,357,000	(1,134,442)	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	8,153,014	517,449	(16,830,390)	494,942	(7,664,985)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	44,207,193	19,923,885	56,970,064	12,295,463	133,396,605
Change in Inventory Reserves	147,570	-	-	-	147,570
Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 52,507,777</u>	<u>\$ 20,441,334</u>	<u>\$ 40,139,674</u>	<u>\$ 12,790,405</u>	<u>\$ 125,879,190</u>

Independent School District of Boise City

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2023

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds.		\$ (7,664,985)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year end, they are not considered available revenues in the governmental funds, but are instead counted as unavailable tax revenues. They are, however, recorded as revenues in the Statement of Activities.		320,684
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures.		
Depreciation expense (including amortization of right-to-use assets)	(13,397,368)	
Capital outlays	<u>48,086,313</u>	34,688,945
Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts and similar items when the debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.		
Bond/Lease repayment	12,361,167	
Amortization of premium	<u>2,283,705</u>	14,644,872
Amortization of Loss on Bond Refunding is recognized as a reduction of a deferred outflow on the Statement of Net Position.		(789,228)
In the Statement of Activities, certain operating expenses - compensated absences (vacations) and OPEB (Retiree Health and Dental and Sick Leave) are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid). This year, vacation increased \$295,593 while the OPEB amounts expensed \$143,303 less than amounts used.		(152,290)
In the Governmental Funds, sick leave contributions are considered an expenditure, while on the Statement of Activities the contributions are considered a deferred outflow.		(1,129,625)

Independent School District of Boise City

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2023

In the Governmental Funds, pension contributions are considered an expenditure, while on the Statement of Activities the contributions are considered a deferred outflow.	(23,029,748)
Interest on long-term debt in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recognized as an expenditure in the governmental funds when it is due, thus requiring the use of current financial resources. In the Statement of Activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due.	232,812
The change in inventory is recorded an expenditure on the Governmental Fund Financial Statements, however these costs are considered an asset on the Statement of Net Position.	<u>988,373</u>
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 18,109,810</u></u>

Independent School District of Boise City
Fiduciary Funds – Trust Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

	Dental Insurance Self Funding Trust Fund
Assets	
Cash	\$ 936,133
Premium receivable	17,360
	<u>953,493</u>
Liabilities	
Professional services payable	17,037
Incurred but not reported	209,000
	<u>226,037</u>
Net Position	
Held in trust for	
Employee dental benefits	<u><u>\$ 727,456</u></u>

Independent School District of Boise City
Fiduciary Funds – Trust Statement of Changes in Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Dental Insurance Self Funding Trust Fund
Additions	
Contributions	
Plan members	\$ 684,609
Retired members	909,234
Employer	1,187,425
Interest income	1,192
	<u>2,782,460</u>
Total contributions	
	<u>2,782,460</u>
Deductions	
Insurance claim benefits	2,601,742
Professional services	23,498
Administrative expenses	205,042
	<u>2,830,282</u>
Total deductions	
	<u>2,830,282</u>
Change in Net Position	(47,822)
Net Position, Beginning of Year	775,278
	<u>775,278</u>
Net Position, End of Year	<u>\$ 727,456</u>

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Independent School District of Boise City (the District) is a specially chartered school district in the State of Idaho. The District is governed by a separately elected seven-member Board of Trustees (the Board). The District is a special-purpose primary government exercising financial accountability for public education within its boundaries.

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies of the District are described below.

Financial Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists solely of the primary government. Accordingly, the financial statements include all funds and agencies of the primary government whose budgets are controlled or whose boards are appointed by the District's Board. Control or dependence on the District was determined on the basis of appointment authority, budget adoption, taxing authority, outstanding debt secured by revenues or general obligations of the District and legal standing.

The accounts of the District are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

The funds of the District are classified into two categories: governmental and fiduciary. In turn, each category is divided into separate fund types. The fund classifications and a description of each existing fund types are as follows:

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for the District's general government activities, including the collection and disbursement of specific or legally restricted monies, the acquisition or construction of general fixed assets, and the servicing of general long-term debt. The general fund, debt service fund and capital projects fund are considered major funds while the remaining governmental funds are considered non-major. Governmental funds include:

General fund – the primary operating fund of the District accounts for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in other funds.

Special revenue funds – account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Debt service funds – account for the servicing of general long-term debt not being financed by proprietary or nonexpendable trust funds.

Capital project funds – accounts for the acquisition of fixed assets or construction of major capital projects not being financed by proprietary or nonexpendable trust funds.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the government in a trustee capacity or as an agent on behalf of outside parties, including other governments, or on behalf of other funds within the District.

Custodial and trust funds are used to account for assets that the government holds for others in an agency capacity. The District has the following trust funds:

Dental Insurance Self Insurance Trust Fund - accounts for assets held by the District as an agent for District employees to cover employee dental costs.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. Fiduciary funds are not included in the GWFS. Fiduciary funds are reported only in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and Statement Fiduciary of Changes in Net Position at the fund financial statement level.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities were prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from nonexchange transactions are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements, including time and purpose restrictions, have been satisfied. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied.

Program Revenues

Program revenues included in the Statement of Activities derive directly from the program itself or from parties outside the District's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole; program revenues reduce the cost of the function to be financed from the District's general revenues. Program revenues include charges to students or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from the goods or services provided by the given function.

Allocation of Indirect Expenses

The District reports all direct expenses by function in the Statement of Activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a function. Indirect expenses of other functions are not allocated to those functions but are reported separately in the Statement of Activities. Depreciation expense is not specifically identified by function and is considered an unallocated indirect expense. Interest on general long-term debt is considered an indirect expense and is reported separately on the Statement of Activities.

Fund Financial Statements (FFS)**Governmental Funds**

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Governmental fund types use the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e. when they are “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 pay liabilities of the current period. The District considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured principal and interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due, and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments which are recognized when the obligations are expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. With this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources are generally included on the balance sheet. The governmental funds use the following practices in recording revenues and expenditures:

Revenues

Ad valorem taxes are susceptible to accrual.

Entitlements and shared revenues (which include state equalization and state revenue sharing) are recorded as unrestricted grants-in-aid at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met and the susceptible to accrual criteria have been met.

Other receipts become measurable and available when cash is received by the District and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Salaries Expenditures

Salaries are recorded as paid. Salaries for nine-month employees are accrued at June 30.

Other Financing Sources (Uses)

Transfers between funds that are not expected to be repaid (or any other types, such as capital lease transactions, sale of fixed assets, debt extinguishments, long-term debt proceeds, et cetera) are accounted for as other financing sources (uses). These other financing sources (uses) are recognized at the time the underlying events occur.

Cash

The District pools cash of all funds into common bank accounts. The accounting records of each fund reflect its interest in the pooled cash. Any deficiencies in cash of individual funds represent liabilities to other funds for cash borrowed. Cash includes amounts in demand deposits and interest-bearing demand deposits, and time deposit accounts. Under state law, the District may deposit funds in demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits, or time deposits with state banks organized under Idaho law.

Restricted Cash and Investments

The restricted cash and investments are comprised of restricted deposits for specific program expenditures, unexpended bond proceeds, capital projects deposits, and debt services funds that are restricted for use on specifically identified programs, capital projects and debt service payments.

Investments

The District participates in the Idaho Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). The Joint Powers Investment Pool was established as a cooperative endeavor to enable public entities of the State of Idaho to aggregate funds for investment. This pooling is intended to improve administrative efficiency and increase investment yield. The Local Government Investment Pool (the Pool) is managed by the State of Idaho Treasurer's office. The funds of the pool are invested in certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, and U.S. government securities. The certificates of deposit are federally insured. The U.S. government securities and the collateral for the repurchase agreements are held in trust by a safekeeping bank. Even though the weighted average of the underlying investments of the Pool is greater than 90 days, the District can liquidate its deposits within a few days.

Short-Term Interfund Receivables and Payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified interfund balances on the fund financial statements balance sheet.

Elimination and Reclassifications

In the process of aggregating data for the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the funds were eliminated or reclassified. Interfund receivables and payables were eliminated to minimize the "grossing up" effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental activities column.

Encumbrances

Purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are considered to be encumbrances for budgeting control purposes during the year. Outstanding encumbrances at year-end do not constitute expenditures and are either charged to an appropriation the following year or the contractual commitment is canceled.

Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and reported revenues and expenses. Significant estimates used in preparing these financial statements include those assumed in determining the actuarial assumptions made in the other post-employment liability and the net pension asset and related deferred inflows and outflows. It is at least reasonably possible that the significant estimates used will change within the next year.

Property Taxes

Property tax revenues are recognized when received or, if received within the two-month period subsequent to year-end, are accrued on the fund financial statements. Property tax revenues are recognized when levied with appropriate accrual made at year-end on the Government-Wide Financial Statements. The District's property taxes, levied on the Thursday prior to the second Monday in September on a market value basis, are billed to the taxpayers in November. Half of the real, personal, and mobile home property taxes are due on December 20 and the remainder is due the following June 20. Occupancy taxes are due December 20. Real property taxes not paid constitute a lien on the property when entered on the real property assessment roll as delinquent on the first day of January of the succeeding year.

Delinquent property tax receivable is recognized as revenue in the Government-Wide Financial Statements. Only the portion that meets the revenue recognition criteria is recognized as revenue on the Fund Financial Statements.

Under State law, county governments are responsible for extending authorized property tax levies, computing tax rates, billing and collecting all property taxes, and making periodic distributions of collections to entities levying taxes. Ada County bills and collects property taxes for the District.

Historically, virtually all ad valorem taxes receivable were collected since they are secured by property; therefore, there is no material allowance for uncollectible taxes.

Inventories

School operating supplies, maintenance supplies, and food and other cafeteria supplies are stated at average invoice cost. School operating supplies, food, and other cafeteria supplies are recorded as inventory and charged to expenditures at the time of use (consumption method). All other inventory items are charged to expenditures at the time of purchase (purchase method).

Inventories on hand at year end are reflected as assets and are fully reserved in the Fund Financial Statements indicating the inventories are unavailable for appropriation even though they are a component of reported assets.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category: the pension obligation, OPEB obligation sick leave and deferred charge on debt refunding, are reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The pension obligation results from changes in assumptions or other inputs in the actuarial calculation of the District's net pension liability/asset. The OPEB obligation sick leave results from contributions to the OPEB plan subsequent to the measurement date. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has two items that qualifies for reporting in this category: the employer pension assumption and the employer OPEB assumption. The employer pension assumption results from the differences between the expected and actual experience and the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments derived from the actuarial calculation of the District's net pension liability. The employer OPEB assumption results from changes in assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of the District's OPEB liability. On the fund level financial statements, the District has one item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category: unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognize as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Capital Assets

The District's policy is to capitalize capital assets in excess of \$20,000. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives (excluding salvage value). Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value at the date of donation. Estimated useful lives are management's estimate of how long the asset is expected to meet service demands. Large equipment purchases associated with the construction of new schools are capitalized if the proceeds to construct the schools came from the issuance of long-term debt.

Straight-line depreciation is used based on the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	40 years
Modular buildings	30 years
Furniture and equipment	3-10 years

Depreciation expense for buildings, furniture and equipment relate to multiple programs, for which allocating among programs is not easily identifiable. As such, depreciation expense is not allocated. The costs of land and buildings acquired before 1988 are recorded at estimated historical cost. Land and buildings acquired after 1988 are recorded at historical cost.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs not adding to the value of the asset or materially extending asset lives are not capitalized.

The District does not possess any material amounts of infrastructure capital assets (e.g. roads, bridges, parking lots, and sewers). Amounts expended for such items prior to June 30, 2001, were considered part of the cost of the buildings or other immovable property. Subsequent to June 30, 2001, there have been no such items built or constructed that appear to be material in cost compared to all capital assets. To the extent future infrastructure capital assets are material, they will be capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives as with all other depreciable capital assets.

Right-to-use leased assets are recognized at the lease commencement date and represent the District's right-to-use an underlying asset for the least term. Right-to-use leased assets are measured at the initial value of the lease liability plus any payments made to the lessor before commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the least term, plus any initial direct costs necessary to please the lease asset into service. Right-to-use leased assets are amortized over the shorter of the least term of useful life of the underlying asset using the straight-line method. The amortization period varies from 3 to 7 years.

Long-Term Liabilities

For government-wide reporting, material bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Issuance costs are recognized in the period that the bonds are issued.

For fund financial reporting, bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs are recognized in the period the bonds are issued. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuance are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, even if withheld from the actual net proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Lease liabilities represent the District's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Lease liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of future lease payments expected to be made during the least term. The present value of lease payments are discounted based on a borrowing rate determined by the District.

Restricted Net Position

For the government-wide Statement of Net Position, net position is reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use are either:

Externally imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments;

Imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Fund Balances of Fund Financial Statements

Fund Balance Classification: The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent.

The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

Nonspendable: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The District has inventories as being Nonspendable as these items are not expected to be converted to cash or are not expected to be converted to cash within the next year.

Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Debt service resources are to be used for future servicing of the general obligations and are restricted through debt covenants. The Capital Projects Fund and the Food Service Fund resources are restricted for their respective purpose.

Committed: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the Board's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board delegating this responsibility to the Superintendent or his designee through the budgetary process. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the General Fund.

Unassigned: This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The Unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting of Assigned fund balance amounts.

The District would typically use restricted fund balances first, followed by committed resources, and then assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

Interfund Transfers

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures, or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursement, are reported as transfers.

Unavailable and Advanced Revenue

The District reports unavailable and advanced revenues on its Statement of Net Position and Fund Balance Sheet. Advanced revenues 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 occurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when the District has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for advanced revenue is removed from the balance sheet and the revenue is recognized. On the governmental fund financial statements, property taxes that are delinquent are recorded as unavailable revenue since they are not available within 60 days of the fiscal year end; however in the government-wide financial statements all property taxes are recognized in the year they are measurable.

Compensated Absences

All 12-month or full-time employees earn vacation and sick leave in amounts varying with tenure and classification. Employees cannot accumulate more than 32 days of vacation leave. Upon retirement, unused vacation leave up to 32 days is paid to employees. No reimbursement or accrual is made for unused sick leave.

The District's recognition and measurement criteria for compensated absences follow:

GASB Statement No. 16 provides that vacation leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics should be accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned by the employees if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The employees' right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered.
- b) It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

The entire compensated absence liability is reported on the Government-Wide Financial Statements.

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts, if any, are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The non-current portion of the liability is not reported.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability/asset and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho Base Plan (Base Plan) and additions to/deductions from Base Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Base Plan. 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.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability health/dental, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB health/dental, and OPEB health/dental expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District and additions to/deductions from District's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by District. For this purpose, the District recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost.

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB asset sick leave, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB sick leave, and OPEB sick leave 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.

Grants and Other Intergovernmental Revenues

Federal and State reimbursement-type grants are recorded as intergovernmental revenues when the related expenditures/expenses are incurred and, in the Governmental Funds, when the revenues meet the availability criterion. For programs that are supported by multiple funding sources, federal and state grant monies are applied to expenditures first.

Significant Contracts

The District has a contract with Boise Education Association (BEA). The contract was ratified in May 2022 and expired on June 30, 2023. Approximately 97% of the District's certified teachers are members of the BEA. The contract was approved by 96% of the voting members. A new contract was ratified in May 2023 and expires on June 30, 2024. The contract was approved by 99.3% of the voting members.

Implementation of GASB Statement No. 96

As of July 1, 2023, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)*. The implementation of this standard establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription IT asset -an intangible asset - and a corresponding liability. The standard provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA. The Statement requires recognition of certain SBITA assets and liabilities for SBITAs that previously were recognized as outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. The District completed an analysis of ongoing and outstanding subscription-based arrangement, where there were no material subscriptions identified and capitalized during the current year.

Note 2 - Cash, Investments, and Fair Value

Investments are reported at fair market value for investments with quoted market prices. Investments in government pools are reported at net asset value. All investment income, including changes in fair market value of investments is reported as revenue in the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances.

Idaho Code 67-1210 and 67-1210A provides authorization for the investment of funds as well as to what constitutes an allowable investment.

Fair Value

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in the active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. The District did not hold any investments at fair value at June 30, 2023. The Pool is required to report its investments at fair value because the weighted average maturity of the investments is greater than 90 days and thus, the District is required to report its deposits at fair value. However, the District has reported these deposits at cost plus accrued interest which approximates fair value.

Custodial Credit Risk

For deposits and investments, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the District will not be able to recover the value of its deposits, investments, or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The District does not have a policy for custodial credit risk outside of the deposit and investment agreements. As of June 30, 2023, all of the District's deposits were fully insured or collateralized.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of debt securities or another counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation is commonly expressed in terms of the credit quality rating issued by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization such as Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch's. The District's policy is to only invest in instruments with at least an A quality credit rating. The District's investment in the Pool is not required to be rated, nor has it been rated as of June 30, 2023.

Concentration of Credit Risk

When investments are concentrated in one issuer, this concentration represents heightened risk of potential loss. No specific percentage identifies when concentration risk is present. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has adopted a principle that governments should provide note disclosure when 5% of the total entity's investments are concentrated in any one issuer. Investments in obligations specifically guaranteed by the U.S. government, mutual funds, and other pooled investments are exempt from disclosure. The District has no investment policy limiting the amount it may invest in any one issuer.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely impact the fair value of an investment. Investments that are fixed for longer periods are likely to experience greater variability in their fair values due to future changes in interest rates. At June 30, 2023, the District is not subject to interest rate risk as all investments are held in the Pool. The District's investment policy is not limited to specific duration, but is structured to meet the District's anticipated cash flows and spending rate. At June 30, 2023, the effective duration of investments held in the pool was 0.27 years.

The District's cash and investments are comprised of the following at June 30, 2023:

	Bank Deposit Balance	Carrying Amount
Cash insured or collateralized	\$ 4,950,039	\$ 3,374,153
Investments at NAV	-	110,534,235
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 4,950,039</u>	<u>\$ 113,908,388</u>
Total cash and Investments		<u>\$ 113,908,388</u>

Note 3 - Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

As of June 30, 2023, the General Fund has the following outstanding interfund receivables and payables:

Due to General Fund from various Special Revenue Non Major Funds	\$ 2,770,524
Total due to General Fund	<u>\$ 2,770,524</u>
Due from General Fund Capital Projects Fund	<u>\$ 42,636,905</u>
Total due from General Fund	<u>\$ 42,636,905</u>

The interfund receivables and payables are the result of the General Fund advancing funds to the other non major funds to cover expenditures until reimbursement occurs. The District collects \$3 million annually from a supplemental levy, for the Capital Projects Fund and this money is transferred from the General Fund to the Capital Projects Fund as the General Fund assesses those monies. During the current year, the Board approved additional transfers from the General Fund to the Capital Projects Fund.

The net transfers presented in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance relate to funds committed to capital projects in the amount of \$17,357,000, and indirect cost charges of \$1,134,442.

Note 4 - Due from Other Agencies and Units of Governments

Amounts due from other agencies and units of government were as follows as of June 30, 2023:

State agencies	\$ 3,725,073
Federal agencies	<u>10,642,519</u>
	14,367,592
County agencies	<u>50,193,499</u>
Total	<u>\$ 64,561,091</u>

Note 5 - Unavailable and Advanced Revenues

Certain revenues are considered unavailable in accordance with the modified accrual basis of accounting for the fund financial statements. The following revenues are measurable but do not represent available expendable resources for the Fund Financial Statements or were received in advance before the District has legal claim to them for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023:

	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Non Major Fund
Delinquent taxes	\$ 2,083,095	\$ 343,632	\$ -
Advanced revenue	55,336	-	1,146,280
	<u>\$ 2,138,431</u>	<u>\$ 343,632</u>	<u>\$ 1,146,280</u>

Note 6 - Capital Assets

A summary of activity in the capital assets is as follows:

	June 30, 2022	Additions	Deductions	Transfers	June 30, 2023
Governmental Activities					
Land	\$ 9,940,199	\$ 1,475,670	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,415,869
Land improvements	12,757,426	1,189,935	-	2,163,936	16,111,298
Buildings	508,010,202	1,669,548	-	4,020,316	513,700,066
Furniture and equipment	10,341,168	718,620	(58,264)	-	11,001,524
Construction in progress	22,094,409	43,032,539	-	(6,184,252)	58,942,696
Total at historical cost	<u>563,143,404</u>	<u>48,086,312</u>	<u>(58,264)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>611,171,452</u>
Less accumulated depreciation					
Land improvements	(5,467,140)	(407,049)	-	-	(5,874,188)
Buildings	(164,653,457)	(12,403,092)	-	-	(177,056,550)
Furniture and equipment	(8,475,167)	(351,793)	58,264	-	(8,768,695)
Total depreciation	<u>(178,595,764)</u>	<u>(13,161,934)</u>	<u>58,264</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(191,699,433)</u>
Governmental Activities					
Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 384,547,640</u>	<u>\$ 34,924,378</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 419,472,019</u>

Total fund balance in the Capital Projects Fund is \$40,139,674 which is reserved for maintenance and additions to facilities. The projects to be funded from the Capital Projects Fund include: construction of a new elementary school, remodel and additions to a number of facilities and deferred maintenance projects throughout the District. Depreciation expense is unallocated on the Statement of Activities as the depreciable capital assets could not be identified with a particular function/program of the District.

Note 7 - Long-Term Debt

A summary of activity in the long-term debt is as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2023	Amount Due in One Year
General obligation bonds payable	\$ 153,225,000	\$ -	\$ 12,130,000	\$ 141,095,000	\$ 10,925,000
Premium on 2012B refunded bonds	896,728	-	827,772	68,956	68,956
Premium on 2014 refunded bonds	382,468	-	183,600	198,868	183,600
Premium on 2017 bonds	11,700,441	-	830,796	10,869,645	830,796
Premium on 2019 bonds	7,101,386	-	441,537	6,659,849	441,537
Compensated absences	1,366,872	295,593	-	1,662,465	1,662,465
Totals	<u>\$ 174,672,895</u>	<u>\$ 295,593</u>	<u>\$ 14,413,705</u>	<u>\$ 160,554,783</u>	<u>\$ 14,112,354</u>

Payments on the general obligation bonds are made by the debt service fund from property taxes and earnings on investments. Compensated absences will be paid by the fund in which the employee works.

Note 8 - Long-Term Leases Payable

The District entered an agreement to lease copiers for 60 months, beginning July 1, 2021. The lease terminates July 2026. Under the terms of the lease, the District pays a monthly base fee of \$11,235. The District also pays a monthly maintenance cost, based on the number of copies run through the machines each month. This expenditure is treated as an ordinary monthly operating cost. The District paid \$130,845 during the year towards those variable costs. All lease payments are made by the general fund.

In 2018, the District entered into an agreement for the right-to-use an office space for a District sponsored program. The lease terminates April 2028. Under the terms of the agreement, the District pays a monthly, escalating fee of approximately \$9,123.

At June 30, 2023 the District has recognized a right-to-use assets of \$963,541, net of accumulated amortization, and a lease liability of \$909,651 related to two right-to-use assets. During the fiscal year, the District recorded \$235,434 in amortization expense for the right-to-use assets. The amortization expense is unallocated on the Statement of Activities. The District used an interest rate of 1.269% for both assets.

Independent School District of Boise City

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

Right-to-use asset For fiscal year-end June 30, 2023	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Copiers	\$ 652,844	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 652,844
Building lease	716,229	-	-	716,229
	<u>\$ 1,369,073</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,369,073</u>
Accumulated amortization For fiscal year-end June 30, 2023	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Copiers	\$ (65,284)	\$ (130,569)	\$ -	\$ (195,853)
Building lease	(104,814)	(104,865)	-	(209,679)
	<u>\$ (170,098)</u>	<u>\$ (235,434)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (405,532)</u>
Total right-to-use assets, net				<u>\$ 963,541</u>
Lease Liability For fiscal year-end June 30, 2023	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Copiers	\$ 525,566	\$ -	\$ (128,902)	\$ 396,664
Building lease	615,251	-	(102,264)	512,987
	<u>\$ 1,140,817</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (231,166)</u>	<u>\$ 909,651</u>

Future payments on the lease agreements are as follows

Fiscal Years Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 234,119	\$ 10,187	\$ 244,305
2025	237,108	7,197	244,304
2026	240,134	4,171	244,304
2027	107,587	1,892	109,479
2028	90,703	528	91,233
	<u>\$ 909,651</u>	<u>\$ 23,975</u>	<u>\$ 933,627</u>

Note 9 - General Obligation Bonds Payable

General obligation bonds consist of the following:

General obligation bonds payable as of June 30, 2023, consist of the following:

Series 2019 General Obligation Bonds in the original principal amount of \$64,460,000 maturing through August 1, 2038. Principal payments are due annually on August 1 starting in 2020, and interest is payable semi-annually on February 1, and August 1 of each year. Interest rates on the bonds range from 3% to 5% on the outstanding bonds. Bonds maturing on or after August 1, 2029 are callable on February 1, 2029.	\$ 47,890,000
Series 2017 General Obligation Bonds in the original principal amount of \$84,585,000 maturing through August 1, 2036. Principal payments are due annually on August 1 starting in 2019, and interest is payable semi-annually on February 1, and August 1 of each year. Interest rates on the bonds range from 2% to 5% on the outstanding bonds. Bonds maturing on or after August 1, 2027 are callable on February 1, 2027.	82,180,000
Series 2014 Refunding Bonds in the original principal amount of \$11,510,000 maturing through August 1, 2024. Principal payments are due annually on August 1 starting in 2016, and interest is payable semi-annually on February 1, and August 1 of each year. Interest rates on the bonds range from 2% to 5% on the outstanding bonds. The bonds are not subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities.	5,070,000
Series 2012B Refunding Bonds in the original principal amount of \$46,095,000 maturing through August 1, 2023. Principal payments are due annually on August 1 starting in 2017, and interest is payable semi-annually on February 1, and August 1 of each year. Interest rates on the bonds range from 3% to 5% on the outstanding bonds. The bonds are not subject to redemption prior to their stated maturities.	5,955,000
Subtotal Bonds Outstanding	<u>141,095,000</u>
Premium paid on 2019 Bonds	6,659,849
Premium paid on 2017 Bonds	10,869,645
Premium paid on 2014 Refunded Bonds	198,868
Premium paid on 2012B Refunded Bonds	<u>68,956</u>
Subtotal Premium Paid	<u>17,797,318</u>
	<u><u>\$ 158,892,318</u></u>

Independent School District of Boise City

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

The annual requirements to pay principal and interest on outstanding general obligation bonds payable are as follows:

Fiscal Years Ending June 30	GO 2019 Bonds	GO 2017 Bonds	Refunded 2014 Bonds	Refunded 2012B Bonds	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 3,965,000	\$ -	\$ 1,005,000	\$ 5,955,000	\$ 6,368,075	\$ 17,293,075
2025	4,120,000	3,000,000	4,065,000	-	5,870,775	17,055,775
2026	2,050,000	5,995,000	-	-	5,426,775	13,471,775
2027	2,155,000	6,280,000	-	-	5,022,425	13,457,425
2028	2,265,000	6,590,000	-	-	4,596,675	13,451,675
2029-2033	13,130,000	38,185,000	-	-	15,737,625	67,052,625
2034-2038	16,555,000	22,130,000	-	-	4,155,175	42,840,175
2039	3,650,000	-	-	-	54,750	3,704,750
	<u>\$ 47,890,000</u>	<u>\$ 82,180,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,070,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,955,000</u>	<u>\$ 47,232,275</u>	<u>\$ 188,327,275</u>

The general obligation bonded debt of the District is limited by State law to 5% of the market value for assessment purposes, less the aggregate outstanding indebtedness. Thus, the debt limit and additional debt-incurring capacity of the District as of September 2022, is $\$55,242,309,064 \times 5\% = \$2,762,115,453$ less outstanding debt of \$141,095,000 which is \$2,621,020,453.

Note 10 - General Information about the OPEB Plan – Health and Dental

Plan Description. Independent School District of Boise City's Post-Retirement Healthcare Plan is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan administered by Regence Blue Shield of Idaho. Regence Blue Shield provides medical and prescription drug insurance benefits to eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. A retiree who retires with the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI) is eligible to keep the District's health insurance as a retiree until age 65, or until the retiree is eligible for coverage under Medicare. Retirement eligibility is determined based on a minimum of reaching age 55 with at least 5 years of membership service with a PERSI employer. The retiree is on the same medical plan as the District's active employees.

The District's Post-Retirement Dental Plan is a single-employer dental plan administered by Delta Dental or Willamette Dental. The retired employee has the option to choose one of the two providers that offer Dental coverage to employees. Delta Dental and Willamette provide dental benefits as outlined in the District's agreed upon plan to eligible retirees and their eligible dependents. A retiree who retires from the District is eligible to keep the District's dental coverage until death. The employee is responsible for paying the premiums to maintain coverage. Retirement eligibility is determined based on a minimum of reaching age 55 with at least 5 years of membership service with a PERSI employer.

Plan Membership

At June 30, 2023, District membership consisted of the following:

Active Plan Members	3,127
Retired Employees Receiving Benefits	257
Total Members	<u>3,384</u>

Funding Policy. The contribution requirement of retirees is established by the District's insurance committee in conjunction with our insurance provider. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. Retirees are required to pay 100% of the premiums for both the retiree and the dependent coverage based on the combined active and retiree pool. Monthly contribution rates in effect for retirees from September 1, 2022 through August 31, 2023, were as follows:

	Under 65			
	Delta Dental	Willamette	Wellness	Standard
Single	\$ 44	\$ 51	\$ 670	\$ 710
No Spouse W/Child	\$ 88	\$ 102	\$ 857	\$ 897
No Spouse W/Children	\$ 140	\$ 164	\$ 1,045	\$ 1,045
W/ Spouse	\$ 88	\$ 102	\$ 1,341	\$ 1,381
W/Spouse + Child	\$ 140	\$ 164	\$ 1,528	\$ 1,568
W/Spouse + Children	\$ 140	\$ 164	\$ 1,716	\$ 1,756

Total OPEB Liability

The District's total OPEB liability of \$15,607,800 was measured as of June 30, 2023, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial assumptions and other inputs. The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	3.0 percent
Salary Increases	3.0 percent
Discount Rate (EOY)	3.65 percent

The discount rate was based on Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO Index. Mortality rates assumption was updated from RP-2014 mortality table with the generational scale MP-2019 to Pub-2010 mortality table with generational scale MP-2021 to reflect the Society of Actuaries' recent mortality study.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at June 30, 2022	\$ 15,215,185
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	1,089,845
Interest	557,069
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(117,060)
Benefit payments	(1,137,239)
	<u>392,615</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	<u>392,615</u>
Balance OPEB liability June 30, 2023	<u><u>\$ 15,607,800</u></u>

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.54 percent in 2022 to 3.65 percent in 2023.

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.65 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.65 percent) than the current discount rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (2.65%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate (3.65%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (4.65%)</u>
Total Net OPEB Liability	\$ 17,044,000	\$ 15,607,800	\$ 14,344,000

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the medical trend. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a medical trend that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the medical trend rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Medical Current Trend</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Total Net OPEB Liability	\$ 14,103,000	\$ 15,607,800	\$ 17,325,000

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the District recognized OPEB as an expense offset of \$(143,303). At June 30, 2023, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 3,782,537
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	756,706	858,900
Total	<u>\$ 756,706</u>	<u>\$ 4,641,437</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Years Ended June 30:

2024	\$ (801,410)
2025	(801,410)
2026	(801,410)
2027	(601,099)
2028	(161,033)
Thereafter	(718,369)

Note 11 - PERSI OPEB – Sick Leave

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

OPEB Benefits

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.

Employer Contributions

The contribution rate for employers are set by statute at .065% of covered compensation for state members. Covered school members contribution rates are set by statute based on the number of sick days offered by the employer. The contribution rate of 1.16% for school members with nine or ten sick days, 1.26% for school members with 11-14 sick days. If a school 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. In the November 2021 meeting, the PERSI Board extended the rate holiday for employer contributions for Schools and for State to June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2031, respectively.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense (Expense Offset), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2023, the District reported an asset for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset. The net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on the District's share of contributions relative to the total contributions of all participating Sick Leave employers. At June 30, 2022 and 2021, the District's proportion was 11.5523190 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$1,129,625. At June 30, 2023, the District reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,124,297	\$ -
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	1,716,676	3,950,437
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB investments	<u>3,663,004</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,503,977</u>	<u>\$ 3,950,437</u>

The PERSI Board authorized a premium holiday for the entire year, therefore, there are no contributions reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date that would be recognized as an increase of the net OPEB asset in the year ending June 30, 2024.

The amortization period is based on the remaining expected service lives of all employees that are provided with OPEB through the System determined at the beginning of the measurement period. The amortization period was calculated at 8.9 years. The amortization of the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on OPEB plan investments is amortized over a closed 5-year period inclusive of this fiscal year.

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

Years Ended June 30:

2024	\$ 752,113
2025	805,273
2026	475,830
2027	1,631,492
2028	(105,767)
Thereafter	(5,401)

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuations are based on actuarial assumptions, the benefit formulas, and employee groups. The Sick Leave Plan amortizes any net OPEB asset based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Sick Leave Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30 percent
Salary increases including inflation	3.05 percent
Investment rate of return	5.45, net of OPEB plan investment expense
Health care trend rate	N/A*

*Health care trend rate is not applicable as the benefit is based on the unused sick leave hours at retirement and is calculated as fixed dollar amount that can be applied to premiums.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB 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 OPEB 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. 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.

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 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.

Capital Market Assumptions

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Expected Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Broad U.S. Equity	39.30%	8.53%
Global EX U.S. Equity	10.70%	9.09%
Fixed Income	50.00%	2.80%
Cash Equivalents	0.00%	2.25%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 5.45%. 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 OPEB 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 OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB asset. The long-term expected rate of return was determined net of OPEB plan investment expense but without reduction for OPEB plan administrative expense.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset calculated using the discount rate of 5.45 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (4.45 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.45 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (4.45%)	Current Discount Rate (5.45%)	1% Increase (6.45%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (6,204,919)	\$ (8,794,441)	\$ (11,162,152)

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERSI financial report.

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

Payables to the OPEB plan

At June 30, 2023, the District did not have any payables for the defined benefit OPEB plan or any employer contributions withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

Note 12 - Pension Plan

Plan Description - The District contributes to the Base Plan which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) 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. 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.

Pension Benefits - The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, and death and survivor benefits of eligible members or beneficiaries. Benefits are based on members' years of service, age, and highest average salary. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits with five 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 classification. The annual service retirement allowance for each month of credited service is 2.0% 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% minimum cost of living increase per year provided the Consumer Price Index increases 1% 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%, whichever is less; however, any amount above the 1% minimum is subject to review by the Idaho Legislature.

Member and Employer Contributions- 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% of the employer rate for general employees. As of June 30, 2023, it was 7.16% for general employees. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.94% for general employees. The District's contributions were \$21,669,262 for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Pension Liabilities (Assets), Pension Expense (Expense Offset), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions - At June 30, 2023, the District reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, 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, 2022 and 2021, the District's proportion was 4.4327397 percent and 4.4107115 percent, respectively.

Independent School District of Boise City

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2023

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the District recognized pension expense of \$23,029,747. At June 30, 2023, 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
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 19,199,064	\$ 779,277
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	28,464,201	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	40,172,219	-
Changes in employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions 2020	-	229,538
Changes in employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions 2021	-	147,342
Changes in employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions 2022	-	1,075,173
Changes in employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions 2023	245,599	-
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	21,669,262	-
Total	<u>\$ 109,750,345</u>	<u>\$ 2,231,330</u>

The \$21,669,262 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability (asset) in the year ending June 30, 2024.

The average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the System (active and inactive employees) determined at July 1, 2021, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, was 4.6 years.

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

Years Ended June 30:

2024	\$ 20,191,163
2025	22,219,017
2026	10,213,629
2027	33,225,944

Actuarial Assumptions - Valuations are based on 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. The Base Plan amortizes any unfunded actuarial accrued liability based on a level percentage of payroll. The maximum amortization period for the Base Plan permitted under Section 59-1322, Idaho Code, is 25 years.

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases including inflation	3.05%
Investment rate of return	6.35%
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.00%

Several different sets of mortality rates are used in the valuation for contributing members, members retired for service and beneficiaries. These rates were adopted for the valuation dated July 1, 2021.

Contributing Members, Service Retirement Members, and Beneficiaries

General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Males	Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 11%
General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Females	Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 21%
Teachers – Males	Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 12%
Teachers – Females	Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police – Males	Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 21%
Fire & Police – Females	Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 26%
	5% of Fire and Police active member deaths are Assumed to be duty related. This assumption was adopted July 1, 2021
Disabled Members – Males	Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 38%
Disabled Members – Females	Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%

Economic assumptions were studied in an experience study performed for the period 2015 through 2020. Demographic assumptions, including mortality were studied for the period 2011 through 2017.

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 System's assets.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	0%	0.00%
Large Cap	18%	4.50%
Small/Mid Cap	11%	4.70%
International Equity	15%	4.50%
Emerging Markets Equity	10%	4.90%
Domestic Fixed	20%	-0.25%
TIPS	10%	-0.30%
Real Estate	8%	3.75%
Private Equity	8%	6.00%

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. The capital market assumptions are as of January 1, 2021.

Discount Rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.35%. 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 plans' 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.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate - The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.35 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.35 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.35 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 5.35%	Current Discount Rate 6.35%	1% Increase 7.35%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 308,142,885	\$ 174,594,891	\$ 65,289,315

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.

Payables to the pension plan - At June 30, 2023, the District reported no payables to the defined benefit pension plan for legally required employer contributions and for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

Note 13 - Commitments

The District has outstanding 2022-23 purchase orders totaling \$47,848,364 representing goods or services not received as of June 30, 2023. These amounts are encumbrances of 2022-23 budgeted funds and are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The above amount includes multiple contracts with contractors and Construction Managers for projects (\$45,986,230) in process that are identified in the Facility Master Plan.

Note 14 - Fund Balance

In governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified primarily on the basis of extent to which the District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the fund. Fund balances are classified as follows:

- Nonspendable - Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in a spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted - Amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of the state or federal laws, or externally imposed conditions by grantors or creditors.
- Committed - Amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action by the Board or resolution.

- Assigned - Amounts that are designated by the Board for a specific purpose but are not spendable until a budget resolution is passed by Board.
- Unassigned - All amounts not included in other spendable classifications.

The details of the fund balances are included in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet. As discussed in Note 1, restricted funds are used first as appropriate. Assigned Funds are reduced to the extent that expenditure authority has been budgeted by the Board or delegated to the Superintendent. Decreases to the general fund balance first reduce Unassigned Fund balance; in the event that Unassigned Fund Balance becomes zero, then Assigned and Committed Fund Balances are used in that order.

General Fund

The General Fund has an Unassigned Fund Balance of \$29,438,503 at June 30, 2023. Nonspendable Fund Balance is \$752,876 of inventory items. The Board has committed \$16,908,958 for cash flow purposes and has Assigned Funds consisting of the use of fund balance to balance the 2023-24 budget of \$5,407,440.

The District also has a Board Contingency to set aside resources to cover unanticipated deficits or revenue reductions that may be caused by adverse economic conditions.

Capital Project Fund

The Capital Projects Fund has restricted fund balance of \$40,139,674 at June 30, 2023, from plant facility reserves.

Debt Service Fund

The Debt Service Fund has \$20,441,334 of restricted fund balance to be used to pay principal and interest on general obligation debt service.

Non-Major Funds

The School Lunch Fund has a restricted fund balance of \$7,508,403. The Associated Student Body Funds, Just for Kids Fund, Special Services Fund, and the Federal Forest Fund have \$5,282,002 of Assigned fund balance.

Note 15 - Self-Insurance Trust Fund

In August 2006, the District created a trust fund for its dental insurance costs. Plan assets are dedicated to provide benefits to District employees and participating retirees, and are legally protected from creditors. Employer contributions to the plan are irrevocable. The trust has entered into an agreement with Delta Dental of Idaho to process and pay all claims.



Required Supplementary Information
June 30, 2023

Independent School District of Boise City

Independent School District of Boise City
Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability (Asset) Health/Dental
Year Ended June 30, 2023

**Schedule of Changes in the District's Total OPEB Liability (Asset)
and Related Ratios
Last 10 - Fiscal Years ***

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Service Cost	\$ 1,032,941	\$ 1,072,916	\$ 1,106,512	\$ 1,274,956	\$ 1,312,530	\$ 1,089,845
Interest	741,260	741,425	713,466	367,759	377,126	557,069
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(469,320)	623,849	772,963	119,232	(702,600)	(117,060)
Difference between actual and expected experience	-	-	(5,394,275)	-	(1,499,174)	-
Benefit payments	<u>(1,290,993)</u>	<u>(1,390,250)</u>	<u>(1,100,376)</u>	<u>(1,121,975)</u>	<u>(839,376)</u>	<u>(1,137,239)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability (asset)	13,888	1,047,940	(3,901,710)	639,972	(1,351,494)	392,615
Total OPEB liability- beginning	<u>18,766,589</u>	<u>18,780,477</u>	<u>19,828,417</u>	<u>15,926,707</u>	<u>16,566,679</u>	<u>15,215,185</u>
Total OPEB liability- ending	<u>\$ 18,780,477</u>	<u>\$ 19,828,417</u>	<u>\$ 15,926,707</u>	<u>\$ 16,566,679</u>	<u>\$ 15,215,185</u>	<u>\$ 15,607,800</u>

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

Data reported is measured as of June 30th of each fiscal year. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement No. 75, paragraph 4; these benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Independent School District of Boise City
Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB (Liability) Asset Sick Leave
Year Ended June 30, 2023

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB (Liability) Asset
PERSI - Sick Leave
Last 10 - Fiscal Years *

	Reported as of measurement date of June 30,				2021	2022
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employer's portion of the net OPEB asset	12.1471742%	12.0002391%	11.8266698%	11.5523190%	11.5523190%	11.5523190%
Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ 9,324,527	\$ 9,953,592	\$ 11,327,631	\$ 14,224,438	\$ 16,776,327	\$ 8,794,441
Employer's covered payroll	\$ 142,451,308	\$ 148,545,506	\$ 153,973,725	\$ 160,515,248	\$ 164,594,194	\$ 174,836,848
Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset as a percentage of its covered payroll	6.55%	6.70%	7.36%	8.86%	10.19%	5.03%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB asset	137%	136%	139%	153%	153%	127%

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

Schedule of Employer's Contributions
PERSI - Sick Leave
Last 10 - Fiscal Years *

	Reported as of year-end date of June 30,				2022	2023
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 1,883,348	\$ 1,939,895	\$ 1,036,050	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	\$ 1,883,348	\$ 1,939,895	\$ 1,036,050	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employer's covered- employee payroll	\$ 148,545,506	\$ 153,973,725	\$ 160,515,248	\$ 164,594,194	\$ 174,836,848	\$ 181,484,341
Contributions as a percentage of the covered payroll	1.26%	1.26%	0.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

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

Independent School District of Boise City
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Year Ended June 30, 2023

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years *

	Reported as of measurement date of June 30,									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Employer's portion of the net pension liability (asset)	4.8664960%	4.7461962%	4.6229036%	4.5862860%	4.6171710%	4.5334328%	4.5071565%	4.4107115%	4.4327397%	
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 35,825,027	\$ 62,499,683	\$ 93,713,356	\$ 72,090,779	\$ 68,104,078	\$ 51,747,872	\$ 104,662,133	\$ (3,483,491)	\$ 174,594,891	
Employer's covered payroll	\$ 131,898,389	\$ 132,937,833	\$ 135,271,071	\$ 142,451,308	\$ 148,545,506	\$ 153,973,725	\$ 160,515,248	\$ 164,594,194	\$ 174,836,848	
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	27.16%	47.01%	69.28%	50.61%	45.85%	33.61%	65.20%	-2.12%	99.86%	
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	95%	91%	87%	91%	92%	94%	88%	100%	83%	

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

Independent School District of Boise City
Schedule of Employer's Contributions
Year Ended June 30, 2023

Schedule of Employer's Contributions
PERSI - Base Plan
Last 10 - Fiscal Years *

	Reported as of year-end date of June 30,									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 15,048,378	\$ 15,312,507	\$ 16,125,304	\$ 16,815,458	\$ 17,429,640	\$ 19,160,366	\$ 19,652,538	\$ 20,875,337	\$ 21,669,262	
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	\$ 15,048,378	\$ 15,312,507	\$ 16,125,304	\$ 16,815,458	\$ 17,429,640	\$ 19,160,336	\$ 19,652,538	\$ 20,875,337	\$ 21,669,262	
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Employer's covered payroll	\$ 132,937,833	\$ 135,271,071	\$ 142,451,308	\$ 148,545,506	\$ 153,973,725	\$ 160,515,248	\$ 164,594,194	\$ 174,836,848	\$ 181,484,341	
Contributions as a percentage of the covered payroll	11.32%	11.32%	11.32%	11.32%	11.32%	11.94%	11.94%	11.94%	11.94%	

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

Independent School District of Boise City

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget to Actual – General Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Local revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 120,303,544	\$ 120,303,544	\$ 120,189,950	\$ (113,594)
Earnings on investments	741,813	741,813	4,490,873	3,749,060
Other	511,274	511,274	751,403	240,129
State revenue	156,373,013	156,713,634	158,714,941	2,001,307
Federal revenue	40,447	40,447	86,121	45,674
Total revenue	277,970,091	278,310,712	284,233,288	5,922,576
Expenditures				
Instructional				
Elementary school program	66,837,397	67,268,768	62,416,899	4,851,869
Secondary school program	67,399,558	66,752,812	63,385,122	3,367,690
Alternative school program	3,805,632	3,808,588	3,407,364	401,224
Vocational Professional school program	2,772,616	3,113,737	3,210,088	(96,351)
Exceptional school program	24,548,295	24,255,444	21,435,399	2,820,045
Preschool school program	1,061,903	1,071,903	1,049,579	22,324
Gifted and talented school program	3,045,812	3,045,812	3,104,232	(58,420)
Interscholastic school program	2,812,230	2,929,659	2,666,150	263,509
School activity program	720,861	745,382	747,665	(2,283)
Summer school program	859,440	868,422	670,120	198,302
Detention center program	211,945	211,945	171,846	40,099
Total instructional	174,075,689	174,072,472	162,264,464	11,808,008
Support Services				
Attendance-Guidance-Health	13,457,546	13,467,602	12,865,838	601,764
Special services program	8,615,767	8,615,767	8,327,031	288,736
Instructional improvement program	3,548,811	3,705,411	3,462,231	243,180
Educational media program	4,079,577	4,075,725	3,994,955	80,770
Instructional technology program	4,925,639	4,925,639	4,676,841	248,798
School administration program	17,427,339	17,425,175	17,023,113	402,062
Administration	7,436,463	7,434,086	6,786,735	647,351
Maintenance and improvements buildings, grounds, and equipment	28,485,658	29,297,524	27,657,359	1,640,165
Security program	1,619,918	1,693,750	1,652,107	41,643
Pupil transportation	12,305,083	12,274,099	9,767,778	2,506,321
Total support services	101,901,801	102,914,778	96,213,988	6,700,790

Independent School District of Boise City

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget to Actual – General Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (negative)
	Original	Final		
Community services program	336,706	356,875	320,944	35,931
Food services program	310,000	310,000	337,486	(27,486)
Capital assets program	1,270,000	580,693	586,009	(5,316)
Debt services program				
Principal	-	-	128,902	(128,902)
Interest	-	-	5,923	(5,923)
Total debt service program	-	-	134,825	(134,825)
Total expenditures	277,894,196	278,234,818	259,857,716	18,377,102
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	75,895	75,894	24,375,572	24,299,678
Other Financing Uses				
Interfund transfers	(6,210,829)	(6,210,829)	(16,222,558)	(10,011,729)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(6,210,829)	(6,210,829)	(16,222,558)	(10,011,729)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures and Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>\$ (6,134,934)</u>	<u>\$ (6,134,935)</u>	8,153,014	<u>\$ 14,287,949</u>
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year			44,207,193	
Change in Reserves for Inventories			147,570	
Fund Balance, End of Year			<u>\$ 52,507,777</u>	

Note 1 - Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Basis of Budgeting

During May, the Superintendent submits to the Board a proposed budget for the General and Debt Service Funds. The budget includes proposed expenditures and the sources of financing them. A special public hearing is held to obtain public comments, after which the budget is revised if appropriate and formally adopted by the Board. The Deputy Superintendent is authorized to approve transfers among expenditure categories up to \$50,000. The Board must approve transfers greater than \$50,000 and any modifications to expenditures for any program of at least 5% and \$100,000. For purposes of administrative control, budgets are also prepared for the Special Revenue Fund and the Capital Projects Fund.

Note 2 - Amended Budget

The Fiscal Year 2023 budget was formally amended during the year to cover increases associated with the Division of Professional-Technical Education.

Note 3 - Budget Overages

The Budget to Actual-General Fund budget identifies three programs that are overspent: Vocational Program, School Activity Program, Gifted and Talented Program, Food Service Program, Capital Assets Program, Debt Service Programs, and Transfers. The Vocational Program is over due to the addition of an instructor. The Gifted and Talented Program is over due to the addition of an instructor for second semester. The Food Services Program overage is due to the District covering the cost of unpaid student meal debt. The Debt Service and the Capital Assets overages are related to reallocation of the copier payments under GASB 87 for lease accounting. The transfer out increased because the Board approved the transfer of \$10 million to the Capital Projects Fund.



Single Audit
June 30, 2023

Independent School District of Boise City



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

To the Board of Trustees
Independent School District of Boise City
Boise, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Independent School District of Boise City (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, 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 9, 2023.

Report on 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) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the 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 District'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free from 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eide Sully LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Boise, Idaho
October 9, 2023



Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

The Board of Trustees
Independent School District of Boise City
Boise, Idaho

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Independent School District of Boise City's (the District) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The District's major federal programs are identified in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the District complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the District's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the District's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance


A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance

requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Boise, Idaho
October 9, 2023

Independent School District of Boise City
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended June 30, 2023

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal Financial Assistance Listing	Pass - through Entity Identifying Number	Expenditures
<u>U.S. Department of Education</u>			
Passed Through State Superintendent of Public Instruction			
Title I Local Program	84.010	S010A220012	\$ 4,671,563
Title I Delinquent	84.013	S010A220012	59,171
Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			
Title VI-B	84.027	H027A220088	5,020,230
COVID-19-Title VI-B - ARP	84.027X	H027X210088	896,795
Title VI-B Preschool	84.173	H173A220030	217,152
COVID-19-Title VI-B Preschool - ARP	84.173X	H173X210030	27,477
Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)			6,161,654
Carl Perkins	84.048	V048A220012	375,482
Title II EESA	84.367	S367A220011	773,485
Title III- English Language	84.365	S365A220012	336,482
Title IV- Student Support and Enrichment	84.424	S424A220013	487,553
Education of Homeless	84.196	S196A220013	30,853
21st Century Grant	84.287	S287C220012	116,684
Sources of Strength	84.287	S287C220012	949
Total for ALN #84.287			117,633
Education Stabilization Fund			
COVID-19 - Homeless Children and Youth (ARP-HCY)	84.425W	S425W210013	35,055
COVID-19 - Elementary & Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D	S425D210043	5,828,153
COVID-19 - Elementary & Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ARP ESSER)	84.425U	S425U210043	12,103,368
Total for Educational Stabilization Fund (ALN #84.425)			17,966,576
Passed Through the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation			
Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act	84.126	H126A220016	135,319
Total U.S. Department of Education			31,115,771
<u>U.S. Department of Health and Welfare</u>			
Passed Through State Health & Welfare			
Refugee Grant	93.576	S196A100020	170,853
Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse Grant	93.959	B08TI085801	6,732
COVID-19 - Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity CCDF Cluster	93.323	6NU50CK000544	38,046
COVID-19 - Child Care Development Block Grant	93.575	2101DCCC5	338,452
Total U.S. Department of Health and Welfare			554,083

Independent School District of Boise City
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended June 30, 2023

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal Financial Assistance Listing	Pass - through Entity Identifying Number	Expenditures
<u>U. S. Department of Agriculture</u>			
Direct Program - Cash in Lieu of Commodities	10.555	N/A	824,743
Passed Through State Superintendent of Public Instruction			
School Lunch/Snack Program	10.555	202323N119947	3,686,800
COVID-19 - NSLP Emergency Operating	10.555	202323N890347	584,063
			5,095,606
School Breakfast Program	10.553	20233N119947	1,517,880
Summer Food Service Program	10.559	20233N119947	199,708
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables	10.582	202322L160347	268,983
Total Child Nutrition Cluster			7,082,177
Child & Adult Care Food Program	10.558	202323N202047	135,669
Total U. S. Department of Agriculture			7,217,846
<u>U.S. Department of Treasury</u>			
Passed Through State Superintendent of Public Instruction			
COVID-19 - State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund	21.027	SLFRP0142	3,219,781
Total U.S. Department of Treasury			3,219,781
<u>Other Federal Financial Assistance</u>			
U.S. Department of the Army ROTC Program	N/A	N/A	70,117
Total Other Federal Financial Assistance			70,117
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 42,177,598

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Independent School District of Boise City (the District) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2023. The information is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position or fund balance of the District.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported in the schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. When applicable, such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. No federal financial assistance has been provided to a subrecipient.

Note 3 - Indirect Cost Rate

The Organization has not elected to use the 10% de minimis cost rate.

Independent School District of Boise City
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended June 30, 2023

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditor's report issued	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	None Reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major program:	
Material weaknesses identified	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	None Reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.516:	No

Identification of major programs:

<u>Name of Federal Program</u>	<u>Federal Financial Assistance Listing</u>
Education Stabilization Fund	
COVID-19 - Education of Homeless	84.425W
COVID-19 - Elementary & Secondary Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D
COVID-19 - Elementary & Secondary Emergency Relief Fund	84.425U
COVID-19 - State & Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027
Title I Local Program	84.010
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	\$ 1,265,328
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

None

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questions Costs

None