

# Financial Statements

Idaho Connects Online School #469 Includes Supplemental Information Year Ended June 30, 2021



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Government Auditing Standards

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Idaho Connects Online School No. 469 TITLE PAGE 5680 E. Franklin Road, Suite 200 Nampa, Idaho 83687

#### **Board of Trustees**

David High	Chairman
Jack McMahon	Trustee
Collette Wilkes	Trustee
Henry Reents	Trustee

#### Administrators

Vickie McCullough	Superintendent
Dorian Bell	Business Manager



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Trustees Idaho Connects Online School No. 469 Nampa, Idaho

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Idaho Connects Online School No. 469 (the Charter) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Charter's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.





#### Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Idaho Connects Online School No. 469, as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the schedules of employer's share of net pension liability and of employer contributions, schedules of employer's share of OPEB sick leave asset and of employer contributions, and budgetary comparison information as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquires of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquires, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Charter's financial statements as a whole. The combining nonmajor fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.



The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 1, 2021, on our consideration of the Charter's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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 Charter's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Hamis CPAC

Meridian, Idaho November 1, 2021

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

#### IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,358,295
Intergovernmental receivables, net	273,063
Prepaid expenses	65,772
Net pension asset – sick leave	185,774
Total Assets	2,882,904
Deferred outflows of resources - pensions	625,847
Deferred outflows OPEB obligations - sick leave	30,888
Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued payroll liabilities Long-term liabilities, due beyond one year: Net pension liability	27,358 326,242 <u>1,048,628</u>
Total Liabilities	1,402,228
Deferred Inflows of Resources - Pensions	66,826
Deferred Inflows of Resources – Sick Leave	98,306
Net Position Restricted for:	
Special revenue funds	91,564
Unrestricted	1,880,715
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,972,279</u>

#### **IDAHO CONNECT'S ONLINE SCHOOL #469** STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

		Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services and Sales	Operating Grants and <u>Contribution</u>	Capital Grants and <u>s Contribution</u>	0
Primary Government: Governmental activities:					
Instruction Support services	\$ 2,027,157 	\$ 4,760 0	\$ 40,135 68,807	\$ 0 0	\$ (1,982,262) (1,060,838)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 3,156,802</u>	<u>\$ 4,760</u>	<u>\$ 108,942</u>	<u>\$0</u>	(3,043,100)
	Other				3,045,930 2,163 6,408 <u>480</u>
	Total	l General Reve	enues		3,054,981
	C	hange in Net I	Position		11,881
	Net Position,	, Beginning of	Year		1,960,398
	Net Position,	, End of Year			<u>\$ 1,972,279</u>

#### IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469 BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2021

		General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	G	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents Intergovernmental receivables, net	\$	2,266,731 164,221	\$ 91,564 108,842	\$	2,358,295 273,063
Due from other funds		104,221	0		108,842
Prepaid expenses and other assets		65,772	0		65,772
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	2,605,566	<u>\$ 200,406</u>	<u>\$</u>	2,805,972
Liabilities and Fund Balances					
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$	27,358	\$ 0	\$	27,358
Accrued payroll liabilities		326,242	0		326,242
Due to other funds		0	108,842		108,842
Total Liabilities		353,600	108,842		462,442
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable		65,772	0		65,772
Restricted		0	91,564		91,564
Unassigned		2,186,194	0		2,186,194
Total Fund Balances		2,251,966	91,564		2,343,530
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$</u>	2,605,566	<u>\$ 200,406</u>	\$	2,805,972

#### **IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469 RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION** June 30, 2021

Total Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	\$	2,343,530
Deferred outflows of resources are not reported in the funds, and represent changes in pension assumptions (\$17,734), differences between expected and actual experience (\$81,930), changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions (\$196,098), District contributions to the pension subsequent to the measurement date (\$209,892), and difference between projected and actual earnings on pension		
plan investments (\$120,193).		625,847
Deferred outflows for OPEB sick leave		30,888
Total OPEB asset for sick leave is a long term asset and is not recognized on the Fund Financial Statements.		185,774
The District's proportionate share of net pension liabilities are recognized in the Government-Wide statements.		(1,048,628)
Deferred inflows for OPEB sick leave		(98,306)
Deferred inflows of resources are not reported in the funds, and represent the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings and changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's		
proportionate contributions.		(66,826)
Total Net Position – Governmental Activities	<u>\$</u>	1,972,279

#### **IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469** STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	General	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues				
State	\$ 2,986,4			
Grants and contributions		0 108,942	,	
Earnings on investments	,	0	2,163	
Other	4,7	760 0	4,760	
Total Revenues	2,993,3	386168,409	3,161,795	
Expenditures				
Current:				
Instruction	1,784,7	738 86,676	1,871,414	
Support services	983,5	<u> </u>	1,051,334	
Total Expenditures	2,768,2	247154,501	2,922,748	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	225,1	139 13,908	239,047	
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Interfund transfers services	6,4	<u>408 (6,408</u>	)0	
Net Change in Fund Balances	231,5	<b>5</b> 47 7,500	239,047	
Fund Balances – Beginning of Year	2,020,4	<u>419</u> <u>84,064</u>	2,104,483	
Fund Balances – End of Year	<u>\$ 2,251,9</u>	<u>)66 \$ 91,564</u>	<u>\$ 2,343,530</u>	

#### IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469 RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Total Net Change in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds	\$ 239,047
Other post-employment benefit revenue Pension expense	 480 (227,646)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 11,881

#### Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### Financial Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of Idaho Connects Online School No. 469 (the Charter). The Charter receives funding from local, state, and federal government sources and must comply with all of the requirements of these funding source entities. However, the Charter is not included in any other governmental reporting entity as defined by generally accepted accounting principles. Board members are volunteers and have decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operation, and the primary accountability for fiscal matters. In addition, the Charter's reporting entity does not contain any component units.

#### Basis of Presentation

*Government-wide Statements:* The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the financial activities of the Charter. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through intergovernmental revenues and other nonexchange transactions.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Charter's governmental activities.

- Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function.
- Indirect expenses expenses of the general government related to the administration and support of the Charter's programs, such as personnel and accounting (but not interest on long-term debt), are allocated to programs based on their percentage of total primary government expenses. Interest expenses are allocated to the programs that manage the capital assets financed with long-term debt.
- Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes and state formula aid, are presented as general revenues.

*Fund Financial Statements:* The fund financial statements provide information about the Charter's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds would be aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. The Charter reports the following major governmental fund:

• *General fund.* This is the Charter's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Charter, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

#### Measurement Focus / Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Charter receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants and donations. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Charter considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if they are collected within sixty days after year-end. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term liabilities and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

#### Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Funds

Different measurement focuses and basis of accounting are used in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and in the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet.

The Charter uses the following fund balance categories in the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet:

- *Nonspendable*. Balances, for example, in permanent funds, prepaid expenditures, and inventories that are permanently precluded from conversion to cash.
- *Restricted.* Balances, consisting of restricted assets, constrained to a specific purpose by enabling legislation, external parties, or constitutional provisions.
- Unassigned. Balances available for any purpose.

The remaining fund balance classifications (committed) are either not applicable or no formal policy has yet been established to be able to utilize such classifications of fund balance. However, if there had been committed funds, these amounts would have been decided by the Board of Trustees, the Charter's highest level of decision making authority, through a formal action. The Board of Trustees also has the authority to assign funds or authorize another official to do so.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the Charter funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net position and fund balances available to financial the program. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Charter's intent to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

There is also no formal policy regarding the use of committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances. However, it is the Charter's intent that when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted classifications of fund balance could be used, the Charter considers committed amounts to be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

All special revenue funds are restricted by either the federal government or the State of Idaho and must be spent according to the stipulations of the corresponding federal or state program.

#### Use of Estimates

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

#### Cash Equivalents

A "Pooled Cash" concept is used in maintaining the cash and investment accounts in the accounting records. Under this method, all cash is pooled for investment purposes and each fund has equity in the pooled amount. All amounts included in the pooled cash and investment accounts are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

#### Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid balances are for payments made by the Charter in the current year to provide services occurring in the subsequent year, and the reserve for prepaid expenses has been recorded to signify that a portion of fund balance is not available for other subsequent expenditures.

#### Receivables

All trade and other receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts. As of June 30, 2021, no allowance was considered necessary for intergovernmental receivables.

#### Capital Assets

Capital assets are reported at actual or estimated historical cost based on appraisals or deflated current replacement cost. Contributed assets are reported at estimated fair value at the time received. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements are shown below.

	Capitalization	Depreciation	Estimated
	Policy	Method	<u>Useful Life</u>
Buildings and Improvements	\$ 5,000	Straight-line	20-50 years
Equipment	\$ 5,000	Straight-line	3-10 years

Depreciation is used to allocate the actual or estimated historical cost of all capital assets over their estimated useful lives.

At June 30, 2021, the Charter has no capital assets which were required to be capitalized.

#### Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent debts that will be paid in the next billing cycle. Accounts payable are not over 60 days past due.

#### Income Taxes

The Charter is a not-for-profit organization that is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and comparable state law. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is made in the financial statements.

#### Uncertain Tax Positions

The accounting standard on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under that guidance, the Charter may recognize tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by taxing authorities based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. There were no unrecognized tax benefits identified or recorded as liabilities for fiscal year 2021. The Charter files Form 990 in the U.S. federal jurisdiction. The Charter is generally no longer subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service for years before 2017.

#### Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho 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.

#### Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

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) 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.

#### Note B – Cash and Investments

As of June 30, 2021, cash and investments were reported in the basic financial statements in the following categories:

		2021			
	Bank Balance		Carrying Amoun		
Cash			2	0	
Bank deposits	\$	1,363,735	\$	1,353,926	
Money Market		1,004,369		1,004,369	

#### Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. The Charter has an Insured Cash Sweep (ICS) agreement with a local financial institution to provide for custodial risk for the cash balance associated with their checking account in excess of the FDIC insurance limits. As of June 30, 2021, all of the Charter's checking account deposits at this local financial institution were covered by the federal depository insurance.

#### 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. The Charter's investment policy is structured to meet the Charter's anticipated cash flows, liquidity of investment portfolio and safety of principal. In addition, the policy limits the purchase of investments to those with original maturity of less than 36 months.

#### **IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469** NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### Note B – Cash and Investments (Continued)

#### Investments

The Charter follows Idaho Statute that outlines qualifying investment options as follows:

Idaho Code authorizes the Charter to invest any available funds in obligations issued or guaranteed by the United States Treasury, the State of Idaho, local Idaho municipalities and taxing districts, the Farm Credit System, or Idaho public corporations, as well as time deposit accounts and repurchase agreements.

#### Credit Risk.

The Charter also maintains a demand deposit cash account at a local brokerage institution. The cash at this brokerage institution is insured by the Security Investment Protection Corporation (SIPC). SIPC insures up to \$250,000 in cash in the event of broker/dealer failure. At June 30, 2021, \$754,369 of the Charter's demand deposit cash was uninsured by the SIPC.

#### Note C – Intergovernmental Receivables

Amounts due from other governments consist of \$273,063, as appropriations from the State of Idaho for school support and agreed-upon tuition fees from other Idaho school districts.

#### Note D – Pension Plan

#### Plan Description

The Charter 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) 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.

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

#### Pension Benefits

The Base Plan provides retirement, disability, 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% (2.3% for police/firefighters) 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 and 72% for police and fire fighters. As of June 30, 2020 it was 7.16% for general employees and 8.81% for police and fire fighters. The employer contribution rate as a percentage of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.94% for general employees and 12.28% for police and fire fighters. The Charter's contributions were \$209,892 for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2021, the Charter reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Charter's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Charter'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, 2020, the Charter's proportion was 0.0451580 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Charter recognized pension expense of \$379,766. At June 30, 2021, the Charter 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	\$	81,930	\$	0	
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		17,734		0	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		120,193		<b>34,24</b> 0	
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate contributions		196,098		32,586	
The Charter's contributions subsequent to the measurement date		209,892		0	
Total	\$	625,847	\$	66,826	

\$209,892 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 in the year ending June 30, 2021.

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, 2019, the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2019, is 4.8 and 4.7 years for the measurement period ended June 30, 2020.

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:

Year Ending	
<u>June 30</u> ,	Amount
2021	\$ 3,387
2022	 44,172
2023	59,952
2024	78,106

#### 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, <u>Idaho Code</u>, is 25 years.

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.75%
Salary inflation	3.75%
Investment rate of return, net of investment expenses	7.05%
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.00%

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

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

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2017 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2020, is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date July 1, 2020.

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

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of 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. The capital market assumptions are as of 2020.

Capital Market Assumptions from Callen 2020

		Long-Term	Long-Term			
		Expected	Expected			
		Nominal	Real Rate of			
	Target	Rate of Return	Return			
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)	(Arithmetic)			
Core Fixed Income	30.00%	2.80%	0.55%			
Broad US Equities	55.00%	8.55%	6.30%			
Developed Foreign Equities	15.00%	8.70%	6.45%			
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.25%	2.25%			
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation		1.50%	1.50%			
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return		6.85%	4.60%			
Portfolio Standard Deviation		12.33%	12.33%			
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of	6.25%	3.89%				
Assumed Investment Expenses		0.40%	0.40%			
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of	Return, Net					
of Investment Expenses		5.85%	3.49%			
Investment Policy Assumptions	from PERSI 1	November 2019				
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return,	Net					
of Investment Expenses			4.14%			
Portfolio Standard Deviation			14.16%			
Economic/Demographic Assur	<u>.</u>	Milliman 2018				
Valuation Assumptions Chosen by PERSI Board	1					
Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of In	westment Expe	enses	4.05%			
Assumed Inflation			3.00%			
Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses						
Discount Rate						

-

-

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.05%. 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 7.05 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 (6.05 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.05 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.05%)	(7.05%)	<u>(8.05%</u> )
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$2,150,450</u> <u>\$</u>	<u> 1,048,628 </u> \$	137,602

#### 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, 2021, the Charter reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of \$30,617 for legally required employer contributions and \$14,271 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

#### Note E – PERSI OPEB – Sick Leave

The Charter 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.

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

#### **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. The Charter's had no legally-required contributions for the year ended June 30, 2021.

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

At June 30, 2021, the Charter reported an asset for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset. The net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Charter's proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on the Charter's share of contributions relative to the total contributions of all participating Sick Leave employers. At June 30, 2020, the Charter's proportion was 0.1508757 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Charter recognized OPEB expense of \$1,438.

#### 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, <u>Idaho Code</u>, is 25 years.

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	3.75%
Salary inflation	3.75%
Investment rate of return, net of investment expenses	7.05%

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 and 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 from Callen 2020

		Long-Term	Long-Term			
		Expected	Expected			
		Nominal	Real Rate of			
	Target	Rate of Return	Return			
Asset Class	Allocation	(Arithmetic)	(Arithmetic)			
Core Fixed Income	30.00%	2.80%	55.00%			
Broad US Equities	55.00%	8.55%	6.30%			
Developed Foreign Equities	15.00%	8.70%	6.45%			
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.25%	2.25%			
Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation		1.50%	1.50%			
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return		6.85%	4.60%			
Portfolio Standard Deviation		12.33%	12.33%			
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of	3.89%					
Assumed Investment Expenses		0.40%	0.40%			
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rate of	Return, Net					
of Investment Expenses		5.85%	3.49%			
Investment Policy Assumptions	from PERSI N	November 2019				
Portfolio Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return,	Net					
of Investment Expenses			4.14%			
Portfolio Standard Deviation			14.16%			
Economic/Demographic Assur		Milliman 2018				
Valuation Assumptions Chosen by PERSI Board	1					
Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return, Net of Ir	westment Expe	enses	4.05%			
Assumed Inflation			3.00% <b>7.05%</b>			
Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses						
Discount Rate						

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.05%. 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 liability. 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 7.05 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 (6.05 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.05 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.05%)	(7.05%)	(8.05%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ (161,518</u> )	<u>\$ (185,774</u> )	<u>\$ (208,221</u> )

#### 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, 2021, the Charter reported no payables to the defined benefit OPEB plan for legally required employer contributions. There were also no payables for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

#### Note F – Risk Management

The Charter is exposed to a considerable number of risks of loss including, but not limited to, a) damage to and loss of property and contents, b) employee torts, c) professional liabilities, i.e. errors and omissions, d) environmental damage, e) worker's compensation, i.e. employee injuries, and f) medical insurance costs of its employees. Commercial insurance policies are purchased to transfer the risk of loss for property and content damage, employee torts, worker's compensation, i.e. employee injuries and professional liabilities.

#### Note G – Lease Commitments

The Charter leases office space in Nampa, Idaho. The lease period is for five years, ending July 31, 2022. Payments are due monthly and escalate on an annual basis. Rent expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2021, were \$45,910. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,		Amount
2022 2023	\$	45,145 <u>3,768</u>
	<u>\$</u>	48,913

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469 BUDGETARY (GAAP BASIS) COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

		Original	Final	<u>Actual</u>	Variance
Revenues State Earnings on investments Other	\$	2,715,017 \$ 2,250 14,000	2,715,017 \$ 2,250 14,000	2,986,463 \$ 2,163 4,760	271,446 (87) (9,240)
Total Revenue		2,731,267	2,731,267	2,993,386	262,119
Expenditures Current: Instruction		1,707,341	1,707,341	1,784,738	(77,397)
Support services		1,031,426	1,031,426	983,509	47,917
Total Expenditures		2,738,767	2,738,767	2,768,247	(29,480)
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Interfund transfers services		0	0	6,408	6,408
Net Change in Fund Balances		(7,500)	(7,500)	231,547	239,047
Fund Balances – Beginning		1,518,370	1,518,370	2,020,419	502,049
Fund Balances – Ending	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,510,870</u>	<u>1,510,870</u> <u></u>	<u>2,251,966</u> <u>\$</u>	741,096

#### Note A – Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The charter follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- A. Prior to June 1, the Superintendent and the Board of Trustees prepare a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- B. Public hearings are conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- C. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage at a board meeting.
- D. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all the funds.
- E. Budgets for the governmental funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

#### IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469 SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY AND EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability														
PERSI - Base Plan														
Last 10 - Fiscal Years *														
		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020
Employer's portion of the net pension liability	(	0.0206744%	(	0.0262038%		0.0333100%		0.0397894%		0.0362618%		0.0439405%		0.0451580%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	88,793	\$	345,061	\$	675,231	\$	625,421	\$	534,868	\$	501,569	\$	1,048,628
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$	568,203	\$	743,705	\$	980,448	\$	1,233,634	\$	1,286,199	\$	1,385,484	\$	1,621,749
Employer's proportionate share of net pension liability as a percentage														
of its covered-employee payroll		15.63%		46.40%		68.87%		50.70%		41.59%		36.20%		64.66%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability		94.95%		91.38%		87.26%		90.68%		91.69%		93.79%		88.22%

\* 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 Charter will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2020

Schedule of Employer Contributions PERSI - Base Plan														
Last 10 - Fiscal Years *														
		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020
Statutorily required contribution	\$	64,321	\$	84,187	\$	110,987	\$	139,647	\$	145,598	\$	156,837	\$	192,021
Contributions in relation to statutorily required contribution	\$	63,403	\$	83,084	\$	111,081	\$	139,386	\$	132,067	\$	168,939	\$	191,998
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$	(918)	\$	(1,103)	\$	94	\$	(261)	\$	(13,531)	\$	12,102	\$	(23)
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$	568,203	\$	743,705	\$	980,448	\$	1,233,634	\$	1,286,199	\$	1,385,484	\$	1,621,749
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		11.16%		11.17%		11.33%		11.30%		10.27%		12.19%		11.84%

\* 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 Charter will present information for those years for which information is available. Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2021.

#### IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469 SCHEDULES OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET OPEB ASSET EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS (PERSI SICK LEAVE OPEB PLAN) For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

#### Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB Asset PERSI - OPEB Plan

Last 10 - 1	Fiscal	Years *		
		2017	 2018	 2019
Employer's portion of the net OPEB asset		0.1050%	0.0940%	0.1150%
Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$	80,894	\$ 78,178	\$ 109,804
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$	1,233,634	\$ 1,286,199	\$ 1,385,484
Employer's proportionate share of net OPEB asset as a percentage				
of its covered-employee payroll		6.56%	6.08%	7.93%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB asset		136.78%	135.69%	138.51%

\* 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 Charter will present information for those years for which information is available.

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2020

Schedule of Employer Contributions PERSI - OPEB Plan Last 10 - Fiscal Years *						
		2017		2018		2019
Statutorily required contribution	\$	15,544	\$	16,206	\$	17,457
Contributions in relation to statutorily required contribution	\$	15,571	\$	14,700	\$	18,804
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$	27	\$	(1,506)	\$	1,347
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$	1,233,634	\$	1,286,199	\$	1,385,484
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		1.26%		1.14%		1.36%

## \* 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 Charter will present information for those years for which information is available. Data Reported is measured as of June 30, 2021.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET – NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS June 30, 2021

		<u>Technology</u>		Students Come First <u>PD Grant</u>		Students Come First <u>Mobile Grant</u>		Title VI-B <u>IDEA</u>
Assets	ő		0		\$	• • • • •	•	
Cash and cash equivalents Intergovernmental	\$	79,214	\$	7,259	\$	3,000	\$	0
Receivables, net		0		0		0		42,006
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	79,214	<u>\$</u>	7,259	<u>\$</u>	3,000	<u>\$</u>	42,006
Liabilities								
Accounts payable	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0
Due to other funds		0		0		0		42,006
Total liabilities		0		0		0		42,006
Fund Balance Restricted		79,214		7,259		3,000		0
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$</u>	79,214	<u>\$</u>	7,259	<u>\$</u>	3,000	<u>\$</u>	42,006

#### IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469 COMBINING BALANCE SHEET – NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued) June 30, 2021

	CARES <u>Act</u>	SEL Corporate <u>Gift Program</u>	Professional <u>Development</u>	State Drug <u>Free Schools</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$	0	\$ 0	\$ 2,091	\$ 0	\$ 91,564
	66,836	0	0	0	108,842
<u>\$</u>	66,836	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$ 2,091</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$ 200,406</u>
\$	0 <u>66,836</u>	\$ 0 0	\$ 0 0	\$ 0 0	\$ 0 <u>108,842</u>
	66,836	0	0	0	108,842
	0	0	2,091	0	91,564
\$	66,836	\$ <u>     0</u>	<u>\$ 2,091</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$ 200,406</u>

#### IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

		<u>Technology</u>	Students Come First <u>PD Grant</u>	Students Come First <u>Mobile Grant</u>		Title VI-B <u>IDEA</u>
Revenues						
State	\$	54,041	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$	0
Grants and contributions		0	 0	0		42,006
Total Revenues		54,041	 0	0		42,006
Expenditures Current:						
Instruction		46,541	0	0		0
Support Services		0	 0	<u> </u>		42,006
Total Expenditures		46,541	0	0		42,006
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Interfund transfer services		0	0	0		0
Intertune transfer services		0	 0	0		0
Net Change in Fund Balances		7,500	0	0		0
Fund Balances, Beginning		71,714	 7,259	3,000		0
Fund Balances, Ending	<u>\$</u>	79,214	\$ 7,259	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	0

#### IDAHO CONNECTS ONLINE SCHOOL #469 COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (Continued) NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	CARES <u>Act</u>	SEL Corporate <u>Gift Program</u>	Professional Development	State Drug <u>Free Schools</u>	<u>Total</u>		
\$	0 <u>66,836</u>	\$ 0 <u>100</u>	\$ 0 0	\$ 5,426 0	\$		
	66,836	100	0	5,426	168,409		
	40,135 20,293	0 0	0	0 5,426	86,676 67,825		
	60,428	100	0	5,426	154,501		
	(6,408)	0	0	0	(6,408)		
	0	0	0	0	7,500		
	0	0	2,091	0	84,064		
<u>\$</u>	0	\$ <u>0</u>	<u>\$ 2,091</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$ 91,564</u>		

FEDERAL REPORT



#### 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*

Board of Directors Idaho Connects Online School No. 469 Boise, Idaho

We have audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Unites 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 Idaho Connects Online School No. 469 as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 1, 2021.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Idaho Connects Online School No. 469's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Charter's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Charter'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 may exist that have not been identified.





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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Idaho Connects Online School No. 469's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### Purpose of this Report

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

Hamis CRAS

Meridian, Idaho November 1, 2021