

# Financial Statements

Meridian Library District Includes Supplementary Information Year Ended September 30, 2019



Helping you succeed, financially and beyond.

Table of Contents	
Independent Auditors' Report	3
Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet	5
Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7
Required Supplementary Information	
Budget Comparison Schedule	26
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability and Employer Contributions	27
Federal Reports	
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	29



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Trustees Meridian Library District Meridian, Idaho

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Meridian Library District, a single purpose entity as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

#### **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 required 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 opinion.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Meridian Library District, as of September 30, 2019, and the changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.





#### Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted 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 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 statement is not affected by this missing information.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison and schedule of employer's share of net pension liability and employer contributions information, as listed in the table of contents, is 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated January 15, 2020, on our consideration of Meridian Library 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 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 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 Meridian Library District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Meridian, Idaho January 15, 2020

Harris CPAs

# MERIDIAN LIBRARY DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AND GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET

Se	ptember	30,	2019

		General Fund	Adjustments Note B		Net Position
Assets Cash and cash equivalents Property taxes receivable Sales tax receivable Receivables, net Prepaid expenses Fixed assets, net	\$	6,191,415 7,084,317 74,285 70,924 76,326	\$ 4,409,337	\$	6,191,415 7,084,317 74,285 70,924 76,326 4,409,337
Total Assets		13,497,267			17,906,604
Deferred Outflows of Resources - Pensions		0	246,759		246,759
Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Compensated absences Long term liabilities, due beyond one year: Net pension liability		143,531 215,695	183,987 733,092		143,531 215,695 183,987 733,092
Total Liabilities		359,226	,,,,,=		1,276,305
Deferred Inflows of Resources: Deferred tax revenue Pensions		7,079,333 <u>0</u>	336,142	_	7,079,333 336,142
Total Deferred Inflows		7,079,333			7,415,475
Fund Balance / Net Position Fund Balances: Nonspendable Restricted Assigned Unassigned		76,326 30,001 4,229,077 1,723,304			
Total Fund Balances		6,058,708			
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances Net Position: Restricted Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related I Unrestricted	<u>\$</u>	13,497,267			30,001 4,409,337 5,022,245
Total Net Position				\$	9,461,583

# MERIDIAN LIBRARY DISTRICT

# STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

		General Fund	justments Note C		itement of
Expenditures					
Library Services					
Salary and fringe benefits	\$	3,477,688	\$ 24,816	\$	3,502,504
Supplies, maintenance and operations		429,944			429,944
Collections and programs		655,643			655,643
Administrative		110,162			110,162
Professional services		90,009			90,009
Information technology		207,638			207,638
Library mobile services		16,735			16,735
Professional development		49,229 14,168			49,229 14,168
Other expenses		14,100			14,100
Total Library Services		5,051,216			5,076,032
Depreciation expense			460,053		460,053
Capital outlay		542 <b>,</b> 492	(542,492)		0
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Total Expenditures		5,593,708			5,536,085
Revenue					
Program Revenues		4.64.04.0			4.64.04.0
Grants		161,918			161,918
Fines and fees		24,842			24,842
Copy and print services		18,490		-	18,490
Total Program Revenue		205,250			205,250
General revenue					
Taxes		5,515,995			5,515,995
Earnings on investments		137,468			137,468
Donations and sponsorships		24,067			24,067
Other income		<u>2,711</u>			2,711
Total General Revenue		5,680,241			5,680,241
Total Revenue		5,885,491			5,885,491
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	S	291,783			
Change in Net Position					349,406
Fund Balance / Net Position		F 7// 00F			0.442.455
Beginning of Year		<u>5,766,925</u>			9,112,177
End of Year	\$	6,058,708		<u>\$</u>	9,461,583

# Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

General Statement

Meridian Library District (the District) was organized under the provisions of Idaho Code Section 33-2703. The District is supported by fines, fees, grants, property tax revenue and sales tax passed through Ada County. Under the direction of the District's board of trustees, staff provides technical support services.

# Financial Reporting Entity

The general purpose financial statements, included herein, present the financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance of certain governmental fund types of Meridian Library District. For financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity is made by applying the criteria set forth by generally accepted accounting principles. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility including, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the government is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, the District has no component units for which they exercise authority over.

The Meridian Library District is governed by an elected Board of Trustees which possesses final decision making authority and is held primarily accountable for those decisions. The Board of Trustees is responsible for approving the budget, establishing spending limitations, funding any deficits and borrowing funds and/or issuing bonds to finance construction.

#### Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

As allowed under GASB 34, the District is reported as a single purpose entity. This allows for the government-wide financial statements to be combined with the fund-level financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and governmental fund balance sheet and, the statement of activities and governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances).

#### Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements – (Continued)

The government-wide column of the financial statements (the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) reports information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the District. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses are offset by program revenues.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The measurement focus of governmental funds is on the sources, uses and balance of current financial resources. The District has presented the following governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. This has been considered a major fund.

The government-wide column of the financial statements is 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 the liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flow takes place. Revenue from grants is recognized when an expenditure under the terms of the grant have been satisfied.

The governmental fund column of the financial statements is reported using the current financial resource measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The District considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Federal grant revenue, member dues, and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital assets acquisitions are reported as expenditures in government funds. Acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

The District is accounted for as a special-purpose government engaged in a single governmental program. The combined statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the District.

# Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

These statements include the financial activities of the overall reporting entity. The District is a special-purpose government engaged in a single governmental program. Therefore, it accounts for all of its financial resource under the general fund. The major sources of revenue are fines, fees, grants, and property tax revenue passed through Ada County.

Property taxes and investment income associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenue of the current fiscal period. Grants and similar awards are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the grantor or provider have been met. Advanced revenues also arise when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to meeting all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider.

Delinquent property taxes and property taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim in the fiscal year, have been recorded as deferred inflows. Receivables that will not be collected within the available period have also been reported as deferred inflows on the government fund financial statements.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The District follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

- 1. In August, the District submits a proposed budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October 1 that is ratified by the governing body. The fiscal year 2019 budget was approved on August 15, 2018.
- 2. The Director is the disbursement officer for all funds in accordance with the approved budget.
- 3. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.
- 4. The budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

#### Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks, and highly liquid investments with maturity dates of less than three months. The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value because of the short-term maturities.

Investments

Idaho Code provides authorization for the investment of funds as well as specific direction regarding allowable investments. The District's policy is consistent with this direction. The District currently invests in interest bearing bank accounts and the State of Idaho local government investment pool.

Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

Capital Assets

The accounting treatment over equipment (fixed assets) depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

Government-wide Statements - In the government-wide financial statements, fixed assets are accounted for as capital assets. All fixed assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated fixed assets which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

# Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Capital Assets (Continued)

Assets costing more than \$1,000 with a useful life of three years or more are included in capital assets. Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the statement of activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the statement of net position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The district holds land, buildings and various pieces of equipment with useful lives between 3-40 years.

Fund Financial Statements - In the fund financial statements, fixed assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition.

# Accumulated Paid Time Off and Comp Time

The District provides paid time off (PTO) and compensatory time to its employees. It is the District's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused PTO and compensatory time off. A liability is reported for unpaid accumulated PTO for full-time employees up to 320 hours and for part-time employees who work over 20 hours a week up to 160 hours. The liability is also reported for unpaid accumulated compensatory time for all non-exempt employees up to 240 hours.

#### Program Revenue

All restricted federal and state contracts are shown as program revenue. Revenue from contracts, entitlements, and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Program expenses are allocated to restricted program revenue when both restricted and unrestricted revenues are available.

#### Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows and inflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position or fund balance that applies to a future periods and thus, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to a future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. As of September 30, 2019, the District has deferred outflows of \$246,759 and deferred inflows of \$7,415,475 related to the pension plan and property taxes.

# Note A – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 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.

#### 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.

# Note B – Explanation of Differences Between the Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet

Total fund balances in the District's governmental fund may differ from the net position of the governmental activities reported in the statement of net position as a result of the long-term economic focus of the statement of net position versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheet.

Fund Balance – Total Governmental Fund	\$ 6,058,708
Compensated absences	(183,987)
Deferred Outflow of Resources – Pensions	246,759
Net Pension Liability	(733,092)
Deferred Inflow of Resources – Pensions	(336,142)
Capital Assets used in Governmental Activities are not	
financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds	 4,409,337
Net Position of Governmental Activities:	\$ 9,461,583

# Note C – Explanation of Differences Between the Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

The net change in fund balances for governmental funds may differ from the change in net position for governmental activities reported in the statement of activities as a result of the long-term economic focus of the statement of activities versus the current financial resource focus of the governmental funds.

Net Change in Fund Balances – Total Governmental Funds	\$	291,783
Change in compensated absences		(11,997)
Net pension revenue		(12,819)
Governmental Funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays of \$542,492 exceeded depreciation expense of \$460,053 in the current period.		82,439
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$</u>	349,406

#### Note D – Deposits with Financial Institutions and Investments

Idaho Code provides authorization for the investment of funds as well as specific direction regarding allowable investments. The District's policy is consistent with this direction.

Banking and Investment Policy

As of September 30, 2019 the District had deposits or investments in the following accounts:

- 1. US Bank General Checking (federally insured)
- 2. First Interstate Bank Payroll (federally insured)
- 3. State of Idaho Local Government Investment Pool (uncategorized)

# Note D – Deposits with Financial Institutions and Investments (Continued)

The District considers highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents and they are carried at cost, which approximates market value.

		Carrying  Amount	 Bank Balance	Fund
Federally Insured Uncollateralized Collateralized by securities held by	\$	426,640 2,015	\$ 341,404 120,566	General General
the pledging financial institution		5,762,760	 5,762,760	General
	<u>\$</u>	6,191,41 <u>5</u>	\$ 6,224,730	

#### 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 LGIP terminated its rating service in December 2009 as the cost of the rating outweighed the benefit to the pool as a whole. The funds objectives and overall strategy and structure has not changed.

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the changes in market interest rates will adversely impact the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to change in market interest rates. The District's banking and investment policy ranks yield behind safety and liquidity when making deposit and investment decisions, and invests accordingly to meet these policy requirements.

#### 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 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures \$250,000 of the bank balance. At September 30, 2019, \$5,881,311 of the District's deposits in financial institutions were uninsured by the FDIC. \$5,762,760 of the uninsured balance was deposited in the LGIP.

#### Note D – Deposits with Financial Institutions and Investments (Continued)

#### 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 GASB has adopted a principal that governments should provide note disclosure when five percent of the total entities 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 does not have any such investments.

#### Note E - Receivables

Receivables at September 30, 2019 are as follows:

2019 Property taxes	\$ 7,059,997
2018 Property taxes	17,441
Previous years property taxes	6,879
Property taxes	7,084,317
Sales tax	74,285
Fines	45,257
Fines allowance	(42,995)
Other receivables	68,662
	145,209
Net total receivables	\$ 7,229,526

#### Note F - Pension Plan

#### Plan Description

The Meridian Library 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.

#### Note F – Pension Plan (Continued)

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.

Employee membership data related to the PERSI Base Plan, as of June 30, 2019 was as follows:

Retirees and beneficiaries	48,120
Terminated and vested	13,536
Active plan members	
Vested	43,264
Non-vested	29,238

134,158

### 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 and earnings from investments. 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) if current rates are actuarially determined to be inadequate or in excess to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due.

#### Note F – Pension Plan (Continued)

The contribution rates for employees are set by statute at 60% of the employer rate for general employees and 72% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2019 it was 6.79% for general employees and 8.36% for police and firefighters (On July 1, 2019 the employee rates increased to 7.16 and 8.81%, respectively). The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.32% general employees and 11.66% for police and firefighters. (On July 1, 2019 the employer rates increased to 11.94 and 12.28%, respectively). The Meridian Library District contributions were \$252,695 for the year ended September 30, 2019.

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

At September 30, 2019, Meridian Library District reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. Meridian Library District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on Meridian Library District share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2019, Meridian Library District proportion was 0.0642234 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2019, Meridian Library District recognized pension revenue of \$34,551. At September 30, 2019 Meridian Library 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 expense	\$	68,130	\$	86,399
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		40,779		0
Net difference between projected and actual				
earnings on pension plan investments		0		249,743
Changes in the employer's proportion and				
differences between the employer's contributions				
and the employer's proportionate contributions		68,506		0
Meridian Library District's contributions				
subsequent to the measurement date		69,344		0
Total	\$	246,759	\$	336,142

# Note F – Pension Plan (Continued)

\$69,344 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 September 30, 2019.

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, 2018 the beginning of the measurement period ended June 30, 2019 is 4.9 and 4.9 for the measurement period June 30, 2019.

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>	<u> </u>	<u>lmount</u>
2020	\$	(26,398)
2021		(113,096)
2022		(55,091)
2023		(32,649)
2024		0

#### 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, 2019 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%.

# Note F – Pension Plan (Continued)

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, 2019 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2019.

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

Even though history provides a valuable perspective for setting the investment return assumption, the System relies primarily on an approach which builds upon the latest capital market assumptions. Specifically, the System uses consultants, investment managers and trustees to develop capital market assumptions in analyzing the System's asset allocation. The assumptions and the System's formal policy for asset allocation are shown below. The formal asset allocation policy is somewhat more conservative than the current allocation of 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 January 1, 2017.

Note F – Pension Plan (Continued)

Asset Class	Expected Return	Expected Risk	Strategic <u>Normal</u>	Strategic <u>Ranges</u>
Equities Broad Domestic Equity International Fixed Income Cash	9.15% 9.25% 3.05% 2.25%	19.00% 20.20% 3.75% 0.90%	70% 55% 15% 30% 0%	66% - 77% 50% - 65% 10% - 20% 23% - 33% 0% - 5%
Total Fund Actuary Portfolio	Expected <u>Return</u> 7.00% 6.58%	Expected Inflation 3.25% 2.25%	Expected Real <u>Return</u> 3.75% 4.33%	Expected Risk N/A 12.67%
* Expected Arithmetic return net of Actuarial Assumptions	fees and expens	ses		
Assumed Inflation – Mean Assumed Inflation – Standard Devia Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return	tion			3.25% 2.00% 8.42%
Portfolio Long-Term Geometric Rat Assumed Investment Expenses	te of Return			7.50% 0.40%

#### Long-Term Expected Geometric Rate of Return, Net of Investment Expenses 7.05%

#### 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.

#### Note F – Pension Plan (Continued)

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 7.10 %, 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 (6.10 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.10 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	( <u>6.05%</u> )	( <u>7.05%</u> )	(8.05%)
Employer's proportionate share			
of the net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ 2,214,221</u>	\$ 733, 092	\$ (491,754)

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 September 30, 2019, Meridian Library District reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of \$13,675 for legally required employer contributions and \$6,048 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

Note G - Fixed Assets

A summary of changes in general fixed assets follows:

	September 30, 2018	Additions	Deletions	September 30, 2019
Capital assets not being depreciat	ted:			
Land	\$ 906,966	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 906,966
Construction in progress	0	438,263	0	438,263
Artwork/collectibles	<u>25,500</u>	0	0	25,500
Net Capital assets not				
being depreciated	932,466	438,263	0	1,370,729
Assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	2,843,458	1,276	0	2,844,734
Improvements	1,072,440	62,874	0	1,135,314
Equipment	4,471,713	40,079	(559,658)	3,952,134
• •	8,387,611	104,229	(559,658)	7,932,182
Accumulated depreciation	(4,993,179)	(460,053)	<u>559,658</u>	(4,893,574)
Net Capital Assets				
being depreciated	<u>3,394,432</u>	(355,824)	0	<u>3,038,608</u>
Net Capital Assets	\$ 4,326,898	\$ 82,439	<u>\$</u> 0	<b>\$</b> 4,409,337

# Note H – Compensated Absences

The following shows the activity in compensated absences at September 30, 2019.

	<u>Beginning</u>		Additions	]	Reductions	Ending	
Compensated absences	\$	171.990	\$ 42,789	\$	(30,792)	\$	183,987

#### Note I – Fund Balance

As of September 30, 2019, fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Non-Spendable - includes balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints. As of September 30, 2019, there was \$76,326 non-spendable fund balance.

Restricted For - includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as grantors and creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. As of September 30, 2019, there was \$30,001 restricted fund balance.

Committed To – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority and does not lapse at year end. The Board of Trustees are the highest level of decision making authority for the District. Commitments may be established through resolutions approved by the Board of Trustees. As of September 30, 2019, there were no amounts committed for any purpose.

Assigned To – includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund balance may be assigned by the finance committee or executive director. As of September 30, 2019, there are amounts of \$4,229,077 assigned for Capital Repair and Replacement.

Unassigned – includes positive fund balance within the general fund which has not been classified within the above mentioned categories.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the District considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the District considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Board of Trustees or the finance committee has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

# Note J – Operating Lease

The District leases buildings that house their locations throughout Meridian, Idaho and office equipment. Monthly payments due under the building leases are \$8,542 and increase 4% per year. Monthly payments due under the office equipment leases range from \$681 - \$689. The leases expire at various dates through September 30, 2022. The future lease payments as of September 30, 2019 are as follows:

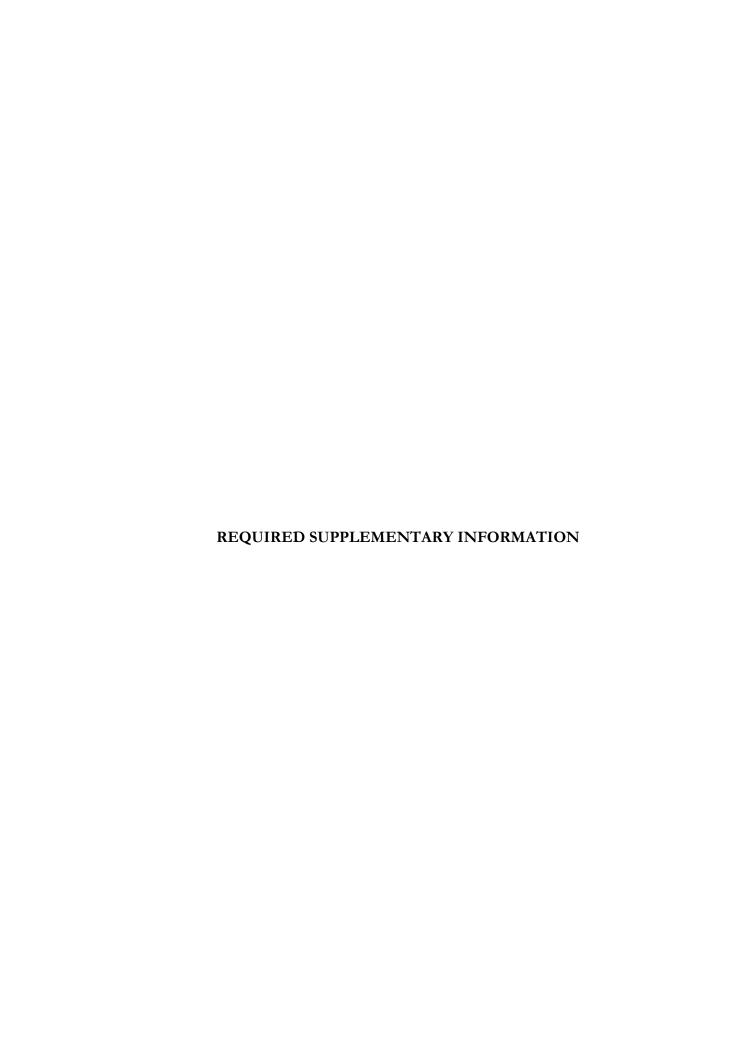
2020	\$ 123,035
2021	110,868
2022	 115,296
	\$ 349,199

Lease expense for the year ended September 30, 2019 was \$135,396.

# Note K – Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District purchases liability insurance through Idaho Counties Risk Management Program.

There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year, and there have been no settlements that exceed the District's insurance coverage.



# MERIDIAN LIBRARY DISTRICT BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – GENERAL FUND

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

		Budgeted Amounts Original Final				Actual AAP Basis	<u>Variance</u>		
Revenues									
Property taxes	\$	5,165,862	\$	5,165,862	\$	5,250,307	\$	84,445	
Sales taxes		168,000		200,000		265,688		65,688	
Fines and fees		38,000		38,000		24,842		(13,158)	
Copy and print services		15,000		15,000		18,490		3,490	
Earnings on investments		81,600		133,600		137,468		3,868	
Grants		130,495		165,000		161,918		(3,082)	
Donations and sponsorships		11,200		11,200		24,067		12,867	
Other		2,100		2,100		2,711		611	
Total Revenue	<u>\$</u>	5,612,257	\$	5,730,762	\$	5,885,491	\$	154,729	
Expenditures									
Salary and fringe benefits	\$	3,734,436	\$	3,534,511	\$	3,477,688	\$	(56,823)	
Supplies, maintenance and operations	"	534,393	"	470,468	"	429,944	"	(40,524)	
Collections and programs		643,925		641,485		655,643		14,158	
Administrative		113,965		118,865		110,162		(8,703)	
Professional services		58,000		93,000		90,009		(2,991)	
Information technology		234,441		230,246		207,638		(22,608)	
Library mobile services		26,102		18,802		16,735		(2,067)	
Professional development		48,145		42,935		49,229		6,294	
Other expenses		6,650		9,450		14,168		4,718	
Capital outlay		212,200		571,000		542,492		(28,508)	
Total Expenditures	\$	5,612,257	\$	5,730,762	\$	5,593,708	\$	(137,054)	
Excess (Deficiency) of									
Revenue Over Expenditures	\$	0	\$	0	\$	291,783	\$	291,783	

#### MERIDIAN LIBRARY DISTRCT

#### SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY AND EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019

# Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability PERSI - Base Plan Last 10 - Fiscal Years \*

	2015		2016	2017	2018	2019
Employer's portion of net the pension liability	0.0515553	%	0.0581803%	0.061663%	0.063218%	0.064223%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 678,89	9	\$ 1,179,404	\$ 969,241	\$ 932,472	\$ 733,092
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,438,25	4	\$ 1,684,570	\$ 1,926,394	\$ 2,058,088	\$ 2,209,503
Employer's proportionate share of net pension liability as a percentage						
of its covered-employee payroll	47.20	%	70.01%	50.31%	45.31%	33.18%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	48.01	%	87.26%	90.68%	91.69%	93.79%

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

Data reported is measured as of June 30, 2018 (measurement date)

#### Schedule of Employer Contributions PERSI - Base Plan Last 10 - Fiscal Years \*

	 2015	 2016	2017	2018	2019
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 162,810	\$ 172,948	\$ 218,067	\$ 232,976	\$ 252,694
Contributions in relation to statutorily required contribution	\$ 162,810	\$ 192,621	\$ 218,067	\$ 232,976	\$ 232,976
Contribution (deficiency) excess	\$ -	\$ 19,673	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,438,254	\$ 1,684,570	\$ 1,926,394	\$ 2,058,088	\$ 2,209,503
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.32%	11.43%	11.32%	11.32%	10.54%

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

Data reported is measured as of September 30, 2019 (Employer's fiscal year end)





# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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 Trustees Meridian Library District Meridian, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Governmental Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Meridian Library District, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Meridian Library District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 15, 2020.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Meridian Library District'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 Meridian Library 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 preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.





# **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Meridian Library District'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.

Meridian, Idaho January 15, 2020

Harris CPAs