

Basic Financial Statements and Supplementary Information with Independent Auditors' Report

Year Ended September 30, 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Trustees Madison Library District Rexburg, Idaho

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and expendable trust fund of Madison Library District as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

IDAHO FALLS | REXBURG | DRIGGS | BOZEMAN | WEST YELLOWSTONE | HELENA

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and expendable trust fund of Madison Library District, as of September 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information on pages 29-31 and pension information on pages 32-33 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Madison Library District has not presented management discussion and analysis that the Government Accounting Standards Board has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated February 22, 2022, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rexburg, Idaho February 22, 2022

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Statement of Net Position

September 30, 2021

Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,083,340
Investments	28,979
Property taxes	13,591
Fines receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,898)	17,080
Total Current Assets	1,142,990
Capital Assets	
Land, buildings and equipment, net of depreciation	2,635,435
Deferred Outflow of Resources	
Pension	121,831
Total Assets	3,900,256
T 1 1900	
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	1,451
Accounts payable Other liabilities	59,048
Current portion on long-term obligation	227,000
Total Current Liabilities	287,499
Long-term Liabilities	
Net pension liability	(8,850)
Bonds payable	1,517,000
Total Liabilities	1,795,649
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension	289,533
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	289,533
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,085,182
Net Position	
Investment in capital assets, net of related debt	891,435
Restricted:	
Restricted for Debt Service	91,308
Restricted for Capital Improvements	21,972
Unrestricted	541,914
Total Net Position	\$ 1,815,074

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Activites

Year Ended September 30, 2021

Expenses	
General Government	
Staff expenses	\$ 656,653
Library materials	95,594
Operating expenses	232,786
Depreciation expense	127,155
Interest expense	 61,898
Total program expenses	 1,174,086
Program revenues	
Charges for services	20,702
Operating grants	 218
Total program revenues	 20,920
Net program expense	 1,153,166
General revenues	
Property taxes	1,454,706
State revenues	97,949
Interest	4,026
Other revenues	 3,106
Total general revenues	 1,559,787
Increase in net position	406,621
Net Position - Beginning of the Year	 1,408,453
Net Position - End of the Year	\$ 1,815,074

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds September 30, 2021

Assets	General Fund		Capital Improvement Fund		Debt Service Fund		Total overnmental Funds
Current Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	956,224	\$ 21,972	\$	105,144	\$	1,083,340
Investments		28,979	-		-		28,979
Property taxes		10,847	-		2,744		13,591
Fines receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,898)		17,080					17,080
Total Assets	\$	1,013,130	\$ 21,972	\$	107,888	\$	1,142,990
Liabilities and Fund Balances							
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	\$	1,451	\$ -	\$	-	\$	1,451
Other liabilities		59,048	 -		-		59,048
Total Liabilities		60,499					60,499
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Unavailable reveunes		8,050			2,028		10,078
Fund Balances							
Restricted		-	21,972		105,860		127,832
Unassigned		944,581	-		-		944,581
Total Fund Balances		944,581	21,972		105,860		1,072,413
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and							
Fund Balance	\$	1,013,130	\$ 21,972	\$	107,888	\$	1,142,990

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position September 30, 2021

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement
of net position are different because:

of net position are different because:	
Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$ 1,072,413
Certain receivables are not financial resources and are reported	
as deferred revenues	
Property tax deferred revenue	10,078
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial	
resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. The	
cost of assets is \$5,145,906 and the accumulated	
depreciation is \$2,510,471	2,635,435
Pension contributions are reported in the fund financial	
statements in the period in which they are paid. The	
actuarially determined pension liability is recorded on	
the governmental-wide statements.	(158,852)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current	
period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
Long-term debt	 (1,744,000)
Total Net Position - Governmental Activities	\$ 1,815,074

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

Governmental Funds

Year Ended September 30, 2021

		General Fund	Imp	apital rovement Fund	De	bt Service Fund	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues	,							
Local Sources:								
Property taxes	\$	1,158,328	\$	-	\$	300,077	\$	1,458,405
Earnings on investments		3,476		92		458		4,026
Grants and donations		218		-		-		218
Other		121,757						121,757
Total Revenues		1,283,779		92		300,535		1,584,406
Expenditures								
Current:								
Salaries and benefits		711,937		-		-		711,937
Library materials and								
operating costs		328,380		-		-		328,380
Interest and expense on bonds		-		-		61,898		61,898
Principal on bonds		-		-		221,000		221,000
Capital Outlay		44,239						44,239
Total Expenditures		1,084,556				282,898		1,367,454
Excess (Deficiency) of								
Revenues over Expenditures		199,223		92		17,637		216,952
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		745,358		21,880		88,223		855,461
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	944,581	\$	21,972	\$	105,860	\$	1,072,413

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended September 30, 2021

Net Changes in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 216,952
Revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current	
financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds:	
Property taxes	(3,699)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However,	
in the statement of activities, assets are capatalized and the cost is	
allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation	
expense:	
Less depreciation	(127,155)
Add capital outlay	44,239
The government funds report current pension contributions as an expenditure.	
However, the amount recorded in the statement of activities represents	
the difference in the actuarially determined pension liability	
from the previous year to the current year.	55,284
Governmental funds report principal payments on debt as an expenditure.	
However, in the statement of activities, debt payments are not an	
expense and bond premiums are amortized:	
Principal payments on long-term obligations	221,000
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 406,621

Combined Balance Sheet Expendable Trust Fund

September 30, 2021

Assets	
Investments	\$ 25,127
Total Assets	\$ 25,127
Liabilities and Fund Balances	
Fund Balances	
Unreserved:	
Undesignated	\$ 25,127
Total Fund Balances	25,127
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 25,127

Combined Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Balance Expendable Trust Fund

Year Ended September 30, 2021

Revenues Net gain on investments	\$ 316
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	316
Fund Balance - Beginning	24,811
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 25,127

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

The Board of Trustees has responsibilities for all activities relating to the Madison Library District. The Board is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" as defined in Section 2100, *Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards*, since Board members are elected by the public and have decision making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations and primary accountability for fiscal matters.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the District.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct *expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to patrons who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as is the fiduciary fund financial statement. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the District receives cash.

The District reports the following major funds:

Governmental Funds

- The *general fund* is the District's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the District.
- The *capital improvement fund* accounts for resources accumulated and payments made for the construction and remodel of facilities, and procurement of equipment necessary for providing educational programs for patrons within the District.
- The *debt service fund* accounts for resources and payments on long-term obligations.

Fiduciary Fund Types

• *Trust and Agency Funds* – Trust and agency funds are used to account for assets held by the District in a trustee capacity. Expendable trust funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as governmental funds.

Budgetary Policy

The District prepares a budget for its general fund operations. The schedule of revenues and expenditures budget and actual-general fund presents comparison of the legally adopted budget with the actual data on a budgetary basis.

Under Idaho Code, the District's budget establishes maximum legal authorization for expenditures during the fiscal year. Expenditures are not to exceed the budgeted amounts, except as allowed by the Code for certain events. The budget was not amended during 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditures of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the District because it is not considered necessary to assure effective budgetary control or to facilitate effective cash planning and control.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements, and furniture and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized. The Board has a capitalization policy of purchases of \$1,000 or more.

Buildings and improvements and furniture and equipment of the District are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	40
Furniture	10
Equipment	7
Computer Equipment	5

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.

Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balances for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a restricted purpose. Designations of fund balances represent tentative plans for future use of financial resources that are subject to change.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

The District has one type of deferred outflows of resources. This amounts relates to the District's allocable share of the effect of changes of assumptions during the year on the valuation of the net pension liability. This amount is reportable only in the government-wide financial statements.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

The District has two types of items in this area. One item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet and represents unavailable revenues from property taxes. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. This is reported in the governmental funds. The second type of deferred inflows of resources relates to the effect on the calculation of the net pension liability of the difference between projected and actual investment earnings on the defined benefit pension plan. This is reported in the government-wide financial statements.

Pensions

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

2. Cash and Investments

The District maintains a primary checking account and several short-term savings accounts at local financial institutions, state investment pool and investments with Edward Jones. The board of trustees set the investment policies and review the investments.

The District's cash accounts are insured through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000 per depository.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2021

2. Cash and Investments (Continued)

- 1. Deposits At September 30, 2021, the carrying amount of the District's deposits were \$1,083,341 and the respective bank balances totaled \$1,101,158.
- 2. Custodial Credit Risk, Deposits Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned. As of September 30, 2021, \$648,662 of the District's total deposits of \$1,101,158 were not covered by federal depository insurance, and thus were exposed to custodial credit risk. None of the cash was collateralized.
- 3. Investments As of September 30, 2021, the District had invested \$32,262 in the State Treasurer's pooled cash investment account. Fair market value was equal to the carrying amount and the investments have a maturity of less than one year. The fiduciary trust had \$21,843 invested in taxable municipal bonds. This is stated at fair market value. The bonds have a maturity date of May 1, 2049.
- 4. Custodial Credit Risk, Investments For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counter party, the District will not be able to recover the value of the investments. The State diversifies these funds to reduce this risk.
- 5. Interest Rate Risk As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from changes in interest rates, the District structures its portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations. The District has \$32,262 invested in the State Investment Pool at September 30,2021. It also has \$21,843 invested in taxable municipal bonds.
- 6. Credit Risk Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. It is the District's policy to limit investments to the safest types of securities and to diversify the District's investment portfolio so that potential losses on securities will be minimized. The District follows Idaho statute that outlines qualifying investment options.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2021

2. Cash and Investments (Continued)

The following is a reconciliation of the District's deposit and investment balance as of September 30, 2021:

Cash and investments reported on the statement of net assets Cash and investments reported on the statement of fiduciary	\$ 1,112,319
net assets	 25,127
Total cash and cash investments	\$ 1,137,446
Petty cash	\$ _
Investments categorized	54,105
Deposits categorized	 1,083,341
Total cash and cash investments	\$ 1,137,446

3. Property Tax

Property taxes of the District are based on the assessments against property owners. Tax levies on such assessed values are certified to the county prior to the commencement of the fiscal year.

Taxes are collected by Madison County and remitted to the District primarily in January and July of the fiscal year. Accordingly, the tax revenues for the year ended September 30, 2021 are based on the assessed values established in 2020.

The District defers recognition of property taxes assessed but not collected within sixty days of the fiscal year-end. Such amounts will be recognized as revenues in the fiscal year they become available.

MADISON LIBRARY DISTRICT Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2021

4. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in Property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	Balance September 30,			Balance September 30,
	2020	Additions	Dispositions	2021
Non Depreciable				
Assets - Land	\$ 203,065	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 203,065
Buildings	3,680,429	44,239	_	3,724,668
Equipment	1,218,173	-	_	1,218,173
Total Buildings				
and Equipment	4,898,602	44,239		4,942,841
Total	\$ 5,101,667	\$ 44,239	\$ -	\$ 5,145,906
Accumulated				
Depreciation	\$ 2,383,316	\$ 127,155	\$ -	\$ 2,510,471

5. Pension Plan

Plan Description

The District contributes to the Base Plan, which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho (PERSI or System) that covers substantially all employees of the State of Idaho, its agencies, and various participating political subdivisions. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan. PERSI issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and the required supplementary information for PERSI. That report may be obtained on the PERSI website at www.persi.idaho.gov.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2021

5. Pension Plan (continued)

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 appointment 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 74% for police and firefighters. As of June 30, 2021 it was 7.16% for general employees and 9.13% for police and firegihters. The employer contribution rate as a percent of covered payroll is set by the Retirement Board and was 11.94% for general employees and 12.28% for police and firefighters of covered compensation. The District's contributions were \$50,206 for the year ended September 30, 2021.

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

At September 30, 2021, the District reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the District's share of contributions in the Base Plan pension plan relative to the total contributions of all participating PERSI Base Plan employers. At June 30, 2021, the District's proportion was .000112055 percent.

For the year ended September 30, 2021, the District recognized pension expense (revenue) of (\$5,078). At September 30, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

5. Pension Plan (continued)

		rred Outflows	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	-	
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		101,585		-	
Net difference between projected and actual					
earnings on pension plan investments		13,039		5,144	
Changes in the employer's proportion and differences					
between the employer's contributions and the employe	r's				
proportionate contributions		(5,049)		284,389	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement	t	12,256			
Total	\$	121,831	\$	289,533	

\$12,256 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, 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, 2020 is 4.7 and 4.6 for the measurement period June 30, 2021.

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 ended September 30, 2020

2022	 \$	(39,012)
2023		(35,332)
2024		(32,109)
2025		(62,589)

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2021

5. Pension Plan (continued)

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, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	3.05%
Salary inflation	3.05%

Investment rate of return 6.35%, net of investment expenses

Cost-of-living adjustments 1%

Contributing Members, Service Retirement Members, and Beneficiaries

Disabled Members – Females Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 36%

General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Males Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 11% General Employees and All Beneficiaries – Females Pub-2010 General Tables, increased 21% Teachers – Males Pub-02010 Teacher Tables, increased 12% Teachers – Females Pub-2010 Teacher Tables, increased 21% Fire & Police – Males Pub-2010 Safety Tables, increased 21% Fire & Police – Females Pub-2010 Safetly Tables, increased 26% Disabled Members – Males Pub-2010 Disabled Tables, increased 38%

An experience study was performed for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020 which reviewed all economic and demographic assumptions including mortality. The Total Pension Liability as of June 30, 2021 is based on the results of an actuarial valuation date of July 1, 2021.

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.

MADISON LIBRARY DISTRICT Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2021

5. Pension Plan (continued)

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 2021.

Capital Market Assumptions from Callan 2021

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long -Term Expected Nominal Rate of Return (Arithmetic)	Long -Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)
Core Fixed Income	30.00%	1.80%	-20.00%
Broad US Equities	55.00%	8.00%	6.00%
Developed Foreign Equities	15.00%	8.25%	6.25%
Assumed Inflation - Mean Assumed Inflation - Standard Deviation		2.00% 1.50%	2.00% 1.50%
Portfolio Arithmetic Mean Return		6.18%	4.18%
Portfolio Standard Deviation		12.29%	12.29%
Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Ra	te of		
Return		5.55%	3.46%
Assumed Investment Expenses Portfolio Long-Term (Geometric) Expected Rai	te of	0.40%	0.40%
Return, Net of Investment Expenses		5.15%	3.06%

MADISON LIBRARY DISTRICT Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2021

5. Pension Plan (continued)

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease (5.35%)		Discount Rate (6.35%)		1% Increase (7.35%)		
Employer's proportionate share of							
the net pension liability (asset)	\$	307,640	\$	(8,850)	\$	(268,283)	

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.

At September 30, 2021, the District reported payables to the defined benefit pension plan of \$3,993 for legally required employer contributions and \$2,394 for legally required employee contributions which had been withheld from employee wages but not yet remitted to PERSI.

6. Expendable Trust Fund

The expendable trust funds were established to account for donations received by the Library District. The funds are to be used for purposes designated by the donors. The expendable trust funds are comprised of the Jackson Trust and the Smith Trust.

7. Long-Term Bonds

On June 15, 2016, the District issued \$2,385,000 in General Obligation Refunding Bonds with an average interest rate of 3.150% to advance refund \$2,385,000 of the outstanding 2008E Series Revenue Bonds issued in 2008. The 2008E Series Revenue Bond was paid off completely in 2018. Revenues from tax assessments will be used to pay the bond. The following is a summary of a summary of the long-term obligations:

	2021
General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2016, interest rate 3.150% due in semi-annual installments in March and September through 2028.	\$ 1,744,000
Total	1,744,000
Less Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt	227,000
Long Term Debt net of Current Maturities	\$ 1,517,000

Scheduled principal repayments on long-term obligations for the next five years are as follows:

Interest expense on long-term bonds for the year ended September 30, 2021 was \$61,898.

7. Long-Term Bonds (Continued)

Year	Ending
------	--------

September 30,]	Principal		Interest		Total		
2022	\$	227,000	\$	54,936	\$	281,936		
2023	Ψ	233,000	Ψ	47,786	Ψ	280,786		
2024		239,000		40,446		279,446		
2025		250,000		32,918		282,918		
2026		255,000		25,043		280,043		
2027 - 2028		540,000		25,672		565,672		
	\$	1,744,000	\$	226,801	\$	1,970,801		

8. Changes in Long-Term Debt

A summary of general long-term debt transactions of the District for the year ended September 30, 2021, is as follows:

	Long-term Obligations September 30, 2020		Obligations Incurred		Obligations Paid		Long-term Obligations September 30, 2021		Current Portion	
Net Pension Liability	\$ 255,219	\$	-	\$	264,069	\$	(8,850)	\$	-	
Revenue Bonds Series 2016	 1,965,000				221,000		1,744,000		227,000	
	\$ 2,220,219	\$		\$	485,069	\$	1,735,150	\$	227,000	

9. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the District has evaluated events and transaction for potential recognition or disclosure through February 22, 2022 the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

10. Fund Balances

Fund balance is classified depending on the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used as follows:

Restricted fund balance – amounts constrained to specific purposes externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantor and contributors, or laws, or regulations of other governments, or through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.

Unassigned fund balance – amounts that represent fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. In other governmental funds, it may be necessary to report a negative residual balance as unassigned.

Details of constraints on fund balances of governmental funds:

			Special	
	General]	Revenue	
	 Fund		Funds	Total
Fund Balances:				
Restricted:				
Capital improvements	\$ -	\$	21,972	\$ 21,972
Debt payments	-		105,860	105,860
Unassigned	 944,581			 944,581
Total fund balances	\$ 944,581	\$	127,832	\$ 1,072,413

11. Tax Abatement

Madison County entered into an agreement with a major tax payer regarding a new construction addition to a processing plant. The agreement was to abate a portion of the taxes on the new construction over a period of five years. The total amount of the new construction was \$118,135,295. This was placed on the tax rolls for Madison County on January 1, 2021 effecting the taxes being collected starting in December of 2021, subsequent to the current fiscal year of the Library District. The abatement will be 90% of the tax in the first year, 80% in the second year, 60% in the third year, 40% in the fourth year and 20% in the final year. The value of the property will be adjusted for depreciation for each year of the abatement. After the fifth year the property will go back on as new construction at the full cost of the new project. The affect of the abatement to the Library District will be the mill levy for each year multiplied by the value of the new construction at the percent of reduction as listed above for each year the abatement is in place.

Notes to Financial Statements September 30, 2021

12. Fair Value Measurement

The County has implemented GASB No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application. This guidance requires government entities to measure investments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by requiring measurement of certain assets and liabilities at fair value using a consistent and more detailed definition of fair value and accepted valuation techniques. This guidance clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Under this guidance, fair value measurements are not adjusted for transaction costs. This guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

GASB No. 72 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based upon whether the inputs to those valuation techniques reflect assumptions other market participants would use based upon market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs). The following summarizes the fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 Inputs – Unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets and liabilities in an active market.

Level 2 Inputs – Inputs other than the quoted process in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Inputs – Inputs based on prices or valuation techniques that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurements.

GASB No. 72 requires the use of observable market data, when available, in making fair value measurements. When inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurements. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs.

12. Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

Fair value assets measured on a recurring basis at September 30, 2021 are as follows:

	Fair '	Value	Measurements	at R	eporting Date U	Jsing	
			Quoted				
			Prices				
			in Active				
			Markets for		Significant		
			Identical		Other		Significant
			Assets/		Observable	\mathbf{U}_{1}	nobservable
	Fair		Liabilities		Inputs		Inputs
	 Value		(Level 1)		(Level 2)		(Level 3)
State investment pool	\$ 32,262	\$	32,262	\$	-	\$	_
Taxable municipal bonds	21,843		21,843				
Total	\$ 54,105	\$	54,105	\$		\$	

All assets have been valued using a market approach. There were no changes in the valuation techniques during the year. There are no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis.

13. Implications of COVID-19

During the COIVD-19 pandemic, the District has worked to continue to operate as normal as possible, though some activities have been limited. As the situation continues to evolve, the District is closely monitoring the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on all aspects of its services. The District's operations are heavily dependent on tax levy funds collected by the local government, which disbursement of such funds have not been greatly effected. This situation however has had an effect on the fine income charged and collected for the fiscal year 2021. The District believes the ultimate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its operating results, cash flows and financial condition is likely to be determined by factors which are uncertain, unpredictable and outside of its control. The situation surrounding COVID-19 remains fluid, and if disruption do arise, they could materially adversely impact the District's operations.



Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund

Balances - Budget and Actual - General Fund

Year Ended September 30, 2021

	riginal and nal Budget Amounts	 Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues					
Local Sources:					
Property taxes	\$ 1,123,767	\$ 1,158,328	\$	34,561	
Earnings on investments	2,000	3,476		1,476	
Grants and donations	1,080	218		(862)	
Other	73,630	 121,757		48,127	
Total Revenues	1,200,477	1,283,779		83,302	
Expenditures					
Current:					
Salaries and benefits	812,270	711,937		100,333	
Library materials and operating costs	391,284	328,380		62,904	
Capital Outlay		44,239		(44,239)	
Total Expenditures	1,203,554	1,084,556		118,998	
Excess (Deficency) of					
Revenues over Expenditures	(3,077)	199,223		202,300	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 745,358	 745,358			
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 742,281	\$ 944,581	\$	202,300	

See Independent Auditor's Report.

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - Capital Improvement Fund Year Ended September 30, 2021

	iginal and al Budget Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues					
Local Sources:					
Earnings on investments	\$ 220	\$ 92	\$	(128)	
Total Revenues	 220	 92		(128)	
Expenditures					
Current:					
Library materials and operating costs		 			
Total Expenditures					
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	220	92		(128)	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 21,880	21,880			
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 22,100	\$ 21,972	\$	(128)	

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund

Balances - Budget and Actual - Debt Serivce Fund

Year Ended September 30, 2021

	iginal and nal Budget Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues	 					
Local Sources:						
Property taxes	\$ 282,898	\$	300,077	\$	17,179	
Earnings on investments	 	-	458		458	
Total Revenues	 282,898		300,535		17,637	
Expenditures						
Current:						
Interest on bonds	61,898		61,898		-	
Principal on bonds	 221,000		221,000			
Total Expenditures	 282,898		282,898			
Excess (Deficiency) of						
Revenues over Expenditures	-		17,637		17,637	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 88,223		88,223			
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 88,223	\$	105,860	\$	17,637	

MADISON LIBRARY DISTRICT Schedule of Employers's Share of Net Pension Liability PERSI Base Plan - Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	Employer's Portion of net the pension liability	proport of the	nployer's cionate share net pension ability	Employer's covered- employee payroll		Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2015	0.0110%	\$	141,640	\$	305,277	46.40%	91.38%
2016	0.0112%		224,742		334,173	67.25%	87.26%
2017	0.0111%		174,770		346,708	50.41%	87.26%
2018	0.0116%		170,379		388,095	43.90%	87.26%
2019	0.0116%		132,600		390,687	33.94%	97.16%
2020	0.0109%		255,219		406,038	62.86%	91.18%
2021	0.0112%		(8,850)		420,485	-2.10%	91.18%

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

Data reported is measured as of September 30, 2021.

MADISON LIBRARY DISTRICT Schedule of Employer Contributions PERSI Base Plan - Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	Statutorily required contribution		Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution		Contribution (deficiency) excess		Employer's covered- employee payroll		Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll
2015	\$	34,104	\$	34,557	\$	453	\$	305,277	11.32%
2016		36,705		37,651		946		334,173	11.27%
2017		39,093		39,456		363		346,708	11.38%
2018		42,069		44,857		2,788		388,095	11.56%
2019		44,663		44,812		149		390,687	11.47%
2020		46,724		48,481		1,757		406,038	11.94%
2021		44,188		50,206		6,018		420,485	11.94%

Data reported is measured as of September 30, 2021.

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



Independent 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*

To the Board of Trustees Madison Library District Rexburg, Idaho

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the expendable trust fund of the Madison Library District, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Madison Library District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 22, 2022.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Madison Library District internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Madison Library District internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Madison Library District 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 the Madison Library District financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statement. 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.

Rexburg, Idaho

February 22, 2022