FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024



12700 SW 72nd Ave. Tigard, OR 97223

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

BOARD OF EDUCATION	TERM EXPIRES
Leslee Sipp	June 30, 2025
Corissa Mazurkiewicz	June 30, 2025
Dan Streblow, Vice-Chair	June 30, 2027
Ron Frame, Chair	June 30, 2025
Will Moore	June 30, 2027

Board members receive mail at the District Office address listed below

ADMINISTRATION Brian Sica, Superintendent Dustin Geddes, Business Manager 12950 NW Main Street Banks, OR 97106

BANKS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE <u>NUMBER</u>
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	2
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES: Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	8
Statement of Activities	9
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	10
Reconciliation of Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to	
Statement of Net Position	11
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in	10
Fund Balance – Governmental Funds	12
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in	12
Fund Balance – Governmental Funds – To Statement of Activities Internal Service Fund Financial Statements	13
Statement of Proprietary Net Position – Internal Service Fund	14
Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in	17
Net Position – Internal Service Fund	15
Statement of Cash Flows – Internal Service Fund	16
Notes to Basic Financial Statements	17
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions	49
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net RHIA Liability/(Asset) and Contributions	50
Schedule of Changes in Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Liability	51
Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in	
Fund Balance – Actual & Budget – General Fund	52
Schedule of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in	
Fund Balance – Actual & Budget – Special Projects Fund	53

BANKS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE <u>NUMBER</u>

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in	
Fund Balance – Actual and Budget – Debt Service Fund	54
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in	
Fund Balance – Actual and Budget– Capital Projects Fund	55
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in	
Fund Balance – Actual and Budget– Pension Obligation Bond Fund	56

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT REQUIRED BY OREGON STATE REGULATIONS 57

GRANT COMPLIANCE REVIEW

59
60
62
64



PAULY, ROGERS, AND CO., P.C. 12700 SW 72nd Ave. ◆ Tigard, OR 97223 (503) 620-2632 ◆ (503) 684-7523 FAX www.paulyrogersandcocpas.com

November 21, 2024

To the Board of Education Banks School District No. 13 Washington County, Oregon

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of Banks School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and major fund as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Banks School District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Banks School District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Banks School District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, and required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with 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.

The budgetary comparison information presented as required supplementary information, is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the listing of board members containing their term expiration dates, located before the table of contents, but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 21, 2024 on our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

In accordance with Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, we have issued our report dated November 21, 2024, on our consideration of compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on compliance.

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Kenny Allen, CPA PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C.

INTRODUCTION

As management of Banks School District (the District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2024. It should be read in conjunction with the District's financial statements which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- At June 30, 2024, the District's government-wide assets and deferred outflows exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows by \$4,529,629.
- At June 30, 2024, the General Fund had a total fund balance of \$2,468,213. This represents 18.9% of the total General Fund expenditures and 73.2% of the total governmental funds' balance.
- The District has \$4,403,632 of long term outstanding debt as of June 30, 2024. The District's total debt decreased by approximately \$1,362,455 during the 2023-24 fiscal year due to the regular scheduled debt service payments.
- The Debt Service Fund's primary revenue source is property taxes.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This Management Discussion and Analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements consist of three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on all of the assets and liabilities of the District at year end. Net position is what remains after the liabilities have been paid or otherwise satisfied. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 8 through 9.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, continued

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds – not the District as a whole. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The District funds can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental Funds

Unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on nearterm inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. The District has four major funds; the General Fund, the Special Projects Fund, the Debt Service Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund. The fund financial statements are on pages 10 through 13.

Proprietary Funds

The District maintains an Internal Service Fund. The Internal Service Fund is an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the District's various functions. The District uses an Internal Service Fund to account for its pension obligation bonds. The financial statements of the Internal Service Fund are found on pages 14 through 16.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. They are an integral part of the basic financial statements and should be read in conjunction with them. The notes to the financial statements are on pages 17 through 48.

Other Information

Additional information is included on pages 49-56. This information presents both the Required Supplementary Information and other Supplementary Information, including the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, Schedule of Changes in Other Post Employment Benefits Liability, required budgetary comparison information and other required financial schedules.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Summary Statement of Net Position

		2024		2023
Assets and deferred outflows of resources				
Current assets	\$	6,089,985	\$	6,544,742
Capital assets		14,564,404		14,344,221
Other noncurrent assets		193,430		164,954
Deferred outflows of resources		3,108,632		3,159,841
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources		23,956,451		25,213,758
Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources				
Current liabilities		2,609,086		2,327,878
Proportionate share of net pension liability		8,853,074		7,507,846
Other noncurrent liabilities		6,036,224		7,817,473
Deferred inflows of resources		1,928,438		3,392,459
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		19,426,822		21,045,656
Net Position				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		11,340,913		10,017,727
Restricted for OPEB		176,498		146,518
Restricted for debt service		208,745		190,231
Restricted for special projects		383,295		588,955
Unrestricted		(7,579,822)		(7,775,329)
Total net position	<u>\$</u>	4,529,629	<u>\$</u>	3,168,102

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a District's financial position. At June 30, 2024, the District's net assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$4,529,629.

A large portion of the District's net position reflects its investment in capital assets. Capital assets of the District include land, buildings, improvements, vehicles, and equipment, representing approximately 58.9% of total assets and deferred outflows of resources. Current assets consist mainly of cash, investments, grant and property taxes receivable. Other noncurrent assets include lease assets recognized per the provisions of GASB 87, subscription based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) assets recognized per the provisions of GASB 96, and an OPEB plan asset recognized per the provisions of GASB 75 for the Retirement Health Insurance Account (RHIA) program available to Oregon PERS retirees.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS, continued

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources include pension related deferrals recognized per the provisions of GASB 68, and OPEB RHIA and Total OPEB related deferrals recognized per the provisions of GASB 75.

The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability is recognized per the provisions of GASB 68 and accounts for 45.6% of total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The District's liability for general obligation bonds (including bond premiums) totals \$3,010,972 and is used to finance capital asset acquisition and construction. This liability accounts for 15.5% of total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Current liabilities primarily consist of accounts payable, payroll withholdings, and accrued benefits. Other noncurrent liabilities include pension obligation bonds outstanding, a direct borrowing note payable, total OPEB liability recognized per the provisions of GASB 75, lease obligations recognized per the provisions of GASB 87, and SBITAs obligations per the provisions of GASB 96.

Summary Statement of Activities

	2024		2023		
P					
Revenues:					
Program Revenues:	¢	1 0 40 700	¢	1 000 220	
Instruction	\$	1,842,793	\$	1,908,329	
Support Services		1,010,160		815,322	
Community Services		335,397		302,437	
Total program revenues		3,188,350		3,026,088	
General revenues:					
Property taxes		5,148,109		4,917,093	
State school support		8,419,525		7,529,180	
State timber revenue		917,372		803,093	
Earning on investments		287,329		120,529	
Other		225,856		155,637	
Total general revenues		14,998,191		13,525,532	
Total revenues		18,186,541		16,551,620	
Program expenses:					
Instruction		9,932,375		9,330,384	
Support services		6,222,582		5,490,203	
Community services		434,943		283,378	
Total program expenses		16,589,900		15,103,965	
Other expenses					
Other expenses:		225 114		210 727	
Interest expense		235,114		310,727	
Total other expenses		235,114		310,727	
Total expenses	\$	16,825,014	<u>\$</u>	15,414,692	

Summary Statement of Activities, continued

	 2024	 2023
Change in net position	1,361,527	1,136,928
Beginning net position	 3,168,102	 2,031,174
Ending net position	\$ 4,529,629	\$ 3,168,102

Revenues

Since the District's mission is to provide a free and appropriate public education for kindergarten through twelfth grade students within its boundaries, the District may not charge for its core services. As expected, therefore, general revenues provide 82.5% of the funding required for governmental programs. The combination of property taxes and the state school fund combine to account for 90.5% of general revenues and 74.6% of total revenues.

Expenses

Expenses related to governmental activities are presented in several broad functional categories. Costs of direct classroom instruction and activities account for 59% of total expenses. In addition, costs of supporting services related to students, instructional staff, and school administration account for 37.0% of total expenses.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with financerelated legal requirements.

Government Funds

The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on relatively short-term cash flow and funding for future basic services. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financial requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the District's net resources available for spending.

At June 30, 2024, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,374,058. Of this amount, \$2,466,345 constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the District's discretion.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS, continued

General Fund

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the District. At June 30, 2024, the General Fund ending fund balance was \$2,468,213. As a measure of the fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare total fund balance to total fund expenditures. The total ending fund balance represents about 19% percent of total General Fund expenditures for 2023-2024.

Special Projects Fund

At June 30, 2024, the Special Projects Fund had a total fund balance of \$385,950. This fund includes federal and state grants, student body activities, food service and the athletics/activities funds.

Debt Service Fund

In 2023-24, the expenditures of this fund totaled \$1,432,300 and were used for principal and interest payments on general obligation bonds.

Capital Projects Fund

In 2023-24, the expenditures of this fund totaled \$763,187 and were used for improvements to District facilities.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Banks School District's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in the report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to the Banks School District office at 12950 NW Main Street, Banks, OR 97106.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2024

	Governmental
	Activities
ASSETS:	A A A A A A A A A A
Cash and investments	\$ 4,920,071
Property taxes receivable	82,536
Accounts receivable	1,082,855
Prepaid expense Nocurrent assets:	4,523
OPEB RHIA	193,430
Capital assets:	195,450
Capital assets not being depreciated	1,249,006
Capital assets, leases net of accumulated amortization	34,425
Capital assets, subscriptions net of accumulated amortization	37,805
Capital assets, subscriptions let of accumulated amortization	13,243,168
Total assets	20,847,819
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
OPEB RHIA deferral	1,214
Pension related deferral	3,069,655
Total OPEB related deferral	37,763
Total deferred outflows of resources	3,108,632
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	100,742
Payroll liabilities	2,307,317
Unearned revenue	201,027
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year:	
Leases payable	12,962
SBITAs payable	23,918
Bonds payable	1,332,250
Accrued bond interest payable	450,544
Note Payable	50,425
Accrued compensated absences	35,688
Due in more than one year:	
Proportionate share of net pension liability	8,853,074
Total OPEB liability	256,493
Leases payable	21,732
SBITAs payable	11,351
Bonds payable	2,928,826
Accrued bond interest payable	819,904
Note payable	92,131
Total liabilities	17,498,384
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
OPEB RHIA deferral	18,146
Pension related deferral	1,575,351
Total OPEB related deferral	334,941
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,928,438
NET POSITION:	
Net investment in capital assets	11,340,913
Restricted for OPEB - RHIA	176,498
Restricted for debt service	208,745
Restricted for special projects	383,295
Unrestricted	(7,579,822)
Total net position	\$ 4,529,629
rotat not position	φ τ,525,025

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

		Program Revenues					N	et Revenue	
<u>Functions/Programs</u> Governmental Activities:	 Expenses		Charges for Services	(Operating Grants and Contributions	G	Capital rants and ntributions	Č	xpense) and Changes in let Position
Instruction	\$ 9,932,375	\$	151,527	\$	1,691,266	\$	-	\$	(8,089,582)
Support Services	6,222,582		-		1,010,160		-		(5,212,422)
Community Services	434,943		96,643		238,754		-		(99,546)
Interest on Long Term Debt	 235,114		-		-		-		(235,114)
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 16,825,014	\$	248,170	\$	2,940,180	\$	-		(13,636,664)

General Revenues:	
Property taxes	5,147,865
State school support	8,419,525
State Timber Revenue	917,372
Earnings on investments	287,329
Other local & intermediate	226,100
Total general revenues	14,998,191
Change in net position	1,361,527
Net position beginning of year	3,168,102
Net position end of year	\$ 4,529,629

BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2024

	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	TOTAL
ASSETS:	¢ 2,000,007	¢ 292.((0	¢ 201.122	¢ 204.((0	¢ 4.979.260
Cash and Investments	\$ 3,989,907	\$ 382,660	\$ 201,133	\$ 304,669	\$ 4,878,369
Receivables:	(0.259		22 179		92.52(
Property Taxes	60,358	-	22,178	-	82,536
Accounts	523,922	549,055	3,397	6,481	1,082,855
Prepaid Expenses	1,868	2,655			4,523
Total Assets	4,576,055	934,370	226,708	311,150	6,048,283
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOU Liabilities:	RCES, AND FUND	BALANCES:			
Accounts Payable	62,437	38,305	-	-	100,742
Payroll Liabilities	1,994,799	312,518	-	-	2,307,317
Unearned Revenue	3,430	197,597		-	201,027
Total Liabilities	2,060,666	548,420			2,609,086
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Unavailable Revenue - property taxes	47,176		17,963		65,139
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	47,176		17,963		65,139
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	1,868	2,655	-		4,523
Restricted for debt service	-	-	208,745	-	208,745
Restricted for special projects	-	383,295	-	-	383,295
Assigned for capital projects	-	-	-	311,150	311,150
Unassigned	2,466,345				2,466,345
Total Fund Balance	2,468,213	385,950	208,745	311,150	3,374,058
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of					
Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 4,576,055	\$ 934,370	\$ 226,708	\$ 311,150	\$ 6,048,283

Reconciliation of Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2024

Total Fund Balances		\$ 3,374,058
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net ssets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in the governmental funds.		
Capital Assets, net		14,492,174
Delinquent property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore are unavailable in the funds.		65,139
Long-term liabilities not payable in the current year are not reported as governmental fund liabilities. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued in the governmental funds, but rather is recognized as an expenditure when due. These liabilities consist of:		
Bonds Payable - net of premium/discount Note Payable Accrued Compensated Absences	\$ (4,261,076) (142,556) (35,688)	
Accrued Interest	 (1,270,448)	(5,709,76
The right-to-use asset and associated liability related to long term leases and SBITAs are not recognized in the governmental funds under GASB 87 or 96 Lease Assets - GASB 87 Leases Payable - GASB 87	\$ 34,425 (34,694)	
SBITA Assets - GASB 96 SBITAs Payable - GASB 96	 37,805 (35,269)	2,26
The proportionate share of the PERS net pension liability is not reported as a liability in the District's governmental activities.		(8,853,07
The proportionate share of the OPEB RHIA asset is not reported as an asset in the governmental funds		193,43
The Total OPEB Liability is liability related to the other post employment benefits for health insurance premiums.		(256,49
The pension related deferrals are not reported as deferred inflows or outflows in the District's governmental activities.		
Deferred Outflow - RHIA Deferred Inflow - RHIA Deferred Outflow - PERS	\$ 1,214 (18,146) 3,069,655	
Deferred Inflow - PERS Deferred Outflow - OPEB	(1,575,351) 37,763	
Deferred Inflow - OPEB	 (334,941)	1,180,194
An internal service fund is used to charge the costs of repaying the pension obligation bonds to the individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in the statement		
net position.		 41,702
otal Net Position		\$ 4,529,629

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND	TOTAL
REVENUES:					
Local Sources	\$ 4,028,054	\$ 450,999	\$ 1,422,316	\$ 40,794	\$ 5,942,163
Intermediate Sources	21,392	110,751	1,198	-	133,341
State Sources	9,587,444	1,356,680	-	-	10,944,124
Federal Sources		1,156,928		-	1,156,928
Total Revenues	13,636,890	3,075,358	1,423,514	40,794	18,176,556
EXPENDITURES:					
Current					
Instruction	7,751,132	2,200,326	-	-	9,951,458
Support Services	5,229,301	899,018	-	-	6,128,319
Community Services	-	417,366	-	-	417,366
Facilities Acquisition & Construction	-	-	-	15,000	15,000
Capital Outlay	54,100	137,172	-	748,187	939,459
Debt Service					
Principal	42,460	24,339	1,035,321	-	1,102,120
Interest	1,228	2,961	396,979		401,168
Total Expenditures	13,078,221	3,681,182	1,432,300	763,187	18,954,890
Excess of Revenues Over,					
(Under) Expenditures	558,669	(605,824)	(8,786)	(722,393)	(778,334)
Other Financing Sources, (Uses):					
Debt Proceeds	18,138	-	-	-	18,138
Transfers In	-	402,819	27,300	-	430,119
Transfers Out	(430,119)	-			(430,119)
Total Other Financing					
Sources, (Uses)	(411,981)	402,819	27,300		18,138
Net Change in Fund Balance	146,688	(203,005)	18,514	(722,393)	(760,196)
Beginning Fund Balance	2,321,525	588,955	190,231	1,033,543	4,134,254
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 2,468,213	\$ 385,950	\$ 208,745	\$ 311,150	\$ 3,374,058

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds – To Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Net Change in Fund Balance			\$ (760,196)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which fixed assets exceed depreciation:			
Capital Asset Additions Lease and SBITA Additions Depreciation expense Amortization expense	\$	991,092 18,138 (749,549) (39,497)	220,184
Repayment of bond principal and post retirement obligations is an expenditure in the governmenta funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Additions to bond principal and post retirement obligations is an other financing source in the governmental funds but reduces the liability in the Statement of Net Position. Governmental funds report the effect of premiums and discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are considered unavailable and amortized in the Statement of Activities.	1		
Lease and SBITA Proceeds GO Bond Payment and Loan Payment Bond Premium/Discount	\$	(18,138) 1,344,661 17,794	1,344,317
Under the accrual basis of accounting, interest on long-term debt is accrued when payments are not due until after year end.			234,761
Compensated absences are accrued as earned by employees on the Statement of Activities. In the governmental funds they are expensed at the time amounts due are paid.			(35,688)
Principal and interest payments related to leases and SBITAs are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds. On the Statement of Activities however, recorded expenditures are for interest on the debt as well as amortization of the related assets.			
Leases, GASB 87 SBITAs, GASB 96	\$	15,307 27,153	42,460
Pension expense represents the change in net pension asset (liability) from year to year due to changes in total pension liability and the fair value of the pension plan net position available to pay PERS pension benefits, and is not included in the governmental funds.			255,318
The expense related to OPEB liability represents the net changes in the liability balance from year to year and is not recorded in the governmental funds.			6,160
RHIA Expense represents the changes in RHIA Asset (Liability) from year to year due to changes in total RHIA liability (asset) and the fair value of RHIA plan net position available to pay RHIA benefits.			29,980
Property tax revenue in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds. In the governmental funds, which are on the modified accrual basis, the District recognizes unavailable revenue for all property taxes levied but not received, however in the Statement of Activities, there is no unavailable revenue and the full property tax receivable is accrued.			4,226
An internal service fund is used to charge the costs of repaying the pension obligation bonds to the individual funds. The net revenue of the internal service fund is included in the statement of activities.			20,005
Change in Net Position See accompanying notes to basic financial statement	s.		\$ 1,361,527

STATEMENT OF PROPRIETARY NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND June 30, 2024

		al Service Fund
ASSETS:		
Current Assets	¢	41 702
Cash and Investments	\$	41,702
Total Current Assets		41,702
Total Assets		41,702
LIABILITIES:		
Current Maturities of Pension Obligation Bonds		315,000
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Pension Obligation Bonds Payable, Net of Current Maturities		935,104
Total Liabilities		1,250,104
NET POSITION:		
Unrestricted		(1,208,402)
Total Net Position	\$	(1,208,402)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

OPERATING REVENUES:	
Assessments to other funds	\$ 385,748
Total Revenues	 385,748
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME	385,748
OTHER REVENUES/(EXPENSES): Interest on Investments Interest Expense Amortization of bond discount	 5,759 (86,502) (1,225)
Total other revenue/expenses	 (81,968)
Change in Net Position	303,780
Beginning Net Position	 (1,512,182)
Ending Net Position	\$ (1,208,402)

BANKS SCHOOL DISTRICT <u>WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON</u> STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Pension Obligation Bonds
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Assessments received from other funds	\$ 385,748
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	385,748
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities	
Principal paid on pension bonds	(285,000)
Interest paid on pension bonds	(86,502)
Net cash used by noncapital financing activities	(371,502)
Cash flows from investing activities	
Interest received from investments	5,759
Net cash provided by investing activities	5,759
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	20,005
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	21,697
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	\$ 41,702
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash	
provided by operating activities	
Operating income	\$ 385,748
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 385,748

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to 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 are described below.

REPORTING ENTITY

The Banks School District No. 13 is a municipal corporation, established under the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes 332, and is governed by an elected five-member board. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present Banks School District No. 13 (the primary government) and any component units. Component units, as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 61, are separate organizations that are included in the District's financial statements because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the District and the existence of a financial benefit/burden. There are no component units.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on the District as a whole, excluding nonfiduciary activities, if any. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the various functions. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from internal service activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The activities are characterized as *governmental activities and business-type activities*.

The statement of activities reports the activities by *function*. The major functions are instruction and support services; however, amounts are also reported for community services (primarily food service). The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function (i.e., instruction, support services, etc.) are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Direct expenses are not eliminated from the various functional categories, whereas indirect expenses are eliminated from the functional categories in the statement of activities. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants 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 or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded 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 BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they are "measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period. For this purpose, revenues are considered to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, 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 cash is received.

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

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

The following *major governmental funds* are reported:

General Fund

This is the primary operating fund. This fund accounts for all financial resources and expenditures not required to be accounted for in another fund. The principal revenue sources are property taxes and an apportionment from the Oregon State School Fund.

Special Projects Fund

This fund consists of all grant activity, fundraising, food service, and student body activities. Grant revenue is primarily from federal and state sources, while student body, food service, and fundraising revenues are primarily from local sources.

Debt Service Fund

This fund accounts for the repayment of general obligation debt. The primary revenue source is property taxes.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

Capital Projects Fund

This fund accounts for the construction and acquisition of capital assets. The primary revenue source is interest on investments.

There is also an internal service fund:

Pension Obligation Bond Fund

This fund accounts for the repayment of the 2007 pension obligation bonds issued to advance fund the unfunded actuarial liability for the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System. The fund assesses other funds to provide the resources to pay the debt service on the pension obligation bonds.

The internal service fund uses the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting and distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues consist of interfund assessments to other funds, while operating expenses include payments for debt services. All other revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

BUDGETS

A budget is prepared and legally adopted for each governmental fund type on the modified accrual basis of accounting in the main program categories required by Oregon Local Budget Law. The budgets for all budgeted funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles except the property taxes received after year-end are not considered budgetary resources in the funds, inventory is expensed when purchased, debt and OPEB benefits are recorded as an expenditure when paid and a revenue when issued, capital outlay is recorded as an expenditure rather than capitalized, and depreciation and amortization are not recorded. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The budget process begins early in each fiscal year with the establishment of the budget committee. Recommendations are developed through late winter with the budget committee approving the budget in early spring. Public notices of the budget hearing are generally published in spring with a public hearing being held approximately three weeks later. The Board may amend the budget prior to adoption; however, budgeted expenditures for each fund may not be increased by more than ten percent without re-publication. The budget is then adopted, appropriations are made, and the tax levy declared no later than June 30th.

Expenditure budgets are appropriated at the following levels for each fund: Instruction, Support Services, Enterprise & Community Services, Facilities Acquisition and Construction, Other Uses - Debt Service and Interfund Transfers, and Operating Contingency.

Expenditures cannot legally exceed the adopted appropriation levels except in the case of grants which could not be estimated at the time of budget adoption. Management may amend line items in the budget without Board approval as long as appropriation levels (the legal level of control) are not changed.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

Supplemental appropriations may occur if the Board approves them due to unforeseen circumstances, which could not be determined at the time the budget was adopted.

Budget amounts shown in the basic financial statements reflect the original and final budgeted appropriation amounts. Expenditures of the various funds were within authorized appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2024.

CASH AND INVESTMENTS

For financial reporting purposes, all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

Fair Value Inputs and Methodologies and Hierarchy

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Observable inputs are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs are developed based on the best information available about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset. The classification of securities within the fair value hierarchy is based up on the activity level in the market for the security type and the inputs used to determine their fair value, as follows:

Level 1 – unadjusted price quotations in active markets/exchanges for identical assets or liabilities that each Fund has the ability to access.

Level 2 – other observable inputs (including, but not limited to, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in markets that are active, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities (such as interest rates, yield curves, volatilities, loss severities, credit risks and default rates) or other market–corroborated inputs). Level 3 – unobservable inputs based on the best information available in the circumstances, to the extent observable inputs are not available (including each Fund's own assumptions used in determining the fair value of investments).

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). Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the fair value hierarchy classification is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)</u>

PROPERTY TAXES RECEIVABLE

Uncollected real and personal property taxes are reflected on the statement of net position and the balance sheet as receivables. Uncollected taxes are deemed by management to be substantially collectible or recoverable through liens. All property taxes receivable are due from property owners within the District.

Under state law, county governments are responsible for extending authorized property tax levies, computing tax rates, billing and collecting all property taxes, and making periodic distributions of collections to entities levying taxes. Property taxes become a lien against the property when levied on July 1 of each year and are payable in three installments due on November 15, February 15 and May 15. Property tax collections are distributed monthly except for November, when such distributions are made weekly.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consist of amounts due from intermediate sources and miscellaneous reimbursements. Accounts receivable are considered by management to be fully collectible; therefore, no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been made.

GRANTS

Unreimbursed expenditures due from grantor agencies are reflected in the basic financial statements as receivables and revenues. Grant revenues are recorded at the time eligible expenditures are incurred. Cash received from grantor agencies in excess of related grant expenditures are recorded as unearned revenue on the statement of net position and the balance sheet.

PREPAID EXPENSE

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets include land, buildings, improvements, vehicles, furniture, fixtures, and equipment. Capital assets are recorded at original cost or estimated original cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair market value on the date donated. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized. The cost of routine maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are charged to expenditure as incurred and not capitalized. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives: Building and Improvements over 25 to 40 years, and Vehicles and Equipment over 3 to 20 years. Major outlays for capital assets are included in operations of the current period.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)</u>

DEFERRED OUTLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflow of resources. This separate financial statement element 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.

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 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.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported items. These can include the amounts of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amount of revenues and expense/expenditures during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from estimates.

ACCRUED COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Certain employees are allowed to earn vacation leave. Employees accumulated unpaid vacation, at June 30, is limited to 50 percent of the amount earned during the year. All liabilities related to vacation pay are accrued in the government-wide statements.

UNAVAILABLE REVENUE

On the fund financial statements, unavailable revenue arises when resources do not satisfy both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current year, for example, if property taxes are received more than 60 days after year-end. In subsequent periods, when recognition criteria are met, the deferred inflow for unavailable revenue is removed and revenue is recognized.

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds, using the straight line method in the government-wide financial statements. The straight line method does not differ significantly from the effective interest rate method. Unamortized premiums and discounts are presented as additions or subtractions from the face amount of the bonds. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period.

The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuance are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuance are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)</u>

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Early retirement benefits are recognized when the District becomes obligated for the benefits (i.e., when the eligible employee retires). The amount recognized is the undiscounted estimate of the future benefits to be paid.

INTERFUND PAYABLES, RECEIVABLES AND TRANSFERS

The receipt and payment of monies through one central checking account, as well as transfers between funds, result in interfund payables and receivables until cash is transferred from one fund to the other. These amounts represent current assets and liabilities and are reported as due to or due from other funds.

RETIREMENT PLANS

Substantially all of the District's employees are participants in the State of Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). For the purpose of measuring the net position liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about fiduciary net position of PERS and additions to/deductions from PERS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. GASB Statements 68 and 71 have been implemented as of July 1, 2014.

LEASE AND SUBSCRIPTION ASSETS

Lease assets and assets related to subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAS) are assets which the government leases for a term of more than one year. The value is determined by any initial down payments plus the net present value of the required future payments at the government's incremental borrowing rate at the time of the lease agreement, amortized over the term of the agreement. In the governmental fund financial statements, debt proceeds revenue and capital outlay expenses are recorded for all lease or SBITA agreements entered into during the year.

LEASES AND SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE

In the government-wide financial statements, leases payable and payables related to subscription based information technology arrangements (SBITAS) are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. In the governmental fund financial statements, annual payments related to leases and SBITAs are recorded as debt service expenditures.

NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE

Net Position

Net position comprises the various net earnings from operations, nonoperating revenues, expenses and contributions of capital. Net position is classified in the following three categories.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

<u>1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)</u>

NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

- Net investment in capital assets consists of all capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted consists of external constraints placed on net position use by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position consists of all other net position that are not included in the other categories previously mentioned.

The following order of spending is used regarding net position categories: Restricted resources are spent first when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for expenses.

Fund Balance

In March 2009, the GASB issued Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund-type Definitions*. The objective of this statement is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund-type definitions. This statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed on the use of the resources reported in governmental funds.

Under this standard, the fund balance classifications of reserved, designated, and unreserved/undesignated were replaced with five new classifications – nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

- <u>Nonspendable fund balance</u> represents amounts that are not in a spendable form. The nonspendable fund balance represents prepaid items.
- <u>Restricted fund balance</u> represents amounts that are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific purpose (such as debt covenants, grant requirements, donor requirements, or other governments) or are restricted by law (constitutionally or by enabling legislation).
- <u>Committed fund balance</u> represents funds formally set aside by the governing body for a particular purpose. The use of committed funds would be approved by resolution.
- <u>Assigned fund balance</u> represents amounts that are constrained by the expressed intent to use resources for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Intent can be stipulated by the governing body or by an official to whom that authority has been given by the governing body.
- <u>Unassigned fund balance</u> is the residual classification of the General Fund. Only the General Fund may report a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds would report any negative residual fund balance as unassigned.

The following order of spending is used regarding fund balance categories: Restricted resources are spent first when both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned or unassigned) resources are available for expenditures. When unrestricted resources are spent, the order of spending is committed (if applicable), assigned (if applicable) and unassigned.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments at June 30, 2024 (recorded at fair value) consisted of:

		Reported in:	
	 2024	_	 2024
Demand Deposits:			
Checking	\$ 997,977	Governmental Funds	\$ 4,878,369
Local Government			
Investment Pool	3,922,094	Internal Service Fund	 41,702
Total	\$ 4,920,071		\$ 4,920,071

DEPOSITS

Deposits with financial institutions include bank demand deposits. Oregon Revised Statutes require deposits to be adequately covered by federal depository insurance at an approved depository as identified by the Treasury. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the bank balance was \$1,277,798. \$500,000 of the balance was insured by FDIC and the remaining balance was collateralized in accordance with Oregon Law.

Custodial Credit Risk

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the deposits may not be recovered. There is no formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, all deposits were collateralized in accordance with Oregon law.

INVESTMENTS

State statutes authorize the investment in banker's acceptances, time certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, obligations of the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities, and the Oregon State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool.

Investments in the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) are included in the Oregon Short-Term Fund, which is an external investment pool that is not a 2a-7-like external investment pool, and is not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company. Fair value of the LGIP is calculated at the same value as the number of pool shares owned. The unit of account is each share held, and the value of the position would be the fair value of the pool's share price multiplied by the number of shares held. Investments in the Short-Term Fund are governed by ORS 294.135, Oregon Investment Council, and portfolio guidelines issued by the Oregon Short-Term Fund Board, which establish diversification percentages and specify the types and maturities of investments. The portfolio guidelines permit securities lending transactions as well as investments in repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements. The fund appears to be in compliance with all portfolio guidelines at June 30, 2024. The LGIP seeks to exchange shares at \$1.00 per share; an investment in the LGIP is neither insured nor guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Although the LGIP seeks to maintain the value of share investments at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in the pool. We intend to measure these investments at book value since it materially approximates fair value.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

The pool is comprised of a variety of investments. These investments are characterized as a level 2 fair value measurement in the Oregon Short Term Fund's audited financial report. As of June 30, 2024, the fair value of the position in the LGIP is 100.39% of the value of the pool shares as reported in the Oregon Short Term Fund audited financial statements. Amounts in the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool are not required to be collateralized.

http://www.oregon.gov/treasury/Divisions/Investment/Pages/Oregon-Short-Term-Fund-(OSTF).aspx

If the link has expired, please contact the Oregon Short Term Fund directly.

These are the following investments and maturities:

		Investm	nent Maturities (in	months)
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 3	3-17	18-19
State Treasurer's Investment Pool	\$ 3,922,094	\$ 3,922,094	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 3,922,094	\$ 3,922,094	\$-	\$-

Interest Rate Risk

Oregon Revised Statutes require investments to not exceed a maturity of 18 months, except when the local government has adopted a written investment policy that was submitted to and reviewed by the OSTFB. There are no investments that have a maturity date of more than 3 months.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the value of the investment will not be able to be recovered by collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. There is no formal investment policy for custodial credit risk.

Concentration Risk

At June 30, 2024, 100% of total investments were in the State Treasurer's Investment Pool. State statutes do not limit the percentage of investments in this instrument.

3. ACCOUNTS/GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Special revenue fund grants receivable are comprised of claims for reimbursement of costs under various federal and state grant programs. The receivables are considered fully collectible by management, and no allowance for doubtful accounts has been made.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

The changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2024 are as follows:

	Balance			Balance
	Beginning			End
	of Year	Additions	(Deletions)	Of Year
Capital Assets				
Land*	\$ 911,815	\$ 299,455.00	\$ -	\$ 1,211,270
Buildings & Improvements	25,646,951	386,838	-	26,033,789
Equipment	1,244,501	267,063	-	1,511,564
Construction in Progress*		37,736		37,736
Total	27,803,267	991,092		28,794,359
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings & Improvements	12,541,638	626,394	-	13,168,032
Equipment	1,010,999	123,155		1,134,154
Total	13,552,636	749,549		14,302,185
Total Net Capital Assets	\$ 14,250,631	\$ 241,543	\$ -	\$ 14,492,174

*Non-Depreciable Item

Depreciation was allocated to the functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 451,346
Support	279,278
Community	 18,925
Total	\$ 749,549

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

<u>Plan Description</u> – The Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) consists of a single costsharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan. All benefits of the system are established by the legislature pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) Chapters 238 and 238A. Oregon PERS produces an independently audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be found at:

https://www.oregon.gov/pers/Documents/Financials/ACFR/2023-ACFR.pdf

If the link is expired please contact Oregon PERS for this information.

- a) **PERS Pension (Chapter 238)**. The ORS Chapter 238 Defined Benefit Plan is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003.
 - i. **Pension Benefits**. The PERS retirement allowance is payable monthly for life. It may be selected from 13 retirement benefit options. These options include survivorship benefits and lump-sum refunds. The basic benefit is based on years of service and final average salary. A percentage (2.0 percent for police and fire employees, and 1.67 percent for general service employees) is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Benefits may also be calculated under either a formula plus annuity (for members who were contributing before August 21, 1981) or a money match computation if a greater benefits results.

A member is considered vested and will be eligible at minimum retirement age for a service retirement allowance if he or she has had a contribution in each of five calendar years or has reached at least 50 years of age before ceasing employment with a participating employer (age 45 for police and fire members). General service employees may retire after reaching age 55. Police and fire members are eligible after reaching age 50. Tier 1 general service employee benefits are reduced if retirement occurs prior to age 58 with fewer than 30 years of service. Police and fire member benefits are reduced if retirement occurs prior to age 55 with fewer than 25 years of service. Tier 2 members are eligible for full benefits at age 60. The ORS Chapter 238 Defined Benefit Pension Plan is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003.

- ii. **Death Benefits**. Upon the death of a non-retired member, the beneficiary receives a lump-sum refund of the member's account balance (accumulated contributions and interest). In addition, the beneficiary will receive a lump-sum payment from employer funds equal to the account balance, provided one or more of the following contributions are met:
 - member was employed by PERS employer at the time of death,
 - member died within 120 days after termination of PERS covered employment,
 - member died as a result of injury sustained while employed in a PERS-covered job, or
 - member was on an official leave of absence from a PERS-covered job at the time of death.
- iii. Disability Benefits. A member with 10 or more years of creditable service who becomes disabled from other than duty-connected causes may receive a non-duty disability benefit. A disability resulting from a job-incurred injury or illness qualifies a member (including PERS judge members) for disability benefits regardless of the length of PERS-covered service. Upon qualifying for either a non-duty or duty disability, service time is computed to age 58 (55 for police and fire members) when determining the monthly benefit.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

- iv. **Benefit Changes After Retirement**. Members may choose to continue participation in their variable account after retiring and may experience annual benefit fluctuations due to changes in the fair value of the underlying global equity investments of that account. Under ORS 238.360 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living changes (COLA). The COLA is capped at 2.0 percent.
- b) **OPSRP Pension Program (OPSRP DB)**. The ORS Chapter 238A Defined Benefit Pension Program provides benefits to members hired on or after August 29, 2003.
 - i. **Pension Benefits**. This portion of OPSRP provides a life pension funded by employer contributions. Benefits are calculated with the following formula for members who attain normal retirement age:

Police and fire: 1.8 percent is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Normal retirement age for police and fire members is age 60 or age 53 with 25 years of retirement credit. To be classified as a police and fire member, the individual must have been employed continuously as a police and fire member for at least five years immediately preceding retirement.

General service: 1.5 percent is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Normal retirement age for general service members is age 65, or age 58 with 30 years of retirement credit.

A member of the pension program becomes vested on the earliest of the following dates: the date the member completes 600 hours of service in each of five calendar years, the date the member reaches normal retirement age, and, if the pension program is terminated, the date on which termination becomes effective.

- ii. Death Benefits. Upon the death of a non-retired member, the spouse or other person who is constitutionally required to be treated in the same manner as the spouse, receives for life 50 percent of the pension that would otherwise have been paid to the deceased member. The surviving spouse may elect to delay payment of the death benefit, but payment must commence no later than December 31 of the calendar year in which the member would have reached 70¹/₂ years.
- iii. **Disability Benefits**. A member who has accrued 10 or more years of retirement credits before the member becomes disabled or a member who becomes disabled due to job-related injury shall receive a disability benefit of 45 percent of the member's salary determined as of the last full month of employment before the disability occurred.

<u>Contributions</u> – PERS funding policy provides for monthly employer contributions at actuarially determined rates. These contributions, expressed as a percentage of covered payroll, are intended to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. The funding policy applies to the PERS Defined Benefit Plan and the Other Postemployment Benefit Plans. Employer contribution rates during the period were based on the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation, which became effective July 1, 2023. The state of Oregon and certain schools, community colleges, and political subdivision have made unfunded actuarial liability payments and their rates have been reduced. Employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2024 were \$1,460,452, excluding amounts to fund employer specific liabilities. In addition approximately \$425,480 in employee contributions were paid or picked up by the District in fiscal 2024. At June 30, 2024, the District reported a net pension liability of \$8,853,074 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation dated December 31, 2021.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the District's proportion was .047 percent and .049 percent, respectively. Pension expense for the year ended June 30, 2024 was (\$255,318).

The rates in effect for the year ended June 30, 2024 were:

- (1) Tier 1/Tier 2 22.17%
- (2) OPSRP general services 19.33%

	Deferred Outflow		Def	erred Inflow
	of Resources		of	Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	432,942	\$	35,103
Changes in assumptions		786,455		5,864
Net difference between projected and actual				
earnings on pension plan investments		159,126		-
Net changes in proportionate share		24,082		1,019,918
Differences between contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions		206,598		514,466
Subtotal - Amortized Deferrals (below)		1,609,203		1,575,351
Contributions subsequent to measuring date		1,460,452		-
Deferred outflow (inflow) of resources	\$	3,069,655	\$	1,575,351

The amount of contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be included as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

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

Year ending June 30,	Amount		
2025	\$ (197,170)		
2026	(588,643)		
2027	621,634		
2028	180,454		
2029	17,577		
Thereafter	 -		
Total	\$ 33,852		

All assumptions, methods and plan provisions used in these calculations are described in the Oregon PERS system-wide GASB 68 reporting summary dated February 1, 2024. Oregon PERS produces an independently audited ACFR which can be found at:

https://www.oregon.gov/pers/Documents/Financials/ACFR/2023-ACFR.pdf

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

<u>Actuarial Valuations</u> – The employer contribution rates effective July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2025, were set using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. For the Tier One/Tier Two component of the PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer contribution rate consisting of (1) an amount for normal cost (estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by employees during the current service year), (2) an amount for the amortization unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial liabilities being amortized over 20 years.

For the OPSRP Pension Program component of the PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer rate consisting of (a) an amount for normal cost (the estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by the employees during the current service year), (b) an actuarially determined amount for funding a disability benefit component, and (c) an amount for the amortization of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities being amortized over 16 years.

Valuation date	December 31, 2021
Experience Study Report	2020, Published July 20, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll
Asset valuation method	Fair value
Inflation rate	2.40 percent
Investment rate of return	6.90 percent
Discount rate	6.90 percent
Projected salary increase	3.40 percent
Cost of Living Adjustment	Blend of 2% COLA and graded COLA (1.25%/0.15%) in accordance with <i>Moro</i> decision; blend based on service
	Healthy retirees and beneficiaries:
Mortality	Pub-2010 Healthy Retiree, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with job category adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation. Active members: Pub-2010 Employee, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with job category adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation. Disabled retirees: Pub-2010 Disabled Retiree, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale Security Data Scale, with job category adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Experience studies are performed as of December 31 of even numbered years. The method and assumptions shown are based on the 2020 Experience Study which is reviewed for the four-year period ending December 31, 2020.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Assumed Asset Allocation:

Asset Class/Strategy	Low Range	High Range	OIC Target
Debt Securities	20.0%	30.0%	25.0%
Public Equity	22.5%	32.5%	27.5%
Real Estate	9.0%	16.5%	12.5%
Private Equity	17.5%	27.5%	20.0%
Real Assets	2.5%	10.0%	7.5%
Diversifying Strategies	2.5%	10.0%	7.5%
Opportunity Portfolio	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Total			100.0%

(Source: June 30, 2023 PERS ACFR; p. 125)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return:

To develop an analytical basis for the selection of the long-term expected rate of return assumption, in January 2023 the PERS Board reviewed long-term assumptions developed by both Milliman's capital market assumptions team and the Oregon Investment Council's (OIC) investment advisors. The table below shows Milliman's assumptions for each of the asset classes in which the plan was invested at that time based on the OIC long-term target asset allocation. The OIC's description of each asset class was used to map the target allocation to the asset classes shown below. Each asset class assumption is based on a consistent set of underlying assumptions, and includes adjustment for the inflation assumption. These assumptions are not based on historical returns, but instead are based on a forward-looking capital market economic model.

	Target	Compound Annual
Asset Class	Allocation	(Geometric) Return
Global Equity	27.50%	7.07%
Private Equity	25.50%	8.83%
Core Fixed Income	25.00%	4.50%
Real Estate	12.25%	5.83%
Master Limited Partnerships	0.75%	6.02%
Infrastructure	1.50%	6.51%
Hedge Fund of Funds - Multistrategy	1.25%	6.27%
Hedge Fund Equity - Hedge	0.63%	6.48%
Hedge Fund - Macro	5.62%	4.83%
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.35%

(Source: June 30, 2023 PERS ACFR; p. 92)

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.90 percent for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from the plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary 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 for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate – the following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.90 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percent lower (5.90 percent) or one percent higher (7.90 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Discount		1%		
		Decrease	Rate		Increase
		(5.90%)	(6.90%)		(7.90%)
Proportionate share of					
the net pension liability	\$	14,623,611	\$ 8,853,074	\$	4,023,746

Changes Subsequent to the Measurement Date

As described above, GASB 67 and GASB 68 require the Total Pension Liability to be determined based on the benefit terms in effect at the Measurement Date. Any changes to benefit terms that occurs after that date are reflected in amounts reported for the subsequent Measurement Date. However, Paragraph 80f of GASB 68 requires employers to briefly describe any changes between the Measurement Date and the employer's reporting date that are expected to have a significant effect on the employer's share of the collective Net Pension Liability, along with an estimate of the resulting change, if available.

There are no changes subsequent to the June 30, 2023 Measurement Date that meet this requirement and thus would require a brief description under the GASB standard.

Deferred Compensation Plan

A deferred compensation plan is available to employees wherein they may execute an individual agreement with the District for amounts earned by them to not be paid until a future date when certain circumstances are met. These circumstances are: termination by reason of resignation, death, disability, or retirement; unforeseeable emergency; or by requesting a de minimis distribution from inactive accounts valued less than \$5,000. Payment to the employee will be made over a period not to exceed 15 years. The deferred compensation plan is one which is authorized under IRC Section 457 and has been approved in its specifics by a private ruling from the Internal Revenue Service. The assets of the plan are held by the administrator for the sole benefit of the plan participants and are not considered assets or liabilities of the District.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

OPSRP Individual Account Program (OPSRP IAP)

Plan Description:

Employees of the District are provided with pensions through OPERS. All the benefits of OPERS are established by the Oregon legislature pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) Chapters 238 and 238A. Chapter 238 Defined Benefit Pension Plan is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003. Chapter 238A created the Oregon Public Service Retirement Plan (OPSRP), which consists of the Defined Benefit Pension Program and the Individual Account Program (IAP). Membership includes public employees hired on or after August 29, 2003. PERS members retain their existing defined benefit plan accounts, but member contributions are deposited into the member's IAP account. OPSRP is part of OPERS, and is administered by the OPERS Board.

Pension Benefits:

Participants in OPERS defined benefit pension plans also participate in their defined contribution plan. An IAP member becomes vested on the date the employee account is established or on the date the rollover account was established. If the employer makes optional employer contributions for a member, the member becomes vested on the earliest of the following dates: the date the member completes 600 hours of service in each of five calendar years, the date the member reaches normal retirement age, the date the IAP is terminated, the date the active member becomes disabled, or the date the active member dies. Upon retirement, a member of the OPSRP IAP may receive the amounts in his or her employee account, rollover account, and vested employer account as a lump-sum payment or in equal installments over a 5-, 10-, 15-, 20-year period or an anticipated life span option. Each distribution option has a \$200 minimum distribution limit.

Death Benefits:

Upon the death of a non-retired member, the beneficiary receives in a lump sum the member's account balance, rollover account balance, and vested employer optional contribution account balance. If a retired member dies before the installment payments are completed, the beneficiary may receive the remaining installment payments or choose a lump-sum payment.

Contributions:

Employees of the District pay six (6) percent of their covered payroll. Effective July 1, 2020, currently employed Tier 1/Tier 2 and OPSRP members earning \$2,500 or more per month (increased to \$3,333 per month in 2022) will have a portion of their 6 percent monthly IAP contributions redirected to an Employee Pension Stability Account. The Employee Pension Stability Account will be used to pay part of the member's future benefit. Of the 6 percent monthly IAP contribution, Tier 1/Tier 2 will have 2.5 percent redirected to the Employee Pension Stability Account and OPSRP will have 0.75 percent redirected to the Employee Pension Stability Account, with the remaining going to the member's existing IAP account. Members may voluntarily choose to make additional after-tax contributions into their IAP account to make a full 6 percent contribution to the IAP. The District made approximately \$425,480 of optional contributions to member IAP accounts for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Additional disclosures related to Oregon PERS not applicable to specific employers are available online, or by contacting PERS at the following address: PO Box 23700 Tigard, OR 97281-3700.

http://www.oregon.gov/pers/EMP/Pages/GASB.aspx

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN (RHIA)

Plan Description:

As a member of Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) the District contributes to the Retirement Health Insurance Account (RHIA) for each of its eligible employees. RHIA is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit plan administered by OPERS. RHIA pays a monthly contribution toward the cost of Medicare companion health insurance premiums of eligible retirees. Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 238.420 established this trust fund. Authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions of RHIA reside with the Oregon Legislature. The plan is closed to new entrants after January 1, 2004. OPERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to Oregon Public Employees Retirement System, PO Box 23700, Tigard, OR 97281-3700.

Funding Policy:

Because RHIA was created by enabling legislation (ORS 238.420), contribution requirements of the plan members and the participating employers were established and may be amended only by the Oregon Legislature. ORS require that an amount equal to \$60 dollars or the total monthly cost of Medicare companion health insurance premiums coverage, whichever is less, shall be paid from the Retirement Health Insurance Account established by the employer, and any monthly cost in excess of \$60 dollars shall be paid by the eligible retired member in the manner provided in ORS 238.410. To be eligible to receive this monthly payment toward the premium cost the member must: (1) have eight years or more of qualifying service in OPERS at the time of retirement or receive a disability allowance as if the member had eight years or more of creditable service in OPERS, (2) receive both Medicare Parts A and B coverage, and (3) enroll in an OPERS-sponsored health plan. A surviving spouse or dependent of a deceased OPERS retiree who was eligible to receive the subsidy is eligible to receive the subsidy if he or she (1) is receiving a retirement benefit or allowance from OPERS or (2) was insured at the time the member died and the member retired before May 1, 1991.

Participating Districts are contractually required to contribute to RHIA at a rate assessed each year by OPERS, and the District currently contributes 0.06% of annual covered OPERF payroll and 0.00% of OPSRP payroll under a contractual requirement in effect until June 30, 2024. Consistent with GASB Statement 75, the OPERS Board of Trustees sets the employer contribution rates as a measure of the proportionate relationship of the employer to all employers consistent with the manner in which contributions to the OPEB plan are determined. The basis for the employer's portion is determined by comparing the employer's actual, legally required contributions made during the fiscal year to the plan with the total actual contributions made in the fiscal year of all employers. The District has not made significant contributions to RHIA in any of the previous three fiscal years.

At June 30, 2024, the District reported a net OPEB liability/(asset) of \$193,430 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset). The OPEB liability/(asset) was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total OPEB liability/(asset) used to calculate the net OPEB liability/(asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021. Consistent with GASB Statement No. 75, paragraph 59(a), the District's proportion of the net OPEB liability/(asset) is determined by comparing the employer's actual, legally required contributions made during the fiscal year to the Plan with the total actual contributions made in the fiscal year of all employers. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the District's proportion was .05 percent and .05 percent, respectively. OPEB expense for the year ended June 30, 2024 was (\$28,850).

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN (RHIA) (CONTINUED)

Components of OPEB Expense/(Income):

Employer's proportionate share of collective system OPEB Expense/(Income)	\$ (22,387)
Net amortization of employer-specific deferred amounts from:	
- Changes in proportionate share (per paragraph 64 of GASB 75)	(6,463)
- Differences between employer contributions and employer's proportionate	
share of system contributions (per paragraph 65 of GASB 75)	 -
Employer's Total OPEB Expense/(Income)	\$ (28,850)

Components of Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

	Deferred Outflow	Defe	erred Inflow
	of Resources	of	Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$	4,856
Changes in assumptions	-		2,086
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on pension plan investments	549		-
Net changes in proportionate share	665		11,204
Differences between contributions			
and proportionate share of contributions			-
Deferred outflow (inflow) of resources	\$ 1,214	\$	18,146
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,

The amount of contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be included as a reduction of the net OPEB liability/(asset) in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025.

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

Year ending June 30,	Amount		
2025	\$ (16,78		
2026		(9,860)	
2027		7,148	
2028		2,564	
2029		-	
Thereafter		-	
Total	\$	(16,932)	

All assumptions, methods and plan provisions used in these calculations are described in the Oregon PERS Retirement Health Insurance Account Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plan Schedules of Employer Allocations and OPEB Amounts by Employer report, as of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2023. That independently audited report was dated February 1, 2024 and can be found at:

https://www.oregon.gov/pers/emp/Documents/GASB/2023/Oregon%20Public%20Employees%20Retirement%20System%20-%20GASB%2075%20RHIA%20-%20YE%206.30.2023%20-%20SECURED.pdf

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN (RHIA) (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation Date	December 31, 2021
Experience Study Report	2020, Published July 20, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Inflation rate	2.40 percent
Investment rate of return	6.90 percent
Discount rate	
Projected salary increase	3.40 percent
Retiree healthcare	Haalthy notinged 27 50/, Dischlad natinged 150/
participation	Healthy retirees: 27.5%; Disabled retirees: 15%
	Healthy retirees and beneficiaries:
	Pub-2010 Healthy Retiree, sex distinct, generational with Unisex,
	Social Security Data Scale, with job category adjustments and set-
	backs as described in the valuation. Active members: Pub-2010
	Employee, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data
	Scale, with job category adjustments and set-backs as described in the
	valuation. Disabled retirees: Pub-2010 Disabled Retiree, sex distinct,
	generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with job category
Mortality	adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Experience studies are performed as of December 31 of even numbered years. The method and assumptions shown are based on the 2020 Experience Study which is reviewed for the four-year period ending December 31, 2020.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability as of the measurement date of June 30, 2023 was 6.90 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the RHIA plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments for the RHIA plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return:

To develop an analytical basis for the selection of the long-term expected rate of return assumption, in January 2023 the PERS Board reviewed long-term assumptions developed by both Milliman's capital market assumptions team and the Oregon Investment Council's (OIC) investment advisors. The table below shows Milliman's assumptions for each of the asset classes in which the plan was invested at that time based on the OIC long-term target asset allocation. The OIC's description of each asset class was used to map the target allocation to the asset classes shown below.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN (RHIA) (CONTINUED)

Each asset class assumption is based on a consistent set of underlying assumptions, and includes adjustment for the inflation assumption. These assumptions are not based on historical returns, but instead are based on a forward-looking capital market economic model.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Compound Annual (Geometric) Return
Global Equity	27.50%	7.07%
Private Equity	25.50%	8.83%
Core Fixed Income	25.00%	4.50%
Real Estate	12.25%	5.83%
Master Limited Partnerships	0.75%	6.02%
Infrastructure	1.50%	6.51%
Hedge Fund of Funds - Multistrategy	1.25%	6.27%
Hedge Fund Equity - Hedge	0.63%	6.48%
Hedge Fund - Macro	5.62%	4.83%
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.35%

(Source: June 30, 2023 PERS ACFR; p. 92)

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) to changes in the discount rate – The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability/(asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.90 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percent lower (5.90 percent) or one percent higher (7.90 percent) than the current rate.

		1%	Discount	1%
	Ι	Decrease	Rate	Increase
		(5.90%)	(6.90%)	(7.90%)
Proportionate share of				
the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	(175,828) \$	(193,430)	\$ (208,532)

Changes Subsequent to the Measurement Date

There are no changes subsequent to the June 30, 2023 Measurement Date that meet this requirement and thus would require a brief description under the GASB standard.

7. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (GASB #75)

<u>Plan Description</u>: The District operates a single-employer retiree benefit plan that provides postemployment health, dental and vision insurance benefits to eligible employees and their spouses. There are active and retired members in the plan. All classes of employee are eligible to continue coverage upon retirement. Qualified spouses, domestic partners, and children may qualify for coverage. Coverage for retirees and eligible dependents continues until Medicare eligibility for each individual (or until dependent children become ineligible).

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (GASB #75) (CONTINUED)

Benefits and eligibility for members are established through the collective bargaining agreements. The post-retirement healthcare plan is established in accordance with Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 243.303. ORS stipulated that for the purpose of establishing healthcare premiums, the rate must be based on all plan members, including both active employees and retirees. The difference between retiree claims cost, which because of the effect of age is generally higher in comparison to all plan members, and the amount of retiree healthcare premiums represents the District's implicit employer contribution. The District did not establish an irrevocable trust (or equivalent arrangement) to account for the plan

<u>Funding Policy</u>: The benefits from this program are paid by the District on a self-pay basis and the required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you go financing requirements. There is not obligation on the part of the District to fund these benefits in advance.

<u>Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:</u> The District engaged an actuary to perform an evaluation as of July 1, 2023 using entry age normal, level percent of salary Actuarial Cost Method. The Single Employer Pension Plan liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods including the measurement:

Discount Rate per year	3.65%
General Inflation Rate per year	2.40%
Salary Scale per year	3.40%

Health Care Cost Trends:

Year	Trend
2023	3.50 %
2024-25	5.75
2026	5.50
2027	5.25
2028	5.00
2029-30	4.75
2031	4.50
2032-2065	4.25
2066-2071	4.00
2072+	3.75

Mortality rates were based on rates adopted by the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) in its valuation as of December 31, 2022.

Turnover rates were based on percentages developed for the valuation of benefits under Oregon PERS and vary by years of service.

Disability rates were not used.

Retirement rates were based on Oregon PERS assumptions. Annual rates are based on age, Tier / OPSRP, and duration of service.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (GASB #75) (CONTINUED)

The projection of benefits for financial reporting purpose does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

Changes in Medical Benefit OPEB Liability:

Total OPEB Liability - Beginning	2024				2023
	\$	451,891		\$	473,449
Changes for the Year:					
Service Cost		31,115			38,037
Interest		16,642			10,879
Effect of Economic/Demographic gains or losses		(65,428)			-
Changes of Assumptions or Other Input		(151,701)			(54,749)
Benefit Payments		(26,026)	_		(15,725)
Net Changes for the Year		(195,398)	_		(21,558)
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	\$	256,493	=	\$	451,891

Sensitivity of the Net Other Post-Employment Benefit Liability to Changes in Discount and Trend Rates: The following presents the net other post-employment benefit liability (NOL), calculated using the discount rate of 3.65 percent, as well as what the liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate 1percentage-point lower (2.65 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.65 percent) than the current rate. A similar sensitivity analysis is then presented for changes in healthcare cost trend assumptions.

June 30, 2023		1%		Current Discount Rate			1%	
	De	Decrease					Increase	
Total OPEB Liability	\$	278,031	\$	25	6,493	\$	236	,121
June 30, 2023		1%	1% Current					1%
	Decrease		crease Tren		Frend Rate	e It		Increase
Total OPEB Liability	\$	224,2	330	\$	25	6,493	\$	294,487

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (GASB #75) (CONTINUED)

	Deferred Outflows		Defe	erred Inflows
	of Resources		of	Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	(108,540)
Changes in assumptions		28,759		(226,401)
Benefit Payments		9,004		-
Deferred outflow (inflow) of resources	\$	37,763	\$	(334,941)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows or inflow of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,	Amount
2025	(44,913)
2026	(44,029)
2027	(41,616)
2028	(40,779)
2029	(40,930)
Thereafter	(93,915)
Total	\$ (306,182)

<u>8. DEBT</u>

BONDS

General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds were issued to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for general government funds and are reported in the Governmental Activities section of the government-wide financial statements. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the District. One of three of the 2012 general obligation bonds remain. Series 2012C are deferred interest bonds issued in the amount of \$6,972,495, with interest rates ranging from 2.68% - 3.12%. The full amount of interest owed on each grouping of deferred interest bonds becomes due and payable when the bonds mature.

Upon the occurrence and continuance of any Event of Default the Owners of fifty-one (51 %) percent or more of the principal amount of Bonds then Outstanding may take whatever action may appear necessary or desirable to enforce or to protect any of the rights of the Owners of Bonds, either at law or in equity or in bankruptcy or otherwise, whether for the specific enforcement of any covenant or agreement contained in the Resolution or the Bonds or in aid of the exercise of any power granted in the Resolution or in the Bonds or for the enforcement of any other legal or equitable right vested in the Owners of Bonds by the Resolution or the Bonds or by law. However, the Bonds shall not be subject to acceleration.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. DEBT (CONTINUED)

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Total debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds, as of June 30, 2024, are as follows:

General Obligation Bonds:						
By Fiscal Year:		cipal	Inte	erest	Total	
2025		999,456		450,544		1,450,000
2026		984,786		510,214		1,495,000
2027		969,675		565,325		1,535,000
Total Debt Service Requirements for						
GO Bonds	\$	2,953,917	\$	1,526,083	\$	4,480,000

Pension Obligation Bonds: In 2007, pension obligation bonds were issued to provide funds for the advance funding of the unfunded actuarial liability for the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System. The Pension Obligation Bond Fund accounts for the repayment of these bonds, and assesses other funds to provide the resources to pay the debt service on the pension obligation bonds.

There is one pension obligation bond issue of \$2,870,000 of limited tax pension bonds, series 2007, term bond, with interest at 5.617% and principal payable between 2017 and 2028. If an Event of Default occurs and is continuing, the Series 2007 Trustee may exercise any remedy available at law or in equity; however, the Pension Bond Payments will not be subject to acceleration.

Total debt service requirements to maturity for pension obligation bonds, as of June 30, 2024, are as follows:

Pension Obligation Bonds:			
By Fiscal Year:	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	315,000	70,493	385,493
2026	350,000	52,800	402,800
2027	385,000	33,140	418,140
2028	205,000	11,515	216,515
Total Debt Service Requirements			
for Pension Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,255,000	\$ 167,948	\$ 1,422,948

DIRECT BORROWING

State of Oregon Department of Energy Loan: On October 25, 2011, the District entered a loan agreement with State of Oregon Department of Energy in the amount \$636,538 to provide funds for various energy efficiency projects at the District's school as part of the Department of Energy's "Cool Schools Program." Payments are made monthly. The interest rate for the loan is 3.5% and the maturity date is March 1, 2027. Collateral includes all presently existing and hereafter acquired items of machinery, equipment, improvements and related equipment and property that save energy which are located on the Premises and are a part of or related to the Project (including but not limited to those items described in Owner's Small Scale Local Energy Loan Program loan application and any exhibits and supplementary specifications, contracts, invoices or other documents submitted to and accepted by Lender hereafter, and all accessions,

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. DEBT (CONTINUED)

parts, additions, and replacements thereto, and all proceeds of any of the foregoing. Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default or declaration of an Event of Default by Lender, Lender may:(a) Cease to make any further disbursements hereunder; Accelerate the Maturity Date and declare the unpaid principal balance of the Loan, together with all unpaid accrued: interest, immediately due and payable, together with the additional amounts, (c) Judicially foreclose Lender's lien against the Collateral, in the same manner as mortgages are foreclosed, (d) Exercise the rights provided to the State in ORS 470.180, (E) Pay, compromise or settle any liens on the Project, or pay other sums required to be paid by Borrower in connection with the Project using any undisbursed Loan proceeds and such additional money as may be reasonably required. In the event of payment by Lender of any encumbrance, lien, claim, or demand, Lender may, at its option, be subrogated to the extent of the amount of such payment to all the rights, powers, privileges, and remedies of the payer or payee, as the case may be, and any such subrogation rights shall be additional and cumulative security for this Agreement.

Total debt service requirements to maturity for the loan, as of June 30, 2024, are as follows:

By Fiscal Year:	Prin	cipal	Interest	t	Total	
2025		50,425		4,175		54,600
2026		52,219		2,381		54,600
2027		39,912		571		40,483
Total Debt Service Requirements for						
Department of Energy Loan	\$	142,556	\$	7,127	\$	149,683

State of Oregon Department of Energy Loan

Changes in long-term liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning ance 7/1/23	Additions	Deletions		Ene	ding Balance 6/30/24	2.	ie Within ne Year
Governmental Activities:								
Bonds payable:								
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 3,964,899	\$ -	\$	1,010,982	\$	2,953,917	\$	999,456
Pension Obligation Bonds	1,540,000	-		285,000		1,255,000		315,000
Direct Borrowing								
Department of Energy Loan	191,235	-		48,679		142,556		50,425
Premium related to Bond								
Unamortized bond premiums								
and (discounts)	 69,953	 -		17,794		52,159		17,794
Total Liabilities	\$ 5,766,087	\$ -	\$	1,362,455	\$	4,403,632	\$	1,382,675

During 2023-2024, \$159,257 of interest accrued on outstanding bonds and \$394,018 of previously accrued interest was paid, bringing the total balance of accrued interest at June 30, 2024 to \$1,270,448. Of this amount, \$450,544 is due and payable within one year. All General Obligation Debt is being paid by the Debt Service Fund. All Pension Obligation Debt is being paid by the Pension Obligation Bond Fund.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. LEASES PAYABLE AND RIGHT-TO-USE ASSETS

The District reports Leases Payable and the related Right-To-Use Assets in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. Under GASB 87, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. For additional information, refer to the disclosures below.

As of 06/30/2024, Banks School District had 9 active leases. The leases have payments that range from \$1,030 to \$2,388 and interest rates that range from 0.7268% to 2.6149%. As of 06/30/2024, the total combined value of the lease liability is \$34,694, the total combined value of the short-term lease liability is \$12,962. The combined value of the right to use asset, as of 06/30/2024 of \$64,974 with accumulated amortization of \$30,547 is included within the Lease Class activities table found below. The leases had \$0 of Variable Payments and \$0 of Other Payments, not included in the Lease Liability, within the Fiscal Year.

Future payments and current year activity for leases are presented in the following tables:

		Governmental Activities									
Fiscal Year	Princip	oal Payments	Intere	st Payments	Tota	l Payments					
2025	\$	12,962	\$	341	\$	13,303					
2026		9,402		202		9,604					
2027		7,187		92		7,279					
2028		3,705		25		3,730					
2029		1,438		3		1,441					
Total	\$	34,694	\$	663	\$	35,357					

Principal and Interest Requirements to Maturity

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:	Balance as of					Ba	alance as of	
	July	1, 2023	A	dditions	Reductions		June 30, 2024	
Lease Liability								
Equipment								
BES Downstairs - Multifunctional Printer	\$	5,235	\$	-	\$	2,230	\$	3,005
BES Upstairs - Multifunctional Printer		1,132		-		1,132		-
Middle School Downstairs - Copier		1,742		-		1,492		250
New BES Upstairs - Multifunctional Printer		-		12,140		1,000		11,140
BMS Upstairs - Multifunctional Printer		4,358		-		2,082		2,276
District Office - Color Printer		7,994		-		2,306		5,688
New Downstairs High School - Printer		1,501		-		1,501		-
Student SVCS - Color Printer		6,283		-		1,510		4,773
BHS Library - Color Printer		9,617		-		2,055		7,562
Total Equipment Lease Liability		37,862		12,140		15,308		34,694
Total Lease Liability	\$	37,862	\$	12,140	\$	15,308	\$	34,694

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. LEASES PAYABLE AND RIGHT-TO-USE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

\$ 9,641						
\$ 9,641						
\$ 9,641						
	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9,641
5,617		-		5,617		-
4,697		-		-		4,697
-		12,140		-		12,140
8,469		-		-		8,469
11,601		-		-		11,601
6,605		-		6,605		-
8,135		-		-		8,135
10,289		-		-		10,289
65,054		12,140		12,222		64,972
\$ 65,054	\$	12,140	\$	24,444	\$	64,972
\$ 4,419	\$	2,209	\$	-	\$	6,628
4,494		1,123		5,617		-
3,030		1,515		-		4,545
-		1,059		-		1,059
4,115		2,057		-		6,172
3,571		2,320		-		5,891
5,203		1,402		6,605		-
1,821		1,550		-		3,371
823		2,058		-		2,881
27,476		15,293		12,222		30,547
	4,697 - 8,469 11,601 6,605 8,135 10,289 65,054 \$ 65,054 \$ 65,054 \$ 4,419 4,494 3,030 - 4,115 3,571 5,203 1,821 823	4,697 	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Total Lease Accumulated Amortization	27,476	15,293	12,222	30,547
Total Governmental Lease Assets, Net	\$ 37,578	\$ (3,153)	\$ 12,222	\$ 34,425

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE AND RIGHT-TO-USE ASSETS

For the year ended 6/30/2024, the financial statements include the adoption of GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance the relevance and consistency of information about governments' subscription activities. This statement establishes a single model for subscription accounting based on the principle that subscriptions are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, an organization is required to recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset. For additional information, refer to the disclosures below.

As of 06/30/2024, Banks School District, OR had 3 active subscriptions. The subscriptions have payments that range from \$3,579 to \$13,860 and interest rates that range from 2.3540% to 2.7960%. As of 06/30/2024, the total combined value of the subscription liability is \$35,269, and the total combined value of the short-term subscription liability is \$23,918. The combined value of the right to use asset, as of 06/30/2024 of \$75,422 with accumulated amortization of \$37,617 is included within the Subscription Class activities table found below. The subscriptions had \$0 of Variable Payments and \$0 of Other Payments, not included in the Subscription Liability, within the Fiscal Year.

Future payments and current year activity for subscriptions are as follows:

		Governmental Activities										
Fiscal Year	Princ	cipal Payments	Intere	est Payments	Tot	al Payments						
2025	\$	23,918	\$	539	\$	24,457						
2026		11,350		295		11,645						
Total	\$	35,268	\$	834	\$	36,102						

Principal and Interest Requirements to Maturity

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:	2000	ance as of (1, 2023)	Additions	F	Reductions	200	ance as of e 30, 2024
Subscription Liability							
Software							
DLD Web Filtering	\$	22,481	\$ 5,998	\$	13,302	\$	15,177
Debtbook		23,126	-		10,424		12,702
Frontline Hiring		10,817	-		3,427		7,390
Total Software Subscription Liability		56,424	5,998		27,153		35,269
Total Subscription Liability	\$	56,424	\$ 5,998	\$	27,153	\$	35,269

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE AND RIGHT-TO-USE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

_	nce as of 1, 2023	Additions	Reductions		 ance as of e 30, 2024
Subscription Assets					
Software					
DLD Web Filtering	\$ 23,727	\$ 5,998	\$	-	\$ 29,725
Debtbook	30,018	-		-	30,018
Frontline Hiring	15,679	-		-	15,679
Total Software Subscription Assets	69,424	5,998		-	75,422
Total Subscription Assets	69,424	 5,998		-	75,422
Subscription Accumulated Amortization					
Software					
DLD Web Filtering	1,170	9,717		-	10,887
Debtbook	10,005	10,005		-	20,010
Frontline Hiring	2,240	4,480		-	6,720
Total Software Subscription Accumulated	13,415	24,202		-	37,617
Total Subscription Accumulated Amortizati	13,415	24,202		-	37,617
Total Subscription Assets, Net	\$ 56,009	\$ (18,204)	\$	-	\$ 37,805

<u>11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES</u>

A number of federally assisted grant programs are participated in. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The federal audits for these programs for the year ended June 30, 2024 have not been conducted. Accordingly, compliance with grant requirements will be established at some future date. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although management expects such amounts to be immaterial.

A substantial portion of the operating funding is received from the State of Oregon. State funding is determined through state-wide revenue projections that are paid to individual school districts based on pupil counts and other factors in the state school fund revenue formula. Since these projections and pupil counts fluctuate, they can cause increases or decreases in revenue. Due to these future uncertainties at the state level, the future effect on the operations cannot be determined.

12. PROPERTY TAX LIMITATIONS

The State of Oregon imposes a constitutional limit on property taxes for schools and non-school government operations. School operations include community colleges, local school districts, and education service districts. The limitation provides that property taxes for school operations are limited to \$5.00 for each \$1,000 of property market value. This limitation does not apply to taxes levied for principal and interest on general obligation bonded debt. The result of this requirement has been that school districts have become more dependent upon state funding and less dependent upon property tax revenues as their major

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. PROPERTY TAX LIMITATIONS (CONTINUED)

source of operating revenue. The State further reduced property taxes by replacing the previous constitutional limits on tax bases with a rate and value limit in 1997. This reduction is accomplished by rolling property values back to their 1995-96 values less 10% and limiting future tax value growth of each property to no more than 3% per year, subject to certain exceptions. Taxes levied to support bonded debt are exempted from the reductions. The State Constitution sets restrictive voter approval requirements for most tax and many fee increases and new bond issues, and requires the State to minimize the impact to school districts from the impact of the tax cuts.

13. RISK MANAGEMENT

There is exposure 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 for which commercial insurance is carried to minimize the exposure to these risks. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage for the last three years.

Worker's compensation insurance is purchased from a commercial carrier. Premiums are determined based on payroll paid at various employment classification rates. Loss prevention services are available from the carrier, and there is no potential liability beyond the premiums paid.

14. INTERFUND ACTIVITY

The composition of interfund transfers for 2023-2024 is as follows:

Transfers Out:		Transfers In:	
General Fund	\$ 430,119	Special Projects Debt Service	\$ 402,819 27,300
Total	\$ 430,119	Total	\$ 430,119

The internal transfers are budgeted and recorded to show legal and operational commitments between funds such as cost sharing.

15. DEFICIT NET POSITION IN INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

The internal service fund had a negative net position amount of (\$1,208,402). The negative net position is expected to reverse in future years as the PERS Pension Bond approaches maturity.

<u>16. SUBSEQUENT EVENT</u>

On July 30, 2024, Banks School District closed on the sale of General Obligation Bonds Series 2024A (Deferred Interest Bonds) in the amount of \$31,055,193.60 (\$79,860,000 Maturity Amount) and General Obligation Bonds Series 2024B (Current Interest Bonds) in the amount of \$18,250,000. The Debt Service for both issues is to be paid over 27 years with principal payments totaling \$49,305,193.60 and interest payments totaling \$50,474,448.40. The sale included a net original issue premium of \$2,919,017.95. The sale of 2024 General Obligation Bonds was authorized by the School Board on June 18, 2024, subsequent to voter approval on May 21, 2024. The proceeds will be used to improve District safety, health, and security; repair, update, and improve District facilities; and renovate Banks High School.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

Year Ended June 30,	(a) Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (NPL)	(b) Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (NPL)	(c) District's covered payroll	(b/c) NPL as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2024	0.05 %	\$ 8,853,074	\$ 6,422,504	137.8 %	81.3 %
2023	0.05	7,507,846	5,738,989	130.8	84.5
2022	0.05	6,418,282	5,480,029	117.1	87.6
2021	0.06	12,378,189	5,604,291	220.9	75.8
2020	0.06	10,190,405	5,425,655	187.8	80.2
2019	0.05	8,119,517	5,100,003	159.2	82.1
2018	0.06	8,277,095	5,102,393	162.2	83.1
2017	0.06	8,670,228	4,907,979	176.7	80.5
2016	0.06	3,394,703	4,562,114	74.4	91.9
2015	0.06	(1,344,125)	4,197,672	(32.0)	103.6

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were actuarial determined at 12/31 and rolled forward to the measurement date.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

	Statutorily required contribution		re statu	ntributions in lation to the ntorily required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Employer's covered payroll	Contributions as a percent of covered payroll
2024	\$	1,460,452	\$	1,460,452	\$	\$ 6,827,216	21.4 %
2023		1,341,443		1,341,443	-	6,422,504	20.9
2022		1,234,471		1,234,471	-	5,738,989	21.5
2021		1,235,209		1,235,209	-	5,480,029	22.5
2020		1,301,447		1,301,447	-	5,604,291	23.2
2019		1,062,672		1,062,672	-	5,425,655	19.6
2018		998,724		998,724	-	5,100,003	19.6
2017		741,306		741,306	-	5,102,393	14.5
2016		559,335		559,335	-	4,907,979	11.4
2015		690,917		690,917	-	4,562,114	15.1

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were actuarial determined at 12/31 and rolled forward to the measurement date.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024

Year Ended June 30,	(a) Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (Asset)	(b) Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (Asset)	(c) Employer's covered payroll	(b/c) NPL as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2024	0.05 %	\$ (193,430)	\$ 6,422,504	(3.0) %	201.6 %
2023	0.05	(164,954)	5,738,989	(2.9)	194.6
2022	0.05	(163,914)	5,480,029	(3.0)	183.9

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE PERS - RHIA

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were actuarial determined at 12/31 and rolled forward to the measurement date.

These schedules are presented to illustrate the requirements to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend has been compiled, information is presented only for the years for which the required supplementary information is available.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - PERS RHIA

			Contri	ibutions in					Contributions	
	r	Statutorilyrelation to therequiredstatutorily requiredcontributioncontribution				ribution ciency (cess)]	Employer's covered payroll	as a percent of covered payroll	
2024	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,827,216	- %	,
2023		1,041		1,041		-		6,422,504	0.0	
2022		1,100		1,100		-		5,738,989	0.0	

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were actuarial determined at 12/31 and rolled forward to the measurement date.

These schedules are presented to illustrate the requirements to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend has been compiled, information is presented only for the years for which the required supplementary information is available.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) LIABILITY For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023

Schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability

				Effect of			
				Economic/			
			Changes of	Demographic	Changes of		
Year ended			Benefit	Gains or	Assumption or	Benefit	Net Changes
June 30	Service Cost	Interest	Terms	Losses	Output Input	Payments	for the Year
2024	\$ 31,115	\$ 16,642	\$ -	\$ (65,428)	\$ (151,701)	\$ (26,026)	\$ (195,398)
2023	38,037	10,879	-	-	(54,749)	(15,725)	(21,558)
2022	50,886	13,317	-	(69,806)	(61,040)	(23,062)	(89,705)
2021	42,680	18,113	-	-	42,023	(28,722)	74,094
2020	36,687	18,682	-	(7,521)	9,870	(29,161)	28,557
2019	36,413	16,986	-	-	(10,429)	(40,683)	2,287
2018	38,690	13,949	-	-	(25,531)	(39,024)	(11,916)

Schedule of total OPEB liability and related ratios

					Net Single
	Total OPEB		Total OPEB		Employer Pension
	Liability		Liability		Plan as a
Year ended	Beginning	Net Changes	(asset)	Covered	Percentage of
June 30	(asset)	for the Year	Ending	Payroll	Covered Payroll
2024 \$	451,891	\$ (195,398)	\$ 256,493	\$ 6,827,216	3.76%
2023	473,449	(21,558)	451,891	6,422,504	7.04%
2022	563,154	(89,705)	473,449	5,738,989	8.25%
2021	489,060	74,094	563,154	5,480,029	10.28%
2020	460,503	28,557	489,060	5,604,291	8.73%
2019	458,216	2,287	460,503	5,425,655	8.49%
2018	470,133	(11,916)	458,216	5,100,003	8.98%

Note: This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirements to show information for 10 years. However, until a full year trend has been compiled, information is presented for the years for which the required supplementary schedule information is available. The District implemented GASB 75 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

GENERAL FUND

	ORIGINAL FINAL BUDGET BUDGET		ACTUAL	VARIANCE	
REVENUES:					
Taxes	\$ 3,647,000	\$ 3,647,000	\$ 3,776,765	\$ 129,765	
Other Local Sources	200,000	200,000	251,289	51,289	
Intermediate Sources	25,000	25,000	21,392	(3,608)	
State Sources	9,170,061	9,370,061	9,587,444	217,383	
Total Revenues	13,042,061	13,242,061	13,636,890	394,829	
EXPENDITURES:					
Instruction	8,322,300	8,422,300 (1) 7,783,776	638,524	
Support Services	5,607,973	5,667,973 (1) 5,250,757	417,216	
Debt Service	43,688	43,688 (1) 43,688	-	
Contingency	50,000	50,000 (1)	50,000	
Total Expenditures	14,023,962	14,183,962	13,078,221	1,105,741	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(981,901)	(941,901)	558,669	1,500,570	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Debt Proceeds	-	-	18,138	18,138	
Transfers Out	(391,300)	(431,300) (1) (430,119)	1,181	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(391,300)	(431,300)	(411,981)	19,319	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,373,201)	(1,373,201)	146,688	1,519,889	
Beginning Fund Balance	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,321,525	(178,475)	
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 1,126,799	\$ 1,126,799	\$ 2,468,213	\$ 1,341,414	

(1) - Appropriation level

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

SPECIAL PROJECTS FUND

REVENUES:	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE
Local Sources	\$ 805,300	¢ 905 200	¢ 450.000	¢ (254.201)
Intermediate Sources	\$ 805,300	\$ 805,300	\$ 450,999 110,751	\$ (354,301)
State Sources	1,187,401	- 1,187,401	110,751	110,751 169,279
Federal Sources	1,187,401	1,235,842	1,356,680 1,156,928	(78,914)
rederar sources	1,233,642	1,255,642	1,130,928	(70,914)
Total Revenues	3,228,543	3,228,543	3,075,358	(153,185)
EXPENDITURES:				
Instruction	2,595,865	2,595,865 (1)) 2,209,292	386,573
Support Services	862,078	902,078 (1	,	3,060
Enterprise & Community Services	551,700	551,700 (1) 545,572	6,128
Debt Service	27,300	27,300 (1) 27,300	
	1.026.042	4.076.042	2 (01 102	205 7(1
Total Expenditures	4,036,943	4,076,943	3,681,182	395,761
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(808,400)	(848,400)	(605,824)	242,576
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	360,000	400,000	402,819	2,819
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	360,000	400,000	402,819	2,819
Net Change in Fund Balance	(448,400)	(448,400)	(203,005)	245,395
Beginning Fund Balance	908,400	908,400	588,955	(319,445)
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 460,000	\$ 460,000	\$ 385,950	\$ (74,050)

(1) Appropriation Level

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

DEBT SERVICE FUND

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	
REVENUES:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Local Sources					
Current Year's Taxes	\$ 1,381,000	\$ 1,381,000	\$ 1,353,900	\$ (27,100)	
Prior Year's Taxes	11,905	11,905	12,974	1,069	
Payments in Lieu of property taxes	100	100	244	144	
Interest	11,000	11,000	55,198	44,198	
Total Local Sources	1,404,005	1,404,005	1,422,316	18,311	
Intermediate Sources	1,000	1,000	1,198	198	
Total Revenues	1,405,005	1,405,005	1,423,514	18,509	
EXPENDITURES:					
Debt Service	1,432,305	1,432,305	(1) 1,432,300	5	
Total Expenditures	1,432,305	1,432,305	1,432,300	5	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(27,300)	(27,300)	(8,786)	18,514	
Other Financing Sources, (Uses)					
Transfers In	27,300	27,300	27,300		
Total Other Financing Sources, (Uses)	27,300	27,300	27,300		
Net Change in Fund Balance	-		18,514	18,514	
Beginning Fund Balance	200,000	200,000	190,231	(9,769)	
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 208,745	\$ 8,745	

(1) Appropriation level

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE	
REVENUES:					
Local Sources	\$ 82,000	\$ 82,000	\$ 40,794	\$ (41,206)	
Total Revenues	82,000	82,000	40,794	(41,206)	
EXPENDITURES:					
Facilities Acquisition & Construction	776,000	776,000 (1)	763,187	12,813	
Total Expenditures	776,000	776,000	763,187	12,813	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(694,000)	(694,000)	(722,393)	(28,393)	
Beginning Fund Balance	694,000	694,000	1,033,543	339,543	
Ending Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 311,150	\$ 311,150	

(1) Appropriation level

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

PENSION OBLIGATION BONDS FUND - INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

	ORIGINAL BUDGET		FINAL BUDGET		_	ACTUAL		VARIANCE	
REVENUES									
Local Sources:									
Interest	\$	1,000	\$	1,000		\$	5,759	\$	4,759
Assessments to Other Funds		370,502		370,502	-		385,748		15,246
Total Revenues		371,502		371,502	-		391,507		15,246
EXPENDITURES									
Debt Service		371,502		371,502	(1)		371,502		-
Total Expenditures		371,502		371,502	-		371,502		-
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		-			20,005		20,005
Beginning Fund Balance		25,000		25,000	-		21,697		(3,303)
Ending Fund Balance	\$	25,000	\$	25,000	=		41,702	\$	16,702

(1) Appropriation level

Reconciliation to Net Position:

Pension Obligation Bonds Payable	 (1,250,104)			
Ending Net Position	\$ (1,208,402)			



PAULY, ROGERS, AND CO., P.C. 12700 SW 72nd Ave. Tigard, OR 97223 (503) 620-2632 (503) 684-7523 FAX www.paulyrogersandcocpas.com

November 21, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report Required by Oregon State Regulations

We have audited the basic financial statements of the Banks School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and have issued our report thereon dated November 21, 2024. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statues as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 through 162-10-320 of the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statements 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.

We performed procedures to the extent we considered necessary to address the required comments and disclosures, but were not limited to the following:

- Deposit of public funds with financial institutions (ORS Chapter 295)
- Indebtedness limitations, restrictions and repayment.
- Budgets legally required (ORS Chapter 294).
- Insurance and fidelity bonds in force or required by law.
- Authorized investment of surplus funds (ORS Chapter 294).
- Public contracts and purchasing (ORS Chapters 279A, 279B, 279C).
- State school fund factors and calculation.
- Programs funded from outside sources.

In connection with our testing nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe the Banks School District was not in substantial compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 through 162-10-320 of the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations.

OAR 162-10-0230 Internal Control

In planning and performing our audit, we considered internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board, management and the Oregon Secretary of State and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these parties.

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Kenny Allen, CPA PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C.

GRANT COMPLIANCE REVIEW

Banks School District

Schedule of Expenditures of Fedral Awards

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024 Pass Through Federal Sub Grant Grant **Program Title** Organization Number Number Period Expenditures Award US DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies **Oregon Department of Education** 84.010 72463 7/1/22-9/30/23 \$ 45.309 Ś 885 **Oregon Department of Education** 84.010 76428 7/1/23-9/30/24 116,602 115,413 * **Oregon Department of Education** 84.010 67937 10/1/21-9/30/23 40,946 4,230 202,857 120,528 Total Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies **Oregon Department of Education** 84.027 75279 7/1/22-9/30/23 Special Education Grants to States 16,068 2,523 **Oregon Department of Education** 84.027 77919 7/1/23-9/30/25 226,273 226,273 Northwest Regional ESD 84.027 Fund 207 7/1/23-6/30/24 7,500 7,500 **Total Special Education Grants to States** 249,841 236,296 Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants **Oregon Department of Education** 84.367 58711 7/1/20-9/30/23 20,642 794 6,560 ** **Oregon Department of Education** 84.367 76625 7/1/23-9/30/24 22,248 Total Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants 42,890 7,354 Student Support and Academic Enrichment State Grants **Oregon Department of Education** 84.424 72857 7/1/22-9/30/23 10.000 9.656 **Oregon Department of Education** 84.424 77058 7/1/23-9/30/24 10,000 9,872 *** 20,000 19,528 Total Student Support and Academic Enrichment State Grants Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) **Oregon Department of Education** 84.425D 64835 3/13/20-9/30/24 598,441 559,349 **** Total Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) 598,441 559,349 TOTAL US DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION \$1,114,029 \$943,055 US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CNP Block National School Breakfast **Oregon Department of Education** 10.553 Fund 280 7/1/23-6/30/24 \$38,117 \$38,117 **CNP Block National School Lunch** Oregon Department of Education 10.555 Fund 280 7/1/23-6/30/24 153,894 153,894 Oregon Department of Education 10.555 7/1/23-6/30/24 Donated Commodity NSLP - Noncash assistance Fund 280 21,862 21,862 TOTAL US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE \$213,873 \$213,873

TOTAL FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

\$1,327,902 \$1,156,928

* \$746 passed through to Forest Grove School District for Title I services at Visitiation Catholic School. \$2,991 passed through to St. Francis of Assisi Catholic School

** \$2,160 passed through to St. Francis of Assisi Catholic School

*** \$960 passed through to St. Francis of Assisi Catholic School

**** Covid-19 Funding



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November 21, 2024

To the Board of Education Banks School District Washington County, Oregon

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*

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Banks School District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 21, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the 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 internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

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Kenneth Allen, CPA PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C.



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November 21, 2024

To the Board of Education Banks School District Washington County, Oregon

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Banks School District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. The major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Banks School Distric complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance

requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance requirement of a federal program with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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

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

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Kenneth Allen, CPA PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C.

BANKS SCHOOL DISTRICT BANKS, OREGON

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditors' report issued:		Unm	Unmodified				
Internal control over fina	ancial reporting:						
Material weakness(es	s) identified?		yes	X	no		
Significant deficiency(s) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?			yes	X	none reported		
Noncompliance material	to financial statemetns noted?		yes	X	no		
•	ngs disclosed that are required to be reported with section 515(d)(2) of the Uniform Guidance?		yes	X	no		
FEDERAL AWARDS							
Internal control over ma	jor programs:						
Material weakness(es) identified?			yes	X	no		
Significant deficiency(s) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?			yes	X	none reported		
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:			odified				
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 200.516(a) of the Uniform Guidance?			yes	X	no		
IDENTIFICATION O	F MAJOR PROGRAMS						
AL NUMBER	NAME OF FEDERAL PROGRAM CLUSTER						
84.425	Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)						
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and B programs		\$750	,000				
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?			yes	X	no		

BANKS SCHOOL DISTRICT BANKS, OREGON

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

None noted

SECTION III – FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None noted

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes federal grant activity under programs of the federal government. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations, it is not intended to and does not present the net position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the entity.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowed or are limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years. The entity has not elected to use the ten percent de minimus indirect cost rate as allowed under Uniform Guidance, due to the fact that they already have a negotiated indirect cost rate with Oregon Department of Education, and thus is not allowed to use the de minimus rate.