

**SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
WHEATLAND COUNTY  
JUDITH GAP, MONTANA**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**For the Year Ended June 30, 2014**

**OLNESS & ASSOCIATES, P. C.**

**CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**

**2810 CENTRAL AVENUE, SUITE B  
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SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J

ORGANIZATION

June 30, 2014

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Trudi Peterson	Chairperson
Sherri Olson	Trustee
Jeff Miller	Trustee
Tim Mauws	Trustee
Jody Swanz	Trustee

OFFICIALS

Annette Hart	District Superintendent
Rose Mary Mitchell	District Clerk

# OLNESS & ASSOCIATES, P. C.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

BRENT D. OLNESS, CPA  
CURT D. WYSS, CPA

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees  
School District Number 21J  
Judith Gap, Montana

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of School District Number 21J, Judith Gap, Montana (the government) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the government's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

### Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the government, as of June 30, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

Other Matters

*Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information and the schedule of funding progress-other post employment benefits identified in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of 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.

*Other Information*

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the government's basic financial statements. The extracurricular fund schedule and schedule of school district enrollment are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements.

The extracurricular fund schedule and schedule of school district enrollment are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate 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 extracurricular fund schedule and schedule of school district enrollment are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 9, 2015, on our consideration of the government's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the government's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*O'Leary & Associates, PC*

Billings, Montana  
June 9, 2015

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

This discussion and analysis of the district's financial performance provides an overview of our financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2014. Please read it in conjunction with the financial statements which begin on page 7.

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Net position increased \$8,377 as a result of this year's operations.
- During the year, our government had expenses that were \$145,669 more than the \$859,462 generated in tax and other general revenues.
- The general fund reported an decrease in fund balance of \$24,100.
- There were no significant budget variances. Expenditures for all funds were within the adopted budgets.

### USING THIS AUDIT REPORT

This audit report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the government as a whole and present a longer-term view of the finances. For governmental funds, fund statements tell how these services were financed in the short term, as well as, what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the government's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the most significant funds. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the government acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government.

### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Government-wide financial statements** One of the most important questions asked about the government's finances is, "Is the district as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (pages 7 and 8) report information about the government as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report net position and changes in it. You can think of net position—the difference between assets and liabilities—as one way to measure the district's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position are one indicator of whether our financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other nonfinancial factors, however, such as changes in the property tax base, economy, enrollment and changes in the State's funding of educational costs to assess the overall health.

**Fund financial statements** The fund financial statements (pages 9 and 11) provide detailed information about the most significant funds—not the government as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law. Also, the governing body establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for particular purposes or to meet legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants and other money. We utilize the following funds:

Governmental funds—Basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in reconciliations (pages 10 and 12, respectively).

Fiduciary funds—Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. We exclude these activities from the other financial statements because we cannot use these assets to finance our operations. We are responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

**THE GOVERNMENT AS A WHOLE**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In our case, assets exceeded liabilities by \$1,164,200 as of June 30, 2014. Following are schedules of net position and changes in net position for 2014 and 2013:

NET POSITION:	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Current and other assets	\$ 307,088	\$ 314,245
Capital assets	<u>929,259</u>	<u>907,602</u>
 Total assets	 <u>1,236,347</u>	 <u>1,221,847</u>
Other liabilities	-	378
Long-term liabilities outstanding	<u>72,147</u>	<u>65,646</u>
 Total liabilities	 <u>72,147</u>	 <u>66,024</u>
 Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	929,259	907,602
Restricted	82,793	61,305
Unrestricted	<u>152,148</u>	<u>186,916</u>
	<u>\$ 1,164,200</u>	<u>\$ 1,155,823</u>
 <b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION:</b>	 <u>2014</u>	 <u>2013</u>
Revenues:		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 27,217	\$ 12,980
Operating grants and contributions	126,829	119,356
Capital grants and contributions	-	14,186
General revenues:		
Taxes	444,386	470,336
State sources	334,338	321,386
County sources	63,622	68,834
Miscellaneous	16,817	13,607
Interest	<u>299</u>	<u>915</u>
 Total revenues	 <u>1,013,508</u>	 <u>1,021,600</u>
Expenses:		
Instruction	483,921	505,343
Support services-students	10,306	15,180
Support services-instructional staff	16,562	19,878
Support services-general administration	104,147	106,267
Support services-administration	396	396
Support services-business	83,060	87,059
Operation and maintenance	154,177	125,857
Student transportation	67,346	69,957
Food services	41,780	41,883
Community services	4,186	-
Extracurricular	<u>39,250</u>	<u>35,821</u>
 Total expenses	 <u>1,005,131</u>	 <u>1,007,641</u>
 Change in net position	 8,377	 13,959
Net position, beginning	1,155,823	1,083,105
Prior period adjustment	<u>-</u>	<u>58,759</u>
 Net position, ending	 <u>\$ 1,164,200</u>	 <u>\$ 1,155,823</u>

Net position increased \$8,377 or less than 1 percent as a result of this year's operations.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

**FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the major (most significant) funds. To be reported as a major fund, total assets, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures of an individual fund must be at least 10 percent of the corresponding element total (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds. The General fund is always reported as a major fund.

Fund balance for the General fund, the main operating fund, decreased by \$24,100, mainly due to liquidating prior year encumbrances.

Fund balance for the High School Miscellaneous Program increased by \$2,849.

There were no significant budget variances. All funds' expenditures were within their adopted budgets.

**CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

Capital asset activity consisted of siding the gymnasium. As of June 30, 2014, long-term debt consisted of compensated absences and the OPEB liability required by GASB No. 45.

**THE GOVERNMENT'S FUTURE**

Our enrollment should continue to stabilize. Our preschool is at 5 students this year but expected to go down to 3 next year. We do have some very small classes with only 1-2 students in them. The high school will still be extremely short on students with only one senior and one sophomore. We will bring in foreign exchange students again this year to hold things together until more students get to the high school level. We had four foreign exchange students in 2012-13 and it was a wonderful experience for them and our school students, staff, and community. The four students were interviewed and had very positive things to say about Judith Gap Schools being like "a family setting" and getting many more opportunities than they could get in their larger schools as well as a one-to-one relationship with their teachers. In 2013-2014 we had four foreign exchange students again. If things get any worse, the school will have to look at options for their high school due to lack of numbers.

Our administration continues to be very strong this year and is still doing positive reinforcement and character building for our school and community. Our goal is to keep our students engaged in their education as well as real life experiences to show them that they have many opportunities open to them besides books.

Our teaching staff took a hit with our PK/K teacher resigning in December. We were able to replace her immediately with another teacher that brought in three more students to our elementary school. We were also able to replace our Vo-Ag and Music teachers. With the retirement of our counselor we will have to use the Montana Small School Alliance to cover those duties. Our history position did not get filled until January 2014. Fortunately one of our other staff members were endorsed in that area and was able to teach our history program.

Our athletic programs continue to be co-oped. Our Tri-City co-op of Hobson/Moore/Judith Gap serves our athletes for high school football, volleyball, and basketball teams and our junior high football, volleyball, track, and basketball as well. We pay only 10% of the fees for this program because of our low enrollments. We also co-op our track program with Moore for high school with Moore being the host school. In the event our decreasing enrollments start to pinch our budget too tightly, the sports programs will be one of the first programs to be reviewed.

The budgets and cash balances were ample for the 2013-14 school year, although we realize they will be dropping even with our 3 year average ANB driving them. We can still live without running levies. We would like to continue working on our housing issues in conjunction with the city council to keep people in town and being a part of our community instead of outlying communities. The long-term lease option we tried did not go well but we do still have properties available for leasing. We hope to draw young people with families to the community through these options. Several people have wanted to move to Judith Gap but there has just been no housing.

2013-2014 was a growing year for us as we had several new staff members. We continue to strive toward the goal of giving the students of Judith Gap School a top education. Judith Gap School graduates continue to be educationally well-rounded and college bound as well as being productive citizens.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
 June 30, 2014

<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 272,802
Receivables:	
Taxes	20,376
Governments	13,910
Capital assets not being depreciated-land	251,242
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>678,017</u>
 Total assets	 <u>1,236,347</u>
 <b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year:	
Compensated absences	2,322
Due in more than one year:	
Compensated absences	20,893
Other post employment benefits	<u>48,932</u>
 Total liabilities	 <u>72,147</u>
 <b>NET POSITION</b>	
Net Investment in capital assets	929,259
Restricted for:	
Instruction	28,175
Support services:	
Operation and maintenance	17,538
Student transportation	34,492
Food services	2,588
Unrestricted	<u>152,148</u>
 Total net position	 <u>\$ 1,164,200</u>

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
Instruction	\$ 483,921	\$ -	\$ 80,858	\$ (403,063)
Support services:				
Students	10,306	-	8,653	(1,653)
Instructional staff	16,562	-	-	(16,562)
General administration	104,147	-	-	(104,147)
School administration	396	-	-	(396)
Business services	83,060	-	-	(83,060)
Operation and maintenance	154,177	12,522	-	(141,655)
Student transportation	67,346	-	28,990	(38,356)
Food services	41,780	14,695	6,828	(20,257)
Community services	4,186	-	1,500	(2,686)
Extracurricular	39,250	-	-	(39,250)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,005,131</b>	<b>\$ 27,217</b>	<b>\$ 126,829</b>	<b>(851,085)</b>
General revenues:				
Property taxes				444,386
Intergovernmental:				
State aid				287,088
State other				47,250
County				63,622
Interest				299
Miscellaneous				16,817
Total general revenues				859,462
Change in net position				8,377
Net position - beginning				1,155,823
Net position - ending				\$ 1,164,200

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
June 30, 2014

	General	High School Miscellaneous Programs	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 138,395	\$ 34,460	\$ 99,947	\$ 272,802
Receivables:				
Property taxes	17,427	-	2,949	20,376
Governments	11,070	-	2,840	13,910
	<u>166,892</u>	<u>34,460</u>	<u>105,736</u>	<u>307,088</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 166,892</b>	<b>\$ 34,460</b>	<b>\$ 105,736</b>	<b>\$ 307,088</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Unavailable revenue-property taxes	\$ 17,427	\$ -	\$ 2,949	\$ 20,376
	<u>17,427</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,949</u>	<u>20,376</u>
<b>Total deferred inflows of resources</b>	<b>17,427</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>20,376</b>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>				
Restricted for:				
Instruction	-	-	27,642	27,642
Support services:				
Operation and maintenance	-	-	17,538	17,538
Student transportation	-	-	32,076	32,076
Food services	-	-	2,588	2,588
Committed for:				
Instruction	-	34,460	22,943	57,403
Assigned:				
Operation and maintenance	9,585	-	-	9,585
Unassigned	139,880	-	-	139,880
	<u>149,465</u>	<u>34,460</u>	<u>102,787</u>	<u>286,712</u>
<b>Total fund balances</b>	<b>149,465</b>	<b>34,460</b>	<b>102,787</b>	<b>286,712</b>
<b>Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances</b>	<b>\$ 166,892</b>	<b>\$ 34,460</b>	<b>\$ 105,736</b>	<b>\$ 307,088</b>

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2014

Total fund balances, governmental funds	\$ 286,712
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	929,259
Other long-term assets are not available to pay current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds.	20,376
Some liabilities, including compensated absences and other post employment benefits, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not included in the funds.	<u>(72,147)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,164,200</u>

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

	General	High School Miscellaneous Programs	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 373,132	\$ -	\$ 80,212	\$ 453,344
Intergovernmental:				
County	-	-	78,504	78,504
State aid	325,286	-	745	326,031
State other	43,567	2,864	20,555	66,986
Federal	-	3,047	43,521	46,568
Charge for services	-	-	14,695	14,695
Interest	210	-	89	299
Miscellaneous	7,958	1,500	14,059	23,517
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>750,153</b>	<b>7,411</b>	<b>252,380</b>	<b>1,009,944</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
Instruction	366,397	2,970	94,210	463,577
Support services:				
Students	1,466	-	8,840	10,306
Instructional staff	14,145	92	2,325	16,562
General administration	83,843	-	19,489	103,332
Business services	67,872	-	16,201	84,073
Operation and maintenance	134,115	-	13,259	147,374
Student transportation	2,334	-	56,740	59,074
Food services	14,771	-	26,530	41,301
Extracurricular	24,142	-	1,192	25,334
Community services	-	1,500	2,686	4,186
Capital outlay	65,168	-	-	65,168
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>774,253</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>241,472</b>	<b>1,020,287</b>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(24,100)	2,849	10,908	(10,343)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>				
Insurance recoveries	-	-	12,522	12,522
Total other financing sources	-	-	12,522	12,522
Net change in fund balances	(24,100)	2,849	23,430	2,179
Fund balances - beginning	173,565	31,611	79,357	284,533
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 149,465</u>	<u>\$ 34,460</u>	<u>\$ 102,787</u>	<u>\$ 286,712</u>

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
 RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF  
 GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES  
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	2,179
<p>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:</p>		
<p>Governmental funds report capital outlay expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.</p>		
This is the amount by which capital outlay (\$65,168) exceeded depreciation (\$43,511) in the current period.		21,657
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.		(8,958)
<p>Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds:</p>		
Compensated absences		(765)
Other post employment benefits		(5,736)
		(6,501)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	8,377

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
 FIDUCIARY FUNDS  
 June 30, 2014

	Private Purpose Trust Fund- Extracurricular	Agency Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 38,356	\$ 360
Total assets	38,356	\$ 360
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable	-	\$ 360
Total liabilities	-	\$ 360
<b>NET POSITION</b>		
Held in trust	\$ 38,356	

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION  
FIDUCIARY FUND  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

	<u>Private Purpose Trust Fund- Extracurricular</u>
<b>ADDITIONS</b>	
Student extracurricular activities	<u>\$ 13,875</u>
Total additions	<u>13,875</u>
<b>DEDUCTIONS</b>	
Student extracurricular activities	<u>12,884</u>
Total deductions	<u>12,884</u>
Change in net position	991
Net position - beginning	<u>37,365</u>
Net position - ending	<u><u>\$ 38,356</u></u>

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the government have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations).

The government's significant accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

The government was established under Montana law to provide educational services below the college and university level to residents of the district. The government consists of two legally separate entities: an elementary district and a high school district. Both are managed by a central Board of Trustees, elected in a district wide election and by a central administration appointed by and responsible to the Board.

The County provides substantial services to the government; tax billing, cash collections, debt payments and warrant redemption. The County also maintains the government's cash and invests available funds at the direction of the government. The County Commissioners have a legal obligation to set levy amounts and to approve the budget adopted by the government. However, despite the degree of services provided, the government does not qualify as a component unit of the County.

Although the government consists of two separate statutory entities, it is managed and operated as a single primary government. These financial statements present, as a single reporting entity, all activities of the primary government. A primary government is defined as having a separately elected governing body, being legally separate, and fiscally independent.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or identifiable activity. Program revenues include 1) charges for services which report fees and other charges provided by a given function or identifiable activity 2) operating grants and contributions and 3) capital grants and contributions. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Fund financial statements are provided for governmental and fiduciary funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the fiduciary fund financial statements. 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.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues 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. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Issuance of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met. Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is used to account for all financial resources, except those required by law or administrative action to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund is always reported as a major fund in the governmental fund statements.

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted by law or administrative action to expenditure for specific purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The following special revenue fund is reported as major.

The high school miscellaneous programs fund accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made federal and state grants and entitlements.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

The government has a private-purpose trust fund, the student extracurricular fund, which accounts for the extracurricular student activities.

Agency funds are custodial in nature and are used to account for assets that the government holds for others in an agency capacity.

Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position/Fund Balance

Cash and Investments

Cash and investments, except amounts in the extracurricular and flexible benefits funds, are held by the County Treasurer. The County Treasurer invests the District's cash at the direction of the government as required by state statute. Allowable investments include direct obligations of the United States Government, repurchase agreements, savings or time deposits in a state or national bank, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, or credit unions insured by the FDIC, FSLIC, or NCUA and the State Short Term Investment Pool (STIP). STIP is classified as a 2a7-like pool, and as such, uses amortized cost to report unit values.

Investments in the pool are reported at fair value. Fair value is determined annually, based on year-end market values. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Cash on hand, demand, savings and time deposits, STIP and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition are considered cash equivalents.

Receivables

Most property taxes are levied in September of each fiscal year, based on assessments as of the prior January 1. Real property taxes are billed as of November 1 and are payable in two payments, November 30 and May 31. Unpaid taxes become delinquent on December 1 and June 1. Most personal property taxes are due and payable on January 1 and become delinquent February 1. Property taxes are maintained and collected by the County Treasurer. No allowance is made for uncollectible taxes as they are not considered significant.

Inventories

All inventories are recorded as expenses/expenditures when purchased. Inventories at year-end were immaterial and, therefore, not recorded.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., sidewalks and similar items) are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The government has elected not to report major infrastructure assets retroactively. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Contributed capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Depreciation on capital assets is calculated on the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings and improvements	20-100
Machinery and equipment	5-20

Collections Not Capitalized

Certain collections of historic artifacts and works of art are not reported in the accompanying financial statements. These assets have not been capitalized because they meet all of the conditions that qualify them as collections that are not required to be capitalized. These conditions are the collections are held for public exhibition or education in the furtherance of public service, not held for financial gain; the collections are protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved; and any sale proceeds are expected to be used to acquire other items for the collections.

Compensated Absences

Liabilities associated with accumulated vacation and sick leave are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations or retirements.

Classified employees (non-teaching) earn vacation leave ranging from 15 to 24 days per year depending on the individual's years of service. Accumulated vacation is restricted under state statute to a maximum accumulation of two times the amount earned annually. Vacation leave is absorbed by time off from work, or, with certain limitations, may be payable to the employee upon termination.

Sick leave is accumulated for classified employees at the rate of 12 days per year with no limit on the carry over amount. Sick leave for certified personnel (teachers) is awarded at 12 days per year up to a cumulative maximum of 75 days. Upon retirement or resignation, classified employees are eligible for sick leave compensation at one fourth of the accumulated amount. Certified employees are eligible for accumulated sick leave compensation at \$32 per day, up to 75 days.

Long-term Obligations

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and special assessments. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

It is the government's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is applied.

Net Position

In the government-wide statements, equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

Net investment in capital assets - consists of capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation), plus capital-related deferred outflows of resources, less capital-related borrowings and deferred inflows of resources.

Restricted - consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted - any portion of net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted."

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied.

Fund Balance

In the fund statements, governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

Nonspendable - amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed fund balance - amounts constrained to specific purposes by the government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., governing body). The government establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.

Assigned fund balance - amounts the government intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority.

Unassigned fund balance - amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

The governing body has by resolution authorized the district clerk to assign fund balance. Assigned fund balance in the general fund represents year-end encumbrances.

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

Use of Estimates

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

NOTE 2. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

Equity in Pooled Cash and Investments

As discussed in Note 1, the government's cash and investments, except amounts in the extracurricular and flexible benefits funds, are held by the County Treasurer. The government directs the investment of money pursuant to the provisions of state statute. The bank balances were entirely insured by the FDIC.

Montana law allows the local governing body to require security for the portion of deposits not guaranteed or insured. Deposit insurance is administered by the FDIC. The County Treasurer has the fiduciary responsibility to ensure that adequate collateral is pledged for all investments that are not fully covered by Federal Deposit Insurance. Montana code allows the County Treasurer to take collateral up to 50% of deposits if the institution in which the deposit is made has a net worth to total assets ratio of 6% or more and 100% if the ratio is less than 6%. Risk in the event of loss is unclear in state law, but may be the liability of the County government. Custodial credit risk, interest rate risk and concentration of credit risk classifications of the government's deposits and pooled investments can be obtained from the Wheatland County Treasurer.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2014, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2013	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2014
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 251,242	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 251,242
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>251,242</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>251,242</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings/improvements	934,676	65,168	-	999,844
Machinery and equipment	235,765	-	-	235,765
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>1,170,441</u>	<u>65,168</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,235,609</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings/improvements	(408,555)	(23,631)	-	(432,186)
Machinery and equipment	(105,526)	(19,880)	-	(125,406)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(514,081)</u>	<u>(43,511)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(557,592)</u>
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	<u>656,360</u>	<u>21,657</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>678,017</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 907,602</u>	<u>\$ 21,657</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 929,259</u>

Depreciation expense was charged as follows

Instruction	\$ 12,783
Support services-administration	396
Support services-business	858
Operation and maintenance	6,843
Student transportation	8,272
Food services	443
Extracurricular	<u>13,916</u>
	<u>\$ 43,511</u>

Long-Term Debt

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2014, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2013	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2014	Due Within One Year
Compensated absences	\$ 22,450	\$ 765	\$ -	\$ 23,215	\$ 2,322

Compensated absences are generally liquidated by the general fund.

NOTE 3. OTHER INFORMATION

Risk Management

The government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; professional liability (i.e., errors and omissions); workers compensation (i.e., employee injuries); medical insurance costs; and environmental damages. A variety of methods is used to provide insurance for these risks. Commercial policies, transferring all risks of loss, except for relatively small deductible amounts, are purchased for theft, damage or destruction of assets, professional liabilities and employee medical costs. The government participates in the Montana Schools Group's Workers' Compensation Risk Retention Program, a state-wide public risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for the member school districts. The government pays quarterly premiums for its employee injury insurance coverage. The agreement for formation of the pool provides that it will be self-sustaining through member premiums. There are no deductibles or maximum coverage limits in the plan. Given lack of coverage available, the government has no coverage for potential losses from environmental damages. Coverage limits and the deductibles on the

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

commercial policies have remained relatively constant for the last several years. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Interlocal Cooperative

The government participates with other school districts located in Fergus, Wheatland, Judith Basin, Golden Valley, Petroleum and Mussellshell Counties in the Central Montana Learning Resource Center Cooperative. The Cooperative provides special education services to its member schools.

Commitments and Contingencies

At year-end, the government had commitments outstanding, in the form of purchase orders, of approximately \$22,107, primarily for construction projects and equipment. The following schedule displays encumbrances by major funds and nonmajor funds in the aggregate.

	General Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Restricted:			
Support services:			
Operation and maintenance	\$ -	\$ 12,522	\$ 12,522
Assigned:			
Operation and maintenance	9,585	-	9,585
	\$ 9,585	\$ 12,522	\$ 22,107

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the government expects such amounts, if any to be immaterial.

Retirement Plans

The government participates in two statewide mandatory cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit retirement plans which cover all employees, except certain substitute teachers and part-time, non-teaching employees. The Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) covers teaching employees, including principals and superintendents. The Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) covers non-teaching employees. The plans are established under State law and are administered by the State of Montana. The plans provide retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries.

The plans issue a publicly available financial report that include financial statements and required supplementary information. The reports may be obtained from the Public Employees' Retirement Board, 100 North Park, P.O. Box 200131, Helena, Montana 59620-0131, telephone (406) 444-3154.

Contribution rates for the plans are required and determined by State law. The contribution rates, expressed as a percentage of covered payroll, were as follows:

	Employer	Employee	Total
TRS:			
Tier 1 member	8.470%	8.150%	16.620%
Tier 2 member	8.470%	8.150%	16.620%
PERS	7.800%	7.900%	15.700%

TRS:  
A "tier 1 member" is a person who became a member before July 1, 2013 and who has not withdrawn his/her account balance. A "tier 2 member" is a person who became a member on or after July 1, 2013 or who, after withdrawing his/her account balance, became a member again on or after July 1, 2013. Effective July 1, 2013, the Tier 1 member supplemental contribution may be decreased, and a Tier 2 member may be required to contribute a supplemental contribution, under circumstances described in Section 19-20-608, MCA. Also, the employer supplemental contribution may be decreased under circumstances described in Section 19-20-609, MCA.

PERS:  
On January 1 following an actuarial valuation, the employee contribution rate will be reduced to 6.9%, and the additional contributions by the employer (1%) and the State of Montana will terminate, if the actuarial valuation determines that these reductions and terminations

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

would not cause the amortization period to exceed 25 years. Effective July 1, 2013, retired members who return to active service are subject to the above employee, employer, and state contributions. For retired members who return to work in a covered position, but who have not become active members, the employer and state shall contribute the amounts specified in Sections 19-3-316 and 319. (MCA 19-3-1113)

The State of Montana contributes .37% and 2.49% per year to the PERS and TRS plans, respectively, on behalf of the employer. The State of Montana TRS contribution (\$8,392) has been recorded in the financial statements.

The amounts contributed to the plans during the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012, were equal to the required contributions for each year. The amounts contributed by both the government and its employees (including additional voluntary contributions by employees as permitted by State law) were as follows:

	2014	2013	2012
TRS	\$ 57,434	\$ 50,351	\$ 49,948
PERS	15,086	13,407	14,196
	\$ 72,520	\$ 63,758	\$ 64,144

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

*Plan Description.* The government provides postemployment health care benefits in accordance with Montana Code Annotated, Title 2, Chapter 18, Section, 704 to the following employees and dependents who elect to continue coverage and pay administratively established premiums: (1) employees and dependents who retire under applicable retirement provisions, and (2) surviving dependents of deceased employees. Retirement eligibility is determined based on the minimum of (1) reaching age 50 with at least 5 years of membership service or (2) reaching 25 years of membership at any age.

*Funding Policy.* The required contribution is based on pay-as-you-go financing requirements.

*Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation.* The government's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC). The government has elected to calculate the ARC and related information using the alternative measurement method permitted by GASB Statement No. 45 for employers with plans that have fewer than 100 total members. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed 30 years. The following table shows the components of the government's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the government's net OPEB obligation to the plan:

Annual required contribution	\$ 15,310
Interest on net OPEB obligation	1,836
Adjustment to annual required contribution	(1,821)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	15,325
Contributions made	(9,589)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	5,736
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	43,196
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	\$ 48,932

The government's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal year 2014 and the preceding two years are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Annual OPEB Cost (AOC)	Percentage of Annual AOC Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation (NOO)
2012	\$ 20,337	0%	\$ 35,599
2013	15,834	0%	43,196
2014	15,325	0%	48,932

*Funded Status and Funding Progress.* As of July 1, 2013, the Plan was 0% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$54,825 and the actuarial value of assets is \$0 resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$54,825.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The projection of future benefits for an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of future events far into the future. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of a plan and the employer's annual required contributions are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. A schedule of funding progress, which is required to be presented as supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, will be included in future financial statements when multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits is available.

*Actuarial Methods and Assumptions.* Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. The following simplifying assumptions were made:

*Assumptions About Employees and Members:* Based on the historical average retirement age of the covered group, active plan members were assumed to retire at age 65 or the first year thereafter in which the member would qualify for benefits. Marital status as of the calculation date was assumed to continue throughout retirement. Life expectancy was based on the RP2000 Healthy Combined Generational Table. The probability of remaining employed until the assumed retirement age and employees' expected future working lifetimes were developed using non-group-specific age-based turnover data from GASB Statement No. 45.

*Assumptions About Healthcare Costs:* The 2012 health insurance premiums for retirees were used to calculate the present value of total benefits to be paid. The expected rate of increase in health insurance premiums initially used a select rate of 10 percent, with reduction to the ultimate rate of 5 percent.

*Other Assumptions and Methods:* The inflation rate was assumed to be 4 percent (less than 65 years of age) and 3 percent (older than 65 years of age). Based on the historical and expected returns of the government's investments, the investment rate of return was assumed to be 4.25%. Estimated participation is based on the assumption that 45 percent of future retirees will elect medical coverage. The UAAL is amortized over a thirty-year period using a 4.25 interest rate and a 2.5 percent payroll growth rate.

#### Future Implementation of GASB Pronouncements

The GASB has issued the following pronouncements:

Statement No. 68 - Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27. Effective Date: The provisions of Statement 68 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014.

Statement No. 71 - Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68 Effective Date: The provisions of this Statement should be applied simultaneously with the provisions of Statement 68.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-BUDGET AND ACTUAL  
General Fund  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts, Budgetary Basis	Budget to GAAP Differences	Actual Amounts, GAAP Basis
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Property taxes	\$ 375,301	\$ 375,301	\$ 373,132	\$ -	\$ 373,132
Intergovernmental:					
State aid	325,286	325,286	325,286	-	325,286
State other	35,175	35,175	35,175	8,392	43,567
Interest	706	706	210	-	210
Miscellaneous	5,546	5,546	7,958	-	7,958
	<u>742,014</u>	<u>742,014</u>	<u>741,761</u>	<u>8,392</u>	<u>750,153</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Total expenditures	<u>770,347</u>	<u>770,347</u>	<u>707,250</u>	<u>67,003</u>	<u>774,253</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>\$ (28,333)</u>	<u>\$ (28,333)</u>	34,511	(58,611)	(24,100)
Fund balances - beginning			<u>105,369</u>	<u>68,196</u>	<u>173,565</u>
Fund balances - ending			<u>\$ 139,880</u>	<u>\$ 9,585</u>	<u>\$ 149,465</u>

NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

State law requires budgets be prepared for certain funds - generally those supported by property tax revenues. Budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis. State law requires only that a fund's total expenditures not exceed total budgeted expenditures. Budgets may be amended as defined by State law. There were no budget amendments during the year.

The general fund budget is based on the State of Montana's foundation program which is based primarily on enrollment. Budgets of other funds are based on expected revenues and expenditures. The Board of Trustees approves the original budget by the second Monday in August.

State law permits the inclusion of obligations (encumbrances) for construction in progress and the purchase of personal property as expenditures for budget purposes. The difference between budgetary and GAAP basis expenditures is current and prior year encumbrances and the state of Montana TRS on-behalf payment.

A budget is not adopted for the High School Miscellaneous Programs fund (a major special revenue fund) because it is not legally required and, therefore, presentation of budgetary comparison information is not required.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBERS 21J  
 SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS-OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS  
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UALL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UALL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b- a)/c]
6/30/2014	\$ -	\$ 54,825	\$ 54,825	-	\$ 451,878	0.1213270
6/30/2013	-	50,784	50,784	-	473,589	0.1072322
6/30/2012	-	223,947	223,947	-	473,912	0.4725498

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
 EXTRACURRICULAR FUND  
 SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES  
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Activity	Balance July 1, 2013	Revenues	Expenditures	Transfers in (Out)	Balance June 30, 2014
Athletic	\$ 13,121	\$ 5,855	\$ 4,922	\$ (274)	\$ 13,780
Annual	4,833	180	-	-	5,013
Student Council	150	-	-	-	150
Class of 2012	487	-	-	-	487
Class of 2013	265	-	-	(265)	-
Class of 2014	1,835	608	2,443	-	-
Class of 2015	261	623	670	539	753
Class of 2017	165	-	-	-	165
Class of 2018	165	170	-	-	335
Class of 2020	-	58	-	-	58
FFA	10,624	4,107	2,679	-	12,052
Miscellaneous	96	1,106	1,106	-	96
Music	782	10	174	-	618
Academic Competition	515	-	108	-	407
Library	559	121	-	-	680
National Honor Society	222	-	-	-	222
Preschool	64	95	-	-	159
JMG	51	-	-	-	51
Golf	21	-	-	-	21
Student Rewards	3,149	942	782	-	3,309
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 37,365</b>	<b>\$ 13,875</b>	<b>\$ 12,884</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 38,356</b>

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
 SCHEDULE OF SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT  
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

	<u>Reported Enrollment</u>	<u>Enrollment per Records</u>	<u>Difference</u>
<b>FALL ENROLLMENT - October 2013</b>			
<u>Elementary District</u>			
Kindergarten	2	2	-
Grades one through six	10	10	-
Grades seven and eight	1	1	-
	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>
 <u>High School District</u>			
Grades nine through twelve	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>
 <b>WINTER ENROLLMENT - December 2013</b>			
<u>Elementary District</u>			
Kindergarten	2	2	-
Grades one through six	10	10	-
Grades seven and eight	1	1	-
	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>-</u>
 <u>High School District</u>			
Grades nine through twelve	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>
 <b>SPRING ENROLLMENT - February 2014</b>			
<u>Elementary District</u>			
Kindergarten	2	2	-
Grades one through six	10	10	-
Grades seven and eight	2	2	-
	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>-</u>
 <u>High School District</u>			
Grades nine through twelve	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>

# OLNESS & ASSOCIATES, P. C.

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Trustees  
School District Number 21J  
Judith Gap, Montana

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 School District Number 21J, Judith Gap, Montana (the government) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the government's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 9, 2015.

### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the government's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the government's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the government's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be material weaknesses. (Findings 2014-001 and 2014-002)

### Compliance and Other Matters

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL  
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND  
OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

The Government's Response to Findings

The government did not respond to the findings identified in our audit as described in the accompanying schedule of findings. Section 2-7-515, Montana Code Annotated, states that the government should respond to any findings in the audit report within 30 days after the receipt of the final audit report.

Purpose of this Report

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

*O'ness & Associates, PC*

Billings, Montana  
June 9, 2015

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS  
For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

2014-001. FINANCIAL STATEMENT PREPARATION

Criteria: We were engaged to assist in the preparation of the government's financial statements. The government ensures the quality of its financial statements by engaging a qualified audit firm with expertise in governmental audits and by reading a preliminary draft of the financial statements.

Condition: The government does not have specific controls in place to review the selection and application of accounting principles and resulting disclosures and presentations within the financial statements.

Cause: The government is a small organization with limited resources.

Effect: It is common within the governmental sector to rely on the audit firm to prepare the financial statements; however, an audit firm cannot be considered part of the government's internal control by professional standards currently in effect. Since some presentations and disclosures may be material to the financial statements, this weakness in internal control would be classified as material.

Recommendation: The government should continue to read its draft financial statements and ensure the quality of the document and the preparer.

2014-002. SEGREGATION OF DUTIES

Criteria: Segregation of duties refers to assigning tasks among personnel so that no one person handles substantially all aspects of a transaction.

Condition: In many financial areas, including federal award programs, the government lacks segregation of duties.

Cause: The extent to which the government can segregate duties is limited based on the number of personnel, their skill set and work load, and organizational structure.

Effect: The risk of errors or irregularities occurring and not being detected in a timely manner increases when a lack of segregation of duties exists.

Recommendation: There are inherent inefficiencies with full segregation of duties and inherent risks with the lack of segregation of duties. The cost versus benefits for both should be considered. The government should continue to evaluate its segregation of duties and when possible assign tasks to strengthen controls.

SCHOOL DISTRICT NUMBER 21J  
SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

<u>PRIOR YEAR FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
2013-1. FINANCIAL STATEMENT PREPARATION	CONTINUED DISCLOSURE
2013-2. SEGREGATION OF DUTIES	CONTINUED DISCLOSURE
2013-3. UNSUPPORTED ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERK WAGES	IMPLEMENTED