Byron, Illinois

Annual Financial Report

Year Ended June 30, 2020





Byron Public Library District Year Ended June 30, 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees Byron Public Library District Byron, Illinois

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of Byron Public Library District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1; this includes determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible 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.

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. 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 modified cash basis financial position of the governmental activities and major fund of Byron Public Library District, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in modified cash basis financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Byron Public Library District's basic financial statements. The additional schedules listed in the table of contents as other information, which are the responsibility of management, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Rockford, Illinois August 21, 2020

Wippei LLP

Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis June 30, 2020

ASSETS	Governmental Activities
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$343,828
Investments	151,500
Total current assets	495,328
Non-current assets:	
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):	
Land (non-depreciable)	585,128
Buildings and improvements	6,488,285
Furniture and equipment	9,311
Library collections	158,571
Total non-current assets, net	7,241,295
Total assets	7,736,623
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Payroll liabilities	774
Current portion lease payable	1,140
Total current liabilities	1,914
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Lease payable	855
Total noncurrent liabilities	855
Total liabilities	2,769
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Property taxes	76,340
Total deferred inflows of resources	76,340
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	7,239,300
Restricted for IMRF Restricted for Audit	12,051
	2,514
Restricted for Social Security Restricted for Tort Liability	9,867 3,496
Unrestricted	390,286
Total net position	\$7,657,514

Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis For the year ended June 30, 2020

		Program Services		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	in Net Position Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:				
Culture and recreation	\$1,128,182	\$7,345	\$6,620	(\$1,114,217)
Interest on long-term debt	2,714	0	0	(2,714)
Total governmental				
activities	\$1,130,896	\$7,345	\$6,620	(1,116,931)
	General revenues Taxes: Property taxes Replacement to Interest and inve	tax estment income		1,141,939 9,986 13,400 7,570
	Total genera	l revenues		1,172,895
	Change in	net position		55,964
	Net position - begi	nning		7,601,550
	Net position - endi	ng		\$7,657,514

Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

ASSETS	General Fund
Cash and cash equivalents	\$343,828
Investments	151,500
Total assets	\$495,328
LIABILITIES	
Payroll liabilities	\$774
Total liabilities	774
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Property taxes	76,340
Total deferred inflows of resources	76,340
FUND BALANCE	
Restricted for:	
IMRF	12,051
Audit	2,514
Social security	9,867
Tort liability	3,496
Unassigned, reported in: General funds	390,286
Total fund balances	418,214
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and fund balances	495,328

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis to the Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis June 30, 2020

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$418,214
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position-modified cash basis are different because:	
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(1,995)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The difference is the net book value of capital assets.	7,241,295
To the Net Book Value of Suprice accord.	7,211,200
Total net position - governmental activities	\$7,657,514

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds - Modified Cash Basis For the year ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund
Revenues:	
Taxes	\$1,141,939
Replacement taxes	9,986
Interest	13,400
Fines and fees	7,345
Grants	6,620
Miscellaneous	7,570
Total revenues	1,186,860
Expenditures:	
Culture and recreation	842,204
Capital outlay	103,084
Debt service	117,714
Total expenditures	1,063,002
Net change in fund balances	123,858
Fund balances - beginning	294,356
Fund balances - ending	\$418,214

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds - Modified Cash Basis to the Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis For the year ended June 30, 2020

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$123,858
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Debt payments are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, only the interest on bonds is recorded in the statement of activities-modified cash basis. This is the amount of debt principal payments in the period. This includes principal payments on the capital lease.	116,140
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets:	
Capital asset purchases capitalized	103,084
Depreciation expense	(287,118)
Net effect	(67,894)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$55,964
Net position, beginning of year	\$7,601,550
Net position, end of year	7,657,514
Change in net position	\$55,964

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies

The Byron Public Library District (District) was incorporated on May 8, 1979, under the provisions of the State of Illinois.

Reporting Entity

The Byron Public Library District is a primary unit of government and is not a component of any other entity, nor are there any potential component units which need to be considered for inclusion in the District's financial statements. This report includes all of the funds of the District.

The Byron Public Library District operates under a Board of Trustees form of government. The District's major operation is to provide culture and recreation to the public.

In evaluating how to define the government, for financial reporting purposes, the District has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic - but not the only - criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the District and is generally available to its critizens. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the District is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based on this criteria, the District is considered a primary government and there are no other organizations or agencies whose financial statements shall be combined with these financial statements.

The District reports using the financial reporting model for local governmental units.

The financial statements include:

Government-wide financial statements capitalize long-lived assets of the District and record related debt. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the modified cash basis method of accounting.

Fund financial statements focus on the major funds using the modified cash basis of accounting.

Government Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis and the Statement of Activities – Modified Cash Basis) report information on all of the activities of the District.

Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Government Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expense of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges to 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.

Earnings on investments are reported as general revenue.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the modified cash basis method of accounting, which omit recognition of receivables and payables and other accrued and deferred items that do arise from previous cash transactions.

The District reports the following major governmental funds:

Government Fund Types:

<u>General Fund</u> - Established to account for the general operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in other funds.

Compensated Absences

The District follows the policy of allowing unused sick days to accumulate to a maximum of 240 days per person. However, if the employee does not use the accumulated sick days, the benefit is lost upon termination of employment.

Unused vacation days are allowed to accumulate. Part time employees working at least 20 hours per week are allowed to have a maximum of 96 hours of paid time off accumulated. Full time employees are allowed to have a maximum of 192 hours of paid time off accumulated.

The accrued liability at June 30, 2020 for unused vacation time is \$21,685. Due to the District being on the modified-cash basis of accounting, this amount is not reflected on the Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the modified cash basis may require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Cash and Investments

Cash consists of demand deposits in financial institutions. Investments consist of money market and certificate of deposit accounts. Investments consist of money market and certificate of deposit accounts. The Districts invests in accordance with the Illinois Compiled Statutes 30 ILCS 235 under the Public Funds Investment Act.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

The separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The government has only one type of item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, deferred inflows of property taxes, is reported in the governmental wide and governmental funds balance sheet. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts are budgeted for.

Fund Balances

Reserves represent those portions of fund equity not appropriable for expenditure or legally segregated for a specific future use. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources when they are needed.

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

- Non-spendable fund balance amounts that are not in a spendable form (such as inventory)
 or are required to be maintained intact;
- Restricted fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation;
- Committed fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; 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 balances amounts a 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 delegate the authority;
- Unassigned fund balance amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

Fund Balances (Continued)

The Board of Trustees establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. Only the Board of Trustees may modify or rescind this commitment. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund. Assigned fund balance is established by the Board of Trustees through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of fixed assets, construction, debt service, or other purpose).

When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the District's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the District's policy to use fund balance in the following order:

- Committed
- Assigned
- Unassigned

Note 2 Deposits and Investments

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. At year end, the District's carrying amount of deposits was \$343,828 and the bank balance was \$348,833. As of June 30, 2020, the District's entire bank balance of \$348,833 was insured and collateralized with securities in the District's name.

Note 3 Property Taxes

The District is responsible for assessing taxes, whereas the County in which the District resides is responsible for collecting and distributing taxes in accordance with enabling state legislation. Property taxes become a lien on the first day of the levy year and may be paid in two equal installments, approximately in June and September. The 2018 levy was passed by the Board in October of 2018 and the 2019 levy was passed in October of 2019. The property tax revenue recorded is from the 2018 tax levy.

Delinquent accounts are charged interest at 1-1/2% per month for residential and 1% per month for farm.

The following is a schedule of assessed valuations, maximum tax rates, actual tax rates, extensions and collections:

Note 3 Property Taxes (Continued)

	2019	2018	2017
Assessed Valuations	\$679,999,646	\$673,734,539	\$713,635,997
Tax rate (Maximum): Corporate	.1500	.1500	.1500
Tax rate (Actual): Corporate	.15000	.15000	.14910
Tax extension: All Funds	\$1,172,349	\$1,148,561	\$1,165,726
Collections: All Funds	\$76,340	\$1,141,939	\$1,159,658
Percentage of extensions	6.51%	99.42%	99.48%

Note 4 Net Position

The District's net position is classified as follows:

Net investment in capital assets - This represents the District's total investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and net of related debt.

Restricted net position - This includes resources that the District is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by external third parties. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources when they are needed. The following restrictions of net position exist as of June 30, 2020:

IMRF	\$12,051
Audit	2,514
Social Security	9,867
Tort	3,496
	\$27,928

Unrestricted net position - This includes resources derived from general property taxes, state grants, and fines and fees. These resources are used for transactions relating to the general operations of the District and may be used at the discretion of the governing board to meet current expenses for any purpose.

Note 6 Legal Debt Margin

As of June 30, 2020, the District's legal debt margin is calculated as follows:

Assessed valuation – 2019 tax year	\$679,999,646
Statutory debt limitation:	
·	* 40 = 40 000
2.875% assessed limitation	\$19,549,990
District indebtedness	1,995
Legal debt margin	\$19,547,995

Note 7 Pension Plan

Plan Description

The District's defined benefit pension plan for regular employees provides retirement and disability benefits, post-retirement increases, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The District's plan is managed by the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF), the administrator of an agent multi-employer public pension fund. A summary of IMRF's pension benefits is provided in the "Benefits Provided" section of this document. Details of all benefits are available from IMRF. Benefit provisions are established by statute and may only be changed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois. IMRF issues a publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that includes financial statements, detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position, and required supplementary information. The report is available for download at www.imrf.org.

Benefits provided

IMRF has three benefit plans. The vast majority of IMRF members participate in the Regular Plan (RP). The Sheriff's Law Enforcement Personnel (SLEP) plan is for sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and selected police chiefs. Counties could adopt the Elected County Official (ECO) plan for officials elected prior to August 8, 2011 (the ECO plan was closed to new participants after that date).

All three IMRF benefit plans have two tiers. Employees hired **before** January 1, 2011, are eligible for Tier 1 benefits. Tier 1 employees are vested for pension benefits when they have at least eight years of qualifying service credit. Tier 1 employees who retire at age 55 (at reduced benefits) or after age 60 (at full benefits) with eight years of service are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, in an amount equal to 1-2/3% of the final rate of earnings for the first 15 years of service credit, plus 2% for each year of service credit after 15 years to a maximum of 75% of their final rate of earnings. Final rate of earnings is the highest total earnings during any consecutive 48 months within the last 10 years of service, divided by 48. Under Tier 1, the pension is increased by 3% of the original amount on January 1 every year after retirement.

Benefits provided (Continued)

Employees hired **on or after** January 1, 2011, are eligible for Tier 2 benefits. For Tier 2 employees, pension benefits vest after ten years of service. Participating employees who retire at age 62 (at reduced benefits) or after age 67 (at full benefits) with ten years of service are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, in an amount equal to 1-2/3% of the final rate of earnings for the first 15 years of service credit, plus 2% for each year of service credit after 15 years to a maximum of 75% of their final rate of earnings. Final rate of earnings is the highest total earnings during any 96 consecutive months within the last 10 years of service, divided by 96. Under Tier 2, the pension is increased on January 1 every year after retirement, upon reaching age 67, by the *lesser* of:

- 3% of the original pension amount, or
- 1/2 of the increase in the Consumer Price Index of the original pension amount.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of December 31, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	5
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	10
Active employees	11
Total	26

Contributions

As set by statute, the District's Regular Plan Members are required to contribute 4.5% of their annual covered salary. The statute requires employers to contribute the amount necessary, in addition to member contributions, to finance the retirement coverage of its own employees. The District's annual contribution rate for calendar year 2020 was 17.77%. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the District contributed \$62,554 to the plan. The District also contributes for disability benefits, death benefits, and supplemental retirement benefits, all of which are pooled at the IMRF level. Contribution rates for disability and death benefits are set by IMRF's Board of Trustees, while the supplemental retirement benefits rate is set by statute.

Net Pension Liability

The District's net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2019. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions

The following are the methods and assumptions used to determine total pension liability at December 31, 2019:

- The **Actuarial Cost Method** used was Entry Age Normal.
- The Asset Valuation Method used was Market Value of Assets.
- The Inflation Rate was assumed to be 2.50%.
- **Salary Increases** were expected to be 3.35% to 14.25%, including inflation.
- The **Investment Rate of Return** was assumed to be 7.25%.
- Projected Retirement Age was from the Experience-based Table of Rates, specific to the type of eligibility condition, last updated for the 2017 valuation according to an experience study from years 2014 to 2016.
- Mortality For non-disabled retirees, an IMRF specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2017 (base year 2015). The IMRF specific rates were developed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar Health Annuitant Mortality Table with adjustments to match current IMRF experience. For disabled retirees, an IMRF specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2017 (base year 2015). The IMRF specific rates were developed from the RP-2014 Disabled Retirees Mortality Table applying the same adjustment that were applied for non-disabled lives. For active members, an IMRF specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2017 (base year 2015). The IMRF specific rates were developed from the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table with adjustments to match current IMRF experience.
- The **long-term expected rate of return** on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense, and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return to the target asset allocation percentage and adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table as of December 31, 2019

Asset Class	Portfolio Target Percentage	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	37%	5.75%
International Equity	18%	6.50%
Fixed Income	28%	3.25%
Real Estate	9%	520%
Alternative Investments	7%	3.60-7.60%
Cash Equivalents	1%	1.85%
Total	100%	

Single Discount Rate

A Single Discount Rate of 7.25% was used to measure the total pension liability. The projection of cash flow used to determine this Single Discount Rate assumed that the plan members' contributions will be made at the current contribution rate, and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. The Single Discount Rate reflects:

- 1. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (during the period in which the fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and
- 2. The tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating (which is published by the Federal Reserve) as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate of return are not met).

For the purpose of the most recent valuation, the expected rate of return on plan investments is 7.25%, the municipal bond rate is 2.75%, and the resulting single discount rate is 7.25%.

Changes in Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease) Total Plan Net				
	Pension Liability	Fiduciary Net Position	Pension Liability		
Balances at January 1, 2019	\$1,660,582	\$1,126,244	\$534,338		
Service costs	29,561	0	29,561		
Interest on total pension liability	118,232	0	118,232		
Difference between expected and actual					
experience	53,457	0	53,457		
Changes in assumptions	0	0	0		
Employer contributions	0	57,437	(57,437)		
Employee contributions	0	14,728	(14,728)		
Net investment income	0	223,717	(223,717)		
Benefit payments – net of refunds	(89,140)	(89,140)	0		
Administrative expense	0	0	0		
Other changes	0	3,325	(3,325)		
Net changes	112,110	210,067	(97,957)		
D-l	Φ4 770 000	Φ4 22C 244	#400.004		
Balances at December 31, 2019	\$1,772,692	\$1,336,311	\$436,381		

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the plan's net pension liability, calculated using a Single Discount Rate of 7.25%, as well as what the plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a Single Discount Rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher:

	Current		
	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Discount (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Net pension liability/ (Asset)	\$678,175	\$436,381	\$240,152

<u>Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the District's pension expense was \$62,554. At June 30, 2020, the District had deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$65,707	\$0
Changes in assumptions	28,911	22,970
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		
on pension plan investments	0	60,118
Employer contributions made subsequent to the		
measurement date	31,653	0
Total deferred amounts related to pensions	\$126,271	\$83,088

The District reports \$31,653 as deferred outflows related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the measurement period ending December 31, 2020.

<u>Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30:	Net Deferred Outflows of Resources
2021	\$12,106
2022	(3,995)
2023	25,809
2024	(22,390)
2025	0
Thereafter	0
Total	\$11,530

These amounts are not reported as liabilities and deferred resources in the financial statements because the District reports on the modified cash basis of accounting.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as Other Information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Note 8 Deferred Compensation

The District offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan is administered by an outside agency. The plan is available to all District employees working over 1,000 hours per year, and permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. The District will make a 3.5% payment of the qualified employees' salary. The cash value of the annuity may be withdrawn by the employee but is subject to a withdrawal penalty for the first six years of the contract. All amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with these amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property or rights are solely the property and rights of the governmental unit subject only to the claims of the governmental unit's general creditors. Participant's rights under the plan are equal to those of general creditor of the government in an amount equal to the fair market value of the deferred account of each participant.

It is the opinion of the District that the District has no liability for losses under the plan but does have the duty of due care that would be required of any ordinary prudent investor.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9 Economic Dependency

Because Exelon nuclear plant's assessed valuation represents approximately 70% of the District's total assessed valuation, it is economically dependent upon Exelon in order to maintain its current level of services to its public.

Note 10 Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. In order to handle such risks of loss, the Byron Public Library District purchases commercial insurance coverage. The deductibles in effect through these policies as of June 30, 2020 vary with the type of coverage and risk involved. The amounts of settlements have not exceeded insurance for any of the past three years.

Note 11 Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, building and improvements, furniture and equipment, and the library collection, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The District defines capital assets as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000, and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed.

The cost of normal maintenance and repair that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the useful life are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. All capital assets are being depreciated using the straight line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings & Improvements 40 years
Furniture & Equipment 5 years
Library Collection 5 years

Capital assets in the governmental fund financial statements are reported as expenditures when incurred.

Note 11 Capital Assets

The governmental activities capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 is as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2020
	.,,,			
Cost:				
Land	\$585,128	\$0	\$0	\$585,128
Buildings and improvements	8,881,109	34,062	0	8,915,171
Furniture and equipment	219,816	5,859	0	225,675
Library collection	1,758,346	63,163	0	1,821,509
	\$11,444,399	\$103,084	\$0	\$11,547,483
A				
Accumulated depreciation:	#0.004.444	#005 745	Φ0	#0.400.000
Buildings and improvements	\$2,201,141	\$225,745	\$0	\$2,426,886
Furniture and equipment	212,360	4,004	0	216,364
Library collection	1,605,569	57,369	0	1,662,938
	\$4,019,070	\$287,118	\$0	\$4,306,188
Total capital assets, net:				
Land	\$585,128	\$0	\$0	\$585,128
Buildings and improvements	6,679,968	(191,683)	0	6,488,285
Furniture and equipment	7,456	1,855	0	9,311
Library collection	152,777	5,794	0	158,571
	\$7,425,329	(\$184,034)	\$0	\$7,241,295

Depreciation expense was charged to the culture and recreation function in the amount of \$287,118 for fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

Note 12 Long-Term Debt

General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the District. General obligation bonds currently outstanding are as follows:

Issue	Fund Debt Retired by	Balances July 1	Additions	Reductions	Balances June 30
\$3,600,000 General Obligation Bond (Alternate Revenue Source) Series 2009, dated February 1, 2009 due in annual installments of \$125,000 to \$325,000 plus interest semi-annually at 3.85% to 4.50% through December 1, 2019	General	\$115,000	\$0	\$115,000	\$0

Note 13 Capital Lease

In March 2018, a printer machine was acquired under a capital lease for \$4,560, which contains a purchase option under which the District may purchase the equipment for \$1 in 2022. Since the District intends to exercise the option, the equipment and related liability under the capital leases were recorded in the government wide financials. The related liability as of June 30, 2020 is \$1,995. The asset had a basis of \$4,560, net of accumulated depreciation of \$2,128 as of June 30, 2020. Payments are due in monthly installments of \$95, until 2022. There was no stated interest rate in the capital lease. Management has determined to not impute interest due to the nature of the dollar amount.

Required lease payments as of June 30, 2020 are due as follows:

2021		\$1,140
2022		<u>855</u>
	Total	\$1,995

Note 14 Excess of Actual Expenditures/Expenses Over Budget in Individual Funds

No funds had an excess of actual expenditures/expenses (exclusive of depreciation) over budget for the fiscal year.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 15 Pending Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities* establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. This statement also provides for recognition of a liability to the beneficiaries in a fiduciary fund when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The District has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, improves accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The District has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements, clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. This Statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to financial statements as a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2019. The District has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period, provides more relevant information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period. This Statement's objectives are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. The District has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61, improves accounting and financial reporting by presenting majority equity interest in legally separate organizations that were previously reported inconsistently. This Statement defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The District has not determined the effect of this Statement.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 15 Pending Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, clarifies the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishes that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishes standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by the issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improves required note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. The District has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, improves the consistency of several practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The District has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, amends certain hedge accounting from GASB Statement No. 53 and variable lease payments in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The District has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, provides more guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payments arrangements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. The District has not determined the effect of this Statement.

GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, provides more guidance regarding postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

Other Information June 30, 2020

Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF) Multiyear Schedule of Contributions Last 10 Fiscal Years (prospective from 2015)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Actuarially Determined Contribution*	Actual Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Valuation Payroll	Actual Contribution As a % of Covered Valuation Payroll
2015	\$44,648	\$72,705	\$344	\$292,005	24.90%
2016	39,584	39,584	. 0	259,739	15.24%
2017	40,926	40,926	0	254,301	17.43%
2018	49,661	49,661	0	272,445	18.23%
2019	55,369	55,369	0	302,800	18.29%
2020	62,554	62,554	0	354,198	17.66

Notes to Schedule:

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, information is presented for those years for which information is available.

^{*} Estimated based on a 17.77% 2020 calendar year contribution rate, 17.55% 2019 calendar year contribution rate, and covered valuation payroll of \$354,198.

Multiyear Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios Last 10 Calendar Years (schedule to be built prospectively from 2014)

For the year ended June 30, 2020

Calendar year ending December 31,	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Total pension liability:						
Service cost	\$29,561	\$26,037	\$26,124	\$26,757	\$28,406	\$28,812
Interest on the total pension liability	118,232	114,160	113,104	102,724	89,133	80,374
Benefit changes		0	0	0	0	0
Difference between expected and actual						()
experience	53,457	5,840	11,767	86,914	113,456	(23,263)
Assumption changes Benefit payments and refunds	(89,140)	49,221 (87,571)	(51,004) (84,175)	(11,499) (70,287)	3,488 (25,253)	47,811 (1,224)
Beriefit payments and retunds	(69, 140)	(67,371)	(64,175)	(10,201)	(25,255)	(1,224)
Net change in total pension liability	112,110	107,687	15,816	134,609	209,230	132,510
Total pension liability - beginning	1,660,582	1,552,895	1,537,079	1,402,470	1,193,240	1,060,730
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$1,772,692	\$1,660,582	\$1,552,895	\$1,537,079	\$1,402,470	\$1,193,240
Plan fiduciary net position:	¢ E7 407	ΦE4 040	¢45.725	#20.400	\$70.70 E	#27.064
Employer contributions Employee contributions	\$57,437 14,728	\$54,812 12,968	\$45,735 11,808	\$39,189 11,625	\$72,705 13,140	\$37,264 12,134
Pension plan net investment income	223,717	(77,527)	198,786	61,681	4,624	49,966
Benefit payments and refunds	(89,140)	(87,571)	(84,175)	(70,287)	(25,253)	(1,224)
Other	3,325	31,662	(31,567)	39,409	9,880	1,432
						· · · · · ·
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	210,067	(65,656)	140,587	81,617	75,096	99,572
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	1,126,244	1,191,900	1,051,313	969,696	894,600	795,028
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	1,336,311	1,126,244	1,191,900	1,051,313	969,696	894,600
Net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	\$436,381	\$534,338	\$360,995	\$485,766	\$432,774	\$298,640
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	75.38%	67.82%	76.75%	68.40%	69.14%	74.97%
Covered valuation payroll	\$327,276	\$288,180	\$262,392	\$258,331	\$292,005	\$272,127
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered valuation payroll	133.34%	185.42%	137.58%	188.04%	148.21%	109.74%

Other Information

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - Modified Cash Basis

All Governmental Funds with Legally Adopted Budgets

For the year ended June 30, 2020

	General Fund			
	Original		Over	
	and Final		(Under)	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	
Revenues:	•			
Property taxes	\$1,020,000	\$1,141,939	\$121,939	
Replacement taxes	20,000	9,986	(10,014)	
Interest	25,000	13,400	(11,600)	
Fines and fees	35,000	7,345	(27,655)	
Grants	40,000	6,620	(33,380)	
Miscellaneous	20,000	7,570	(12,430)	
Total revenues	1,160,000	1,186,860	26,860	
Expenditures:				
Salaries	434,560	362,728	(71,832)	
Payroll taxes	35,000	27,808	(7,192)	
Deferred compensation	15,680	12,014	(3,666)	
Health insurance	71,680	68,220	(3,460)	
Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund	70,000	62,637	(7,363)	
Books and periodicals	76,160	63,163	(12,997)	
Audio-Visual material	30,240	29,370	(870)	
Digital Services	39,200	24,080	(15,120)	
Utilities	58,240	45,992	(12,248)	
Office supplies	22,400	21,266	(1,134)	
Vending expense	,	434	434	
Building and janitorial supplies	3,360	2,696	(664)	
Computer equipment and maintenance	81,760	34,106	(47,654)	
Furniture and equipment	5,600	3,827	(1,773)	
Publicity	20,160	14,383	(5,777)	
Special programs	21,280	14,443	(6,837)	
Education and travel	6,720	9,521	2,801	
Insurance and Treasurer's Bond	12,320	40,160	27,840	
Contractual service	71,680	47,522	(24,158)	
Repair and maintenance	35,840	10,497	(25,343)	
Legal services	5,600	1,945	(3,655)	
Audit	6,300	7,755	1,455	
Miscellaneous	1,120	800	(320)	
Debt service	120,000	117,714	(2,286)	
Risk management expense	25,000	0	(25,000)	
Capital expenditures	200,000	39,921	(160,079)	
Property expansion	30,000	0	(30,000)	
Total expenditures	1,499,900	1,063,002	(436,898)	
Net change in fund balance	(\$339,900)	123,858	\$463,758	
Fund balance, beginning	·	= 294,356		
Fund balance, ending See Notes to Oth		418,214		

Schedule of Tort Expenditures
For the year ended June 30, 2020

Risk management related salaries and benefits	\$8,921
Insurance	0
Legal services	0
Security and safety related	19,246
Total tort expenditures	\$28,167

Notes to Other Statements

Note 1 Budget

The term budget used throughout the financial statements represents the estimated revenues and appropriations set forth in the District's annual appropriation ordinance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Budgetary comparisons presented in the accompanying financial statements are prepared on the cash basis method of accounting.

Unexpended budgeted amounts lapse at the end of each year. Spending control is established by the amount of expenditures budgeted for the fund, but management control is exercised at budgetary line item levels.

Note 2 Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used in the Calculation of the 2019 Contribution Rate for IMRF *

Valuation date:

Notes Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31

each year, which are 12 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in

which contributions are reported.

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine 2019 Contribution Rates:

Actuarial Cost Method Aggregate Entry Age Normal

Amortization Method Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed

Remaining Amortization Period Non-Taxing bodies: 10-year rolling period.

Taxing bodies (Regular, SLEP and ECO groups): 24-year closed period until

remaining period reaches 15 year (then 15-year rolling period).

Early Retirement Incentive Plan liabilities: a period up to 10 years selected

by the Employer upon adoption of ERI.

SLEP supplemental liabilities attributable to Public Act 94-712 were financed over 19 years for most employers (three employers were financed over 28

years and four others were financed over 29 years).

Note 2 Summary of Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used in the Calculation of the 2019 Contribution Rate for IMRF *(Continued)

Asset Valuation Method 5-Year smoothed market; 20% corridor

Wage growth 3.25%

Price Inflation 2.50%

Salary Increases 3.35% to 14.25% including inflation

Investment Rate of Return 7.50%

Retirement Age Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility

condition. Last updated for the 2017 valuation pursuant to an experience

study of the period 2014-2016.

Mortality For non-disabled retirees, an IMRF specific mortality table was used with fully

generational projection scale MP-2017 (base year 2015). The IMRF specific rates were developed from the RP-2014 Blue Collar Health Annuitant Mortality Table with adjustments to match current IMRF experience. For disabled retirees, an IMRF specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2017 (base year 2015). The IMRF specific rates were developed from the RP-2014 Disabled Retirees Mortality Table applying the same adjustment that were applied for non-disabled lives. For active members, an IMRF specific mortality table was used with fully generational projection scale MP-2017 (base year 2015). The IMRF specific

rates were developed from the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table with

adjustments to match current IMRF experience.

Other Information:

Notes There were no benefit changes during the year.

^{*} Based on Valuation Assumptions used in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation