Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

# School District Officials June 30, 2023

# **Board Members**

Josh Otkin	<b>Board President</b>
Jennifer Skiles	Vice President
Todd Gannon	Member
Tanya Iverson	Member
Scott Larson	Member
Robin Kappenman	Member
Tharron Ockenga	Member
Russ Townsend	Superintendent
Brian AndersenBu	usiness Manager

# Table of Contents

	Page
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	1-2
Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings	3-4
Independent Auditor's Report	5-7
Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)	8-17
Government-Wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position	18
Statement of Activities	19
Fund Financial Statements	
Governmental Funds:	
Balance Sheet	20
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of	
Net Position	
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	22-23
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balances to the Statement of Activities	24
Proprietary Funds:	25
Statement of Net Position	
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	
Statement of Cash Flows	2/
Fiduciary Funds: Statement of Net Position	28
Notes to the Financial Statements	29-53
Required Supplementary Information	54
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund - Budgetary Basis	55-56
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Capital Outlay Fund - Budgetary Basis	57
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Special Education Fund - Budgetary Basis	
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	59
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) South Dakota	
Retirement System	
Schedule of the School District Contributions South Dakota Retirement System	
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information - Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net	
Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions	62-63



# 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

School Board Canton School District No. 41-1 Canton, South Dakota

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Canton School District No. 41-1, South Dakota, as of June 30, 2023 and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 15, 2024, which was qualified because the School District did not adopt the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities.

# **Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the School District's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. A significant deficiency was identified as lack of segregation of duties for revenues in the finding 2023-001. However, other material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

# **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Canton School District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed one instance of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings as finding number 2023-002.

# **School District's Response to Findings**

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the School District's response to the finding identified in our audit. The School District's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings. The School District's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

# **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 Canton School District'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. As required by South Dakota Codified Law 4-11-11, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Elk Point, South Dakota

C10 ly LLC

April 15, 2024

Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings Year Ended June 30, 2023

# **Prior Audit Findings**

Finding Number 2022-001: Lack of Segregation of Duties

A significant deficiency was reported for a lack of segregation of duties for revenues. This comment results from the size of the district, which precludes staffing at a level sufficient to provide an ideal environment for internal control. This finding has not been corrected and is being restated as a significant deficiency under current audit finding number 2023-001.

# **Current Audit Findings:**

# Finding Number 2023-001 - Internal Controls Finding

Significant Deficiency

There is a significant deficiency resulting from a general lack of segregation of duties and monitoring of accounting functions.

<u>Condition</u>: There is a general lack of segregation of duties and monitoring of accounting functions including payroll, journal entries, and reconciliations specially relating to year-end entries due to the small staff size and lack of involvement of other business office employees in the finance function of the School District.

<u>Criteria</u>: Duties within the finance function of the School District should be segregated among Business Office employees and activities monitored to mitigate risk of error.

<u>Cause</u>: This condition exists due to small staff size within the finance function of the School District. These issues are common in a district of this size.

<u>Effect</u>: The Business Manager performs closing entries and reconciliations without oversight. The possibility of fraud or errors occurring and not being detected or corrected is present.

<u>Recommendation</u>: It is the responsibility of management and those charges with governance to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk associated with the Business Manager performing entries and reconciliations without proper oversight, because of cost or other considerations.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding.

Repeat Finding from Prior Years: Yes.

# Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings (Continued) Year Ended June 30, 2023

# **Current Audit Findings: (Continued)**

Finding Number 2023-002 - Compliance Finding

Material Weakness

Budgeted expenditures exceed the available fund balance for the Special Education Fund. There is a material weakness resulting from budgeted expenditures exceeding the budgeted total means of finance.

<u>Condition</u>: SDCL 13-11-2 requires that the school board adopt a levy sufficient to meet the budget for the year for each governmental fund. The district adopted a budget that did not reflect the means of finance. As a result, there was a use of fund balances in excess of available fund balance, creating a negative fund balance budget for the Special Education Fund.

<u>Criteria</u>: here is a material weakness resulting from budgeted expenditures exceeding the budgeted total means of finance and available fund balance for the Special Education Fund.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that district officials be aware of and adhere to the budgetary requirements and supplement the budget when necessary in the future.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding.

Repeat Finding from Prior Years: Yes. FY21



# **Independent Auditor's Report**

School Board Canton School District No. 41-1 Canton, South Dakota

# **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

# **Qualified and Unmodified Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Canton School District No. 41-1, Canton, South Dakota, as of June 30, 2023, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Canton School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the "Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions" section of our report, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Canton School District No. 41-1, South Dakota as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

# **Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the School District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

The School District did not adopt Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, which is a departure from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (USGAAP). The amount by which this departure would affect the assets, liabilities, net position, revenues, and expenses/expenditures of the governmental activities, the general governmental fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information is not reasonably determinable.

# **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

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

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

# Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we

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

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

# **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), the Budgetary Comparison Schedules, the Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), and Schedule of School District Contributions listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 15, 2024 on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's 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 School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Elk Point, South Dakota

C10 Ry LRC

April 15, 2024

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2023

This section of Canton School District 41-1's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the School's financial performance during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2023. Please read it in conjunction with the School's financial statements, which follow this section.

# **Financial Highlights**

• During the year, Canton School District's Net Position in Government Activities increased by \$952,764 (5.70%).

# **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the School:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the School's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the School government, reporting the School's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
  - The governmental funds statements tell how general government services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.
  - Proprietary fund statements offer short and long-term financial information about the activities that
    the School operates like businesses. The proprietary fund operated by the School is the Food Service
    Operation.
  - Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships like scholarship plans for graduating students in which the School acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others, to whom the resources in question belong.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

# Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2023

Figure A-1 summarizes the major features of the School's financial statements, including the portion of the School government covered and the types of information contained. The reminder of the overview section of the management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Figure A-1

Major Features of Canton School's Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

			Fund Statements	
	Government- Wide Statements	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds	Fiduciary Funds
Scope	Entire School government (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the School that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as elementary and high school education programs	Activities the School operates similar to private businesses, the food service operation	Instances in which the School is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources.
Required Financial Statements	<ul> <li>Statement of Net Position</li> <li>Statement of Activities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Balance Sheet</li> <li>Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Statement of Net         Position     </li> <li>Statement of         Revenues,         Expenses and         Changes in Net         Position     </li> <li>Statement of</li> <li>Cash Flows</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Statement of         Fiduciary Net         Position</li> <li>Statement of         Changes in         Fiduciary Net         Position</li> </ul>
Accounting Basis and Measurement Focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of Asset/Liability Information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	All assets and liabilities, both short-term and long-term; the School's funds do not currently contain capital assets although they can
Type of Inflow/Outflow Information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2023

#### **Government-Wide Statements**

The government-wide statements report information about the School as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the School's net position and how they have changed. Net position is one way to measure the School's financial health or position.

- Increases or decreases in the School's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the School you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the School's property tax base and changes in the state school aid funding formula from the State of South Dakota.

The government-wide financial statements of the School are reported in two categories:

- Governmental Activities This category includes the School's basic instructional services, such as
  elementary and high school educational programs, support services (guidance counselor, executive
  administration, board of education, fiscal services, etc.), debt service payments, extracurricular activities
  (sports, debate, music, etc.) and capital equipment purchases. Property taxes, state grants, federal grants
  and interest earnings finance most of these activities.
- Business-type Activities The School charges a fee to students to help cover the costs of providing hot lunch services to all students. The Food Service Fund is the only business-type activity of the School.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the School's most significant funds – not the School as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the School uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes:

- State Law requires some of the funds.
- The School Board establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (like the Custodial Funds).

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2023

#### The School has three kinds of funds:

- Governmental Funds Most of the School's basic services are included in the governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at the year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the School's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental fund's statements, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.
- Proprietary Funds Services for which the School charges customers a fee is generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both short- and longterm financial information. The Food Service Enterprise Fund is the only proprietary fund maintained by the School.
- Fiduciary Funds The School is the trustee, or fiduciary, for various external and internal parties. The School is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the School's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of net position and a statement of changes in net position. We exclude these activities from the School's government-wide financial statements because the School cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2023

# Financial Analysis of the School as a Whole

#### **Net Position**

The School's combined net position increased as follows:

Table A-1
Canton School District 41-1
Statement of Net Position

							Total
							Percentage
	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Typ	pe Activities	To	Change	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022-2023
Current and Other Assets	\$ 9,502,274	\$ 8,977,189	\$ 201,136	\$ 151,971	\$ 9,703,410	\$ 9,129,160	-5.92%
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)	21,930,859	21,778,063	51,196	44,593	21,982,055	21,822,656	-0.73%
Total Assets	31,433,133	30,755,252	252,332	196,564	31,685,465	30,951,816	-2.32%
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	2,184,480	1,948,231			2,184,480	1,948,231	-10.81%
Total Deferred Outflows or Resources	2,184,480	1,948,231			2,184,480	1,948,231	-10.81%
Long-Term Liabilities Outstanding	9,938,694	9,170,913			9,938,694	9,170,913	-7.73%
Other Liabilities	1,291,309	867,050	16,108	16,419	1,307,417_	883,469	-32.43%
Total Liabilities	11,230,003	10,037,963	16,108	16,419	11,246,111	10,054,382	-10.60%
Taxes Levied for Future Period	2,589,834	3,840,725			2,589,834	3,840,725	48.30%
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	3,070,456	1,144,711			3,070,456	1,144,711	-62.72%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,660,290	4,985,436			5,660,290	4,985,436	-11.92%
Net Investment in Capital Assets	12,032,077	12,652,702	51,196	44,593	12,083,273	12,697,295	5.08%
Restricted	3,264,252	3,603,033			3,264,252	3,603,033	10.38%
Unrestricted	1,430,991	1,424,349	185,028	135,552	1,616,019	1,559,901	-3.47%
Total Net Position	16,727,320	17,680,084	236,224	180,145	16,963,544	17,860,229	5.29%
Beginning Net Position	16,037,521	16,727,320	146,622	236,224	16,184,143	16,963,544	4.82%
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ 689,799	\$ 952,764	\$ 89,602	\$ (56,079)	\$ 779,401	\$ 896,685	-15.05%
Percentage of Increase (Decrease)							
in Net Position	4.30%	5.70%	61.11%	-23.74%	4.82%	5.29%	

The School's combined net position of approximately \$17.8 million is approximately \$896,685 or 5.29% larger than on June 30, 2022. The increase in the School's financial position was primarily in its governmental activities due in part to additional general revenues in taxes and federal sourced income.

The Statement of Net Position reports all financial and capital resources. The statement presents the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in order of relative liquidity. The liabilities with average maturities greater than one year are reported in two components – the amount due within one year and the amount due in more than one year. The long-term liabilities of the School, consisting of bonds payable, capital outlay certificates, and compensated absences payable have been reported in this manner on the Statement of Net Position. The difference between the School's assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is its net position.

# Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2023

# **Changes in Net Position**

The Canton School District's total revenues (excluding transfers) in FY23 were \$11,536,563. More than 57% of the School's revenue comes from property and other taxes, with approximately 32% coming from state aid. (See Table A-2).

Table A-2
Canton School District 41-1
Sources of Revenues
Fiscal Year 2022-2023

Taxes	\$ 6,654,990	57.68%
State Sources	3,688,286	31.97%
Operating Grants & Contributions	621,515	5.39%
Charges For Services	346,342	3.00%
Other General Revenues	155,380	1.35%
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	70,050	0.61%
Total Revenue	\$ 11,536,563	100.00%

Total expenditures of all programs and services decreased by approximately 2.46%. The Canton School District expenses totaled \$10,639,878. School's expenses cover a range of services, encompassing instruction, support services, interest on long term debt, co-curricular activities, nonprogrammed charges, and food services. (See Table A-3).

Table A-3
Canton School District 41-1
Statement of Expenditures
Fiscal Year 2022-2023

Instruction	\$ 5,845,012	54.93%
Support Services	3,731,068	35.07%
Interest - on Long-Term Debt	248,067	2.33%
Community Services	3,315	0.03%
Cocurricular Activities	431,574	4.06%
Food Service	380,842	3.58%
Total Expenditures	\$ 10,639,878	100.00%

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2023

# **Governmental and Business-Type Activities**

Table A-4 and the narrative that follows consider the operations of the governmental activities and the business-type activities of the School:

Table A-4

							Total
	Governme	nt Activities	Business-Ty	Business-Type Activities		otal	Percentage
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	Change
Revenues							
Program Revenues							
Charge for Services	\$ 513,306	\$ 176,551	\$ 41,717	\$ 169,791	\$ 555,023	\$ 346,342	-37.60%
Operating Grants/							
Contributions	395,007	466,543	486,828	154,972	881,835	621,515	-29.52%
General Revenues							
Taxes	6,216,971	6,654,990			6,216,971	6,654,990	7.05%
Revenue State Sources	3,314,064	3,688,286			3,314,064	3,688,286	11.29%
Other							
Other general revenues	163,086	155,380			163,086	155,380	-4.73%
Unrestricted Investment							
Earnings	33,166	70,050			33,166	70,050	111.21%
	10,635,600	11,211,800	528,545	324,763	11,164,145	11,536,563	3.34%
Expenses							
Instruction	5,725,895	5,845,012			5,725,895	5,845,012	2.08%
Support Services	3,554,947	3,731,068			3,554,947	3,731,068	4.95%
Community Services		3,315				3,315	100.00%
Non-programmed Charges	88,116				88,116		-100.00%
Interest on long-term debt	246,719	248,067			246,719	248,067	0.55%
Co-curricular Activities	330,124	431,574			330,124	431,574	30.73%
Food Service			438,943	381,069	438,943	381,069	-13.18%
	9,945,801	10,259,036	438,943	381,069	10,384,744	10,640,105	2.46%
Increase (Decrease) in							
Net Position	689,799	952,764	89,602	(56,306)	779,401	896,458	15.02%
Beginning							
Net Position	16,037,521	16,727,320	146,622	236,224	16,184,143	16,963,544	4.82%
Ending Net Position	\$ 16,727,320	\$ 17,680,084	\$ 236,224	\$ 179,918	\$ 16,963,544	\$ 17,860,002	5.28%

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2023

# **Governmental Activities**

Revenues for the School's governmental activities decreased approximately 38.56% while expenses for governmental activities decreased by approximately 13.24%.

# **Business-Type Activities**

Expenditures of the School's business-type activities (Food Service Operation) increased by 3.15% while revenues increased by 5.42%.

# Financial Analysis of the School's Funds

The General Fund decreased in fund balance from FY22 to FY23 by \$331 and the Capital Outlay fund balance increased by \$52,361 due to Ad Valorem Taxes. The Special Education Fund had an increase in fund balance of \$126,526, which was mostly caused by Ad Valorem Taxes.

# **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

Over the course of the year, the School Board revised the School budget several times. These amendments fall into three categories:

• Supplemental appropriations and contingency transfers approved for unanticipated, yet necessary, expenses to provide for items necessary for the education program of this School.

There were budget changes for the year due to needing additional funding for general operating expenses in the General Fund, Capital Outlay Fund, and the Special Education Fund.

# Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2023

# **Capital Asset Administration**

By the end of FY23, the School had invested \$21,822,656 (net of depreciation) in a broad range of capital assets, including, land, buildings, various machinery and equipment. (See Table A-5.) This amount represents a net increase (including additions and deductions) of \$159,399.

Table A-5
Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation)

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>		E	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>			<b>Total Dollar</b>		Total %		
	2022		2023	2022		2023		2022 2023 Change		Change	Change
Land	\$ 328,48	8	\$ 328,488	\$		\$		\$		0.00%	
Construction in progress	389,78	5							(389,785)	-100.00%	
Buildings & Improvements	20,306,74	5	20,125,777						(180,968)	-0.89%	
Machinery & Equipment	895,74	6	1,314,588		51,196		44,593		412,239	43.53%	
Library Books	10,09	5_	9,210						(885)	-8.77%	
Total Capital Assets	\$ 21,930,85	9	\$ 21,778,063	\$	51,196	\$	44,593	\$	(159,399)	-0.73%	

Major capital outlay purchases in FY23 included a phone system upgrade, cabinets and countertops, partitions, a gym curtain, new lighting for the elementary school, a gym sock duct, refinished gym floors, a roof repair, an entrance door replacement, a sign for the elementary school, and a scoreboard.

# **Long-Term Debt**

At year-end, the School had \$9,170,913, in general long-term obligations. This balance includes General Obligation Bonds, Capital Outlay Certificates, Intangible Leases, and accrued sick leave payable. See individual balances as shown on Table A-6 below:

Table A-6
Outstanding Debt and Obligations

	Governmen	tal Activities	Total Dollar	Total %
	2022	2023	Change	Change
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 5,580,000	\$ 5,240,000	\$ (340,000)	-6.09%
Capital Outlay Certificates	3,955,000	3,555,000	(400,000)	-10.11%
Plus: Unamortized Premiums	335,388	311,431	(23,957)	-7.14%
Direct Borrowings	28,394	18,930	(9,464)	-33.33%
Accrued Compensated Absences -				
Governmental Funds	39,912	45,552	5,640	14.13%
Total Outstanding Debt	\$ 9,938,694	\$ 9,170,913	\$ (767,781)	-7.73%

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2023

The school is liable for the repayment of General Obligation bonds, Capital Outlay Certificates, and accrued sick leave payable to the various employees who have earned it due to terms of their employment at the School District.

# **Economic Factors And Next Year's Budgets And Rates**

The School's current economic position has shown little change. The School did experience an increase in total properly valuation from the prior year. The increase in property valuation allows the School the ability to increase the amount of revenue generated from property taxes, however, the total amount which can be levied is limited by the State of South Dakota.

# **Contacting the School's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School's finances and to demonstrate the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Canton School's Business Office, 800 N. Main, Canton, SD 57013.

# Statement of Net Position – Government-Wide June 30, 2023

	Primary Go	overnment	
	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,620,064	\$ 151,353	\$ 4,771,417
Due from other governments	464,156	165	464,321
Taxes receivable	3,864,696		3,864,696
Inventories	8,645	226	8,871
Net pension asset	19,628		19,628
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	328,488		328,488
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	21,449,575	44,593	21,494,168
Total Assets	30,755,252	196,337	30,951,589
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Pension-related deferred outflows	1,948,231		1,948,231
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,948,231		1,948,231
Liabilities:			
Unearned revenue		16,124	16,124
Other current liabilities	867,050	295	867,345
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	812,086		812,086
Due in more than one year	8,358,827		8,358,827
Total Liabilities	10,037,963	16,419	10,054,382
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Taxes levied for future periods	3,840,725		3,840,725
Pension related deferred inflows	1,144,711		1,144,711
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,985,436		4,985,436
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	12,652,702	44,593	12,697,295
Restricted for:			
Capital outlay	2,444,169		2,444,169
Special education	109,073		109,073
Debt service	217,998		217,998
SDRS pension purposes	823,148		823,148
Unrestricted	1,432,994	135,325	1,568,319
Total Net Position	\$ 17,680,084	\$ 179,918	\$ 17,860,002

# Statement of Activities – Government-Wide June 30, 2023

				Net (Expenses) Changes in		
		Program	Revenues	Primary G	overnment	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:						
Instruction	\$ 5,845,012	\$	\$ 292,270	\$ (5,552,742)	\$	\$ (5,552,742)
Support services	3,731,068	92,895	174,273	(3,463,900)		(3,463,900)
Community services	3,315			(3,315)		(3,315)
Interest on long-term debt	248,067			(248,067)		(248,067)
Cocurricular activities	431,574	83,656		(347,918)		(347,918)
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	10,259,036	176,551	466,543	(9,615,942)		(9,615,942)
Business-Type Activities:						
Food service	381,069	169,791	154,972		(56,306)	(56,306)
Total Business Type Activities	381,069	169,791	154,972		(56,306)	(56,306)
Total Primary Government	\$ 10,640,105	\$ 346,342	\$ 621,515	(9,615,942)	(56,306)	(9,672,248)
	(	General Revenues:				
		Taxes:				
		Property tax	kes	6,445,455		6,445,455
		Gross receip	ots taxes	209,535		209,535
		Revenue from s	tate sources:			
		State aid		3,312,899		3,312,899
		Other		375,387		375,387
			nvestment earnings			70,050
		Other general re	evenues	155,380		155,380
		Total General Reve	enues and Transfers	10,568,706		10,568,706
		Cha	ange in Net Position	952,764	(56,306)	896,458
		Net Position	- Beginning of Year	16,727,320	236,224	16,963,544
		Net Po	osition - End of Year	\$ 17,680,084	\$ 179,918	\$ 17,860,002

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds June 30, 2023

	General	Capital Outlay	Special Education	Bond Redemption	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,659,346	\$ 2,515,813	\$ 228,752	\$ 216,153	\$ 4,620,064
Taxes receivable - current	1,517,248	1,207,570	801,205	314,702	3,840,725
Taxes receivable - delinquent	11,449	6,614	4,063	1,845	23,971
Due from other governments	464,156				464,156
Inventory	8,645				8,645
Total Assets	\$ 3,660,844	\$ 3,729,997	\$ 1,034,020	\$ 532,700	\$ 8,957,561
Liabilities and Fund Balances:					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 41,375	\$ 78,258	\$ 36,863	\$	\$ 156,496
Contracts payable	520,467		72,053		592,520
Payroll deductions and withholding and					
employer matching payable	107,271		10,763		118,034
Total Liabilities	669,113	78,258	119,679		867,050
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Taxes levied for future period	1,517,248	1,207,570	801,205	314,702	3,840,725
Delinquent taxes not available	11,449	6,614	4,063	1,845	23,971
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,528,697	1,214,184	805,268	316,547	3,864,696
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable-inventory	8,645				8,645
Restricted:					
For capital outlay		2,437,555			2,437,555
For special education			109,073		109,073
For debt service				216,153	216,153
Assigned					
For unemployment	127,227				127,227
Unassigned	1,327,162				1,327,162
Total Fund Balances	1,463,034	2,437,555	109,073	216,153	4,225,815
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 3,660,844	\$ 3,729,997	\$ 1,034,020	\$ 532,700	\$ 8,957,561

# Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$ 4,225,815
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		21,778,063
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds.		
Direct Borrowings GO Bonds Capital Outlay Certificates Accrued Leave  Assets that are not available to pay for current period expenditures	(18,930) (5,240,000) (3,866,431) (45,552)	(9,170,913)
are deferred in the governmental funds. Assets at year end consist of:		
Delinquent Property Taxes Receivable		23,971
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Asset		19,628
Pension related deferred inflows are components of non current liabilities and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(1,144,711)
Pension related deferred outflows are components of non current assets and therefore are not reported in the funds.		1,948,231
Net Position - Governmental Activities		\$ 17,680,084

# Canton School District No. 41-1 Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds June 30, 2023

	General	Capital Outlay	SpecialEducation	Bond Redemption	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Revenue from Local Sources:					
Taxes:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 2,523,343	\$ 2,023,450	\$ 1,327,343	\$ 529,982	\$ 6,404,118
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	20,750	11,153	7,368	3,005	42,276
Utility taxes	209,535				209,535
Penalties and interest on taxes	7,714	3,503	2,127	1,180	14,524
Earnings on Investments and Deposits	70,050				70,050
Cocurricular Activities:					
Admissions	70,511				70,511
Rentals	1,602				1,602
Other pupil activitiy income	11,543				11,543
Other Revenue from Local Sources:					
Rentals	9,505				9,505
Contributions and donations	3,532	5,999			9,531
Charges for services	8,435		48,344		56,779
Other	53,037		2,500		55,537
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:					
County Sources:					
County apportionment	24,028				24,028
Revenue from State Sources:					
Grants-in-Aid:					
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	3,312,899				3,312,899
Restricted grants-in-aid			371,535		371,535
Other state revenue	3,852		·		3,852
Revenue from Federal Sources:	,				,
Grants-in-Aid:					
Restricted grants-in-aid received					
directly from federal government	174,273				174,273
Restricted grants-in-aid received from	_: . <b>,</b>				-: ·,-/ ·
federal government through the state	292,270				292,270
Total Revenues	\$ 6,796,879	\$ 2,044,105	\$ 1,759,217	\$ 534,167	\$ 11,134,368
. 5 5 5	<del>+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + </del>	7 -,011,100	7 -,. 55,227	<del>+</del> 331,137	+, 1,000

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds June 30, 2023 (Continued)

	General	Capita Outlay		Special Education	Bond Redemption	Total Governmental Funds
<u>Expenditures</u>	General	Outia	<u>/</u>	Education	Redemption	Fullus
Instructional Services:						
Regular Programs:						
Elementary	\$ 1,701,385	\$ 44,	084	\$	\$	\$ 1,745,469
Middle/junior high	870,871		691			929,562
High school	1,170,745	43,				1,214,265
Special Programs:	1,170,743	43,	320			1,214,203
Programs for special education			893	1,213,785		1,214,678
Educationally deprived	151,508			1,213,783		151,508
Other special programs	61,767					61,767
Support Services:	01,707					01,707
Students:						
Attendance and social work	10,164					10,164
Guidance	199,540					199,540
Health	66,610			104,218		170,828
Psychological	00,010			52,189	<del></del>	52,189
· -				43,868		43,868
Speech pathology				71,145		
Student therapy services				/1,145		71,145
Instructional Staff:	225					225
Improvement of instruction	225	1				225
Educational media	175,095	1,	297			176,392
General Administration:	202 222					202 222
Board of education	202,223		426			202,223
Executive administration	220,854	,	426			221,280
School Administration:	274.070					274 272
Office of the principal	374,979					374,979
Other	644					644
Business:						
Fiscal services	218,710		663			219,373
Facilities acquisition and construction		16,				16,703
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,009,320	49,				1,058,859
Student transportation	476,811	58,				535,356
Internal Services	1,797	3,	151			4,948
Special Education:						
Administrative costs				115,090		115,090
Transportation costs				32,396		32,396
Community Services:						
Nonpublic School	3,315					3,315
Debt Services:		539,	978		481,510	1,021,488
Cocurricular Activities:						
Male activities	120,851	38,				158,986
Female activities	71,732		929			77,661
Combined activities	151,617		310			194,927
Capital Outlay	7 260 762	623,		4 622 604	404.540	623,327
Total Expenditures	7,260,763	1,528,	191	1,632,691	481,510	10,903,155
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	(463,884)	515,	914	126,526	52,657	231,213
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfer in	463,553					463,553
Transfer out	·	(463,	553)			(463,553)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	463,553	(463,				
Net Change in Fund Balances	(331)	52,	361	126,526	52,657	231,213
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,463,365	2,385,	194	(17,453)	163,496	3,994,602
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,463,034	\$ 2,437,		\$ 109,073	\$ 216,153	\$ 4,225,815
	<del>-</del> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> , 103,034	+ -,-5/,		<del>+ 100,073</del>	<del>+ 210,100</del>	· .,223,013

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities June 30, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		\$ 231,213
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
This amount represents capital assets purchases which are reported as expenditures on the fund financial statements but increase assets on the government wide statements.		623,327
The amount represents the current year depreciation expense reported in the statement of activities which is not reported on the fund financials because it does not require the use of current financial resources.		(776,123)
Payment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds but the payment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
GO Bond Direct Borrowings CO Certificate	340,000 9,464 423,957	773,421
The recognition of revenues in the governmental funds differ from the recognition in the governmental activities in the fact that revenue accruals in the fund financial statements require the amounts to be "available."		(15,463)
Governmental funds do not reflect the change in compensated absences liabilities but the Statement of Activities reflects the change in these accruals through expenses.		(5,640)
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.		122,029
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 952,764

# Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2023

	Food Service Fund	
Assets:		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	151,353
Accounts receivable, net		165
Inventory of donated food		226
Total Current Assets		151,744
Noncurrent Assets:		
Machinery and equipment - local funds		213,255
Less accumulated depreciation		(168,662)
Total Noncurrent Assets		44,593
Total Assets	\$	196,337
Liabilities:		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$	295
Unearned revenue		16,124
Total Current Liabilities		16,419
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets		44,593
Unrestricted net position		135,325
Total Net Position	\$	179,918

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2023

	Food Service Fund		
Operating Revenue:			
Food Sales:			
Student	\$ 169,791		
Total Operating Revenue	169,791		
Operating Expenses:			
Food Service:			
Purchased services	355,190		
Supplies	3,948		
Cost of sales - donated	15,328		
Depreciation	6,603		
Total Operating Expenses	381,069		
Operating Income(Loss)	(211,278)		
Nonoperating Revenues/Expenses:			
State grants	1,036		
Federal grants	138,835		
Donated food	15,101		
Total Nonoperating Revenue/	154,972		
(Expenses)			
Change in Net Position	(56,306)		
Net Position - Beginning of Year	236,224		
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 179,918		

# Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2023

	Fo	od Service Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash receipts from customers	\$	169,642
Cash payments to suppliers		(358,843)
Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities		(189,201)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:		
Cash reimbursements - state		1,036
Cash reimbursements - federal		138,835
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		139,871
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(49,330)
·		
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	200,683 151,353
cash and cash Equivalents, End of Teal	<del></del>	131,333
Reconciliation of Operating (Loss) to Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activites:		
Operating (Loss)	\$	(211,278)
Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) to	7	(211,270)
net cash (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense		6,603
Value of commodities used		15,328
Change in Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts receivable		(165)
Deferred revenue		16
Accounts payable		295
Net cash (used) by operating activities:	\$	(189,201)
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities		
Value of commodities received	\$	15,101

# Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2023

	 Custodial Funds		
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 301,388		
·	 		
Total Assets	\$ 301,388		
<b>Liability:</b> Amount held for others	\$ 301,388		
Total Liabilities	\$ 301,388		

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The accounting policies of the School District conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to government entities in the United States of America.

# a. Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of Canton School District No. 41-1, consists of the primary government (which includes all of the funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that make up the legal entity, plus those funds for which the primary government has a fiduciary responsibility, even though those fiduciary funds may represent organizations that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity); those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the financial reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The District is a public education agency operating under the applicable laws and regulations of the State of South Dakota. It is governed by a seven-member Board of Trustees (the Board) elected by registered voters of the District. The Board has the authority to make decisions, appoint administrators and managers, and significantly influence operations. It also has accountability for fiscal matters.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable if its Governing Board appoints a voting majority of another organizations governing body and it has the ability to impose its will on that organization, or there is a potential for that organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the School District (primary government). The School District may also be financially accountable for another organization if that organization is fiscally dependent on the School District. The School District has no component units.

The School District participates in a cooperative service unit with several other School Districts. See detailed note entitled "Consortium Information" for specific disclosures. Consortiums do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity as a component unit but are discussed in these notes because of the nature of their relationship with the School District.

# b. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements:

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements:**

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the reporting entity as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities.

These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the School District. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods and services.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

The Statement of Net Position reports all financial and capital resources, in a net position form (assets and deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources equal net position). Net Position is displayed in three components, as applicable, net investment in capital assets, restricted (distinguishing between major categories of restrictions), and unrestricted.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the School District and for each function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function.

Program revenues include (a) charges paid by recipients of goods and services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

#### **Fund Financial Statements:**

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the School District or it meets the following criteria:

- Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined, or
- 3. Management has elected to classify one or more governmental or enterprise funds as major for consistency in reporting from year to year, or because of public interest in the fund's operations.

The funds of the School District financial reporting entity are described below within their respective fund types:

#### **Governmental Funds:**

General Fund – A fund established by South Dakota Codified Laws (SDCL) 13-16-3 to meet all the general operational costs of the School District, excluding the capital outlay fund and special education fund expenditures. The General Fund is always a major fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Special Revenue Fund Types – Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Capital Outlay Fund: A fund established by SDCL 13-16-6 to meet expenditures which result in the lease of, acquisition of or additions to real property, plant or equipment, textbooks and instructional software. This fund is financed by property taxes. This is a major fund.

Special Education Fund: A fund established by SDCL 13-37-16 to pay the costs for the special education of all children in need of special assistance and prolonged assistance who reside within the District. This fund is financed by grants and property taxes. This is a major fund.

Debt Service Funds – Debt Service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

The Bond Redemption Funds: A fund established by SDCL 13-16-13. There is one Bond Redemption Fund: The Bond Redemption Fund — a fund established by SDCL 13-16-13 to account for the proceeds on a special property tax restricted to use for the payment of principal and interest of general obligation bonded debt for Capital Projects.

#### **Proprietary Funds:**

Enterprise Funds — Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods and services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if any one of the following criteria is met:

- 1. The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of the activity. Debt that is secured by a pledge of net revenues from fees and charges and the full faith and credit of a related primary government or component unit—even if that government is not expected to make any payments—is not payable solely from fees and charges of the activity. (Some debt may be secured, in part, by a portion of its own proceeds but should be considered as payable "solely" from the revenues of the activity.)
- 2. Laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.
- 3. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Food Service Fund: A fund used to record financial transactions related to food service operations. This fund is financed by user charges and grants. This is a major fund.

# **Fiduciary Funds:**

Fiduciary Funds consist of the following sub-categories and are never considered to be major funds:

Custodial Fund Types – Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds. The district maintains custodial funds to hold assets as an agent in a trustee capacity for various classes, clubs, and so on.

# c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "how" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements, regardless of the measurement focus.

# **Measurement Focus:**

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, applied on the accrual basis of accounting.

## **Fund Financial Statements:**

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting are applied to governmental funds while the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are applied to the proprietary and fiduciary funds.

# **Basis of Accounting:**

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, governmental and business-type activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues and related assets generally are recorded when earned (usually when the right to receive cash vests); and expenses and related liabilities are recorded when an obligation is incurred (usually when the obligation to pay cash in the future vests).

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

#### **Fund Financial Statements:**

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, generally are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period does not exceed one bill-paying cycle, and for the Canton School District 41-1, the length of that cycle is sixty days. The revenues which are accrued at June 30, 2023 are due from federal governments, local governments, rural electric and telephone gross receipts.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, receivables may be measurable but not available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Unavailable revenues, where asset recognition criteria have been met, but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met, are reported as a deferred inflow of resources.

Expenditures generally are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule include principal and interest on general long-term debt which are recognized when due.

All proprietary and fiduciary funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

#### d. Interfund Eliminations and Reclassifications:

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements:**

In the process of aggregating data for the government-wide financial statements, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the fund financial statements have been eliminated or reclassified, as follows:

1. In order to minimize the grossing-up effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental and business-type activities columns of the primary government, amounts reported as interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns.

#### e. Deposits and Investments:

For the purpose of financial reporting, "cash and cash equivalents" includes all demand and savings accounts and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with a term to maturity at date of acquisition of three months or less. Investments in open-end mutual fund shares, or similar investments in external investment pools, are also considered to be cash equivalents.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

## 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

## f. Capital Assets:

Capital assets include land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period.

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

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements:**

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their acquisition value on the date donated. Reported cost values include ancillary charges necessary to place the asset into its intended location and condition for use. Subsequent to initial capitalization, improvements or betterments that are significant, and which extend the useful life of a capital asset are also capitalized.

For governmental activities Capital Assets, construction-period interest is not capitalized, in accordance with USGAAP. For capital assets used in business-type activities/proprietary fund's operations, construction period interest is not capitalized in accordance with USGAAP.

The total June 30, 2023 balance of capital assets for governmental activities includes approximately 1% for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. These estimated original costs were established by appraisals of deflated current replacement cost. The total June 30, 2023 balance of capital assets for business-type activities are valued at original costs. These estimated original costs were determined by prior records at cost or historical costs.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the government-wide Statement of Activities, with net capital assets reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

	•	italization nreshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Land*		All Land		
Buildings	\$	20,000	Straight-line	50 years
Improvements		10,000	Straight-line	15-25 years
Equipment (governmental activities)		2,500	Straight-line	5-20 years
Equipment (proprietary funds)	\$	1,000	Straight-line	5-20 years

<sup>\*</sup>Land is an inexhaustible capital asset and is not depreciated.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

#### **Fund Financial Statements:**

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital expenditures of the appropriate governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for on the accrual basis, the same as in the government-wide statements.

## g. Long-Term Liabilities:

The accounting treatment of long-term liabilities depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term liabilities consist of bonds payable, direct borrowings, capital outlay certificates payable, and compensated absences.

In the fund financial statements, debt proceeds are reported as revenues (other financing sources) and payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures when they become due. The accounting for proprietary fund long-term debt is the accrual basis, the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

#### h. Leases:

The School District does not have any leases. If the School District had any leases, it would recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset in the government-wide financial statements. The School District recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$45,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the School District initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the School District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

• The School District uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the School District generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

## 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

• The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the School District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The School District monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

## i. Subscription-Based Technology Arrangements:

The School District has not entered into any subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) with vendors to use vendor-provided information technology. If the School District had any subscriptions, it would recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset (subscription asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The School District recognizes subscription liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$45,000 or more.

At the commencement of a subscription, the School District initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of subscription payments made. The subscription asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the subscription liability, adjusted for subscription payments made at or before the subscription commencement date, plus certain initial implementation costs. Subsequently, the subscription asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to subscription include how the School District determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected subscription payments to present value, (2) subscription term, and (3) subscription payments.

The School District uses the interest rate charged by the vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the vendor is not provided, the School District generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for subscriptions.

The subscription term includes the noncancellable period of the subscription. Subscription payments included in the measurement of the subscription liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the School District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The School District monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its subscription and will remeasure the subscription asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the subscription liability.

Subscription assets are reported with other capital assets and subscription liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

## 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

## j. <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u>:

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent consumption of net position that applies to a future period or periods. These items will not be recognized as an outflow of resources until the applicable future period.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent acquisitions of net position that applies to a future period or periods. These items will not be recognized as an inflow of resources until the applicable future period.

## k. Program Revenues:

In the government-wide Statement of Activities, reported program revenues derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the School District's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole. Program revenues are classified into three categories, as follows:

- 1. Charges for services These arise from charges to customers, applicants, or others who purchase, use or directly benefit from the goods, services, or privileges provided, or are otherwise directly affected by the services.
- 2. Program-specific operating grants and contributions These arise from mandatory and voluntary nonexchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for use in a particular program.
- 3. Program-specific capital grants and contributions These arise from mandatory and voluntary nonexchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for the acquisition of capital assets for use in a particular program.

## I. <u>Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:</u>

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Activities, revenues and expenses are classified in a manner consistent with how they are classified in the Statement of Cash Flows. That is, transactions for which related cash flows are reported as capital and related financing activities, noncapital financing activities, or investing activities are not reported as components of operating revenues or expenses.

## m. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The School District pools its cash resources for depositing and investing purposes. Accordingly, the enterprise funds have access to their cash resources on demand. Accordingly, all reported enterprise fund deposit and investment balances are considered to be cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

## 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

## n. Equity Classifications:

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements:**

Equity is classified as Net Position and is displayed in three components:

- 1. Net Investment in Capital Assets Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (if applicable) and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- 2. Restricted Net Position Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use either by (a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. Unrestricted Net Position All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

#### **Fund Financial Statements:**

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and may distinguish between Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned or Unassigned components. Fiduciary fund equity is reported as net position held in trust for other purposes.

## o. Application of Net Position:

It is the School District's policy to first use restricted net position, prior to the use of unrestricted net position, when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

## p. Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures:

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, the School District classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

- Nonspendable includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- Restricted includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are
  externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional
  provisions or enabling legislation.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

## 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- Committed includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority and does not lapse at year-end.
- Assigned includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted nor committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the School Board.
- Unassigned includes positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above-mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

The School District uses restricted amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreement requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the Government would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

The School District's assigned fund balance consists of amounts assigned for unemployment in the General Fund. There was a balance of \$127,227 in assigned fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2023.

The Government does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

The purpose of each major special revenue fund and revenue source is listed below:

Major Special Revenue Fund Revenue Source
Capital Outlay Fund Taxes
Special Education Fund Taxes

## q. Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### r. Pensions:

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense (revenue), information about the fiduciary net position of the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS) and additions to/deletions from SDRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SDRS. School District contributions and net pension liability (asset) are recognized on an accrual basis of accounting.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

## 2. Deposits and Investments, Credit Risk, Concentrations of Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk:

The School District follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are summarized below:

Deposits – The School District's deposits are made in qualified public depositories as defined by SDCL 4-6A-1, 13-16-15, 13-16-15.1 and 13-16-18.1. Qualified depositories are required by SDCL 4-6A-3 to maintain at all times, segregated from their other assets, eligible collateral having a value equal to at least 100 percent of the public deposit accounts which exceed deposit insurance such as the FDIC and NCUA.

In lieu of pledging eligible securities, a qualified public depository may furnish irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by federal home loan banks accompanied by written evidence of that bank's public debt rating which may not be less than "AA" or a qualified public depository may furnish a corporate surety bond of a corporation authorized to do business in South Dakota.

Investments – In general, SDCL 4-5-6 permits school funds to be invested in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States government either directly or indirectly; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a); or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) and repurchase agreements described in (b). Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires that investments shall be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

Certificates of deposit, with a term to maturity of greater than 3 months when purchased, when insured or collateralized and are considered deposits.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – The risk that, in the event of depository failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2023, the District's deposits in financial institutions were not exposed to credit risk as all deposits were fully collateralized by pledged securities.

Interest Rate Risk – The School District does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk – State law limits eligible investments for the School District, as discussed above. The School District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Concentrations of Credit Risk – The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 2. Deposits and Investments, Credit Risk, Concentrations of Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk: (Continued)

Assignment of Investment Income – State law allows income from deposits and investments to be credited to either the General Fund or the fund making the investment. The District's policy is to credit all income from deposits and investment to the General Fund, except for the private purpose trust funds which retains its investments income. USGAAP, on the other hand, requires income from deposits and investments to be reported in the fund whose assets generated that income. Where the governing board has discretion to credit investment income to a fund other than the fund that provided the resources for investment, a transfer to the designated fund is reported. Accordingly, in the fund financial statements, interfund transfers of investment earnings are reported while in the government-wide financial statements, they have been eliminated, except for the net amounts transferred between governmental activities and business-type activities. These interfund transfers are not violations of the statutory restrictions on interfund transfers.

## 3. Inventory:

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market. The cost valuation method is actual cost. Donated commodities are valued at estimated market value based on the USDA price list at date of receipt.

In the government-wide financial statements and in the enterprise fund financial statements, Food Service Fund inventory items are initially recorded as assets and charged to expense in the various functions of government as they are consumed.

In the governmental fund financial statements, inventories in the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are consumed. Reported inventories are equally offset by Nonspendable Fund Balance which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets. The School District had \$8,645 worth of inventory on hand at June 30, 2023.

## 4. Property Tax:

Property taxes are levied on or before each October 1, attach as an enforceable lien on property, and become due and payable as of the following January 1, and are payable in two installments on or before the following April 30 and October 31. The county bills and collects the School District's taxes and remits them to the School District.

School District property tax revenues are recognized to the extent that they are used to finance each year's appropriations. Revenue related to current year property taxes receivable which is intended to be used to finance the current year's appropriations, but which will not be collected during the current fiscal year or within the "availability period" has been deferred in the fund financial statements. Property tax revenues intended to finance the current year's appropriations, and therefore susceptible to accrual, has been reported as revenue in the government-wide financial statements, even though collection will occur in a future fiscal year.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

## 5. Due from Other Governments:

Receivables are not aggregated in these financial statements. The School District expects all receivables to be collected within one year. Amounts due from other governments include reimbursements for various programs. These amounts include \$464,156 due from various county, school, state, and federal governments.

# 6. Changes in Capital Assets:

A summary of changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 is as follows:

	6/30/2022 Balance	Increases	Decreases	6/30/2023 Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 328,488	\$	\$	\$ 328,488
Construction in progress	389,785	43,309	433,094	
Total capital assets not being depreciated	718,273	43,309	433,094	328,488
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	29,475,316	429,742		29,905,058
Machinery & Equipment	2,227,269	582,105		2,809,374
Library Books	393,934	1,265		395,199
Total capital assets being depreciated	32,096,519	1,013,112		33,109,631
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings & Improvements	9,168,571	610,710		9,779,281
Machinery & Equipment	1,331,523	163,263		1,494,786
Library Books	383,839	2,150		385,989
Total accumulated depreciation	10,883,933	776,123		11,660,056
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	21,212,586	236,989		21,449,575
Net Capital Assets	\$ 21,930,859	\$ 280,298	\$ 433,094	\$ 21,778,063

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 527,764
Support services	 248,359
<b>Total Depreciation Expense</b>	\$ 776,123

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

# 6. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

	Balance 6/30/22	In	creases	Dec	reases	_	Balance /30/2023
Business-Type Activities:							
Capital assets, being depreciated:  Equipment	\$ 213,255	\$		\$		\$	213,255
Less accumulated depreciation for: Less: Accumulated Depreciation	 162,059		6,603				168,662
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$ 51,196	\$	(6,603)	\$		\$	44,593

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-type activities:

Food service \$ 6,603

# 7. Long-Term Liabilities:

A summary of the changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2023 is as follows:

	6/30/2022	Increase	Decrease	6/30/2023	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds Payable:					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 5,580,000	\$	\$ 340,000	\$ 5,240,000	\$ 350,000
Capital Outlay Certificates	3,955,000		400,000	3,555,000	415,000
Plus: Unamortized Premiums	335,388		23,957	311,431	23,956
	9,870,388		763,957	9,106,431	788,956
Other Liabilities:					
Compensated Absences	39,912	49,756	44,116	45,552	13,666
Direct Borrrowing:	28,394		9,464	18,930	9,464
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 9,938,694	\$ 49,756	\$ 817,537	\$ 9,170,913	\$ 812,086

Compensated absences for governmental activities typically have been liquidated from the General and Special Education Funds.

Compensated Absences -

Payable from the fund to which payroll expenditures are charged

45,552

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

# 7. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

Debt payable, not including premiums, at June 30, 2023 is comprised of the following:

Canton School District No 41-1 General Obligation Certificates, Series 2010A	During June 2010, the School District entered into an agreement to receive General Obligation Certificates in the amount of \$2,720,000. There is a varying interest rate from 2.00% to 4.00%, depending on length to maturity; interest payable semi-annually. Final maturity is June 2025. Payments to be made from Capital Outlay Fund	\$ 440,000
Canton School District No 41-1 General Obligation Certificates, Series 2017A	During January 2017, the School District entered into an agreement to receive General Obligation Certificates in the amount of \$4,175,000. There is an interest rate of 2.00% to 3.50% assessed on these certificates. Final maturity is December 2036. Payments to be made from Capital Outlay Fund.	\$ 3,115,000
Canton School District No 41-1 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2016A	During September 2016, the School District entered into an agreement to receive General Obligation Bonds in the amount of \$7,200,000. There is an interest rate of 0.650% to 3.00% assessed on these bonds. Final payment is December 2035. The Debt Service Fund makes payment on this debt.	\$ 5,240,000
Canton School District No 41-1 Direct Borrowing	The School District entered into a lease initially for \$47,322 payable in monthly payments including principal and maintenance totaling \$1,577. Final maturity of the lease is June 2025. There is \$0 interest due on this borrowing.	\$ 18,930

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

# 7. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

The annual requirements to amortize the General Obligation Bonds, Capital Outlay Certificates and Direct Borrowing outstanding at June 30, 2023, are as follows:

Divost

					Direct		
Year Ending	General Oblig	ation Bonds	Capital Outla	y Certificates	Borrowings	Tot	als
June 30,	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Principal	Interest
2024	\$ 350,000	\$ 129,635	\$ 438,956	\$ 110,583	\$ 9,464	\$ 798,420	\$ 240,218
2025	360,000	121,505	428,956	94,450	9,466	798,422	215,955
2026	365,000	115,523	218,956	86,350		583,956	201,873
2027	375,000	109,045	223,956	81,475		598,956	190,520
2028	380,000	102,060	228,956	76,475		608,956	178,535
2029-2033	2,035,000	360,400	1,234,780	286,675		3,269,780	647,075
2034-2038	1,375,000	62,625	1,091,871	90,475		2,466,871	153,100
Totals	\$ 5,240,000	\$ 1,000,793	\$ 3,866,431	\$ 826,483	\$ 18,930	\$ 9,125,361	\$ 1,827,276

## 8. Interfund Transfers:

Transfers to/from other funds at June 30, 2023, consist of the following:

Transfer from the Capital Outlay Fund to the General \$ 463,553 Fund Under the allowable percentage permitted by SDCL 13-16-6 to supplement the General Fund Balance with unused Capital Outlay funds.

## 9. Restricted Net Position:

Restricted Net Position for the year ended June 30, 2023 was as follows:

Purpose	Restricted By	Amount	
Major Purposes:			
Capital Outlay	Law	\$	2,444,169
Special Education	Law		109,073
Debt Service	Debt Covenant		217,998
SDRS Pension Purposes	Law		823,148
Total		\$	3,594,388

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 10. Pension Plan:

## a. Plan Information:

All employees, working more than 20 hours per week during the school year, participate in the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS), a cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SDRS to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The SDRS provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in SDCL 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained at http://sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx or by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605)773-3731.

## b. Benefits Provided:

SDRS has four classes of members: Class A general members, Class B public safety and judicial members, Class C Cement Plant Retirement Fund members, and Class D Department of Labor and Regulation.

Members That were hired before July 1, 2017, are Foundation members. Class A Foundation members and Class B Foundations members who retire after age 65 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 55 for Class A Foundation members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 85 or after age 55 for Class B Foundation judicial members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 80. Class B Foundation public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 55 with three years of contributory service. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 45 for Class B Foundation public safety members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 75. All Foundation retirements that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level.

Members that were hired on/after July 1, 2017, are Generational members. Class A Generational members and Class B Generational judicial members who retire after age 67 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. Class B Generational public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 57 with three years of contributory service. At retirement, married Generational members may elect a single-life benefit, a 60 percent joint and survivor benefit, or a 100 percent joint and survivor benefit. All Generational retirement benefits that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level. Generational members will also have a variable retirement account (VRA) established, in which they will receive up to 1.5 percent of compensation funded by part of the employer contribution. VRAs will receive investment earning based on investment returns.

Legislation enacted in 2017 established the current COLA process. At each valuation date:

• Baseline actuarial accrued liabilities will be calculated assuming the COLA is equal to long-term inflation assumption of 2.25%.

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

- If the fair value of assets is greater or equal to the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
  - The increase in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than 3.5%.
- If the fair value of assets is less than the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
  - The increase in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than a restricted maximum such that, that if the restricted maximum is assumed for future COLAs, the fair value of assets will be greater or equal to the accrued liabilities.

Legislation enacted in 2021 reduced the minimum COLA from 0.5 percent to 0.0 percent.

All benefits except those depending on the Member's Accumulated Contributions are annually increased

#### c. Contributions:

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. State statute also requires the employer to make an additional contribution in the amount of 6.2% for any compensation exceeding the maximum taxable amount for social security for general employees only. The School District's share of contributions to the SDRS for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, equal to required contributions each year, were as follows:

Year	 Amount			
2023	\$ 326,798			
2022	297,665			
2021	282,104			

d. <u>Pension Liabilities (Assets), Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources to Pensions:</u>

At June 30, 2022, SDRS is 100.1% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The proportionate share of the components of the net pension asset of South Dakota Retirement System, for the School District as of this measurement period ending June 30, 2022 and reported by the School District as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

Less proportionate share of net pension restricted for pension benefits	<u></u>	29,338,293
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	\$	(19,628)

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

At June 30, 2023, the School District reported an (asset) of (\$19,628) for its proportionate share of the net pension (asset). The net pension (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2022 and the total pension (asset) used to calculate the net pension (asset) was based on a projection of the School District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2022, the School District's proportion was 0.20768900%, which is an increase (decrease) of (0.0002602%) from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the School District recognized a reduction of pension expense of \$415,890. At June 30, 2023, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows resources related to pension from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of	Deferred Inflows of
	Resources	Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 373,632	\$ 1,274
Changes in assumption	1,247,490	1,093,258
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		47,038
Changes in proportion and difference between district		
contributions and proportionate share of contributions	311	3,141
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	326,798	
Total	\$ 1,948,231	\$ 1,144,711

\$326,798 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

Year Ended		
June 30,		
2024	\$ 127,24	16
2025	271,75	56
2026	(311,07	71)
2027	388,79	91_
Total	\$ 476,72	22

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

## e. Actuarial Assumptions:

The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.25%

Salary Increases Graded by years of service, from 7.66% at entry to 3.15% after 25 years of service

Discount 6.50% net of plan investment expense. This is composed of an average inflation rate of

2.20% and real returns of 4.00%

Future COLAs 2.10%

## Mortality Rates:

All mortality rates based on Pub-2010 amount-weighted mortality tables, projected generationally with improvement scale MP-2020

Active and Terminated Vested Members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial: PubT-2010

Other Class A Members: PubG-2010 Public Safety Members: PubS-2010

#### **Retired Members:**

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial Retirees: PubT-2010, 108% of rates above age 65 Other Class A Retirees: PubG-2010, 93% of rates through age 74, increasing by 2% per year

until 111% of rates at age 83 and above

Public Safety Retirees: PubS-2010, 102% of rates at all ages

#### Beneficiaries:

PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table

## **Disabled Members:**

Public Safety: PubS-2010 disabled member mortality table Others: PubG-2010 disabled member mortality table

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2021.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Investment portfolio management is the statutory responsibility of the South Dakota Investment Council (SDIC), which may utilize the services of external money managers for management of a portion of the portfolio. SDIC is governed by the Prudent Man Rule (i.e., the council should use the same degree of care as a prudent man). Current SDIC investment policies dictate limits on the percentage of assets invested in various types of vehicles (equities, fixed income securities, real estate, cash, private equity, etc.). The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a 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 weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2022 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

		Long-term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Global equity	58.0%	3.7%
Fixed income	30.0%	1.1%
Real estate	10.0%	2.6%
Cash	2.0%	0.4%
Total	100.0%	

## f. Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension (asset) was 6.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that matching employer contributions from will be made at rates equal to the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability(asset).

# Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

## g. <u>Sensitivity of Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate:</u>

The following presents the School District's proportionate share of net pension (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.50%, as well as what the School's proportionate share of the net pension (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (5.50%) or 1-percentage point higher (7.50%) than the current rate:

	Current								
	1% Decrease	<b>Discount Rate</b>	1% Increase						
District's proportionate share of									
the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 4,075,556	\$ (19,628)	\$ (3,366,475)						

## h. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

Detailed information about the plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued SDRS financial report.

## i. Payables to the Pension Plan:

No payables were reported to the defined benefit plan at end of year.

## 11. Risk Management:

The School 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. During the period ended June 30, 2023, the School District managed its risks as follows:

# **Employee Health Insurance:**

The School District joined the South Dakota School District Benefits Fund. This is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for local government entities. The School District pays a monthly premium to the pool to provide health insurance coverage for its employees. The pool purchases coverage with the premiums it receives from the members. The coverage includes the option of three different plans with a deductible from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

The School District does not carry additional health insurance coverage to pay claims in excess of this upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

## 11. Risk Management: (Continued)

## **Liability Insurance:**

The School District purchases liability insurance for risks related to torts, theft, or damage to property, and errors and omissions of public officials from a commercial insurance carrier. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

## **Workers' Compensation:**

The School District participates, with several other educational units and related organizations in South Dakota, in the Associated School Boards of South Dakota Workers' Compensation Fund Pool which provided workers' compensation insurance coverage for participating members of the pool. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of worker's compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. The School District's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's compensation claims. The School District pays an annual premium, to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees, under a retrospectively rated policy and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the Fund members. The school district may also be responsible for additional assessments in the event the pool is determined by its board of trustees to have inadequate reserves to satisfy current obligations or judgements. Additional assessments, if any, are to be determined on a prorated basis based upon each participant's percentage of contribution in relation to the total contributions to the pool of all participants for the year in which the shortfall occurs. The pool provides loss coverage to all participants through pool retained risk retention and through insurance coverage purchased by the pool in excess of the retained risk. The pool pays the first \$500,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up to \$1,000,000 per individual incident.

The School District does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage over the past three years.

## **Unemployment Benefits:**

The School District has elected to be self-insured and retain all risk for liabilities resulting from claims for unemployment benefits.

The School District has Assigned Fund Balances in the amount of \$127,227 for the payment of future unemployment benefits.

During the year ended June 30, 2023, there were no claims for unemployment that were paid. There are no future expected claims at this time.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

## 12. Subsequent Events:

Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date of the independent auditor's report which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

## 13. Joint Ventures:

The School District participates in the Southeast Area Cooperative, a cooperative service unit (co-op) formed for the purpose of providing public support services to the member school districts.

The members of the co-op and their relative percentage participation in the co-op are as follows:

Alcester-Hudson	10%
Beresford	22%
Canton	27%
Elk Point-Jefferson	21%
Irene-Wakonda	8%
Viborg-Hurley	12%

The co-op's governing board is composed of one school board member representative from each member school district. The board is responsible for adopting the co-op's budget and for setting service fees at a level adequate to fund the adopted budget. The school district retains no equity in the net position of the co-op but does have a responsibility to fund deficits of the co-op in proportion to the relative participation described above. Separate financial statements for this joint venture are available from the Southeast Area Cooperative.

At June 30, 2023, this joint venture had the following:

Assets	\$ 1	L,405,534
Liabilities	\$	464,285
Net Positiion	\$	941,249

**Required Supplementary Information** 

Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund – Budgetary Basis June 30, 2023

	Budgeted	d Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive				
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)				
Revenues								
Revenue from Local Sources:								
Taxes:								
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 2,311,228	\$ 2,311,228	\$ 2,523,343	\$ 212,115				
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	13,000	13,000	20,750	7,750				
Utility taxes	148,000	148,000	209,535	61,535				
Penalties and interest on taxes	8,000	8,000	7,714	(286)				
Earnings on Investments and Deposits	40,000	40,000	70,050	30,050				
Cocurricular Activities:								
Admissions	39,500	39,500	70,511	31,011				
Rentals	1,000	1,000	1,602	602				
Other pupil activity income	33,900	33,900	11,543	(22,357)				
Other Revenue from Local Sources:								
Rentals	4,500	4,500	9,505	5,005				
Contributions and donations			3,532	3,532				
Charges for services	6,000	6,000	8,435	2,435				
Other	14,000	14,000	53,037	39,037				
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:								
County Sources:								
County apportionment	25,000	25,000	24,028	(972)				
Revenue from State Sources:								
Grants-in-Aid:								
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	3,660,101	3,660,101	3,312,899	(347,202)				
Other state revenues			3,852	3,852				
Revenue from Federal Sources:								
Grants-in-Aid:								
Restricted grants-in-aid received								
directly from federal government	266,029	266,029	174,273	(91,756)				
Restricted grants-in-aid received from								
federal government through the state	183,992	183,992	292,270	108,278				
Total Revenues	\$ 6,754,250	\$ 6,754,250	\$ 6,796,879	\$ 42,629				

Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund – Budgetary Basis

June 30, 2023 (Continued)

				Variance with Final Budget
		Amounts	Actual	Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Expenditures				
Instructional Services:				
Regular Programs:				
Elementary	\$ 1,818,066	\$ 1,831,827	\$ 1,701,385	\$ 130,442
Middle/junior high	884,906	941,700	870,871	70,829
High school	1,209,107	1,336,857	1,170,745	166,112
Special Programs:				
Educationally deprived	182,038	220,069	151,508	68,561
Other special programs	44,063	61,767	61,767	
Support Services:				
Students:				
Attendance and social work	8,000	10,164	10,164	
Guidance	200,886	200,886	199,540	1,346
Health	64,834	66,610	66,610	
Instructional Staff:				
Improvement of instruction	15,210	15,210	225	14,985
Educational media	186,132	194,228	175,095	19,133
General Administration:				
Board of education	156,504	202,223	202,223	
Executive administration	217,929	220,854	220,854	
School Administration:				
Office of the principal	414,486	414,486	374,979	39,507
Other	700	700	644	56
Business:				
Fiscal services	195,958	218,711	218,710	1
Operation and maintenance of plant	853,180	1,017,275	1,009,320	7,955
Student transportation	438,500	476,812	476,811	1
Internal service	10,000	10,000	1,797	8,203
Community Services:				
Other		3,315	3,315	
Cocurricular Activities:				
Male activities	110,756	119,509	120,851	(1,342)
Female activities	83,526	83,823	71,732	12,091
Combined activities	201,359	203,110	151,617	51,493
Total Expenditures	7,296,140	7,850,136	7,260,763	589,373
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	(541,890)	(1,095,886)	(463,884)	632,002
Other Financing Sources:				
Operating transfers in	542,071	542,071	463,553	(78,518)
Total Other Financing Sources:	542,071	542,071	463,553	(78,518)
Net Change in Fund Balances	181	(553,815)	(331)	553,484
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,463,365	1,463,365	1,463,365	
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,463,546	\$ 909,550	\$ 1,463,034	\$ 553,484

The accompanying Notes to Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of these financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Capital Outlay Fund – Budgetary Basis June 30, 2023

				Variance with Final Budget
		l Amounts	Actual	Positive
Revenues	Original	<u>Final</u>	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenue from Local Sources:				
Taxes: Ad valorem taxes	2,006,756	\$ 2,006,756	\$ 2,023,450	\$ 16,694
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	6,000	6,000	11,153	5,153
Penalties and interest on taxes	3,000	3,000	3,503	503
Other Revenue from Local Sources:	3,000	3,000	3,303	303
Contributions and Donations	25,000	25,000	5,999	(19,001)
Revenue from Federal Sources:	•	,	•	, , ,
Grants-in-Aid:				
Restricted grants-in-aid received from				
federal government through the state	58,500	58,500		(58,500)
Total Revenues	2,099,256	2,099,256	2,044,105	(55,151)
Expenditures				
Instructional Services:				
Regular Programs:				
Elementary	138,617	142,445	81,911	60,534
Middle/junior high	183,640	183,640	68,983	114,657
High school	40,782	61,680	55,420	6,260
Special Programs:				
Programs for special education	25,250	25,250	893	24,357
Other special programs	14,000	14,000		14,000
Support Services:				
Instructional Staff:	0= 04=	0= 04=	20.442	66 505
Educational media	95,615	95,615	29,110	66,505
General Administration:	6 500	6 500	426	6.074
Executive administration Business:	6,500	6,500	426	6,074
Fiscal services		19,957	19,956	1
Facilities acquisition and construction		76,908	76,908	
Operation and maintenance of plant	745,200	745,200	448,147	297,053
Student transportation	64,450	64,450	58,545	5,905
Food services	20,000	20,000		20,000
Internal service	11,000	11,000	3,151	7,849
Debt Services:	522,201	539,978	539,978	
Cocurricular Activities:				
Male activities	62,131	99,252	69,999	29,253
Female activities	28,040	34,821	31,454	3,367
Combined activities	1,800	1,800	43,310	(41,510)
Total Expenditures	1,959,226	2,142,496	1,528,191	614,305
Excess of Revenue Over (Under)				
Expenditures	140,030	(43,240)	515,914	559,154
Other Financing Sources (Uses): Transfers out	(250,000)	(250,000)	(402 552)	(242 552)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(463,553) (463,553)	(213,553)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(109,970)	(293,240)	52,361	345,601
				- 1 <b>-7</b> -1-2
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year Fund Balance, End of Year	2,385,194 \$ 2,275,224	\$ 2,091,954	2,385,194 \$ 2,437,555	\$ 345,601
rana balance, the or real	7 2,213,224	7 2,001,004	γ <i>Σ</i> , <del>τ</del> 31,333	7 373,001

The accompanying Notes to Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of these financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Special Education Fund – Budgetary Basis June 30, 2023

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive			
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)			
Revenues							
Revenue from Local Sources:							
Taxes:							
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 1,236,628	\$ 1,236,628	\$ 1,327,343	\$ 90,715			
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	4,000	4,000	7,368	3,368			
Penalties and interest on taxes	1,500	1,500	2,127	627			
Other Revenue from Local Sources:							
Charges for services	66,500	66,500	48,344	(18,156)			
Other Revenue			2,500	2,500			
Grants-in-Aid:							
Restricted grants-in-aid	145,206	145,206	371,535	226,329			
Total Revenues	1,453,834	1,453,834	1,759,217	305,383			
Expenditures							
Instructional Services:							
Special Programs:							
Programs for special education	1,303,930	1,315,724	1,213,785	101,939			
Support Services:							
Students:							
Health services	96,231	104,218	104,218				
Psychological services	55,000	55,000	52,189	2,811			
Speech pathology	44,000	44,000	43,868	132			
Student therapy services	76,500	76,500	71,145	5,355			
Special Education:							
Administrative costs	122,753	122,753	115,090	7,663			
Transportation costs	54,810	54,810	32,396	22,414			
Other special education costs	1,500	1,500		1,500			
Total Expenditures	1,754,724	1,774,505	1,632,691	141,814			
Net Change in Fund Balance	(300,890)	(320,671)	126,526	447,197			
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	(17,453)	(17,453)	(17,453)				
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ (318,343)	\$ (338,124)	\$ 109,073	\$ 447,197			

The accompanying Notes to Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of these financial statements.

# Notes to the Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2023

## 1. Basis of Presentation:

The Budgetary Comparison Schedules have been prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The Budgetary Comparison Schedules present capital outlay expenditures within each function while the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds present Capital outlay expenditures as a separate function.

## 2. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

The School District followed these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- a. Prior to the first regular board meeting in May of each year, the School Board causes to be prepared a proposed budget for the next fiscal year according to the budgetary standards prescribed by the Auditor General.
- b. The proposed budget is considered by the School Board at the first regular meeting held in the month of May of each year.
- c. The proposed budget is published for public review no later than July 15 each year.
- d. Public hearings are held to solicit taxpayer input prior to the approval of the budget.
- e. Before October 1 of each year, the School Board must approve the budget for the ensuing fiscal year for each fund, except trust and agency funds.
- f. After adoption by the School Board, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures of each fund cannot exceed the amounts budgeted except as indicated in Item (h).
- g. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed 5 percent of the total School District budget and may be transferred by resolution of the School Board to any other budget category, except for capital outlay, that is deemed insufficient during the year. No amount of expenditures may be charged directly to the contingency line item in the budget.
- h. If it is determined during the year that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows adoption of supplemental budgets when moneys are available to increase legal spending authority.
- i. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year-end unless encumbered by resolution of the school board.
- j. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds. Generally accepted accounting principles prescribe that budgetary information be presented for the General Fund and major special revenue funds of the District.

Canton School District No. 41-1
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) South Dakota Retirement System

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.2076890%	0.2072390%	0.2079492%	0.2040204%	0.2046398%	0.2120982%	0.2077615%	0.2097304%	0.2138941%
District's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (19,628)	\$ (1,587,096)	\$ (9,031)	\$ (21,621)	\$ (4,773)	\$ (19,248)	\$ 701,798	\$ (889,527)	\$ (1,541,020)
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,959,289	\$ 4,701,742	\$ 4,562,703	\$ 4,337,218	\$ 4,253,030	\$ 4,307,171	\$ 3,949,417	\$ 3,829,077	\$ 3,741,393
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.40%	33.76%	0.20%	0.50%	0.11%	0.45%	17.77%	23.23%	41.19%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	100.10%	105.52%	100.04%	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104.10%	107.30%

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

Note: The information disclosed for each fiscal year is reported as the measurement date of the collective net pension liability (asset) which is June 30 of the preceding year.

# Canton School District No. 41-1 Schedule of the School District Contributions South Dakota Retirement System

		2023	 2022	2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
Contractually-required contribution	\$	326,798	\$ 297,665	\$	282,104	\$	273,832	\$	260,233	\$	255,182	\$	258,430	\$	237,035	\$	229,745	\$	224,163
Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution		326,798	297,665		282,104		273,832		260,233		255,182		258,430		237,035		229,745		224,163
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	<u></u>	\$ 	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	<u></u>	\$	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ !	5,446,628	\$ 4,959,289	\$	4,701,742	\$	4,562,703	\$	4,337,218	\$	4,253,030	\$	4,307,171	\$	3,949,417	\$ 3	3,829,077	\$	3,741,393
Contributions as a percentage of employee-covered payroll		6.00%	6.00%		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%		5.99%

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

## **Changes from Prior Valuation**

The June 30, 2022, Actuarial Valuation reflects numerous changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of an experience analysis completed since the June 30, 2021, Actuarial Valuation. In addition, two changes in actuarial methods have been implemented since the prior valuation.

The details of the changes since the last valuation are as follows:

## **Benefit Provision Changes**

During the 2022 Legislative Session no significant SDRS benefit changes were made and gaming enforcement agents became Class B Public Safety Members.

## **Actuarial Assumption Changes**

As a result of an experience analysis covering the period from July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2021, and presented to the SDRS Board of Trustees in April and June 2022, significant changes to the actuarial assumptions were recommended by the SDRS Senior Actuary and adopted by the Board of Trustees first effective for this June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation.

The changes to economic assumptions included increasing the price inflation to 2.50% and increasing the wage inflation to 3.15%. The current assumed investment return assumption of 6.50% was retained, lowering the assumed real investment return to 4.00%. The baseline COLA assumption of 2.25% was also retained. Salary increase assumptions were modified to reflect the increase in assumed wage inflation and recent experience. The assumed interest on accumulated contributions was decreased to 2.25%

The demographic assumptions were also reviewed and revised. The mortality assumption was changed to the Pub-2010 amount-weighted tables using separate tables for teachers, general, and public safety retirees, with assumptions for retirees adjusted based on credible experience. The mortality assumption for active and terminated vested members was changed to the unadjusted amount-weighted Pub-2010 tables, again by member classification and the assumption for beneficiaries was changed to the amount-weighted Pub-2010 general contingent survivor table. Adjustments based on experience were also made to the assumptions regarding retirement, termination, disability, age of spouses for married Foundation members, percentage of terminated vested members electing a refund, and benefit commencement age for terminated vested Public Safety members with 15 or more years of service.

The SDRS COLA equals the percentage increase in the most recent third calendar quarter CPI-W over the prior year, no less than 0% (0.5% prior to 2021) and no greater than 3.5%. However, if the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (currently 2.25%) is less than 100%, the maximum COLA payable will be limited to the increase that if assumed on a long-term basis, results in a FVFR equal to or exceeding 100%.

As of June 30, 2021, the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (2.25%) was greater than 100% and the full 0% to 3.5% COLA range was payable. For the June 30, 2021, Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25%.

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (Continued)

As of June 30, 2021, the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (2.25%) was greater than 100% and the full 0% to 3.5% COLA range was payable. For the June 30, 2021, Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25%.

As of June 30, 2022, the FVFR assuming future COLAs equal to the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25% is less than 100% and the July 2023 SDRS COLA is limited to a restricted maximum of 2.10%. The July 2023 SDRS COLA will equal inflation, between 0% and 2.10%. For this June 30, 2022, Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA of 2.10%.

Actuarial assumptions are reviewed for reasonability annually and reviewed in depth periodically, with the next experience analysis anticipated before the June 30, 2027, Actuarial Valuation and any recommended 7 changes approved by the Board of Trustees are anticipated to be first implemented in the June 30, 2027, Actuarial Valuation.

## **Actuarial Method Changes**

Actuarial method changes with minor impact were implemented for this valuation after recommendation by Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting as part of their reviews of prior valuations. As a result, liabilities and normal costs for refund benefits and the Generational Variable Retirement Account are now calculated using the entry age normal cost method with normal costs based on the expected value of these accounts rather than the actual balance.