Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

School District Officials June 30, 2023

Board Members

Laura Hybertson Board President
Ryan AustinVice President
Maggie Stevens Member
Troy Knudson Member
Mike Moore Member
Eric KnightSuperintendent
Angie PollBusiness Manager

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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

School Board Centerville School District No. 60-1 Centerville, 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 Centerville School District No. 60-1, South Dakota, as of June 30, 2023, and for 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 December 22, 2023.

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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis, A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 December 22, 2023

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

Prior Audit Findings

There are no prior other audit findings to report.

Current Audit Findings

There are no current audit findings to report.



Independent Auditor's Report

School Board Centerville School District No. 60-1 Centerville, South Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

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 Centerville School District No. 60-1, 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 as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, 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 Centerville School District No. 60-1 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 of 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about 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 Budgetary Comparison Schedules, the Schedule of the School District Contributions, and the Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the net Pension Liability (Asset) and the Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

The School District has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operation, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 22, 2023, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and other matter. The purpose of the 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 School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Elk Point, South Dakota December 22, 2023

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

	Primary Go	overnment	
	Governmental	Business-Type	
Assets:	Activities	Activities	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,645,139	\$ 118,588	\$ 1,763,727
Investments-certificates of deposit	511,944		511,944
Accounts receivable		289	289
Taxes receivable	876,663		876,663
Due From Other Government	61,059		61,059
Inventories		4,787	4,787
Net pension asset	6,454		6,454
Capital assets:	3, 12 1		5, 15
Land and construction in progress	56,000		56,000
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,236,258	953,187	2,189,445
Total Assets	4,393,517	1,076,851	5,470,368
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
OPEB-related deferred outflows	14,496		14,496
Pension-related deferred outflows	637,777		637,777
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	652,273		652,273
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	19,458	197	19,655
Unearned revenue		4,364	4,364
Other current liabilities	278,722		278,722
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	5,777		5,777
Due in more than one year	158,872		158,872
Total Liabilities	462,829	4,561	467,390
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Taxes levied for future periods	875,281		875,281
Pension related deferred inflows	375,607		375,607
OBEP-related deferred inflows	170,359		170,359
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,421,247		1,421,247
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	1,275,743	953,187	2,228,930
Restricted for:			
Capital outlay	653,135		653,135
Special education	435,648		435,648
Library	20,362		20,362
SDRS pension purposes	268,624		268,624
Unrestricted	508,202	119,103	627,305
Total Net Position	\$ 3,161,714	\$ 1,072,290	\$ 4,234,004

Statement of Activities – Government-Wide June 30, 2023

		Net (Expenses) Revenues and				
				Changes in	Net Position	
		Program	Revenues	Primary G	overnment	
			Operating			
		Charges for	Grants and	Governmental	Business-Type	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:						
Instruction	\$ 1,902,152	\$	\$ 153,451	\$ (1,748,701)	\$	\$ (1,748,701)
Support services	1,716,088	31,564	18,851	(1,665,673)		(1,665,673)
Community services	3,479			(3,479)		(3,479)
Interest on long-term debt	383			(383)		(383)
Cocurricular activities	259,763	16,200		(243,563)		(243,563)
Total Governmental Activities	3,881,865	47,764	172,302	(3,661,799)		(3,661,799)
Business-Type Activities:						
Food service	268,948	105,762	87,738		(75,448)	(75,448)
Other Enterprise	50,704	37,473	18,469		5,238	5,238
Total Business Type Activities	319,652	143,235	106,207		(70,210)	(70,210)
Total Primary Government	\$ 4,201,517	\$ 190,999	\$ 278,509	(3,661,799)	(70,210)	(3,732,009)
		General Revenues	5:			
		Taxes:				
		Property t	axes	1,725,317		1,725,317
		Utility Tax	es	61,135		61,135
		Revenue from	state sources:			
		State aid		1,550,391		1,550,391
		Unrestricted inv	estment earnings	45,217	1,269	46,486
		Contributions	and Donations	54,604		54,604
		Other general	revenues	220,794		220,794
		Total General Rev	enues	3,657,458	1,269	3,658,727
		Change	e in Net Position	(4,341)	(68,941)	(73,282)
		Net Position -	Beginning of Yea	ar 3,166,055	1,141,231	4,307,286
		Net Position	on - Ending of Yea	ar \$ 3,161,714	\$ 1,072,290	\$ 4,234,004

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds June 30, 2023

	General	Capital Outlay		•		•		•		•		•		-		•		•		-		•		Special ducation	Library	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:																											
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 675,627	\$	553,523	\$ 394,241	\$ 21,748	\$	1,645,139																				
Investments - certificates of deposit	307,166		102,389	102,389			511,944																				
Taxes receivable - current	331,910		295,976	247,395			875,281																				
Taxes receivable - delinquent	672		377	333			1,382																				
Due from other governments	 61,059			 	 		61,059																				
Total Assets	\$ 1,376,434	\$	952,265	\$ 744,358	\$ 21,748	\$	3,094,805																				
Liabilities and Fund Balances:																											
Liabilities:																											
Accounts payable	\$ 352	\$	3,154	\$ 14,566	\$ 1,386	\$	19,458																				
Contracts payable	165,786			34,297			200,083																				
Payroll deductions and withholding and																											
employer matching payable	66,187			12,452			78,639																				
Total Liabilities	232,325		3,154	61,315	1,386		298,180																				
Deferred Inflows of Resources:																											
Taxes levied for future period	331,910		295,976	247,395			875,281																				
Delinquent taxes not available	672		377	333			1,382																				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	332,582		296,353	247,728			876,663																				
Fund Balances:																											
Restricted:																											
For capital outlay			652,758				652,758																				
For special education				435,315			435,315																				
For library fund					20,362		20,362																				
Assigned	168,369						168,369																				
Unassigned	643,158						643,158																				
Total Fund Balances	811,527		652,758	435,315	20,362		1,919,962																				
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 1,376,434	\$	952,265	\$ 744,358	\$ 21,748	\$	3,094,805																				

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

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$ 1,919,962
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.		1,292,258
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds.		
Intangible Lease Liabilities Other Postemployment Benefits Payable Accrued Leave	(16,515) (82,835) (65,299)	(164,649)
Assets that are not available to pay for current period expenditures are deferred in the governmental funds. Assets at year end consist of:		
Delinquent Property Taxes Receivable		1,382
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Asset		6,454
Pension and OPEB related deferred inflows are components of non current liabilities and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(545,966)
Pension and OPEB related deferred outflows are components of non current assets and therefore are not reported in the funds.		652,273
Net Position - Governmental Activities		\$ 3,161,714

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

	General	Capital Outlay	Special Education	Non Major Library	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Revenue from Local Sources:					
Taxes:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 650,231	\$ 582,261	\$ 489,587	\$	\$ 1,722,079
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	3,493	1,742	1,502		6,737
Utility taxes	61,135				61,135
Penalties and interest on taxes	1,382	1,074	1,020		3,476
Earnings on Investments and Deposits	24,093	10,930	9,981	213	45,217
Cocurricular Activities:					
Admissions	14,756				14,756
Rentals	544				544
Other student activity income	900				900
Other Revenue from Local Sources:					
Contributions and donations	2,687	47,125		4,792	54,604
Charges for services	8,169		24,594		32,763
Other	36,392	137,502		1,181	175,075
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:					
County Sources:					
County apportionment	16,156				16,156
Revenue from State Sources:					
Grants-in-Aid:					
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	1,546,391				1,546,391
Restricted grants-in-aid	2,500				2,500
Other state revenue	1,500				1,500
Revenue from Federal Sources:					
Grants-in-Aid:					
Restricted grants-in-aid received					
directly from federal government	18,851				18,851
Restricted grants-in-aid received from					
federal government through the state	76,394		77,057		153,451
Total Revenues	\$ 2,465,574	\$ 780,634	\$ 603,741	\$ 6,186	\$ 3,856,135

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

	General	Capital Outlay	Special Education	Library	Total Governmental Funds
Expenditures					
Instructional Services:					
Regular Programs:					
Elementary	\$ 485,374	\$ 5,902	\$	\$	\$ 491,276
Middle/junior high	317,821	3,748			321,569
High school	386,239	57,872			444,111
Preschool	50,874				50,874
Special Programs:					
Programs for special education			441,477		441,477
Educationally deprived	45,027				45,027
Support Services:					
Students:					
Guidance	70,226				70,226
Psychological			4,374		4,374
Health	60,424				60,424
Speech pathology			70,922		70,922
Student therapy services			52,848		52,848
Instructional Staff:	46.040				46.040
Educational media	46,342				46,342
General Administration:					
Board of education	32,432				32,432
Executive administration	133,657				133,657
School Administration:	450 505				450 505
Office of the principal	159,795				159,795
Other	547				547
Business:	427 622				427.622
Fiscal services	137,622				137,622
Facilities acquisition and construction	240.022	416,936			416,936
Operation and maintenance of plant	248,832	81,817			330,649
Student transportation	97,626				97,626
Special Education:			12 175		12 175
Administrative costs			13,175		13,175
Community Services:				2 470	2 470
Library		 		3,479	3,479
Debt Services:		5,126			5,126
Cocurricular Activities:	C 020				C 020
Transportation Combined activities	6,838 148,697	 55,482			6,838 204,179
Capital Outlay		79,626			79,626
Total Expenditures	2,428,373	706,509	582,796	3,479	3,721,157
Net Change in Fund Balances	37,201	74,125	20,945	2,707	134,978
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	774,326	578,633	414,370	17,655	1,784,984
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 811,527	\$ 652,758	\$ 435,315	\$ 20,362	\$ 1,919,962
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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	\$ 134,978
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.	79,626
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.	(265,124)
In the statement of activities, gains and losses on disposal of capital assets are reported, whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the disposal of capital assets is reflected, regardless of whether a gain or loss is realized.	(3,200)
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	
Intangible Lease Liability	4,743
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."	(6,975)
Governmental funds do not reflect the change in compensated absences liabilities but the Statement of Activities reflects the change in these accruals through expenses.	(12,453)
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	33,125
Changes in the OPEB related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of noncurrent liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	 30,939
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ (4,341)

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2023

			Enter	prise Funds	5	
		Food	(Other		
	9	Service	En	terprise		
		Fund		Fund		Totals
Assets:						
Current Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	47,323	\$	71,265	\$	118,588
Accounts receivable, net		289				289
Inventory - supplies		1,441				1,441
Inventory - stores for resale		2,779				2,779
Inventory of donated food		567				567
Total Current Assets		52,399		71,265		123,664
Noncurrent Assets:						
Building		853,813				853,813
Machinery and equipment - local funds		263,922				263,922
Less accumulated depreciation		(164,548)				(164,548)
Total Noncurrent Assets		953,187				953,187
Total Assets	\$	1,005,586	\$	71,265	\$	1,076,851
Liabilities:						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$		\$	197	\$	197
Unearned revenue		4,364				4,364
Total Current Liabilities		4,364		197		4,561
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets		953,187				953,187
Unrestricted net position		48,035		71,068		119,103
Total Net Position	\$	1,001,222	\$	71,068	\$	1,072,290
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Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2023

	Enterprise Funds							
	Food Service Fund	Other Enterprise Fund	Totals					
Operating Revenue:								
Tuition and Fees:								
Driver's education fees	\$	\$ 5,425	\$ 5,425					
Wellness center		437	437					
Day care		31,611	31,611					
Student	101,609		101,609					
Adult	4,153		4,153					
Total Operating Revenue	105,762	37,473	143,235					
Operating Expenses:								
Food Service:								
Salaries	55,681	33,609	89,290					
Employee benefits	19,243	9,059	28,302					
Purchased services	1,174	7.054	1,174					
Supplies	12,719	7,951	20,670					
Cost of sales - purchased	90,166		90,166					
Cost of sales - donated	15,101	 0F	15,101					
Other	1,129	85	1,214					
Depreciation	73,735	 F0 704	73,735					
Total Operating Expenses	268,948	50,704	319,652					
Operating Income(Loss)	(163,186)	(13,231)	(176,417)					
Nonoperating Revenues/Expenses:								
Investment earnings	282	987	1,269					
Other local revenue	233	562	795					
State grants	481	17,907	18,388					
Federal grants	71,421		71,421					
Donated food	15,603		15,603					
Total Nonoperating Revenue/ (Expenses)	88,020	19,456	107,476					
Change in Net Position	(75,166)	6,225	(68,941)					
Net Position - Beginning of Year	1,076,388	64,843	1,141,231					
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 1,001,222	\$ 71,068	\$ 1,072,290					
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Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2023

		Food Service Fund	Other nterprise Fund	Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Cash receipts from customers	\$	105,715	\$ 37,473	\$ 143,188
Cash payments to suppliers		(106,083)	(7,839)	(113,922)
Cash payments to employees	_	(74,924)	 (42,668)	 (117,592)
Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities		(75,292)	(13,034)	(88,326)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:				
Other local revenue		232	562	794
Cash reimbursements - state		481	17,907	18,388
Cash reimbursements - federal		71,421	 	 71,421
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		72,134	18,469	90,603
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Investment Earnings		282	987	1,269
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		282	 987	1,269
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(2,876)	6,422	3,546
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		50,199	64,843	 115,042
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	47,323	\$ 71,265	\$ 118,588
Reconciliation of Operating (Loss) to Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activites				
Operating (Loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) to net cash (used) by operating activities:	\$	(163,186)	\$ (13,231)	\$ (176,417)
Depreciation expense		73,735		73,735
Value of commodities used		15,101		15,101
Change in Assets and Liabilities:				
Accounts receivable		28		28
Inventory		(895)		(895)
Deferred revenue		(75)		(75)
Accounts payable			197	197
Net cash (used) by operating activities	\$	(75,292)	\$ (13,034)	\$ (88,326)
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities				
Value of commodities received	\$	15,603	\$ 	\$ 15,603

Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2023

	Custodial Funds		
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	73,006	
Accounts receivable		1,767	
Total Assets	\$	74,773	
Net Position:			
Individuals, organizations, and other governments	\$	74,773	
Total Net Position	\$	74,773	

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2023

	 Custodial Funds		
Additions: Collections for student activities	\$ 144,943		
Deductions: Payments for student activities	226,653		
Change in Net Position	 (81,710)		
Net Position - Beginning	156,483		
Net Position - Ending	\$ 74,773		

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. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of Centerville School District No. 60-1, 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.

b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting entity as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The Statement of Net Position reports all financial and capital resources, in a net position form (assets minus liabilities equal net position). Net Position are 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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:

<u>General Fund</u> – A fund established by South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL) 13-16-3 to meet all the general operational costs of the school district, excluding capital outlay fund and special education fund expenditures. The General Fund is always a major fund.

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – 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 School District. This fund is financed by grants and property taxes. This is a major fund.

Library Fund – A fund established for the purpose of paying for the purchases of books for the school district liability. This fund is financed by grants and donations. This is a non-major fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Proprietary Funds:

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> – Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if any one of the following criteria is met.

- a. 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.)
- b. 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.
- c. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

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.

Other Enterprise Fund – A fund used to record financial transactions related to day care services and drivers' education instruction conducted for the benefit of the children. This fund is financed by user charges. This is a major Fund.

Fiduciary Funds:

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

<u>Custodial Funds</u> — 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 for the following purposes: Student Class funds, Student Club Funds, Music Boosters, Library, and Clearing Accounts.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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 fund types.

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).

Fund Financial Statements:

All governmental fund types 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 Centerville School District No. 60-1, the length of that cycle is 60 days.

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 fund and fiduciary fund types 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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.

Investments classified in the financial statements consist entirely of certificates of deposit whose term to maturity at date of acquisition exceeds three months, and/or those types of investment authorized by South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL) 4-5-6.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

The total June 30, 2023 balance of capital assets for governmental activities includes approximately less than one percent for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. The total June 30, 2023 balance of capital assets for business-type activities are all valued at original cost.

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.

Depreciation/Amortization of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the government-wide Statement of Activities, except for that portion related to common use assets for which allocation would be unduly complex, and which is reported as Unallocated Depreciation/Amortization, with net capital assets reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Accumulated depreciation/amortization is reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position and on the proprietary fund's 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:

	Capitalization Threshold		•	
Land*		ALL	NA	NA
Buildings	\$	10,000	Straight-line	10-50 years
Improvements	\$	10,000	Straight-line	5-20 years
Machinery and Equipment	\$	10,000	Straight-line	5-20 years
Food Service Machinery and Equipment	\$	10,000	Straight-line	5-20 years

^{*}Land is an inexhaustible capital asset and is not depreciated.

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. <u>Long-Term Liabilities</u>:

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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 primarily consist of compensated absences, other post-employment benefits payable, and intangible leases.

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

h. Leases:

The School District is a Lessee for a noncancellable lease of copiers. The School District recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The School District recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$25,000 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.
- 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

i. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements:

The School District has entered into subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) with vendors to use vendor-provided information technology. The School District recognizes 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 \$50,000 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 subscriptions 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.

j. <u>Program Revenues</u>:

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:

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- 2. Program-specific operating grants and contributions These arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange 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 non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for the acquisition of capital assets for use in a particular program.

k. Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows of Resources:

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.

I. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:

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 and expenses.

m. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The School District pools its cash resources for depositing and investing purposes. Accordingly, the enterprise funds has had 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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- 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 is distinguished between Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned, or Unassigned components. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements. Fiduciary fund equity is reported as restricted net position.

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 are 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.
- 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 or 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

The School District uses restricted/committed 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 does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

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.

2. Implementation of Accounting Standard:

In 2023, the School District implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements. The implementation of this standard had no effect on beginning net position.

3. Deposits and investments Fair Value Measurement, 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:

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

3. Deposits and investments Fair Value Measurement, Credit Risk, Concentrations of Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk: (Continued)

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 district funds to be invested only 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) above; or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) above and repurchase agreements described in (b) above. Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires investments to 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. The School District has the following certificates of deposit as of June 30, 2023.

	Credit Rating	Fair Value		
South Dakota Public Funds Investment - Trust	Unrated	\$	511.944	

The South Dakota Public Fund Investment Trust (SDFIT) is an external investment pool created for South Dakota local government investing purposes. It is regulated by a nine-member board with representations from municipalities, school districts, and counties. The net asset value of the SDFIT account (GCR) is kept at one dollar per share by adjusting the rate of return on a daily basis. Earnings are credited to the accounts on a monthly basis.

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.

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

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

3. Deposits and investments Fair Value Measurement, 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 School District's policy is to credit all income from deposits and investments to the General Fund. USGAAP, on the other hand, requires income from deposits and investments to be reported in the fund whose assets generated that income. Investment earnings were not material to the individual funds.

Receivables and payables are not aggregated in these financial statements. The School District expects all receivables to be collected within one year.

4. Inventory:

Inventory held for consumption is stated at cost.

Inventory for Resale is stated at the lower of cost or market. The cost valuation method is first in, first out method. 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, 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 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. No material inventories were on hand at June 30, 2023.

5. 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 not intended to be used to finance the current year's appropriations and therefore are not susceptible to accrual has been reported as deferred inflow of resources-property taxes levied for future period in both the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements. Additionally, in the fund financial statements, revenue from property taxes may be limited by any amount not collected during the current fiscal period or within the "availability period."

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

6. 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 \$61,059 due from various county, school, state and federal governments.

7. Changes in Capital Assets:

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

Governmental Activities:	-	0/2022 alance	<u>lı</u>	Increases Decre		ecreases	30/2023 Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:							
Land	\$	56,000	\$		\$		\$ 56,000
Total capital assets not							
being depreciated/amortized		56,000					 56,000
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:							
Buildings	3,	,705,104					3,705,104
Improvements		914,732		77,246		61,376	930,602
Machinery & Equipment		736,875				60,975	675,900
Intangible Assets		24,368					24,368
Library Books		79,433		2,380			81,813
Total capital assets							
being depreciated/amortized	5,	460,512		79,626		122,351	5,417,787
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:							
Buildings	2,	,967,826		115,712			3,083,538
Improvements		426,889		76,188		61,376	441,701
Machinery & Equipment		604,704		61,822		57,775	608,751
Intangible Assets		3,249		7,311			10,560
Library Books		32,888		4,091			36,979
Total accumulated							
depreciation/amortization	4,	,035,556		265,124		119,151	 4,181,529
Total capital assets being							
depreciated/amortized, net	1,	,424,956		(185,498)		3,200	 1,236,258
Net Capital Assets	\$ 1,	,480,956	\$	(185,498)	\$	3,200	\$ 1,292,258

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

7. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

Depreciation/Amortization expense was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 107,816
Support services	101,252
Amortization	7,310
Co-curricular activities	 48,746
Total Depreciation/Amortization Expense	\$ 265,124

	-	/30/2022 Balance				reases	6/30/2023 Balance	
Business-Type Activities:								
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Equipment	\$	263,923	\$		\$		\$	263,923
Building		853,813						853,813
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Machinery and Equipment		48,122		42,691				90,813
Building		42,691		31,044				73,735
Total capital assets, net	\$	1,026,923	\$	(73,735)	\$		\$	953,188

Depreciation/Amortization expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-Type Activities:
Food service \$ 73,735

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

8. 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	lr	ncrease	D	ecrease	6,	/30/2023	 e Within ne Year
Governmental Activities:			_						
Other Liabilities:									
Compensated Absences	\$	52,846	\$	13,212	\$	759	\$	65,299	\$ 938
OPEB		87,911		9,100		14,176		82,835	
Lease Liability		21,258				4,743		16,515	 4,839
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$	162,015	\$	22,312	\$	19,678	\$	164,649	\$ 5,777

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

Debt payable at June 30, 2023 is comprised of the following:

Centerville School District No. 60-1, Copier Lease Agreement	During 2022, the School District entered into agreement to lease copiers in the amount \$24,369. There is an imputed interest rate of assessed on this lease. Final payment is Octo 2026. The Capital Outlay Fund makes payment this debt.	t of f 2% ober	\$ 16,515
Compensated Absences Payable from the fun	 d to which payroll expenditures are charged 	\$	65,299
Other Post Employment Payable from the fun	Benefits – d to which payroll expenditures are charged	\$	82,835

The annual debt service requirements to maturity, except for compensated absences, for all debt outstanding as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

	Lease L	iability	
Pı	rincipal	Int	erest
\$	4,839	\$	286
	4,938		191
	5,037		89
	1,701		7
\$	16,515	\$	573
		Principal \$ 4,839 4,938 5,037 1,701	\$ 4,839 \$ 4,938 5,037 1,701

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

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	\$	653,135
Special Education	Law		435,648
Library Purposes	Law		20,362
SDRS Pension Purposes	Law		268,624
Total		\$	1,377,769

10. Pension Plan:

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 hybrid 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.

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.

Members that were hired before July 1, 2017, are Foundation members. Class A Foundation members and Class B Foundation 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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 earnings 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%.
- If the fair value of assets is greater or equal to the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
 - o The increase in the 3rd 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:
 - o The increase in the 3rd 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, and 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 by the Cost-of-Living Adjustment.

Contributions:

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the 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. The School District's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, equal to required contributions each year, were as follows:

Year	A	Amount		
2023	\$	99,402		
2022		97,839		
2021		97,272		

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

<u>Pension 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:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 9,640,239
Less proportionate share of net pension restricted for pension	 9,646,693
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	\$ (6,454)

At June 30, 2023, the School District reported an asset of (\$6,454) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2022 and the total pension liability 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 0.06829000% which is a decrease of -0.0031500% 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 (\$33,127). At June 30, 2023, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	122,854	\$	419
Changes in assumption		410,186		359,473
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments				15,466
Changes in proportion and difference between district				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		5,335		249
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		99,402		
Total	\$	637,777	\$	375,607

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

\$99,402 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	\$ 44,004
2025	91,177
2026	(100,821)
2027	 128,408
Total	\$ 162,768

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, 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 2.50% 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Beneficiaries:

PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table

Disabled Members:

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

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%	2.7%

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (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)

Sensitivity of Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate:

The following presents the School District's proportionate share of net pension asset using the discount rate of 6.50%, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (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	Disc	ount Rate	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of					
net pension (asset)	\$ 1,340,079	\$	(6,454)	\$ (1,106,927)	

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

Payables to the Pension Plan:

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

11. Postemployment Medical Plan:

Plan Description: Centerville School District has a pooled defined benefit medical plan administered by either Sanford Health of South Dakota or DakotaCare. This plan provides medical insurance benefits to eligible current employees as well as retirees meeting eligibility requirements. After eligibility for retiree benefits is established, retirees must pay premiums until they are eligible for Medicare. SDCL 6-1-16 specifically allows any School District to provide health insurance for retiring employees and their immediate families. The liability exists because of an implicit subsidy of costs of the benefits to retirees of the district. The Plan issues a publicly available actuarial report that includes required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the Centerville School District, PO Box 100, Centerville, SD 57014 or by calling 605-563-2291.

Funding Policy: The district funds the postemployment benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Because the district does not use a trust fund to administer the financing of other postemployment benefits, no separate financial statements are required.

Employees covered by benefit terms: At June 30, 2022, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Retirees currently receiving benefit payments	0
Active employees	38
	38

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

11. Postemployment Medical Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial methods and Assumptions: Where consistent with the terms of the plan, actuarial assumptions have utilized the assumptions for the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS) as provided in the June 30, 2022, Actuarial Valuation Report. See Note 9 – Pension Note.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

Beginning of Year Balances	\$ 87,911
Service Cost	7,121
Interest	1,979
Effect on assumptions, changes or inputs	(7,293)
Benefit payments	(6,883)
End of Year Balances	\$ 82,835

Sensitivity of Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate:

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate of 3.75%

		Current							
	1% Decre	ase Dis	count Rate	1%	1% Increase				
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 88,	062 \$	82,835	\$	77,927				

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the School District recognized OPEB expense of \$24,056. At June 30, 2023, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

		eferred flows of		eferred Iflows of	
	Re	sources	Resources		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	8,740	\$	(9,794)	
Changes in assumptions		5,756		(160,565)	
Total	\$	14,496	\$	(170,359)	

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2023

11. Postemployment Medical Plan: (Continued)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB (revenue) as follows:

Year Ended	
June 30,	
2024	\$ (33,156)
2025	(33,156)
2026	(32,519)
2027	(31,170)
2028	(13,287)
Thereafter	(12,575)
Total	\$ (155,863)

12. 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 Northern Plains Insurance Pool. This is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The school district pays a monthly premium to the pool to provide health insurance coverage for its employees. The pool purchases reinsurance coverage from either Sanford Health Plan or DakotaCare Administrative Services with the Premiums it received form the members.

The coverage includes the option of three different plans with a deductible from \$750.00 to \$2,500.00.

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2023

12. Risk Management: (Continued)

Worker's Compensation:

The School District purchases liability insurance for worker's compensation from a commercial carrier. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Unemployment Benefits:

The School District provides coverage for unemployment benefits by paying into the Unemployment Compensation Fund established by state law and managed by the State of South Dakota.

During the year ended June 30, 2023, no claims for unemployment benefits were paid. At June 30, 2023, no claims had been filed for unemployment benefits and none are anticipated in the next fiscal year.

13. Significant Contingencies – Litigation:

At June 30, 2023, the School District was not involved in any litigation.

14. Related Party Transactions:

The School District currently has a board member who is the owner of Knudson Masonry for which the sum of \$70,102 was paid for services during the fiscal year 2023. This contract falls within the provisions of SDCL 6-1-2.

The School District currently has a board member who is the owner of Tough as Nails for which the sum of \$88,009 was paid for services during the fiscal year 2023. This contract falls within the provisions of SDCL 6-1-2.

Required Supplementary Information

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

							Variance with Final Budget		
	Budgeted Amounts					Actual	P	ositive	
		Original	Final		A	mounts	(N	egative)	
Revenues									
Revenue from Local Sources:									
Taxes:									
Ad valorem taxes	\$	591,432	\$	591,432	\$	650,231	\$	58,799	
Prior years' ad valorem taxes		5,000		5,000		3,493		(1,507)	
Utility taxes		30,000		30,000		61,135		31,135	
Penalties and interest on taxes		2,000		2,000		1,382		(618)	
Tuitions and Fees:									
Regular Day School Tuition									
Regular Day School Transportation Fees									
Earnings on investments and deposits		7,000		7,000		24,093		17,093	
Cocurricular Activities:									
Admissions		12,000		12,000		14,756		2,756	
Rentals						544		544	
Other student activity income		500		500		900		400	
Other Revenue from Local Sources:		2.000		2 000		2 (07		(212)	
Contributions and donations Charges for services		3,000 5,000		3,000 5,000		2,687 8,169		(313) 3,169	
Other		12,000		12,000		36,392		24,392	
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:		,		,		,		,	
County sources:									
County apportionment		13,000		13,000		16,156		3,156	
Revenue from State Sources:		_0,000		_5,555		_0,_00		0,200	
Grants-in-Aid:									
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	:	1,561,983		1,561,983		1,546,391		(15,592)	
Restricted grants-in-aid						2,500		2,500	
Other state revenues						1,500		1,500	
Revenue from Federal Sources:						,		,	
Grants-in-Aid:									
Restricted grants-in-aid received									
directly from federal government		15,000		15,000		18,851		3,851	
Restricted grants-in-aid received from		_5,555						-,	
federal government through the state		75,763		75,763		76,394		631	
3	-	,	-	,		,			
Total Revenues	\$ 2	2,333,678	\$	2,333,678	\$	2,465,574	\$	131,896	

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

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Origina		Final	Ar	mounts	_(N	egative)	
Expenditures							_	
Instructional Services:								
Regular programs								
Elementary	\$ 500,6	00 \$	500,600	\$	485,374	\$	15,226	
Middle/junior high	330,6	00	330,600		317,821		12,779	
High school	403,6	00	403,600		386,239		17,361	
Preschool	51,1	11	51,111		50,874		237	
Special programs:								
Culturally Different								
Educationally Deprived	45,4	09	45,409		45,027		382	
Support Services:								
Students:								
Guidance	71,6	22	71,622		70,226		1,396	
Health	60,5	30	60,530		60,424		106	
Instructional Staff:								
Improvement of instruction	1,7	25	1,725				1,725	
Educational media	50,5	64	50,564		46,342		4,222	
General Administration:								
Board of education	41,0	50	41,050		32,432		8,618	
Executive administration	138,0	00	138,000		133,657		4,343	
School Administration:								
Office of the principal	160,4	00	160,400		159,795		605	
Other	1,0	00	1,000		547		453	
Business:								
Fiscal services	143,8	00	143,800		137,622		6,178	
Operation and maintenance of plant	271,7	00	271,700		248,832		22,868	
Student transportation	98,7	00	98,700		97,626		1,074	
Transportation	6,9	00	6,900		6,838		62	
Combined activities	153,4	55	153,455		148,697		4,758	
Contingencies:		50	350				350	
Total Expenditures	2,531,1	16	2,531,116	2	2,428,373		102,743	
Net Change in Fund Balances	(197,4	38)	(197,438)		37,201		234,639	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	774,3	26_	774,326	_	774,326			
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 576,8	88 \$	576,888	\$	811,527	\$	234,639	

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

		Budgeted	l Amo	ounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	0	riginal	Final		Α	mounts	(N	egative)	
Revenues									
Revenue from Local Sources:									
Taxes:									
Ad valorem taxes	\$	600,000	\$	600,000	\$	582,261	\$	(17,739)	
Prior years' ad valorem taxes		1,200		1,200		1,742		542	
Penalties and interest on taxes		1,200		1,200		1,074		(126)	
Earnings on investments & deposits						10,930		10,930	
Other Revenue from Local Sources:									
Contributions and donations		130,000		130,000		47,125		(82,875)	
Other						137,502		137,502	
Total Revenues		732,400		732,400		780,634		48,234	
Expenditures									
Instructional Services:									
Regular Programs:									
Elementary		5,950		5,950		5,902		48	
Middle/junior high		3,800		3,800		3,748		52	
High school		57,960		57,960		57,872		88	
Support Services:									
Instructional Staff:									
Educational media		3,000		3,000		2,380		620	
General Administration									
Business:									
Facilities acquisition and construction		459,000		459,000		458,507		493	
Operation and maintenance of plant		213,573		213,573		117,492		96,081	
Debt Services:		5,127		5,127		5,126		1	
Cocurricular Activities:									
Combined activities		61,100		61,100		55,482		5,618	
Total Expenditures		809,510		809,510		706,509		103,001	
Net Change in Fund Balances		(77,110)		(77,110)		74,125		151,235	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		578,633		578,633		578,633			
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	501,523	\$	501,523	\$	652,758	\$	151,235	

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

							Variance with Final Budget		
	Budgeted					Actual		ositive	
Revenues		Original		Final	A	mounts	(10)	egative)	
Revenue from Local Sources:									
Taxes:									
Ad valorem taxes	\$	430,000	\$	430,000	\$	489,587	\$	59,587	
Prior years' ad valorem taxes		1,500		1,500		1,502		2	
Penalties and interest on taxes		800		800		1,020		220	
Earnings on investments & deposits						9,981		9,981	
Other Revenue from Local Sources:									
Charges for services		24,000		24,000		24,594		594	
Revenue from Federal Sources:									
Restricted grants-in-aid received from									
federal government through the state		77,057		77,057		77,057			
Total Revenues		533,357		533,357		603,741		70,384	
Expenditures									
Instructional Services:									
Special Programs:									
Programs for Special Education		479,220		479,220		441,477		37,743	
Support Services:									
Students:									
Health		7,000		7,000				7,000	
Psychological		9,000		9,000		4,374		4,626	
Speech Pathology		75,300		75,300		70,922		4,378	
Student therapy services		60,500		60,500		52,848		7,652	
Special Education:									
Administrative costs		13,200		13,200		13,175		25	
Total Expenditures		644,220		644,220		582,796		61,424	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(110,863)		(110,863)		20,945		131,808	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		414,370		414,370		414,370			
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	303,507	\$	303,507	\$	435,315	\$	131,808	

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2023

1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

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

- 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.
- 2. The proposed budget is considered by the school board at the first regular meeting held in the month of May of each year.
- 3. The proposed budget is published for public review no later than July 15 each year.
- 4. Public hearings are held to solicit taxpayer input prior to the approval of the budget.
- 5. Before October 1 of each year, the school board must approve the budget for the ensuing fiscal year for each fund, except fiduciary funds.
- 6. 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 number 8.
- 7. 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.
- 8. 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.
- 9. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year-end unless encumbered by resolution of the school board.
- 10. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and special revenue funds.
- 11. Budgets for the General Fund and each major special revenue fund are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

2. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:

The financial statements prepared in conformity with USGAAP present capital outlay expenditure information in a separate category of expenditures. Under the budgetary basis of accounting, capital outlay expenditures are reported within the function to which they relate. For example, the purchase of a new school bus would be reported as a capital outlay expenditure on the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, however in the Budgetary RSI Schedule, the purchase of a school bus would be reported as an expenditure of the Support Services-Business/Pupil Transportation function of government, along with all other current Pupil Transportation related expenditures.

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability
June 30, 2023

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Service Cost	\$ 7,121
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	1,979
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	(7,293)
Benefit payments	 (6,883)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(5,076)
Total OPEB liability, beginning	 87,911
Total OPEB liability, ending	\$ 82,835

Centerville School District No. 60-1 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)	0.0682900%	0.0714400%	0.0714400%	0.0724076%	0.0719113%	0.0688062%	0.0502068%	0.0524981%	0.5118710%
District's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (6,454)	\$ (547,108)	\$ (3,103)	\$ (7,673)	\$ (1,677)	\$ (6,244)	\$ 169,594	\$ (222,659)	\$ (368,782)
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,630,661	\$ 1,621,198	\$ 1,612,676	\$ 1,539,536	\$ 1,494,974	\$ 1,398,005	\$ 955,036	\$ 958,476	\$ 895,125
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.40%	33.75%	0.19%	0.50%	0.11%	0.45%	17.76%	23.23%	41.20%
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%

^{*} 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.

Centerville School District No. 60-1 Schedule of the School District Contributions South Dakota Retirement System

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	
Contractually-required contribution	\$ 99,402	\$ 97,839	\$ 97,272	\$ 96,761	\$ 92,372	
Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution	99,402	97,839	97,272	96,761	92,372	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,656,712	\$ 1,630,661	\$ 1,621,198	\$ 1,612,676	\$ 1,539,536	
Contributions as a percentage of employee-covered payroll	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	
Contractually-required contribution	\$ 89,698	\$ 83,880	\$ 57,278	\$ 57,508	\$ 53,707	
Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution	89,698	83,880	57,278	57,508	53,707	
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,494,974	\$ 1,398,005	\$ 955,036	\$ 958,476	\$ 895,125	
Contributions as a percentage of employee-covered payroll	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	

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)

Actuarial Assumption Changes

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.