Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

## School District Officials June 30, 2024

#### **Board Members**

Laura Hybertson	Board President
Ryan Austin	Vice President
Maggie Stevens	Member
Troy Knudson	Member
Mike Moore	Member
Michael Fischer	Superintendent
Angie Poll	Business 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, 2024, 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 dated September 13, 2024.

#### **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 September 13, 2024

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Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings Year Ended June 30, 2024

## **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, 2024, 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, 2024, 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 September 13, 2024, 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 September 13, 2024

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## Statement of Net Position – Government-Wide June 30, 2024

	Primary Go	overnment	
	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,338,097	\$ 80,785	\$ 1,418,882
Investments-certificates of deposit	1,053,730		1,053,730
Accounts receivable		1,034	1,034
Taxes receivable	803,104		803,104
Due From Other Government	66,366		66,366
Inventories		4,849	4,849
Net pension asset	6,269		6,269
Capital assets:			
Land	56,000		56,000
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,144,223	879,558	2,023,781
Total Assets	4,467,789	966,226	5,434,015
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
OPEB-related deferred outflows	36,670		36,670
Pension-related deferred outflows	553,675		553,675
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	590,345		590,345
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	41,620		41,620
Unearned revenue		4,994	4,994
Other current liabilities	308,071	415	308,486
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	8,295		8,295
Due in more than one year	177,198	<del></del>	177,198
Total Liabilities	535,184	5,409	540,593
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Taxes levied for future periods	801,208		801,208
Pension related deferred inflows	313,307		313,307
OBEP-related deferred inflows	133,928		133,928
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,248,443		1,248,443
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	1,188,547	879,558	2,068,105
Restricted for:	1 021 721		1 021 721
Capital outlay	1,021,731		1,021,731
Special education	460,419		460,419
Library SDRS pension purposes	24,452 246,637	<del></del>	24,452 246,637
Unrestricted	332,721	 81,259	413,980
Total Net Position	\$ 3,274,507	\$ 960,817	\$ 4,235,324

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this financial statement.

Statement of Activities – Government-Wide June 30, 2024

			Net (Expenses) Revenues and					
						Net Position		
		Program	Revenu	ies	Primary G	overnment		
			•	erating				
		Charges for		nts and	Governmental	Business-Type		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Conti	ributions	Activities	Activities	Total	
Governmental Activities:								
Instruction	\$ 2,062,421	\$	\$	148,533	\$ (1,913,888)	\$	\$ (1,913,888)	
Support services	1,347,193			21,244	(1,325,949)		(1,325,949)	
Community services	3,783				(3,783)		(3,783)	
Interest on long-term debt	287				(287)		(287)	
Cocurricular activities	281,345	19,533			(261,812)		(261,812)	
Total Governmental Activities	3,695,029	19,533		169,777	(3,505,719)		(3,505,719)	
Business-Type Activities:								
Food Service	265,960	100,777		72,510		(92,673)	(92,673)	
Other Enterprise	43,626	21,034				(22,592)	(22,592)	
Total Business Type Activities	309,586	121,811		72,510		(115,265)	(115,265)	
Total Primary Government	\$ 4,004,615	\$ 141,344	\$	242,287	(3,505,719)	(115,265)	(3,620,984)	
		General Revenue	s:					
		Taxes:						
		Property t	taxes		1,844,248		1,844,248	
		Utility Tax	ces		75,749		75,749	
		Revenue from	n state s	ources:				
		State aid			1,519,487		1,519,487	
		Unrestricted inv	vestmer	nt earnings	82,938	3,792	86,730	
		Contributions	and Do	nations	5,667		5,667	
		Other general	l revenu	ıes	90,423		90,423	
	-	Total General Rev	enues		3,618,512	3,792	3,622,304	
		Chang	e in Net	t Position	112,793	(111,473)	1,320	
		Net Position	- Beginr	ning of Year	r3,161,714	1,072,290	4,234,004	
		Net Positi	on - End	ding of Year	r \$ 3,274,507	\$ 960,817	\$ 4,235,324	

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this financial statement.

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds June 30, 2024

	G	eneral	Capital Outlay		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		· ·		· ·		•		•		Special ducation	L	ibrary	Gov	Total ernmental Funds
Assets:					 																										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	279,472	\$	729,495	\$ 304,678	\$	24,452	\$	1,338,097																						
Investments - certificates of deposit		526,887		316,106	210,737				1,053,730																						
Taxes receivable - current		316,868		257,787	226,553				801,208																						
Taxes receivable - delinquent		758		620	518				1,896																						
Due from other governments		66,366							66,366																						
Total Assets	\$ 1	,190,351	\$	1,304,008	\$ 742,486	\$	24,452	\$	3,261,297																						
Liabilities and Fund Balances:																															
Liabilities:																															
Accounts payable	\$	6,229	\$	24,490	\$ 10,901	\$		\$	41,620																						
Contracts payable		190,981			36,007				226,988																						
Payroll deductions and withholding and																															
employer matching payable		72,477			 8,606				81,083																						
Total Liabilities		269,687		24,490	 55,514			_	349,691																						
Deferred Inflows of Resources:																															
Taxes levied for future period		316,868		257,787	226,553				801,208																						
Delinquent taxes not available		758		620	518				1,896																						
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		317,626		258,407	227,071				803,104																						
Fund Balances:																															
Restricted:																															
For capital outlay				1,021,111					1,021,111																						
For special education					459,901				459,901																						
For library fund							24,452		24,452																						
Assigned		402,675							402,675																						
Unassigned		200,363			 				200,363																						
Total Fund Balances		603,038		1,021,111	459,901		24,452		2,108,502																						
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 1,	,190,351	\$	1,304,008	\$ 742,486	\$	24,452	\$	3,261,297																						

## Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2024

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$	2,108,502
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.		1,200,223
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 (11,6 Other Postemployment Benefits Payable (112,0 Accrued Leave (61,7	068)	(185,493)
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		1,896
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Asset		6,269
Pension and OPEB related deferred inflows are components of non current liabilities and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(447,235)
Pension and OPEB related deferred outflows are components of non current assets and therefore are not reported in the funds.		590,345
Net Position - Governmental Activities	\$	3,274,507

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds June 30, 2024

	General	Capital Outlay	Special Education	Non Major Library	Total Governmental Funds
<u>Revenues</u>	General	Outlay	Luucation	Libialy	Fullus
Revenue from Local Sources:					
Taxes:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 702,843	\$ 603,986	\$ 522,631	\$	\$ 1,829,460
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	5,661	2,575	2,196		10,432
Utility taxes	75,749				75,749
Penalties and interest on taxes	1,766	1,122	954		3,842
Earnings on Investments and Deposits	27,382	34,287	20,478	791	82,938
Cocurricular Activities:					
Admissions	17,983				17,983
Rentals	200				200
Other student activity income	1,350				1,350
Other Revenue from Local Sources:					
Contributions and donations	1,401			4,266	5,667
Charges for services	5,656		25,496		31,152
Other	32,247	5,762	2,512	2,816	43,337
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:					
County Sources:					
County apportionment	15,934				15,934
Revenue from State Sources:					
Grants-in-Aid:					
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	1,518,847				1,518,847
Restricted grants-in-aid	640				640
Revenue from Federal Sources:					
Grants-in-Aid:					
Restricted grants-in-aid received					
directly from federal government	21,244				21,244
Restricted grants-in-aid received from					
federal government through the state	66,560		81,973		148,533
Total Revenues	\$ 2,495,463	\$ 647,732	\$ 656,240	\$ 7,873	\$ 3,807,308

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds June 30, 2024 (Continued)

	General	Capital Outlay	Special Education	Library	Total Governmental Funds
<u>Expenditures</u>					
Instructional Services:					
Regular Programs:					
Elementary	\$ 534,345	\$ 418	\$	\$	\$ 534,763
Middle/junior high	319,293				319,293
High school	466,831	57,231			524,062
Preschool	53,764				53,764
Special Programs:					
Programs for special education			471,730		471,730
Educationally deprived	46,062				46,062
Support Services:					
Students:					
Guidance	69,487				69,487
Psychological			10,641		10,641
Health	58,986				58,986
Speech pathology			80,991		80,991
Student therapy services			54,824		54,824
Instructional Staff:					
Educational media	42,637				42,637
General Administration:					
Board of education	38,012				38,012
Executive administration	124,452				124,452
School Administration:					
Office of the principal	160,749				160,749
Other	356				356
Business:					
Fiscal services	158,014				158,014
Facilities acquisition and construction	, 	1			1
Operation and maintenance of plant	342,142	26,258			368,400
Student transportation	82,421	, 			82,421
Special Education:	, :				,
Administrative costs			13,468		13,468
Community Services:					_5,.55
Library				3,783	3,783
Debt Services:		5,126			5,126
Cocurricular Activities:		3,120			3,120
Transportation	10,431				10,431
Combined activities	195,970	24,371			220,341
Capital Outlay		165,974			165,974
Total Expenditures	2,703,952	279,379	631,654	3,783	3,618,768
Net Change in Fund Balances	(208,489)	368,353	24,586	4,090	188,540
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	811,527	652,758	435,315	20,362	1,919,962
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 603,038	\$ 1,021,111	\$ 459,901	\$ 24,452	\$ 2,108,502
The accompanying Notes to I					<del>+</del> -,±00,502

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this financial statement.

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities June 30, 2024

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 188,540
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.	165,974
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.	(258,009)
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	4,839
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."	514
Governmental funds do not reflect the change in compensated absences liabilities but the Statement of Activities reflects the change in these accruals through expenses.	3,550
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	(21,987)
Changes in the OPEB related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of noncurrent liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	 29,372
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 112,793

## Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2024

	Enterprise Funds							
		Food	(	Other				
	Service		En	terprise				
		Fund		Fund	Totals			
Assets:								
Current Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	30,099	\$	50,686	\$	80,785		
Accounts receivable, net		1,034				1,034		
Inventory - supplies		1,379				1,379		
Inventory - stores for resale		3,187				3,187		
Inventory of donated food		283				283		
Total Current Assets		35,982		50,686		86,668		
Noncurrent Assets:								
Building		853,813				853,813		
Machinery and equipment - local funds		263,922				263,922		
Less accumulated depreciation		(238,177)				(238,177)		
Total Noncurrent Assets		879,558				879,558		
Total Assets	\$	915,540	\$	50,686	\$	966,226		
Liabilities:								
Current Liabilities:	\$	415	\$		\$	415		
Accrued payroll expenses Unearned revenue	Ş	415	Ş		Ş	415		
		4,994				4,994		
Total Current Liabilities		5,409			-	5,409		
Net Position:								
Net investment in capital assets		879,558				879,558		
Unrestricted net position		30,573		50,686		81,259		
Total Net Position	\$	910,131	\$	50,686	\$	960,817		
	$\dot{-}$		$\dot{-}$		<u> </u>			

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2024

Food Other Service Enterprise Fund Fund Totals	
•	
Fund Fund Totals	
On a waking David news	
Operating Revenue:	
Tuition and Fees:	אבר
	975
	189
Daycare 14,570 14,5	5/0
Food Sales:	-00
Student 96,680 96,6	
	)97
Total Operating Revenue	311
Operating Expenses:	
Food Service:	
Salaries 59,982 36,999 96,9	981
Employee benefits 19,909 5,264 25,2	173
Purchased services 5,463 5,4	163
Supplies 3,829 1,363 5,3	192
Cost of sales - purchased 86,035 86,0	)35
Cost of sales - donated 16,205 16,2	205
Other 908 9	908
Depreciation 73,629 73,6	529
Total Operating Expenses <u>265,960</u> 43,626 309,5	586
Operating Income(Loss) (165,183) (22,592) (187,7	775)
Nonoperating Revenues/Expenses:	
Investment earnings 1,582 2,210 3,7	792
	390
State grants 418 4	118
Federal grants 52,282 52,2	282
Donated food 15,920 15,9	920
Total Nonoperating Revenue/ 74,092 2,210 76,3	302
(Expenses)	
Change in Net Position (91,091) (20,382) (111,4	173)
Net Position - Beginning of Year         1,001,222         71,068         1,072,2	290
Net Position - End of Year         \$ 910,131         \$ 50,686         \$ 960,8	317

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this financial statement.

## Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2024

		Food Service Fund		Other Iterprise Fund		Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:						
Cash receipts from customers	\$	100,662	\$	21,034	\$	121,696
Cash payments to suppliers		(96,581)		(1,560)		(98,141)
Cash payments to employees		(79,476)		(42,263)		(121,739)
. ,						
Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities		(75,395)		(22,789)		(98,184)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:						
Other local revenue		3,890				3,890
Cash reimbursements - state		418				418
Cash reimbursements - federal		52,282				52,282
			-			
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		56,590				56,590
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Investment Earnings		1,582		2,210		3,792
-						
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		1,582		2,210		3,792
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(17,223)		(20,579)		(37,802)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		47,322		71,265		118,587
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	30,099	\$	50,686	\$	80,785
·						
Reconciliation of Operating (Loss) to Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activites						
Operating (Loss)	\$	(165,183)	\$	(22,592)	\$	(187,775)
Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) to	·	, , ,	•	, , ,	·	, ,
net cash (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation expense		73,629				73,629
Value of commodities used		16,205				16,205
Change in Assets and Liabilities:		,				,
Accounts receivable		(745)				(745)
Inventory		(346)				(346)
Deferred revenue		630				630
Contracts payable		000				
Accrued payroll expenses		415				415
Accounts payable				(197)		(197)
Net cash (used) by operating activities	\$	(75,395)	\$	(22,789)	\$	(98,184)
data / a) aperating detivities	<u> </u>	(73,333)	<u> </u>	(22,703)	<u> </u>	(30,104)
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities						
Value of commodities received	\$	15,920	\$		\$	15,920
	<u> </u>	_0,020			<u> </u>	

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this financial statement.

## Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2024

	Custodial Funds		
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	77,015	
Accounts receivable		1,606	
Total Assets	\$	78,621	
Net Position: Individuals, organizations, and other governments	\$	78,621	
Total Net Position	\$	78,621	

## Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2024

	Custodial Funds		
Additions: Collections for student activities	\$ 156,288		
<b>Deductions:</b> Payments for student activities	152,440		
Change in Net Position	 3,848		
Net Position - Beginning	 74,773		
Net Position - Ending	\$ 78,621		

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

#### 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, 2024

#### 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, 2024

#### 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, 2024

#### 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, 2024

#### 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, 2024

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

The total June 30, 2024 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, 2024 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/amortization methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold		Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life	
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	

<sup>\*</sup>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. Long-Term Liabilities:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

#### 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, 2024

#### 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, 2024

#### 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, 2024

#### 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, 2024

#### 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. 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:

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

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

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, 2024.

	Credit Rating	Fair Value
South Dakota Public Funds Investment - Trust	Unrated	\$ 1,053,730

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.

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.

#### 3. Receivables and Payables:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

#### 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, 2024.

#### 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."

#### 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 \$66,366 due from various county, school, state and federal governments.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

## 7. Changes in Capital Assets:

A summary of changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 is as follows:

	6/30/2023 Balance	Increases	Decreases	6/30/2024 Balance	
Governmental Activities:					
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	930,602	95,134		1,025,736	
Machinery & Equipment	675,900	68,401	14,209	730,092	
Intangible Assets	24,368			24,368	
Library Books	81,813	2,439		84,252	
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized	5,417,787	165,974	14,209	5,569,552	
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:					
Buildings	3,083,538	115,408		3,198,946	
Improvements	441,701	82,729		524,430	
Machinery & Equipment	608,751	50,785	14,209	645,327	
Intangible Assets	10,560	4,874		15,434	
Library Books	36,979	4,213		41,192	
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	4,181,529	258,009	14,209	4,425,329	
Total capital assets being					
depreciated/amortized, net	1,236,258	(92,035)		1,144,223	
Net Capital Assets	\$ 1,292,258	\$ (92,035)	\$	\$ 1,200,223	

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

## 7. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

Depreciation/Amortization expense was charged to functions as follows:

Total Depreciation/Amortization Expense		50,573 258,009
Co-curricular activities		E0 E72
Amortization		4,874
Support services		89,815
Instruction	\$	112,747

	6/30/2023 Balance Increases			Decreases		6/30/2024 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	90,813		37,259				128,072
Building	 73,735		36,370				110,105
Total capital assets, net	\$ 953,188	\$	(73,629)	\$		\$	879,559

Depreciation/Amortization expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-Type Activities:

Food service \$ 73,629

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

# 8. Long-Term Liabilities:

A summary of the changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2024 is as follows:

									Due	Within
	6/	/30/2023	Ir	crease	De	crease	6,	/30/2024	On	e Year
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>										
Other Liabilities:										
Compensated Absences	\$	65,299	\$		\$	3,550	\$	61,749	\$	3,357
ОРЕВ		82,835		29,233				112,068		
Lease Liability		16,515				4,839		11,676		4,938
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$	164,649	\$	29,233	\$	8,389	\$	185,493	\$	8,295

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

Debt payable at June 30, 2024 is comprised of the following:

Centerville School District No. 60-1, Copier Lease Agreement	During 2022, the School District entered intagreement to lease copiers in the amour \$24,369. There is an imputed interest rate cassessed on this lease. Final payment is Oct 2026. The Capital Outlay Fund makes payment this debt.	nt of f 2% ober	\$ 11,676	
Compensated Absences				
Payable from the fun	d to which payroll expenditures are charged	\$	61,749	
Other Post Employment	Benefits – d to which payroll expenditures are charged	\$	112.068	

The annual debt service requirements to maturity, except for compensated absences, for all debt outstanding as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Year Ending					
June 30,	Lease Liability				
	P	rincipal	In	iterest	
2025	\$	4,938	\$	191	
2026		5,037		89	
2027		1,701		7	
Totals	\$	11,676	\$	287	

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

#### 9. Restricted Net Position:

Restricted Net Position for the year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

Purpose	Restricted By	Amount
Major Purposes:		
Capital Outlay	Law	\$ 1,021,731
Special Education	Law	460,419
Library Purposes	Law	24,452
SDRS Pension Purposes	Law	246,637
Total		\$ 1,753,239

# 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, 2024

# 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:
  - 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:
  - 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, 2024, 2023, and 2022, equal to required contributions each year, were as follows:

Year	Amount
2024	\$ 108,909
2023	99,402
2022	97,839

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

# 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, 2023, 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, 2023 and reported by the School District as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 9,307,372
Less proportionate share of net pension restricted for pension	 9,313,641
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	\$ (6,269)

At June 30, 2024, the School District reported an asset of (\$6,269) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2023 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, 2023, the School District's proportion was 0.06423000% which is a decrease of -0.0040600% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School District recognized a pension expense of \$21,986. At June 30, 2024, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Ou	eferred etflows of esources	In	eferred flows of esources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	177,702	\$	
Changes in assumption		214,333		313,307
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments		41,738		
Changes in proportion and difference between district				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		10,993		
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		108,909		
Total	\$	553,675	\$	313,307

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

# 10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

\$108,909 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, 2025. 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,	
2025	\$ 89,177
2026	(91,415)
2027	124,135
2028	 9,562
Total	\$ 131,459

#### **Actuarial Assumptions:**

The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.50%

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 1.91%

#### Mortality Rates:

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

Active and Terminated Vested members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial: PubT-2010

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

#### Retired Members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial Retirees: PubT-2010, 108% of rates above age 65

Other Class A Retirees: PubG-2010, 93% of rates through age 74, increasing by 2% per year until

111% of rates at age 83 and above.

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

#### Beneficiaries:

PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

# 10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Disabled Members:

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2022.

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, 2023 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Public Equity	56.3%	3.8%
Investment Grade Debt	22.8%	1.7%
High Yield Debt	7.0%	2.7%
Real estate	12.0%	3.5%
Cash	1.9%	0.8%
Total	100.0%	

#### 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, 2024

#### 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)	\$ 1,284,953	\$	(6,269)	\$ (1,062,242)	

# 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, 2023, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Retirees currently receiving benefit payments	1
Active employees	32
	33

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

# 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, 2023, Actuarial Valuation Report. See Note 10 – Pension Note.

# **Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:**

Beginning of Year Balances	\$ 82,835
Service Cost	5,968
Interest	2,990
Effect on economic/demographic gains or losses	8,340
Effect on assumptions, changes or inputs	20,678
Benefit payments	(8,743)
End of Year Balances	\$ 112,068

# 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% Decr	ease D	iscount Rate	1%	1% Increase							
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 10	0,444 \$	112,068	\$	125,606							

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School District recognized OPEB revenue of (\$29,372). At June 30, 2024, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of								
	Re	sources	Resources						
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	13,912	\$	(8,137)					
Changes in assumptions		22,758		(125,791)					
Total	\$	36,670	\$	(133,928)					

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

# 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,	
2025	\$ (29,587)
2026	(28,950)
2027	(27,601)
2028	(9,718)
2029	(8,167)
Thereafter	6,765
Total	\$ (97,258)

#### 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, 2024, 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, 2024

# 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, 2024, no claims for unemployment benefits were paid. At June 30, 2024, no claims had been filed for unemployment benefits and none are anticipated in the next fiscal year.

# 13. Related Party Transactions:

The School District currently has a board member who is the owner of Knudson Masonry for which the sum of \$66,847 was paid for services during the fiscal year 2024. 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, 2024

			Astrod	Variance with Final Budget Positive				
	Budgeted			_		Actual		
Revenues		Original		Final	Amounts		(10)	egative)
Revenue from Local Sources:								
Taxes:								
Ad valorem taxes	\$	683,830	\$	683,830	\$	702,843	\$	19,013
Prior years' ad valorem taxes		2,000		2,000		5,661		3,661
Utility taxes		30,000		30,000		75,749		45,749
Penalties and interest on taxes		2,000		2,000		1,766		(234)
Earnings on investments and deposits		15,000		15,000		27,382		12,382
Cocurricular Activities:		•		,		,		•
Admissions		12,000		12,000		17,983		5,983
Rentals		500		500		200		(300)
Other student activity income		500		500		1,350		850
Other Revenue from Local Sources:								
Contributions and donations		5,500		5,500		1,401		(4,099)
Charges for services		5,000		5,000		5,656		656
Other		23,000		23,000		32,247		9,247
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:								
County sources:								
County apportionment		10,000		10,000		15,934		5,934
Revenue from State Sources:								
Grants-in-Aid:								
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	:	1,576,589		1,576,589		1,518,847		(57,742)
Restricted grants-in-aid		640		640		640		
Revenue from Federal Sources:								
Grants-in-Aid:								
Restricted grants-in-aid received								
-		21 244		21 244		21 244		
directly from federal government		21,244		21,244		21,244		
Restricted grants-in-aid received from		co = :=				00		(0 : c=)
federal government through the state		69,747		69,747		66,560		(3,187)
Total Revenues	\$ 2	2,457,550	\$	2,457,550	\$	2,495,463	\$	37,913

Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund – Budgetary Basis June 30, 2024 (Continued)

								ance with al Budget
	Budgeted A			ounts		Actual	P	ositive
		Original		Final	A	mounts	(N	egative)
Expenditures								
Instructional Services:								
Regular programs								
Elementary	\$	534,400	\$	534,400	\$	534,345	\$	55
Middle/junior high		348,300		348,300		319,293		29,007
High school		467,000		467,000		466,831		169
Preschool		63,184		63,184		53,764		9,420
Special programs:								
Educationally Deprived		46,079		46,079		46,062		17
Support Services:								
Students:								
Guidance		72,031		72,031		69,487		2,544
Health		60,991		60,991		58,986		2,005
Instructional Staff:								
Educational media		47,817		47,817		42,637		5,180
General Administration:								
Board of education		41,150		41,150		38,012		3,138
Executive administration		124,500		124,500		124,452		48
School Administration:								
Office of the principal		161,846		161,846		160,749		1,097
Other		1,000		1,000		356		644
Business:								
Fiscal services		158,033		158,033		158,014		19
Operation and maintenance of plant		344,440		344,440		342,142		2,298
Student transportation		90,439		90,439		82,421		8,018
Cocurricular Activities:								
Transportation		10,500		10,500		10,431		69
Combined activities		204,425		204,425		195,970		8,455
Total Expenditures		2,776,135		2,776,135		2,703,952		72,183
Net Change in Fund Balances		(318,585)		(318,585)		(208,489)		110,096
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		811,527		811,527		811,527		
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	492,942	\$	492,942	\$	603,038	\$	110,096

Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Capital Outlay Fund – Budgetary Basis
June 30, 2024

	Budgeted	Amo	ounts		Actual	Variance wit Final Budge Positive		
	 Original		Final	Amounts		<u>(N</u>	egative)	
Revenues								
Revenue from Local Sources:								
Taxes:								
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 600,000	\$	600,000	\$	603,986	\$	3,986	
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	1,200		1,200		2,575		1,375	
Penalties and interest on taxes	900		900		1,122		222	
Earnings on investments & deposits					34,287		34,287	
Other Revenue from Local Sources:								
Contributions and donations	10,000		10,000				(10,000)	
Other	 				5,762		5,762	
Total Revenues	612,100		612,100		647,732		35,632	
Expenditures								
Instructional Services:								
Regular Programs:								
Elementary	600		600		418		182	
High school	61,315		61,315		61,230		85	
Support Services:								
Instructional Staff:								
Educational media	3,000		3,000		2,439		561	
General Administration								
Business:								
Facilities acquisition and construction	200,000		200,000		38,464		161,536	
Operation and maintenance of plant	248,300		248,300		139,283		109,017	
Student transportation	80,000		80,000				80,000	
Debt Services:	5,126		5,126		5,126			
Cocurricular Activities:								
Combined activities	32,800		32,800		32,419		381	
Total Expenditures	 631,141		631,141		279,379		351,762	
Net Change in Fund Balances	(19,041)		(19,041)		368,353		387,394	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	 652,758		652,758		652,758			
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 633,717	\$	633,717	\$	1,021,111	\$	387,394	

Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Special Education Fund – Budgetary Basis June 30, 2024

		Budgeted	Amo	ounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	C	riginal	Final		Α	mounts	(N	egative)	
Revenues									
Revenue from Local Sources:									
Taxes:									
Ad valorem taxes	\$	480,000	\$	480,000	\$	522,631	\$	42,631	
Prior years' ad valorem taxes		800		800		2,196		1,396	
Penalties and interest on taxes		800		800		954		154	
Earnings on investments & deposits		1,000		1,000		20,478		19,478	
Other Revenue from Local Sources:									
Charges for services		25,500		25,500		25,496		(4)	
Other Revenue						2,512		2,512	
Revenue from Federal Sources:									
Restricted grants-in-aid received from									
federal government through the state		81,973		81,973		81,973			
Total Revenues		590,073	590,073		656,240			66,167	
Expenditures									
Instructional Services:									
Special Programs:									
Programs for Special Education		485,770		485,770		471,730		14,040	
Support Services:									
Students:									
Health		7,000		7,000				7,000	
Psychological		13,000		13,000		10,641		2,359	
Speech Pathology		84,500		84,500		80,991		3,509	
Student therapy services		62,000		62,000		54,824		7,176	
Special Education:									
Administrative costs		13,542		13,542		13,468		74	
Total Expenditures		665,812		665,812		631,654		34,158	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(75,739)		(75,739)		24,586		100,325	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		435,315		435,315		435,315			
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	359,576	\$	359,576	\$	459,901	\$	100,325	

# Notes to the Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2024

# 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, 2024

# **Changes in the Total OPEB Liability**

Service Cost	\$ 5,968
Interest on Total OPEB Liability	2,990
Effect on economic/demographic gains or losses	8,340
Effect of assumption changes or inputs	20,678
Benefit payments	(8,743)
Net change in total OPEB liability	29,233
Total OPEB liability, beginning	 82,835
Total OPEB liability, ending	\$ 112,068

# Centerville School District No. 60-1 Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) South Dakota Retirement System

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0642300%	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)	\$ (6,269)	\$ (6,454)	\$ (547,108)	\$ (3,103)	\$ (7,673)	\$ (1,677)	\$ (6,244)	\$ 169,594	\$ (222,659)	\$ (368,782)
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,656,712	\$ 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	0.38%	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%	100.10%	105.52%	100.04%	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104.10%	107.30%

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.

# Schedule of the School District Contributions South Dakota Retirement System

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually-required contribution	\$ 108,909	\$ 99,402	\$ 97,839	\$ 97,272	\$ 96,761	\$ 92,372	\$ 89,698	\$ 83,880	\$ 57,278	\$ 57,508
Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution	108,909	99,402	97,839	97,272	96,761	92,372	89,698	83,880	57,278	57,508
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,815,161	\$ 1,656,712	\$ 1,630,661	\$ 1,621,198	\$ 1,612,676	\$ 1,539,536	\$ 1,494,974	\$ 1,398,005	\$ 955,036	\$ 958,476
Contributions as a percentage of employee-covered payroll	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

#### **Changes from Prior Valuation**

The June 30, 2023, Actuarial Valuation reflects no changes to the plan provisions or actuarial methods and one change to the actuarial assumptions from the June 30, 2022, Actuarial Valuation.

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

# **Benefit Provision Changes**

During the 2023 Legislative Session no significant SDRS benefit changes were made and emergency medical services personnel prospectively became Class B Public Safety members.

#### **Actuarial Assumption Changes**

The SDRS COLA equals the percentage increase in the most recent third calendar quarter CPI-W over the prior year, no less than 0% 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, 2022 the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (2.25%) was less than 100% and the July 2023 SDRS COLA was limited to a restricted maximum of 2.10%. For the June 30, 2022, Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA assumption of 2.10%.

As of June 30, 2023 the FVFR assuming future COLAs equal to the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25% is again less than 100% and the July 2024 SDRS COLA is limited to a restricted maximum of 1.91%. The July 2024 SDRS COLA will equal inflation, between 0% and 1.91%. For this June 30, 2023 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA of 1.91%.

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 changes approved by the Board of Trustees are anticipated to be first implemented in the June 30, 2027 Actuarial Valuation.

# **Actuarial Method Changes**

No changes in actuarial methods were made since the prior valuation.