Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

School District Officials
June 30, 2024

Board Members

Kirsten Taggart	Board President
Dan Bowen	Vice President
Melissa Wright	Member
Nicole Larson	Member
Jennifer Keyes	Member
Scott Hemmer	Superintendent
Luann Smith	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 Colman-Egan School District No. 50-5 Moody County, 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 Colman-Egan School District No. 50-5, South Dakota (School District), 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 and have issued our report thereon dated January 3, 2025.

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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. 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, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed 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

C10 Ref 2RC

January 3, 2025

Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings June 30, 2024

Prior Audit Find	dings:
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There are no prior audit findings.

Current Audit Findings:

There are no current audit findings.



Independent Auditor's Report

School Board Colman-Egan School District No. 50-5 Moody County, 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 Colman-Egan School District No. 50-5, South Dakota (School District), 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 Colman-Egan School District No. 50-5 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 for 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* (*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) 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 operational, 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 January 3, 2025, 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 grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Elk Point, South Dakota

C10 Ref LRC

January 3, 2025

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

	Primary Go	overnment	
	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,840,870	\$ 114,598	\$ 9,955,468
Accounts receivable		368	368
Taxes receivable	1,038,070		1,038,070
Due from other government	204,768		204,768
Inventories		637	637
Net pension asset	6,728		6,728
Capital assets:			
Land and construction work in progress	379,266		379,266
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	5,580,709	66,115	5,646,824
Total Assets	17,050,411	181,718	17,232,129
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Pension-related deferred outflows	595,557		595,557
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	E0E EE7		E0E EE7
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	595,557		595,557
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	254,614		254,614
Unearned revenue		17,941	17,941
Other current liabilities	251,088	21,121	272,209
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	35,614		35,614
Due in more than one year	6,974,681		6,974,681
Total Liabilities	7,515,997	39,062	7,555,059
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Taxes levied for future periods	1,037,213		1,037,213
Pension related deferred inflows	336,806		336,806
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,374,019		1,374,019
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	5,401,890	66,115	5,468,005
Restricted for:	3, 101,030	00,113	3, 100,003
Capital outlay	1,522,667		1,522,667
Special education	472,123		472,123
Debt service	196,247		196,247
SDRS pension purposes	265,479		265,479
Unrestricted	897,546	76,541	974,087
		7.0,0.1	3. 1,007
Total Net Position	\$ 8,755,952	\$ 142,656	\$ 8,898,608

Statement of Activities – Government-Wide June 30, 2024

) Revenues and Net Position	
		Program	Revenues	Primary G		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities: Instruction Support services Interest on long-term debt Cocurricular activities	\$ 2,038,040 1,592,800 116,113 272,596	\$ 21,375	\$ 360,801 25,155 	\$ (1,677,239) (1,567,645) (116,113) (251,221)	\$ 	\$ (1,677,239) (1,567,645) (116,113) (251,221)
Total Governmental Activities	4,019,549	21,375	385,956	(3,612,218)		(3,612,218)
Business-Type Activities: Food service Driver's education	237,509 50,366	128,670 36,151	87,198 15,336	 	(21,641) 1,121	(21,641) 1,121
Total Business Type Activities	287,875	164,821	102,534		(20,520)	(20,520)
Total Primary Government	\$ 4,307,424	\$ 186,196	\$ 488,490	(3,612,218)	(20,520)	(3,632,738)
	C	General Revenues Taxes:	5:			
		Property t	axes	2,129,325		2,129,325
		Utility taxe	es State Sources:	65,574		65,574
		State aid	i State Sources.	1,842,833		1,842,833
		Unrestricted in	vestment earning			157,060
		Contributions	and donations	23,230		23,230
		Other general	revenues	55,086		55,086
		Tota	l General Revenu	e <u>4,273,108</u>		4,273,108
		Change	e in Net Position	660,890	(20,520)	640,370
		Net Position -	Beginning of Yea	r 8,095,062	163,176	8,258,238
		Net Pos	sition - End of Yea	r \$ 8,755,952	\$ 142,656	\$ 8,898,608

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds June 30, 2024

	General	Capital Outlay	Special Education	Bond Redemption	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,017,039	\$ 1,530,872	\$ 509,186	\$ 196,173	\$ 6,587,600	\$ 9,840,870
Taxes receivable - current	296,277	383,507	207,271	150,158		1,037,213
Taxes receivable - delinquent	261	325	197	74		857
Due from other governments	158,251		46,517			204,768
Total Assets	\$ 1,471,828	\$ 1,914,704	\$ 763,171	\$ 346,405	\$ 6,587,600	\$ 11,083,708
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,						
and Fund Balances: Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 57,493	\$ 8,530	\$ 49,676	\$	\$ 138,915	\$ 254,614
Contracts payable	174,074	·	26,904		ψ 130,313 	200,978
Payroll deductions and withholding and	27 1,07 1		20,50			200,370
employer matching payable	42,913		7,197			50,110
Total Liabilities	274,480	8,530	83,777		138,915	505,702
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Taxes levied for future period	296,277	383,507	207,271	150,158		1,037,213
Delinguent taxes not available	261	325	197	74		857
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	296,538	383,832	207,468	150,232		1,038,070
Fund Balances:						
Restricted:						
For capital outlay		1,522,342			6,448,685	7,971,027
For special education			471,926			471,926
For debt service			, 	196,173		196,173
Unassigned	900,810					900,810
Total Fund Balances	900,810	1,522,342	471,926	196,173	6,448,685	9,539,936
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 1,471,828	\$ 1,914,704	\$ 763,171	\$ 346,405	\$ 6,587,600	\$ 11,083,708

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

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 9,539,936
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.	5,959,975
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds.	
GO Bonds	(6,841,770)
Capital Outlay Certificates	(165,000)
Accrued Leave	(3,525)
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	857
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Asset	6,728
Pension related deferred inflows are components of non current liabilities and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(336,806)
Pension related deferred outflows are components of non current assets and therefore are not reported in the funds.	595,557
Net Position - Governmental Activities	\$ 8,755,952

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

	General			Capital Outlay	Special ducation	Re	Bond demption	Capital Projects	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues									
Revenue from Local Sources:									
Taxes:									
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 645,883	3	\$	834,215	\$ 450,681	\$	196,169	\$ 	\$ 2,126,948
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	3,829)		3,344	1,821		4		8,998
Utility taxes	65,574	ļ							65,574
Earnings on Investments and Deposits	17,196	5		31,386	14,403			94,075	157,060
Cocurricular Activities:									
Admissions	19,325	5							19,325
Rentals	2,045	;							2,045
Other student activity income	Ţ	5							5
Other Revenue from Local Sources:									
Contributions and donations	10,325	5		12,905					23,230
Charges for services	-				4,371				4,371
Other	9,25	7							9,257
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:									
County Sources:									
County apportionment	41,458	3							41,458
Revenue from State Sources:									
Grants-in-Aid:									
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	1,835,513	3							1,835,513
Restricted grants-in-aid	7,320)							7,320
Revenue from Federal Sources:									
Grants-in-Aid:									
Unrestricted grants-in-aid received from federa	I								
government through an intermediate source	6,283	L							6,281
Restricted grants-in-aid received									
directly from federal government	18,874	ļ							18,874
Restricted grants-in-aid received from									
federal government through the state	111,290)		166,558	82,953				360,801
Total Revenues	\$ 2,794,175	<u> </u>	\$ 1	1,048,408	\$ 554,229	\$	196,173	\$ 94,075	\$ 4,687,060

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

								Total	
	Camanal		Capital	Special Education		Bond	Capital	Governmental	
<u>Expenditures</u>	General		Outlay	Educatio	on	Redemption	Projects	Funds	
Instructional Services:									
Regular Programs:									
Elementary	\$ 622,032	\$	23,965	\$		\$		\$ 645,997	
Middle/junior high	183,966		1,188	۲		,		185,154	
High school	427,389		6,800					434,189	
Special Programs:	427,369		0,000					434,169	
Programs for special education				527,4	157			527,457	
Culturally different	204			327,5				204	
Educationally deprived	77,257							77,257	
Support Services:	11,231							77,237	
Students:									
Guidance	58,309							58,309	
Health	3,719				-			3,719	
	5,/19			1					
Psychological				15,5				15,523	
Speech pathology				82,3				82,329	
Student therapy services				28,3	306			28,306	
Instructional Staff:	44.456							44.456	
Improvement of instruction	41,456							41,456	
Educational media	100,065		39,240					139,305	
General Administration:									
Board of education	40,283							40,283	
Executive administration	161,345							161,345	
School Administration:									
Office of the principal	149,775							149,775	
Other	533							533	
Business:									
Fiscal services	94,800		7,350					102,150	
Facilities acquisition and construction			115,814					115,814	
Operation and maintenance of plant	329,526		67,373					396,899	
Student transportation	139,472							139,472	
Central:									
Staff	462							462	
Special Education:									
Administrative costs				7,4	168			7,468	
Transportation costs				17,4	124			17,424	
Debt Services:			168,047				114,755	282,802	
Cocurricular Activities:									
Transportation	10,552							10,552	
Combined activities	199,628		47,160					246,788	
Capital Outlay			169,374				372,405	541,779	
Total Expenditures	2,640,773		646,311	678,5	07		487,160	4,452,751	
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	153,402		402,097	(124,2		196,173	(393,085)	234,309	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):									
General Long-Term Debt Issued							6,841,770	6,841,770	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)							6,841,770	6,841,770	
Net Change in Fund Balances	153,402		402,097	(124,2	721	196,173	6,448,685	7,076,079	
						150,175	U,440,003		
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	747,408		1,120,245	596,2				2,463,857	
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 900,810	\$	1,522,342	\$ 471,9	126	\$ 196,173	\$ 6,448,685	\$ 9,539,936	

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	\$ 7,076,079
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.	541,779
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.	(258,038)
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	
Capital Outlay Certificates Direct Borrowing	150,000 16,689
The recognition of revenues in the governmental funds differ from the recognition in the governmental activities in the fact that revenue accruals in the fund financial statements require the amounts to be "available."	(6,621)
The issuance of long-term debt is an other financing source in the fund statements but an increase in long-term liabilities on the government wide statements.	(6,841,770)
Governmental funds do not reflect the change in compensated absences liabilities but the Statement of Activities reflects the change in these accruals through expenses.	1,493
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components	
of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	(18,721)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 660,890

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	\$	74,290	\$	40,308	\$	114,598
Accounts receivable, net		368				368
Inventory - supplies		164				164
Inventory - stores for resale		258				258
Inventory of donated food		215				215
Total Current Assets		75,295		40,308		115,603
Noncurrent Assets:						
Machinery and equipment - local funds		195,846				195,846
Less accumulated depreciation		(129,731)			(129,731)	
Total Noncurrent Assets		66,115				66,115
Total Assets	\$	141,410	\$	40,308	\$	181,718
Liabilities:						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	1,447	\$		\$	1,447
Contracts payable		292		7,802		8,094
Payroll deductions and withholdings						
and employer matching payable		2,513		2,132		4,645
Deposits payable		6,935				6,935
Unearned revenue		17,941				17,941
Total Current Liabilities		29,128		9,934		39,062
Nat Pasition						
Net Position:		CC 11F				CC 11F
Net investment in capital assets		66,115		 20 274		66,115
Unrestricted net position		46,167		30,374	-	76,541
Total Net Position	\$	112,282	\$	30,374	\$	142,656

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

	Enterprise Funds						
	Food						
	Service	Enterprise					
	Fund	Fund	Totals				
Operating Revenue:							
Other charges for goods and services	\$ 128,670	\$ 36,151	\$ 164,821				
Total Operating Revenue	128,670	36,151	164,821				
Operating Expenses:							
Food Service:							
Salaries	91,505	40,689	132,194				
Employee benefits	31,831	9,024	40,855				
Purchased services	7,644		7,644				
Supplies	1,665	653	2,318				
Cost of sales - purchased	79,702		79,702				
Cost of sales - donated	11,453		11,453				
Depreciation	13,709		13,709				
Total Operating Expenses	237,509	50,366	287,875				
Operating (Loss)	(108,839)	(14,215)	(123,054)				
Nonoperating Revenues/Expenses:							
Other local revenue		15,336	15,336				
State grants	459		459				
Federal grants	75,445		75,445				
Donated food	11,294		11,294				
Total Nonoperating Revenue/							
(Expenses)	87,198	15,336	102,534				
Change in Net Position	(21,641)	1,121	(20,520)				
Net Position - Beginning of Year	133,923	29,253	163,176				
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 112,282	\$ 30,374	\$ 142,656				

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2024

	Enterprise Funds					
	Food Service			Other		
			En	terprise		
	Fund		Fund			Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Cash receipts from customers	\$	147,085	\$	36,151	\$	183,236
Cash payments to suppliers		(109,514)		(653)		(110,167)
Cash payments to employees		(123,012)		(49,024)		(172,036)
Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities		(85,441)		(13,526)		(98,967)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:						
Other local revenue				15,336		15,336
Cash reimbursements - state		459				459
Cash reimbursements - federal		75,445				75,445
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		75,904		15,336		91,240
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(9,537)		1,810		(7,727)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		83,827		38,498		122,325
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	74,290	\$	40,308	\$	114,598
Reconciliation of Operating (Loss) to Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activites:						
Operating (Loss)	\$	(108,839)	\$	(14,215)	\$	(123,054)
Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) to net cash (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation expense		13,709				13,709
Value of commodities used Change in Assets and Liabilities:		11,453				11,453
Accounts receivable		23,978				23,978
Inventory		1,582				1,582
Deferred revenue		(703)				(703)
Contracts payable				510		510
Accrued payroll expenses		324		179		503
Deposits payable		(4,860)				(4,860)
Accounts payable		(22,085)				(22,085)
Net cash (used) by operating activities:	\$	(85,441)	\$	(13,526)	\$	(98,967)
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities						
Value of commodities received	\$	11,294	\$		\$	11,294

Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2024

	e -Purpose st Funds	Custodial Funds		
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 99,123	\$	124,165	
Accounts receivable	 		2,506	
Total Assets	\$ 99,123	\$	126,671	
Net Position:				
Scholarships	\$ 99,123	\$		
Individuals, organizations, and other governments			126,671	
Total Net Position	\$ 99,123	\$	126,671	

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

	ite-Purpose ust Funds	Custodial Funds		
Additions:				
Interest	\$ 2,562	\$		
Collections for student activities			177,597	
Total Additions	 2,562		177,597	
Deductions:				
Trust deductions for scholarships awarded	600			
Payments for student activities	 		169,357	
Total Deductions	 600		169,357	
Change in Net Position	1,962		8,240	
Not Booking - Book out on	07.464		440 424	
Net Position - Beginning	 97,161		118,431	
Net Position - Ending	\$ 99,123	<u>\$</u>	126,671	

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 Colman-Egan School District No. 50-5, consists of the primary government (which includes all of the funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that make up the legal entity, plus those funds for which the primary government has a fiduciary responsibility, even though those fiduciary funds may represent organizations that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity); those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the financial reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

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

b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the School District and for each function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by recipients of goods and services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

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

<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 District. This fund is financed by grants and property taxes. This is a major fund.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

The Bond Redemption Fund – A fund established by the SDCL 13-16-13 to account for the proceeds on a special property tax restricted to the use for the payment of principal and interest of general obligation bonded debt. There is only one bond redemption fund. This is a major fund.

<u>Capital Projects Funds</u> – Capital Projects funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition of construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds.

The Elementary Addition Fund is the only capital projects fund maintained by the School District. This fund was opened in FY24. This is a major fund.

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 and services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if any one of the following criteria is met:

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

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 pre-school services and driver's 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:

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

<u>Private-Purpose Trust Fund</u> – private-purpose trust funds are used to account for all other trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The School District maintains only one private-purpose trust fund for scholarships.

<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 to hold assets as an agent in a trustee capacity for various classes, clubs, and so on.

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

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

Measurement Focus:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements:

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, generally are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period for the School District is 60 days. The revenues which are accrued at June 30, 2024 are amounts due from other governments for grants and utility taxes.

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

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

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

d. 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.

e. 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 less than 1% 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 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:

			Depreciation/	
		italization reshold	Amortization Method	Estimated Useful Life
Land*		All	NA	NA
Buildings	\$	100,000	Straight-line	5-80 years
Improvements	\$	25,000	Straight-line	5-50 years
Leases	\$	50,000	Straight-line	< 1 year
Vehicles	\$	50,000	Straight-line	5-10 years
Machinery and Equipment	\$	20,000	Straight-line	5-20 years
Food Service Machinery and Equipment	\$	5,000	Straight-line	3-12 years

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

f. 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 consist of compensated absences, direct borrowings, government obligation bonds, premiums on bonds, and capital outlay certificates payable.

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.

g. Leases:

The School District does not have any leases. If the School District had any leases, it would recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The School District recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$50,000 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)

h. <u>Subscription Based Technology Arrangements</u>:

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

At the commencement of a subscription, the School District initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of subscription payments made.

The subscription asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the subscription liability, adjusted for subscription payments made at or before the subscription commencement date, plus certain initial implementation costs. Subsequently, the subscription asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

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

- The School District uses the interest rate charged by the vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the vendor is not provided, the School District generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for subscriptions.
- The subscription term includes the noncancellable period of the subscription. Subscription payments included in the measurement of the subscription liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the School District is reasonably certain to exercise.

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

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

i. Program Revenues:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

j. 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.

k. 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 or expenses.

I. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

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

m. Equity Classifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and 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.

n. 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.

o. 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:

- <u>Nonspendable</u> includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- <u>Restricted</u> 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.
- <u>Committed</u> 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.
- <u>Assigned</u> includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted nor committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the School Board.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

• <u>Unassigned</u> – includes positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above-mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

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

The School District does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

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

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

p. 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, 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, Credit Risk, Concentrations of Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk: (Continued)

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

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. The School District does not have any investments with an external investment pool as of June 30, 2024.

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 investments to the fund making the investment.

3. Receivables and Payables:

Receivables and payables are not aggregated in the financial statements. The School District expects all receivables to be collected within one year. Since all receivables are considered collectible, no allowance has been provided for uncollectible amounts.

4. Inventory:

Inventory held for consumption is stated at cost.

Inventory for Resale is stated the lower of cost or market. The cost valuation method the 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

4. Inventory: (Continued)

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.

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 levied for the future period in both the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements. Additionally, in the fund financial statements, revenue from property taxes may be limited by any amount not collected during the current fiscal period or within the "availability period."

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

6. 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:					
Land	\$ 6,861	\$	\$	\$ 6,861	
Construction in progress		372,405		372,405	
Total capital assets not being depreciated	6,861	372,405		379,266	
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Buildings	5,809,408	28,545		5,837,953	
Improvements	1,171,854	52,179		1,224,033	
Machinery & Equipment	1,081,617	85,482		1,167,099	
Library Books	102,678	3,168	208	105,638	
Total capital assets being depreciated	8,165,557	169,374	208	8,334,723	
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings	1,346,174	74,737		1,420,911	
Improvements	315,234	117,155		432,389	
Machinery & Equipment	739,418	60,864		800,282	
Library Books	95,358	5,282	208	100,432	
Total accumulated depreciation	2,496,184	258,038	208	2,754,014	
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	5,669,373	(88,664)		5,580,709	
Net Capital Assets	\$ 5,676,234	\$ 283,741	\$	\$ 5,959,975	

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 167,782
Support services	75,000
Co-curricular activities	15,256
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 258,038

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

6. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

Business-Type Activities:	6/30/20	23	Increases	Decreases		6/	/30/2024
Capital assets, being depreciated: Machinery & Equipment	\$ 195,	346	\$	\$		\$	195,846
Less accumulated depreciation for: Machinery & Equipment	116,)22	13,709				129,731
Total capital assets, net	\$ 79,	324	\$ (13,709)	\$		\$	66,115

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-Type Activities:

Food service \$ 13,709

7. Long-Term Liabilities:

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

	6/	/30/2023	Increase	Decrease		6/30/2024	Due Within One Year	
Governmental Activities:								
Bonds Payable:								
General Obligation Bonds	\$		\$ 6,300,000	\$		\$ 6,300,000	\$	27,089
Plus: Unamortized Premiums			541,770			541,770		
Capital Outlay Certificates		315,000			150,000	165,000		5,000
		315,000	6,841,770		150,000	7,006,770		32,089
Other Liabilities:								
Compensated Absences		5,018	3,525		5,018	3,525		3,525
Direct Borrowings		16,689			16,689			
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$	336,707	\$ 6,845,295	\$	171,707	\$ 7,010,295	\$	35,614

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

7. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

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

Colman-Egan School District No. 50-5 Capital Outlay Certificates Series 2017	During December 2017, the School District entered into an agreement to receive Capital Outlay Certificates in the amount of \$615,000. There is a varying interest rate from 1.6 to 2.8% assessed on these bonds. Final payment is December 2026. The Capital Outlay Fund makes payment on this debt.	\$ 165,000
Colman-Egan School District No. 50-5 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2023	During December 2023, the School District entered into an agreement to receive General Obligation Bonds in the amount of \$6,300,000. There is an interest rate of 5% assessed on these bonds. Final payment is August 2043. The Bond Redemption Fund makes payments on this debt.	\$ 6,300,000
Colman-Egan School District No. 50-5 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2023	During December 2023, the School District entered into an agreement to receive General Obligation Bonds with a Reoffering Premium in the amount of \$541,770. Final payment is August 2043. The Bond Redemption Fund makes payments on this debt.	\$ 541,770
Compensated Absences	Payable from the fund to which payroll expenditures are charged.	\$ 3,525

The annual debt service requirements to maturity for debt outstanding, not including compensated absences, as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Year Ending

June 30,	GO	Bonds	Capital Outla	y Certificates	Tot	tals
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2025	\$ 27,089	\$ 343,875	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,480	\$ 32,089	\$ 349,355
2026	162,089	311,625	80,000	25,240	242,089	336,865
2027	182,089	304,375	80,000	2,240	262,089	306,615
2028	202,089	296,125			202,089	296,125
2029	222,089	286,875			222,089	286,875
2030-2034	1,425,443	1,259,500			1,425,443	1,259,500
2035-2039	1,970,443	869,875			1,970,443	869,875
2040-2044	2,650,439	329,625			2,650,439	329,625
Totals	\$ 6,841,770	\$ 4,001,875	\$ 165,000	\$ 32,960	\$ 7,006,770	\$ 4,034,835

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

8. 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	\$ 1,522,667
Special Education	Law	472,123
Debt Service	Debt Covenant	196,247
SDRS Pension Purposes	Law	265,479
Total		\$ 2,456,516

9. 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 different 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 Foundations members who retire after age 65 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 55 for Class A Foundation members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or 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

9. 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 earning based on investment returns.

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

- Baseline actuarial accrued liabilities will be calculated assuming the COLA is equal to long-term inflation assumption of 2.25%.
- If the fair value of assets is greater or equal to the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
 - o The increase in the 3rd quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than 3.5%.
- If the fair value of assets is less than the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
 - 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, 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 Adjustments.

Contributions:

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. The School District's share of contributions to the SDRS for the years ended June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, equal to required contributions each year, were as follows:

Year	Amount			
2024	\$ 121,153			
2023	106,681			
2022	105,220			

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

9. Pension Plan: (Continued)

<u>Pension Liabilities (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 shares of the components of the net pension asset of South Dakota Retirement System, for the School District as of the 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	\$ 9,988,724
Less proportionate share of net pension restricted for pension benefits	9,995,452
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	\$ (6,728)

At June 30, 2024, the School District reported an asset of (\$6,728) for its proportionate share of the net pension (asset). The net pension (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total pension (asset) used to calculate the net pension (asset) was based on a projection of the School District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2023, the School District's proportion was 0.06893200%, which is a decrease of -0.0032790% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School District recognized a pension expense of \$18,722. At June 30, 2024, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows resources related to pension from the following sources:

	Ou	eferred atflows of esources	lows of Inflows		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	190,711	\$		
Changes in assumption		230,024		336,243	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on					
pension plan investments		44,793			
Changes in proportion and difference between district					
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		8,876		563	
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		121,153			
Total	\$	595,557	\$	336,806	

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

9. Pension Plan: (Continued)

\$121,153 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	\$ 94,073
2026	(99,033)
2027	132,494
2028	 10,064
Total	\$ 137,598

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, from 7.66% at entry to 3.15% after 25 years of service Discount 6.50% net of plan investment expense. This is composed of an average inflation

rate of 2.50% 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

9. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Disabled Members:

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 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	TargetAllocation	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 (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

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

	Current					
	1% Decrease Discount Rate		1% Decrease Discount Rate 19		1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of						
net pension (asset)	\$	1,379,018	\$	(6,728)	\$ (1,140,004)	

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

10. Joint Ventures:

The School District participates in the Prairie Lakes Educational Cooperative, a cooperative service unit (co-op) formed for the purpose of providing administrative services to the member school districts.

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

Baltic School District No. 49-1	8%
Chester Area School District No. 39-1	6%
Colman-Egan School District No. 50-5	4%
Dell Rapids School District No. 49-3	16%
Flandreau School District No. 50-3	20%
Garretson School District No. 49-4	8%
Howard School District No. 48-3	7%
Madison Central School District No. 39-2	16%
Tri-Valley School District No. 49-6	15%

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

10. Joint Ventures: (Continued)

At June 30, 2024, this joint venture had:

	June 30, 2024				
Total Assets	\$	123,441			
Total Liabilities	\$	61,671			
Total Net Position	\$	61.770			

11. Risk Management:

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the period ended June 30, 2024, the School District managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance:

The School District joined the Northern Plains Insurance Pool. This is a Joint Power Authority authorized by SDCL. To be eligible for membership, an applicant must be a governmental unity and a member of the pool. The objective of the pool is to formulate, develop, and administer on behalf of the member organizations, a program of health coverage through pooling risks, self-insurance and joint purchases of insurance.

The pool's contract with its members requires that the members meet an annual participation requirement of seventy five percent of total eligible employees as defined by the benefits plan or plans. A member may voluntarily terminate participation in a plan funded the through the pool effective as the close of any plan year following completion of the member's initial participation period as defined by the Joint Powers Agreement.

The School District pays a monthly premium to the pool to provide health insurance coverage for its employees. The coverage offered is on the occurrence basis which provides for the payment of claims that occur during the period of coverage regardless of when the claim is reported.

Liability Insurance:

The school district purchases liability insurance for risks related to torts; theft of, or damage to property; and errors and omissions of public officials, injuries to employees and natural disasters 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

11. 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 there were no claims for unemployment benefits. At June 30, 2024, no claims were anticipated.

12. Subsequent Events:

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

		Budgeted	l Amo	ounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	_	Original	Final		Amounts		(Negative)	
Revenues								<u> </u>
Revenue from Local Sources:								
Taxes:								
Ad valorem taxes	\$	622,479	\$	622,479	\$	645,883	\$	23,404
Prior years' ad valorem taxes		5,000		5,000		3,829		(1,171)
Utility taxes		50,000		50,000		65,574		15,574
Earnings on Investments and Deposits		6,000		6,000		17,196		11,196
Cocurricular Activities:								
Admissions		16,500		16,500		19,325		2,825
Rentals		600		600		2,045		1,445
Other Student activity income						5		5
Other Revenue from Local Sources:		200		200				(200)
Rentals		300		300		40.225		(300)
Charges for any issue		3,000		3,000		10,325		7,325
Charges for services		2,000		2,000		0.257		(2,000)
Other						9,257		9,257
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:								
County Sources:		422.420		422.420		44 450		(04.670)
County apportionment		123,128		123,128		41,458		(81,670)
Revenue from State Sources:								
Grants-in-Aid:		4 700 600		4 700 600		4 005 540		25.040
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		1,799,603		1,799,603		1,835,513		35,910
Restricted grants-in-aid		2,000		2,000		7,320		5,320
Revenue from Federal Sources:								
Grants-in-Aid:								
Unrestricted grants-in-aid received from federal								
government through an intermediate source						6,281		6,281
Restricted grants-in-aid received directly								
from the federal government		21,147		21,147		18,874		(2,273)
Restricted grants-in-aid received from								
federal government through the state		83,236		83,236		111,290		28,054
Total Revenues	\$	2,734,993	\$	2,734,993	\$	2,794,175	\$	59,182

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

		Budgeted	l Amo	ounts		Actual	Fin	ance with al Budget ositive
		Original		Final	Α	mounts	(N	egative)
Expenditures	<u> </u>				Amounts			-6
Instructional Services:								
Regular Programs:								
Elementary	\$	531,094	\$	531,094	\$	622,032	\$	(90,938)
Middle/junior high		241,200		241,200		183,966		57,234
High school		433,200		433,200		427,389		5,811
Special Programs:								
Coordinated Early Intervening Services Instruction						204		(204)
Educationally deprived		53,093		53,093		77,257		(24, 164)
Support Services:								
Students:								
Guidance		59,700		59,700		58,309		1,391
Health		5,500		5,500		3,719		1,781
Instructional Staff:								
Improvement of instruction		51,290		51,290		41,456		9,834
Educational media		120,240	120,240			100,065		20,175
General Administration:								
Board of education		51,950		51,950	40,283			11,667
Executive administration		177,650		177,650	161,345			16,305
School Administration:								
Office of the principal		154,900		154,900		149,775		5,125
Other		1,000		1,000		533		467
Business:		ŕ		,				
Fiscal services		106,300		106,300		94,800		11,500
Operation and maintenance of plant		396,150		396,150		329,526		66,624
Student transportation		185,300		185,300		139,472		45,828
Central:		ŕ				,		•
Staff		2,000		2,000		462		1,538
Other Support Services		4,000		4,000				4,000
Cocurricular Activities:		ŕ						•
Transportation		12,100		12,100		10,552		1,548
Combined activities		210,144		210,144		199,628		10,516
Contingencies		50,000		50,000		, 		50,000
Total Expenditures		2,846,811		2,846,811		2,640,773		206,038
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		(111,818)		(111,818)		153,402		265,220
Other Financing Sources:								
Operating transfers in		100,000		100,000				(100,000)
Total Other Financing Sources:		100,000	100,000					(100,000)
Net Change in Fund Balances		(11,818)		(11,818)		153,402		165,220
Fund Palance Paginging of Vacu		747 400		747 400		747 400		
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	747,408 735,590	\$	747,408 735,590	747,408 \$ 900,810		\$ 165,220	
i and balance, the or real	-	, 55,550	7	, 55,550	7	300,010	7	103,220

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

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

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)	
Revenues	<u> </u>		7411041115	(itegative)	
Davanua from Lacal Courses					
Revenue from Local Sources:					
Taxes:	ć 000.03F	ć 000.03F	ć 024.24F	ć (26.720)	
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 860,935	\$ 860,935	\$ 834,215	\$ (26,720)	
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	3,000	3,000	3,344	344	
Earnings on Investments & Deposits	10,000	10,000	31,386	21,386	
Other Revenue from Local Sources:			10.00=	10.00=	
Contributions and donations			12,905	12,905	
Grants-in-Aid:					
Restricted grants-in-aid received from federal					
government through the state			166,558	166,558	
Total Revenues	873,935	873,935	1,048,408	174,473	
Expenditures					
Instructional Services:					
Regular Programs:					
Elementary	68,800	68,800	23,965	44,835	
Middle/junior high	25,500	25,500	1,188	24,312	
High school	46,300	46,300	6,800	39,500	
Instructional Staff:	•	,	,	,	
Educational media	60,200	60,200	42,408	17,792	
General Administration:	•	,	,	,	
Executive administration	4,100	4,100		4,100	
School Administration:	•	,		,	
Office of the Principal	2,400	2,400		2,400	
Business:	•	,		,	
Fiscal services	13,000	13,000	7,350	5,650	
Facilities acquisition and construction	400,000	400,000	222,434	177,566	
Operation and maintenance of plant	111,900	111,900	67,373	44,527	
Student transportation	50,000	50,000	59,586	(9,586)	
Debt Services:	185,348	185,348	168,047	17,301	
Cocurricular Activities:	,-	,-	,-	,	
Combined activities	55,000	55,000	47,160	7,840	
Total Expenditures	1,022,548	1,022,548	646,311	376,237	
Excess of Revenue Over (Under)					
Expenditures	(148,613)	(148,613)	402,097	550,710	
Experialitates	(148,013)	(148,013)	402,037	330,710	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers out	(100,000)	(100,000)		100,000	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(100,000)	(100,000)		100,000	
Net Change in Fund Balances	(248,613)	(248,613)	402,097	650,710	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,120,245	1,120,245	1,120,245		
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 871,632	\$ 871,632	\$ 1,522,342	\$ 650,710	

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

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

		Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive	
_	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)	
Revenues					
Revenue from Local Sources:					
Taxes:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 445,534	\$ 445,534	\$ 450,681	\$ 5,147	
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	3,500	3,500	1,821	(1,679)	
Penalties and interest on taxes	400	400		(400)	
Earnings on Investments & Deposits	5,000	5,000	14,403	9,403	
Other Revenue from Local Sources:					
Charges for services	2,000	2,000	4,371	2,371	
Revenue from Federal Sources:					
Grants-in-Aid:					
Restricted grants-in-aid received from					
federal government through the state	78,084	78,084	82,953	4,869	
Total Revenues	534,518	534,518	554,229	19,711	
Expenditures					
Instructional Services:					
Special programs:					
Programs for special education	668,885	668,885	527,457	141,428	
Support Services:					
Students:					
Psychological	20,000	20,000	15,523	4,477	
Speech pathology	92,459	92,459	82,329	10,130	
Student therapy services	29,985	29,985	28,306	1,679	
Special Education:					
Administrative costs	11,000	11,000	7,468	3,532	
Transportation costs	20,515	20,515	17,424	3,091	
Total Expenditures	842,844	842,844	678,507	164,337	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(308,326)	(308,326)	(124,278)	184,048	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year					
Fund Balance, End of Year	596,204	596,204	596,204		

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

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 financial statements:

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

2. Basis of Presentation:

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.

Colman-Egan School District No. 50-5Schedule 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)	0.0689320%	0.0722110%	0.0748370%	0.0710231%	0.0674703%	0.0717990%	0.0709914%	0.0680521%	0.0710132%	0.0703397%
District's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (6,728)	\$ (6,825)	\$ (573,124)	\$ (3,085)	\$ (7,150)	\$ (1,675)	\$ (6,443)	\$ 229,873	\$ (301,187)	\$ (506,769)
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,778,018	\$ 1,732,651	\$ 1,698,285	\$ 1,522,851	\$ 1,435,740	\$ 1,479,407	\$ 1,442,399	\$ 1,294,012	\$ 1,239,738	\$ 1,230,039
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.38%	0.39%	33.75%	0.20%	0.50%	0.11%	0.45%	17.76%	24.29%	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.

Colman-Egan School District No. 50-5 Schedule of the School District Contributions South Dakota Retirement System

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually-required contribution	\$ 121,153	\$ 106,681	\$ 105,220	\$ 101,897	\$ 91,371	\$ 86,073	\$ 89,818	\$ 86,544	\$ 77,641	\$ 74,362
Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution	121,153	106,681	105,220	101,897	91,371	86,073	89,818	86,544	77,641	74,362
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,017,474	\$ 1,778,018	\$ 1,732,651	\$ 1,698,285	\$ 1,522,851	\$ 1,435,740	\$ 1,479,407	\$ 1,442,399	\$ 1,294,012	\$ 1,239,738
Contributions as a percentage of employee-covered payroll	6.01%	6.00%	6.07%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.07%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

Notes to the 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.