Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

School District Officials
June 30, 2024

Board Members

Travis Geary	Board President
Sabrina Sayler	Vice President
Kyle Hanson	Member
Tim Brewer	Member
Noelle Jacobs	Member
Philip Schonebaum	-Superintendent
Heather WattersonBu	usiness Manager

Table of Contents

	Page
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and	
on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements	4.0
Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	1-2
Schedule of Prior Audit Findings	3
Schedule of Current Audit Findings	4
Independent Auditor's Report	5-7
Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)	8-17
Government-Wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position	
Statement of Activities	19
Fund Financial Statements	
Governmental Funds:	
Balance Sheet	20
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of	
Net Position	21
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	22-23
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balances to the Statement of Activities	24
Proprietary Funds:	
Statement of Net Position	
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	
Statement of Cash Flows	27
Fiduciary Funds:	20
Statement of Net Position	28
Notes to the Financial Statements	29-53
Required Supplementary Information	54
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund - Budgetary Basis	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Capital Outlay Fund - Budgetary Basis	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Special Education Fund - Budgetary Basis	
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability	
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	
Schedule of the School District Contributions	62
Notes to the Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	
and Schedule of Pension Contributions	63



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

School Board Elk Point-Jefferson School District No. 61-7 Union 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 Elk Point-Jefferson School District No. 61-7, South Dakota, as of June 30, 2024 and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 15, 2024, which was qualified because the School District did not adopt Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. 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 may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Elk Point-Jefferson 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 Elk Point-Jefferson 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 November 15, 2024

C10 Ry LRC

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings Year Ended June 30, 2024

Prior Audit Findings:

The prior audit report contained no written audit comments.

Schedule of Current Audit Findings Year Ended June 30, 2024

Current Audit Findings:

The current audit report contains no written audit comments.



Independent Auditor's Report

School Board Elk Point-Jefferson School District No. 61-7 Union County, South Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Elk Point-Jefferson School District No. 61-7, Union County, South Dakota, as of June 30, 2024, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Elk Point-Jefferson School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, except for the matters described in the "Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions" section of our report, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Elk Point-Jefferson School District No. 61-7, South Dakota 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 Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 qualified audit opinions.

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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

Elk Point, South Dakota November 15, 2024

C10 hy LAC

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2024

This section of Elk Point-Jefferson School District 61-7's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the School's financial performance during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the School's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- During the year, the School's net position increased by \$249,713.
- The General Fund reported a \$2,191 increase in fund balance.
- The Capital Outlay Fund reported an increase of \$112,946 due to an increase in Ad Valorem taxes and compensation for loss on general capital assets.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2024

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

Figure A-1

Major Features of Elk Point-Jefferson School's Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) June 30, 2024

Government-Wide Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2024

The School has three kinds of funds:

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

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2024

Financial Analysis of the School as a Whole

Net Position

The School's combined net position increased as follows:

							Total
	Covernmen	tal Activities	Business-Typ	a Activities	To	t al	Percentage
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	Change 2023-2024
						2024	2023-2024
Current and Other Assets	\$ 6,426,525	\$ 6,739,666	\$ 268,158	\$ 240,790	\$ 6,694,683	\$ 6,980,456	4.27%
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)	11,460,426	11,869,108	35,311	28,396	11,495,737	11,897,504	3.49%
Total Assets	17,886,951	18,608,774	303,469	269,186	18,190,420	18,877,960	3.78%
OPEB Related Deferred Outflows		146,099				146,099	100.00%
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	1,459,404	1,297,313			1,459,404	1,297,313	-11.11%
Total Deferred Outflows or Resources	1,459,404	1,443,412			1,459,404	1,443,412	-1.10%
Long-Term Liabilities Outstanding	104,798	249,027			104,798	249,027	137.63%
Other Liabilities	611,159	854,299	33,151	30,934	644,310	885,233	37.39%
Total Liabilities	715,957	1,103,326	33,151	30,934	749,108	1,134,260	51.41%
Taxes Levied for Future Period	1,709,045	1,852,995			1,709,045	1,852,995	8.42%
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	856,201	748,934			856,201	748,934	-12.53%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,565,246	2,601,929			2,565,246	2,601,929	1.43%
Net Investment in Capital Assets	11,396,417	11,822,261	35,311	28,396	11,431,728	11,850,657	3.66%
Restricted	3,560,040	3,424,102			3,560,040	3,424,102	-3.82%
Unrestricted	1,108,695	1,100,568	235,007	209,856	1,343,702	1,310,424	-2.48%
Total Net Position	16,065,152	16,346,931	270,318	238,252	16,335,470	16,585,183	1.53%
Beginning Net Position	15,567,986	16,065,152	221,096	270,318	15,789,082	16,335,470	3.46%
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ 497,166	\$ 281,779	\$ 49,222	\$ (32,066)	\$ 546,388	\$ 249,713	54.30%
Percentage of Increase (Decrease)							
in Net Position	3.19%	1.75%	22.26%	-11.86%	3.46%	1.53%	

The School's combined net position of approximately \$16.5 million is approximately \$249,713 or 5.88% larger than on June 30, 2023. The increase in the School's financial position was primarily in its governmental activities due in part to additional general revenues in taxes and federal sourced income.

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

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2024

Changes in Net Position

The Elk Point-Jefferson School District's total revenues (excluding transfers) in FY24 were \$8,573,039. Approximately 51% of the School's revenue comes from property and other taxes, with approximately 36% coming from state aid. (See Table A-2).

Table A-2
Elk Point-Jefferson School District 61-7
Sources of Revenues
Fiscal Year 2023-2024

Taxes	\$ 4,405,486	51.39%
State Sources	3,104,452	36.21%
Operating Grants & Contributions	325,865	3.80%
Charges For Services	381,713	4.45%
Other General Revenues	85,420	1.00%
Intermediate sources	96,431	1.12%
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	173,672	2.03%
Total Revenue	\$ 8,573,039	100.00%

Total expenditures of all programs and services increased by approximately 5.47%. The Elk Point-Jefferson School District expenses totaled \$8,323,326 (See Table A-4). The School's expenses cover a range of services, encompassing instruction, support services, interest on long term debt, co-curricular activities, food services, and driver's education. (See Table A-3).

Table A-3
Elk Point-Jefferson School District 61-7
Statement of Expenditures
Fiscal Year 2023-2024

Instruction	\$ 4,675,495	56.18%
Support Services	2,683,208	32.24%
Cocurricular Activities	458,838	5.51%
Food Service	490,576	5.89%
Drivers Education	15,209	0.18%
Total Expenditures	\$ 8,323,326	100.00%

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2024

Governmental and Business-Type Activities

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

Table A-4

			Table 71				_
	Governme	nent Activities Business-type Activities Total				otal	Total Percentage Change
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	
Revenues							
Program Revenues							
Charge for Services	\$ 51,303	\$ 60,200	\$ 335,442	\$ 321,513	\$ 386,745	\$ 381,713	-1.30%
Operating Grants/							
Contributions	192,431	176,006	197,113	149,859	389,544	325,865	-16.35%
General Revenues							
Taxes	4,201,606	4,405,486			4,201,606	4,405,486	4.85%
Revenue State Sources	2,892,625	3,103,464	1,094	988	2,893,719	3,104,452	7.28%
Revenue Intermediate Sources	67,088	96,431			67,088	96,431	43.74%
Other							
Other general revenues	383,530	85,420			383,530	85,420	-77.73%
Unrestricted Investment							
Earnings	114,915	172,313	1,168	1,359	116,083	173,672	49.61%
	7,903,498	8,099,320	534,817	473,719	8,438,315	8,573,039	1.60%
Expenses							
Instruction	4,163,782	4,675,495			4,163,782	4,675,495	12.29%
Support Services	2,630,093	2,683,208			2,630,093	2,683,208	2.02%
Interest on long-term debt	103,924				103,924		-100.00%
Co-curricular Activities	508,533	458,838			508,533	458,838	-9.77%
Food Service			473,757	490,576	473,757	490,576	3.55%
Other Enterprise			11,838	15,209	11,838	15,209	28.48%
	7,406,332	7,817,541	485,595	505,785	7,891,927	8,323,326	5.47%
Increase (Decrease) in							
Net Position	497,166	281,779	49,222	(32,066)	546,388	249,713	-54.30%
Beginning							
Net Position	15,567,986	16,065,152	221,096	270,318	15,789,082	16,335,470	3.46%
Ending Net Position	\$16,065,152	\$16,346,931	\$ 270,318	\$ 238,252	\$16,335,470	\$16,585,183	1.53%

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2024

Governmental Activities

Revenues for the School's governmental activities increased approximately 2.48% while expenses for governmental activities increased by approximately 5.55%. One of the largest revenue increases occurred in revenues from state sources. Expenditures increased by approximately 5.55%, largely due to increases in non-programmed charges.

Business-Type Activities

Revenues for the School's business-type activities decreased by 11.42% while expenses for business-type activities increased by 4.16%. One of the largest revenue decreases occurred in operating grants and contributions.

Financial Analysis of the School's Funds

The General Fund increased in fund balance from FY23 to FY24 by \$2,191 due to revenues exceeding expenditures. Capital Outlay fund balance increased by \$112,946 in FY24. The Special Education Fund had a decrease in fund balance of \$198,129, which was caused by an increase in expenditures.

Budgetary Highlights

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

- Supplemental appropriations and contingency transfers approved for unanticipated, yet necessary, expenditures to provide for items necessary for the educational programs of this School.
- Increases in appropriations to prevent budget overruns.

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2024

Capital Asset Administration

By the end of FY24, the School had invested \$11,897,504 (net of depreciation) in a broad range of capital assets, including, land, buildings, various machinery and equipment and library books. (See Table A-5.) This amount represents a net increase (including additions and deductions) of \$401,767.

Table A-5
Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation)

	 Governmen	tal Activities Bu		Business-Ty	usiness-Type Activities			tal Dollar	Total %	
	2023		2024		2023		2024		Change	Change
Land	\$ 705,318	\$	782,820	\$		\$		\$	77,502	10.99%
Construction in progress	29,778		103,063						73,285	246.10%
Buildings & Improvements	9,909,870		10,112,771						202,901	2.05%
Machinery & Equipment	631,993		696,748		35,311		28,396		57,840	8.67%
Library Books	119,409		127,791						8,382	7.02%
Intangible Assets	 64,058		45,915						(18,143)	-28.32%
Total Capital Assets	\$ 11,460,426	\$	11,869,108	\$	35,311	\$	28,396	\$	401,767	3.49%

Major capital outlay purchases in FY24 include construction on the Secure Entrance Project, additions to the middle school, a 2024 Equinox, a fire panel, 2 HVAC systems, an electric heater, a 2024 Kubota, a smart camera, a wrestling mat, 4 Meraki Switches, and land.

Long-Term Debt

At year-end, the School had \$249,027 in general long-term obligations. This balance includes other post-employment benefits payable, lease liabilities and compensated absences payable. See individual balances as shown on Table A-6 below:

Table A-6
Outstanding Debt and Obligations

	Governmental Activities				To	otal Dollar	Total %	
	2023		2024			Change	Change	
OPEB Liability	\$	28,257	\$	183,553	\$	155,296	549.58%	
Intangible Lease		64,009		46,847		(17,162)	-26.81%	
Accrued Compensated Absences - Governmental Funds		12,532		18,627		6,095	48.64%	
Total Outstanding Debt	\$	104,798	\$	249,027	\$	144,229	137.63%	

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
June 30, 2024

The school is liable for accrued vacation leave payable to the superintendent, business manager and technology coordinator. The School also maintains an early retirement plan, which allows those meeting certain qualifications, to retire early and receive 50% of their last year's salary in one lump sum. The school has an agreement for the lease of copier machines for a term of three years.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

One of the primary sources of revenue to the School is based on the state funding formula using enrollment, targeted student to certified staff equivalents, targeted certified staff salary/benefits and overhead cost considerations. The state formula is funded by local property taxes and state aid. The School has stayed at the same enrollment.

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the School's finances and to demonstrate the School's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Elk Point-Jefferson School's Business Office, 402 South Douglas Street, PO Box 578, Elk Point, SD 57025.

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

	Primary Go		
	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,729,422	\$ 238,970	\$ 4,968,392
Accounts receivable	24,246	1,820	26,066
Taxes receivable	1,872,146		1,872,146
Other assets	93,502		93,502
Cash and cash equivalents	5,366		5,366
Net pension asset	14,984		14,984
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	885,883		885,883
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	10,983,225	28,396	11,011,621
Total Assets	18,608,774	269,186	18,877,960
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
OPEB-related deferred outflows	146,099		146,099
Pension-related deferred outflows	1,297,313		1,297,313
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,443,412		1,443,412
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	151,214	444	151,658
Unearned revenue	600	30,490	31,090
Other current liabilities	702,485		702,485
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	36,668		36,668
Due in more than one year	212,359		212,359
Total Liabilities	1,103,326	30,934	1,134,260
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Taxes levied for future periods	1,852,995		1,852,995
Pension related deferred inflows	748,934		748,934
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,601,929		2,601,929
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:	11,822,261	28,396	11,850,657
Capital outlay	2,568,275		2,568,275
Special education	292,464		292,464
SDRS pension purposes	563,363		563,363
Unrestricted	1,100,568	209,856	1,310,424
Total Net Position	\$ 16,346,931	\$ 238,252	\$ 16,585,183

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

Statement of Activities – Government-Wide June 30, 2024

					Net (Expenses Changes in		
		Progran	n Revenu		Primary G		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Gra	erating nts and ributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities: Instruction	\$ 4,675,495	\$	\$	176,006	\$ (4,499,489)	\$	\$ (4,499,489)
Support services Cocurricular activities	2,683,208 458,838	21,361 38,839	•		(2,661,847) (419,999)	 	(2,661,847) (419,999)
Total Governmental Activities	7,817,541	60,200		176,006	(7,581,335)		(7,581,335)
Business-Type Activities: Food service Drivers education	490,576 15,209	313,013 8,500		149,859 	 	(27,704) (6,709)	(27,704) (6,709)
Total Business Type Activities	505,785	321,513		149,859		(34,413)	(34,413)
Total Primary Government	\$ 8,323,326	\$ 381,713	\$	325,865	(7,581,335)	(34,413)	(7,615,748)
		General Revenue	es:				
		Property	/ taxes		4,295,612		4,295,612
		Gross red	ceipts tax	kes	109,874		109,874
		Revenue fro	m State S	Sources:			
		State aid	ł		3,103,464		3,103,464
		Other				988	988
		Revenue from I	ntermed	iate Source	96,431		96,431
		Unrestricted in	nvestme	nt earnings	172,313	1,359	173,672
		Other genera	al revenu	ıes	85,420		85,420
		Total Genera	Total General Revenues			2,347	7,865,461
		Cha	ange in N	let Position	281,779	(32,066)	249,713
		Net Position	n - Beginr	ning of Year	16,065,152	270,318	16,335,470
		Net Po	osition -	End of Year	\$ 16,346,931	\$ 238,252	\$ 16,585,183

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

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds June 30, 2024

	Gener	al	Capital Outlay	Special ducation	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,658,	545	\$ 2,623,935	\$ 446,942	\$	4,729,422
Accounts receivable	3,	542	20,704			24,246
Taxes receivable - current	731,	042	687,951	434,002		1,852,995
Taxes receivable - delinquent	10,	186	5,450	3,515		19,151
Due from other governments	93,	502				93,502
Prepaid Expenses			5,366	 		5,366
Total Assets	\$ 2,496,	817 5	\$ 3,343,406	\$ 884,459	\$	6,724,682
Liabilities and Fund Balances:						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$ 46,	484	\$ 87,180	\$ 17,550	\$	151,214
Contracts payable	463,	274		110,682		573,956
Payroll deductions and withholding and						
employer matching payable	98,	768		29,761		128,529
Unearned revenue		600		 		600
Total Liabilities	609,	126	87,180	 157,993		854,299
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Taxes levied for future period	731,	042	687,951	434,002		1,852,995
Delinquent taxes not available	10,	186	5,450	 3,515		19,151
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	741,	228	693,401	 437,517		1,872,146
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable - prepaid expense			5,366			5,366
Restricted:						
For capital outlay			2,557,459			2,557,459
For special education				288,949		288,949
Unassigned	1,146,	463				1,146,463
Total Fund Balances	1,146,		2,562,825	288,949		3,998,237
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 2,496,	817	\$ 3,343,406	\$ 884,459	\$	6,724,682

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

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$ 3,998,237
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.		11,869,108
Pension and OPEB related deferred outflows are components of pension liability and therefore are not reported in the funds.		1,443,412
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds.		
Intangible Lease OPEB Liability Accrued Leave	(46,847) (183,553) (18,627)	(249,027)
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		19,151
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Asset		14,984
Pension and OPEB related deferred inflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(748,934)
Net Position - Governmental Activities		\$ 16,346,931

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

	General	Capital Outlay	Special Education	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Revenue from Local Sources:				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 1,631,431	\$ 1,609,936	\$ 1,020,162	\$ 4,261,529
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	8,910	6,555	4,234	19,699
Utility taxes	109,874			109,874
Penalties and interest on taxes	3,235	1,482	894	5,611
Earnings on Investments and Deposits	172,313			172,313
Tuition and Fees:				
Regular day school transportation fees	21,361			21,361
Cocurricular Activities:				
Admissions	36,126			36,126
Other student activity income	2,713			2,713
Other Revenue from Local Sources:				
Rentals	10,534	14,000		24,534
Contributions and donations	7,571	3,448	50	11,069
Charges for services	1,810		5,033	6,843
Other	8,926			8,926
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:				
County Sources:				
County apportionment	96,431			96,431
Revenue from State Sources:				
Grants-in-Aid:				
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	3,103,464			3,103,464
Restricted grants-in-aid	2,873		2,979	5,852
Revenue from Federal Sources:				
Grants-in-Aid:				
Restricted grants-in-aid received from				
federal government through the state	170,154			170,154
Total Revenues	\$ 5,387,726	\$ 1,635,421	\$ 1,033,352	\$ 8,056,499

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

				Total
		Capital	Special	Governmental
	General	Outlay	Education	Funds
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Instructional Services:				
Regular Programs:				
Elementary	\$ 1,396,015	\$ 143,576	\$	\$ 1,539,591
Middle/junior high	447,287	89,190		536,477
High school	1,051,110	94,895		1,146,005
Special Programs:				
Programs for special education			1,002,995	1,002,995
Educationally deprived	123,581			123,581
Support Services:				
Students:				
Guidance	153,768			153,768
Health	44,663		13,759	58,422
Psychological			34,866	34,866
Speech pathology			50,935	50,935
Student therapy services			63,288	63,288
Instructional Staff:				
Improvement of instruction	19,449		2,296	21,745
Educational media	172,977	299		173,276
General Administration:				
Board of education	143,936			143,936
Executive administration	227,899			227,899
School Administration:	,			,
Office of the principal	336,621	128		336,749
Other	2,527			2,527
Business:	_,			_,
Fiscal services	110,754	35,979		146,733
Facilities acquisition and construction		26,797		26,797
Operation and maintenance of plant	597,646	130,939		728,585
Student transportation	242,912	43,171		286,083
Special Education:	2-2,512	43,171		200,003
Administrative costs			56,451	56,451
Transportation costs			5,718	5,718
Other special education costs			1,173	1,173
Debt Services:		9,987	1,175	9,987
Cocurricular Activities:		3,367		3,367
Male activities	103,341			103,341
	•			
Female activities	93,385			93,385
Transportation	40,920	26.400		40,920
Combined activities	171,542	36,400		207,942
Capital Outlay		837,020	1 221 401	837,020
Total Expenditures	5,480,333	1,448,381	1,231,481	8,160,195
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	(92,607)	187,040	(198,129)	(103,696)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfer in	94,798			94,798
Transfer out		(94,798)		(94,798)
Compensation for Loss of General Capital Assets		20,704		20,704
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	94,798	(74,094)		20,704
Net Change in Fund Balances	2,191	112,946	(198,129)	(82,992)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,144,272	2,449,879	487,078	4,081,229
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,146,463	\$ 2,562,825	\$ 288,949	\$ 3,998,237
•				

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

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	(82,992)
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.		837,020
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.		(441,682)
In the statement of activities, gains and losses on disposal of capital assets are reported, whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the disposal of capital assets is reflected, regardless of whether a gain or loss is realized.		13,344
Payment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds but the payment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
Intangible Lease 17,162	-	17,162
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."		8,773
Governmental funds do not reflect the change in compensated absences liabilities but the Statement of Activities reflects the change in these accruals through expenses.		(6,095)
Changes in the pension and OPEB related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of liabilities (assets) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.		(63,751)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	281,779

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2024

	Enterprise Funds						
	Food Service		Other				
			Ent	terprise			
		Fund	Fund		Totals		
Assets:							
Current Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	232,715	\$	6,255	\$	238,970	
Accounts receivable, net		1,820				1,820	
Total Current Assets		234,535		6,255		240,790	
Noncurrent Assets:							
Machinery and equipment - local funds		228,480				228,480	
Less accumulated depreciation		(200,084)				(200,084)	
Total Noncurrent Assets		28,396				28,396	
Total Assets	\$	262,931	\$	6,255	\$	269,186	
Liabilities:							
Current Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$		\$	444	\$	444	
Unearned revenue		30,490				30,490	
Total Current Liabilities		30,490		444		30,934	
Net Position:							
Net investment in capital assets		28,396				28,396	
Unrestricted net position		204,045		5,811		209,856	
Total Net Position	\$	232,441	\$	5,811	\$	238,252	

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

	Enterprise Funds						
	Food Service Fund		(Other			
			Ent	erprise			
				Fund	Totals		
Operating Revenue:							
Tuition and Fees:							
Driver's education fees	\$		\$	8,500	\$	8,500	
Food Sales:							
Student		215,433			215,433		
Adult		5,182				5,182	
A la carte		92,398				92,398	
Total Operating Revenue		313,013		8,500		321,513	
Operating Expenses:							
Food Service:							
Salaries				12,175		12,175	
Employee benefits				1,635		1,635	
Purchased services		470,347				470,347	
Supplies		1,189				1,189	
Depreciation		6,915				6,915	
Other		12,125		1,399		13,524	
Total Operating Expenses		490,576		15,209		505,785	
Operating Income(Loss)	((177,563)		(6,709)		(184,272)	
N							
Nonoperating Revenues/Expenses:		4.250				4 250	
Investment income		1,359				1,359	
State grants		988				988	
Federal grants		149,859				149,859	
Total Nonoperating Revenue/ (Expenses)		152,206				152,206	
Change in Net Position		(25,357)		(6,709)		(32,066)	
Net Position - Beginning of Year		257,798		12,520		270,318	
Net Position - End of Year	\$	232,441	\$	5,811	\$	238,252	

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2024

		Food Service Fund		Other terprise Fund		Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Cash receipts from customers	\$	310,712	\$	8,500	\$	319,212
Cash payments to suppliers		(483,661)		(1,315)		(484,976)
Cash payments to employees				(13,810)		(13,810)
Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities		(172,949)		(6,625)		(179,574)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:						
Cash reimbursements - state		988				988
Cash reimbursements - federal		149,859				149,859
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		150,847				150,847
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Interest Earnings		1,359				1,359
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		1,359				1,359
Net Cash Frovided by investing Activities	_	1,339	-			1,339
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	(20,743)	\$	(6,625)	\$	(27,368)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	\$	253,458	\$	12,880	\$	266,338
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year		232,715		6,255		238,970
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	(20,743)	\$	(6,625)	\$	(27,368)
Reconciliation of Operating (Loss) to Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activites:						
Operating (Loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) to net cash (used) by operating activities:	\$	(177,563)	\$	(6,709)	\$	(184,272)
Depreciation expense		6,915				6,915
Change in Assets and Liabilities: Deferred revenue		(2 201)				(2 201)
Accounts payable		(2,301)		84		(2,301) 84
Net cash (used) by operating activities:	\$	(172,949)	\$	(6,625)	\$	(179,574)
rece cash (asea) by operating activities.	<u> </u>	(1,2,3,3)		(0,023)	-	(173,377)

Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2024

	C	Custodial Funds		
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable	\$	110,546 171		
Total Assets	\$	110,717		
Liabilities: Amounts held for others	\$	110,717		
Total Liabilities	\$	110,717		

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. Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of Elk Point-Jefferson School District No. 61-7, 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 Information" 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. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Proprietary Funds:

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> — Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods 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 fees charged for school functions. This fund is used to record financial transactions related to drivers' education for students. The fund is finance 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:

Custodial Funds – 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Measurement Focus:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

Basis of Accounting:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Fund Financial Statements:

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, generally are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period does not exceed one bill-paying cycle, and for the Elk Point-Jefferson School District 61-7, the length of that cycle is 60 days. The revenues which are accrued at June 30, 2024 are due from federal governments.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

d. Interfund Eliminations and Reclassifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

e. Deposits and Investments:

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

f. Capital Assets:

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

The total June 30, 2024 balance of capital assets for governmental activities includes approximately less than one percent for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. These estimated original costs were established by appraisals of deflated current replacement cost. The total June 30, 2024 balance of capital assets for business-type activities are all valued at original cost. These estimated original costs were established by prior records at cost or historical costs.

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, with net capital assets reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation/amortization methods and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

			Depreciation/		
		pitalization Threshold	Amortization Method	Estimated Useful Life	
Land*		All	NA	NA	
Buildings	\$	25,000	Straight-line	50-75 years	
Improvements	\$	10,000	Straight-line	20 years	
Equipment (governmental activities)	\$	5,000	Straight-line	5-20 years	
Equipment (proprietary funds)	\$	1,000	Straight-line	10 years	
Intangible Assets	\$	45,000	Straight-line	3-10 years	

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

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

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

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 other post-employment benefits payable, lease liabilities and compensated absences.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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 the accrual basis, the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

h. Leases:

The School District recognizes 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 \$45,000 or more.

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

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

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

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

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

i. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements:

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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

j. Program Revenues:

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

k. <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u>:

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

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

I. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:

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

m. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

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

n. Equity Classifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and may distinguish 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 net position held in trust for other purposes.

o. Application of Net Position:

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

p. Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures:

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

- Nonspendable includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- <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.
- <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/committed amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreement requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the Government would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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					

a. 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.

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) above; or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) above and repurchase agreements described in (b) above. Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires investments to be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

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

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. As of June 30, 2024, the School District's investment in the SD FIT pool was unrated.

As of June 30, 2024, the School District had the following investments:

External Investment Pool:	Credit Rating	Fair Value		
South Dakota Public Funds Investment -	Unrated	\$ 4,471,519		
Trust		. , ,		

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

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

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

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

3. Receivables and Payables:

Receivables and payables are not aggregated in these financial statements. The School District expects all receivables to be collected within one year. No allowance has been made for estimated uncollectible amounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

4. Inventory:

Inventory held for consumption is stated at cost.

Inventory for Resale is stated at the lower of cost or market. The cost valuation method is first in, first out method. Donated commodities are valued at estimated market value based on the USDA price list at date of receipt.

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

In the governmental fund financial statements, inventories consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are consumed. Reported inventories are equally offset by Nonspendable Fund Balance which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets. No material inventories were on hand at June 30, 2024.

5. Property Tax:

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

School District property tax revenues are recognized to the extent that they are used to finance each year's appropriations. Revenue related to current year property taxes receivable which is not intended to be used to finance the current year's appropriations and therefore are not susceptible to accrual has been reported as deferred revenue 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	\$ 705,318	\$ 77,502	\$	\$ 782,820
Construction in progress	29,778	506,395	433,110	103,063
Total capital assets not being depreciated	735,096	583,897	433,110	885,883
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings & Improvements	14,105,659	486,010		14,591,669
Machinery & Equipment	1,201,319	190,476	100,881	1,290,914
Library Books	126,849	9,747	136	136,460
Intangible Assets	72,576			72,576
Total capital assets being depreciated	15,506,403	686,233	101,017	16,091,619
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings & Improvements	4,195,789	283,109		4,478,898
Machinery & Equipment	569,326	139,065	114,225	594,166
Library Books	7,440	1,365	136	8,669
Intangible Assets	8,518	18,143		26,661
Total accumulated depreciation	4,781,073	441,682	114,361	5,108,394
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	10,725,330	244,551	(13,344)	10,983,225
Net Capital Assets	\$ 11,460,426	\$ 828,448	\$ 419,766	\$ 11,869,108

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 326,845
Support services	101,587
Co-curricular activities	13,250
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 441,682

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

6. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

Business-Type Activities:	_	/30/2023 Balance	Inc	creases	De	ecreases	•	/30/2024 Balance
Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment	\$	228,480	\$		\$		\$	228,480
Less accumulated depreciation for: Less: Accumulated Depreciation		193,169		6,915		<u></u>		200,084
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$	35,311	\$	(6,915)	\$		\$	28,396

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-type activities:
Food service \$

6,915

Construction in Progress as of June 30, 20204 is composed of the following:

Project Name	-	ject rization_	hrough 30/2024	Co	ommitted	Fut	uired ture ncing
Middle School Addition/Kitchen & Cafeteria	\$ 5	550,000	\$ 103,063	\$	446,937	\$	

7. Long-Term Liabilities:

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

	6/	/30/2023	li	ncrease	De	ecrease	6,	/30/2024	e Within ne Year
Other Liabilities:		_		_	'			_	
Compensated Absences	\$	12,532	\$	18,531	\$	12,436	\$	18,627	\$ 18,627
OPEB Liability		28,257		168,970		13,674		183,553	
Intangible Lease		64,009				17,162		46,847	 18,041
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$	104,798	\$	187,501	\$	43,272	\$	249,027	\$ 36,668

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

7. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

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

Compensated Absences -

Payable from the fund to which payroll expenditures are charged \$ 18,627

Other post-employment benefits -

Payable from the fund to which payroll expenditures are charged \$ 183,553

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding, except compensated absences and other postemployment benefits, at June 30, 2024, are as follows:

Year Ending	Intangible Lease							
June 30,	Pı	rincipal	In	terest				
2025	\$	18,041	\$	1,933				
2026		17,347		962				
2027		11,459		192				
Totals	\$	46,847	\$	3,087				

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	\$	2,568,275
Special Education	Law		292,464
SDRS Pension Purposes	Law		563,363
Total		\$	3,424,102

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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

9. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Benefits Provided:

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

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

Members that were hired on/after July 1, 2017, are Generational members. Class A Generational members and Class B Generational judicial members who retire after age 67 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. Class B Generational public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 57 with three years of contributory service.

At retirement, married Generational members may elect a single-life benefit, a 60 percent joint and survivor benefit, or a 100 percent joint and survivor benefit. All Generational retirement benefits that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level. Generational members will also have a variable retirement account (VRA) established, in which they will receive up to 1.5 percent of compensation funded by part of the employer contribution. VRAs will receive investment earning based on investment returns.

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

- Baseline actuarial accrued liabilities will be calculated assuming the COLA is equal to long-term inflation assumption of 2.25%.
- If the fair value of assets is greater or equal to the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
 - The increase in the 3rd quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than 3.5%.
- If the fair value of assets is less than the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
 - The increase in the 3rd quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than a restricted maximum such that, that if the restricted maximum is assumed for future COLAs, 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

9. Pension Plan: (Continued)

All benefits except those depending on the Member's Accumulated Contributions are annually increased by the Cost-of-Living Adjustment.

Contributions:

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. State statute also requires the employer to make an additional contribution in the amount of 6.2% for any compensation exceeding the maximum taxable amount for social security for general employees only. The School District's share of contributions to the SDRS for the years ended June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, equal to required contributions each year, were as follows:

Year	 Amount			
2024	\$ 251,888			
2023	237,589			
2022	223,054			

<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 share of the components of the net pension asset of South Dakota Retirement System, for the School District as of this measurement period ending June 30, 2023 and reported by the School District as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 22,245,966
Less proportionate share of net pension restricted for pension benefits	22,260,950
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	\$ (14,984)

At June 30, 2024, the School District reported an asset of (\$14,984) 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 0.15351900%, which is a decrease of 0.0021680% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

9. Pension Plan: (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School District recognized pension expense of \$54,554. At June 30, 2024, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows resources related to pension from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of		Deferred Inflows of	
	Re	esources	Resources	
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	424,733	\$	
Changes in assumption		512,287		748,849
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments		99,760		
Changes in proportion and difference between district				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		8,645		85
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		251,888		
Total	\$	1,297,313	\$	748,934

\$251,888 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

Year Ended		
June 30,		
2025	\$ 207,13	4
2026	(224,08	3)
2027	291,96	57
2028	21,47	'3_
Total	\$ 296,49	1

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

9. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions:

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

Inflation 2.50%

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

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

inflation rate of 2.50% and real returns of 4.00%

Future COLAs 1.91%

Mortality Rates:

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

Active and Terminated Vested Members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial: PubT-2010

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

Retired Members:

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

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

111% of rates at age 83 and above

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

Beneficiaries:

PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

9. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Investment portfolio management is the statutory responsibility of the South Dakota Investment Council (SDIC), which may utilize the services of external money managers for management of a portion of the portfolio. SDIC is governed by the Prudent Man Rule (i.e., the council should use the same degree of care as a prudent man). Current SDIC investment policies dictate limits on the percentage of assets invested in various types of vehicles (equities, fixed income securities, real estate, cash, private equity, etc.). The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2022 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

		Long-term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
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					
	19	6 Decrease	Disc	ount Rate	_1	% Increase
District's proportionate share of the		_		<u>.</u>		_
net pension (asset)	\$	3,071,223	\$	(14,984)	\$	(2,538,913)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

Payables to the Pension Plan:

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

10. Postemployment Healthcare Plan:

Plan Description: Elk Point-Jefferson School District Health Plan is a single-employer defined benefit medical plan administered by the School District. This plan provides medical insurance benefits to eligible current employees, as well as retirees meeting eligibility requirements. After eligibility for retiree benefits is established, retirees must pay premiums until they are eligible for Medicare. SDCL 6-1-16 specifically allows any School District to provide health insurance for retiring employees and their immediate families. The liability exists because of an implicit subsidy of costs of the benefits to retirees of the district. Benefit provisions were established and may be amended during the negotiated agreement process between certified staff and the governing board. The health plan does not issue separately stated stand-alone financial statements.

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

Employees covered by benefit terms: At June 30, 2024, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Retirees currently receiving benefit payments	2
Active employees	88
	90

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

10. Postemployment Healthcare Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions: Where consistent with the terms of the plan, actuarial assumptions have utilized the assumptions for the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS as provided in the June 30, 2023 Actuarial Valuation Report. See Note 9 – Pension Note).

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

Beginning of Year Balances	\$ 28,257
Interest	7,800
Effect on assumptions, changes or inputs	161,170
Benefit payments	 (13,674)
End of Year Balances	\$ 183,553

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

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current rate of 2.16%

		Current					
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1%	6 Increase	
Total OPEB Liability	\$	202,802	\$	183,553	\$	166,816	

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School District recognized OPEB expense of \$9,197. At June 30, 2024, the School District reported no deferred outflows of resources and no deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB.

11. Joint Ventures:

The School District participates in the Southeast Area Cooperative, a cooperative service unit (co-op) formed for the purpose of providing pupil support services and purchasing services to the member school districts. The members of the co-op and their relative percentage participation in the co-op are as follows:

Alcester-Hudson	10.23%
Beresford	20.82%
Canton	27.27%
Elk Point-Jefferson	21.38%
Irene-Wakonda	8.46%
Viborg-Hurley	11.84%

The Southeast Area Cooperative'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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

11. Joint Ventures: (Continued)

The School District retains no equity in the Net Position of the joint venture, but does have a responsibility to fund deficits of the joint venture in proportion to the relative participation described above.

Separate financial statements for this joint venture are available from the Southeast Area Cooperative.

At June 30, 2024, this joint venture had the following:

Assets and deferred outflows	
of resources	\$ 1,800,312
Liabilities and deferred	
inflows of resources	\$ 513,032
Net Position	\$ 1,287,280

12. Risk Management:

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

Employee Health Insurance:

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

The coverage includes the option of different plans with a deductible from \$750 to \$3,200.

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

Liability Insurance:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

12. Risk Management: (Continued)

Workers' 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 has elected to be self-insured and retain all risk for liabilities resulting from claims for unemployment benefits.

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

13. Interfund Transfers:

Transfers to/from other funds at June 30, 2024, consist of the following:

Transfer from the Capital Outlay Fund to the General Fund Under the \$ 94,798 allowable percentage permitted by SDCL 13-16-6 to supplement the General Fund Balance with unused Capital Outlay funds.

14. 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

					ance with al Budget
	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	P	ositive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(N	egative)
Revenues					
Revenue from Local Sources:					
Taxes:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 1,584,300	\$ 1,584,300	\$ 1,631,431	\$	47,131
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	10,000	10,000	8,910		(1,090)
Utility taxes	114,000	114,000	109,874		(4,126)
Penalties and interest on taxes	4,000	4,000	3,235		(765)
Tuitions and Fees:					
Regular Day School Transportation Fees	13,000	13,000	21,361		8,361
Earnings on Investments and Deposits	25,000	25,000	172,313		147,313
Cocurricular Activities:	•	•	,		•
Admissions	25,000	25,000	36,126		11,126
Other student activity income	1,000	1,000	2,713		1,713
Other Revenue from Local Sources:					
Rentals	5,000	5,000	10,534		5,534
Contributions and donations	5,000	5,000	7,571		2,571
Charges for services	2,500	2,500	1,810		(690)
Other	5,000	5,000	8,926		3,926
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:					
County Sources:					
County apportionment	100,800	100,800	96,431		(4,369)
Revenue from State Sources:					
Grants-in-Aid:					
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	3,128,500	3,128,500	3,103,464		(25,036)
Restricted grants-in-aid			2,873		2,873
Restricted grants-in-aid received from					
federal government through the state	170,154	170,154	170,154		
Total Revenues	\$ 5,193,254	\$ 5,193,254	5,387,726	\$	194,472

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

	D. L. v. J			Variance with Final Budget	
	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)	
Expenditures	Original		Amounts	(Negative)	
Instructional Services:					
Regular Programs:					
Elementary	\$ 1,398,900	\$ 1,398,900	\$ 1,396,015	\$ 2,885	
Middle/junior high	457,000	457,000	447,287	9,713	
High school	1,049,875	1,049,875	1,051,110	(1,235)	
Special Programs:		, ,		, , ,	
Educationally deprived	125,150	125,150	123,581	1,569	
Support Services:					
Students:					
Guidance	154,950	154,950	153,768	1,182	
Health	44,700	44,700	44,663	37	
Instructional Staff:					
Improvement of instruction	22,225	22,225	19,449	2,776	
Educational media	178,330	178,330	172,977	5,353	
General Administration:					
Board of education	143,075	143,075	143,936	(861)	
Executive administration	226,325	226,325	227,899	(1,574)	
School Administration:		•		, , ,	
Office of the principal	346,325	346,325	336,621	9,704	
Other	3,100	3,100	2,527	573	
Business:					
Fiscal services	111,050	111,050	110,754	296	
Operation and maintenance of plant	599,950	599,950	597,646	2,304	
Student transportation	246,000	246,000	242,912	3,088	
Cocurricular Activities:					
Male activities	102,980	102,980	103,341	(361)	
Female activities	88,255	88,255	93,385	(5,130)	
Transportation	41,400	41,400	40,920	480	
Combined activities	181,425	181,425	171,542	9,883	
Contingency	12,500	12,500		12,500	
Total Expenditures	5,533,515	5,533,515	5,480,333	53,182	
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	(340,261)	(340,261)	(92,607)	247,654	
Other Financing Sources:					
Operating transfers in	250,000	250,000	94,798	(155,202)	
Total Other Financing Sources:	250,000	250,000	94,798	(155,202)	
Net Change in Fund Balances	(90,261)	(90,261)	2,191	92,452	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,144,272	1,144,272	1,144,272		
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,054,011	\$ 1,054,011	\$ 1,146,463	\$ 92,452	

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

				Variance with Final Budget
	Budgeted		Actual	Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
Revenue from Local Sources:				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 1,567,000	\$ 1,567,000	\$ 1,609,936	\$ 42,936
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	4,000	4,000	6,555	2,555
Penalties and interest on taxes	1,000	1,000	1,482	482
Other Revenue from Local Sources:	•	,	ŕ	
Rentals	20,000	20,000	14,000	(6,000)
Contributions and Donations			3,448	3,448
Total Revenues	1,592,000	1,592,000	1,635,421	43,421
Expenditures				
Instructional Services:				
Regular Programs:				
Elementary	173,165	173,165	170,372	2,793
Middle/junior high	108,500	108,500	89,190	19,310
High school	135,000	135,000	94,895	40,105
Support Services:			- 1,222	,
Students:				
Guidance	500	500		500
Instructional Staff	300			
Educational media	15,000	15,000	10,046	4,954
General Administration	13,000	13,000	10,040	4,554
Executive administration	1,000	1,000		1,000
School Administration:	1,000	1,000		1,000
Office of the principal	1,000	1,000	128	872
Business:	1,000	1,000	128	672
Fiscal Services	20 000	38 000	25.070	2 021
	38,000	38,000	35,979	2,021
Facilities acquisition and construction	514,563	514,563	657,777	(143,214)
Operation and maintenance of plant	297,000	297,000	256,468	40,532
Student transportation	93,000	93,000	68,395	24,605
Debt Services:	10,000	10,000	9,987	13
Cocurricular Activities:	00.050	00.050	55 444	22.700
Combined Activities	88,850	88,850	55,144	33,706
Total Expenditures	1,475,578	1,475,578	1,448,381	27,197
Excess of Revenue Over (Under)				
Expenditures	116,422	116,422	187,040	70,618
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Other Financing Sources (Uses):	(350,000)	(250,000)	(04.700)	155 202
Transfers out	(250,000)	(250,000)	(94,798)	155,202
Compensation for Loss of General Cap Assets	(250,000)	(250,000)	20,704	20,704
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(74,094)	175,906
Net Change in Fund Balances	(133,578)	(133,578)	112,946	246,524
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	2,449,879	2,449,879	2,449,879	
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 2,316,301	\$ 2,316,301	\$ 2,562,825	\$ 246,524

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

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
	Original	Final	Amounts			
Revenues						
Revenue from Local Sources:						
Taxes:						
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 984,000	\$ 984,000	\$ 1,020,162	\$ 36,162		
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	3,000	3,000	4,234	1,234		
Penalties and interest on taxes	750	750	894	144		
Other Revenue from Local Sources:						
Contributions and Donations			50	50		
Charges for services			5,033	5,033		
Revenue from State Sources:						
Grants-in-Aid						
Restricted grants-in-aid	180,000	180,000	2,979	(177,021)		
Total Revenues	1,167,750	1,167,750	1,033,352	(134,398)		
Expenditures						
Instructional Services:						
Special Programs:						
Programs for special education	1,017,705	1,017,705	1,002,995	14,710		
Support Services:						
Students:						
Health	81,550	81,550	13,759	67,791		
Psychological	42,005	42,005	34,866	7,139		
Speech pathology	58,795	58,795	50,935	7,860		
Student therapy services	61,030	61,030	63,288	(2,258)		
Instructional Staff:						
Improvement of instruction	1,500	1,500	2,296	(796)		
Special Education:						
Administrative costs	57,225	57,225	56,451	774		
Transportation costs	7,550	7,550	5,718	1,832		
Other special education costs	7,000	7,000	1,173	5,827		
Total Expenditures	1,334,360	1,334,360	1,231,481	102,879		
Net Change in Fund Balance	(166,610)	(166,610)	(198,129)	(31,519)		
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	487,078	487,078	487,078			
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 320,468	\$ 320,468	\$ 288,949	\$ (31,519)		

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 fiduciary funds.
- f. After adoption by the School Board, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures of each fund cannot exceed the amounts budgeted except as indicated in Item (h).
- g. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed 5 percent of the total School District budget and may be transferred by resolution of the School Board to any other budget category, except for capital outlay, that is deemed insufficient during the year. No amount of expenditures may be charged directly to the contingency line item in the budget.
- h. If it is determined during the year that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows adoption of supplemental budgets when moneys are available to increase legal spending authority.
- i. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year-end unless encumbered by resolution of the school board.
- j. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds.
- k. Budgets for the General Fund and each major special revenue fund are adopted on a basis consisted with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

2. USGAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:

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

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability
June 30, 2024

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability:

Beginning of Year Balances	\$ 28,257
Interest	7,800
Effect on assumptions, changes or inputs	161,170
Benefit payments	(13,674)
End of Year Balances	\$ 183,553

Elk Point-Jefferson School District No. 61-7 Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) South Dakota Retirement System

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.1535190%	0.1556870%	0.1600250%	0.1550981%	0.1545596%	0.1543088%	0.1569294%	0.1593197%	0.1652776%	0.1717945%
District's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (14,984)	\$ (14,714)	\$ (1,225,518)	\$ (6,736)	\$ (16,379)	\$ (3,599)	\$ (14,242)	\$ 538,166	\$ (700,990)	\$ (1,237,708)
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,959,794	\$ 3,717,559	\$ 3,631,476	\$ 3,403,929	\$ 3,286,240	\$ 3,208,915	\$ 3,188,474	\$ 3,029,451	\$ 3,017,490	\$ 3,004,203
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.38%	0.40%	33.75%	0.20%	0.50%	0.11%	0.45%	17.76%	23.23%	41.20%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	100.10%	100.10%	105.52%	100.04%	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104.10%	104.10%

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

Schedule of the School District Contributions South Dakota Retirement System

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually-required contribution	\$ 251,888	\$ 237,589	\$ 223,054	\$ 217,889	\$ 204,236	\$ 197,625	\$ 192,476	\$ 191,309	\$ 181,768	\$ 181,050
Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution	251,888	237,589	223,054	217,889	204,236	197,625	192,476	191,309	181,768	181,050
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,198,123	\$ 3,959,794	\$ 3,717,559	\$ 3,631,476	\$ 3,403,929	\$ 3,286,240	\$ 3,208,915	\$ 3,188,474	\$ 3,029,451	\$ 3,017,490
Contributions as a percentage of employee-covered payroll	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.01%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Changes from Prior Valuation

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

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

Benefit Provision Changes

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

Actuarial Assumption Changes

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

As of June 30, 2022, the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (2.25%) was less than 100% and the July 2023 SDRS COLA was limited to a restricted maximum of 2.10%. For the June 30, 2022 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA assumption of 2.10%.

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

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

Actuarial Method Changes

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