Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

School District Officials
June 30, 2022

Board Members

Tyler Pickard Board President
Justin DeVaneyVice President
Brooke Albertson Member
Amanda Maas Member
Jessica Anderson Member
Brian BrosnahanSuperintendent
Crystal HansenBusiness Manager

Table of Contents

	Page
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and	
on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements	
Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	1-2
Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4-6
Government-Wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position	
Statement of Activities	8
Fund Financial Statements	
Governmental Funds:	
Balance Sheet	9
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of	
Net Position	10
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	11-12
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balances to the Statement of Activities	13
Proprietary Funds:	
Statement of Net Position	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	
Statement of Cash Flows	16
Fiduciary Funds:	
Statement of Net Position	
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	18
Notes to the Financial Statements	19-40
Required Supplementary Information	41
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund - Budgetary Basis	42-43
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Capital Outlay Fund - Budgetary Basis	44
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Special Education Fund - Budgetary Basis	45
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	46
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	
Schedule of the School District Contributions	48
Notes to the Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	
and Schedule of Pension Contributions	49



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 Rutland School District No. 39-4 Rutland, 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 Rutland School District No. 39-4, South Dakota, as of June 30, 2022 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 February 22, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial 2-1-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 Rutland 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 Rutland 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 February 22, 2023

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Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings Year ended June 30, 2022

Prior Audit Findings

There are no prior other audit findings to report.

Current Audit Findings

There are no current audit findings to report.



Independent Auditor's Report

School Board Rutland School District No. 39-4 Rutland, South Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified 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 Rutland School District No. 39-4, Rutland, South Dakota, as of June 30, 2022, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Rutland 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 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 Rutland School District No. 39-4 as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Qualified 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.

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal 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 Standard* 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 substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated February 22, 2023, 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 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

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February 22, 2023

Statement of Net Position – Government-Wide June 30, 2022

	Primary Go		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:	Activities	Activities	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,715,912	\$ 108,408	\$ 2,824,320
Accounts receivable		602	602
Taxes receivable	642,060		642,060
Inventories	441	4,441	4,882
Deposits	11,299		11,299
Other assets	157,638		157,638
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	177,109		177,109
Net pension asset	442,243		442,243
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	4,053		4,053
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	1,761,006	4,213	1,765,219
Total Assets	5,911,761	117,664	6,029,425
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Pension-related deferred outflows	627,423		627,423
Liabilities:			
Unearned revenue		7,296	7,296
Other current liabilities	174,060	10,956	185,016
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Due within one year	147,846		147,846
Due in more than one year	323,900		323,900
Total Liabilities	645,806	18,252	664,058
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Taxes levied for future periods	637,113		637,113
Pension related deferred inflows	857,346		857,346
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,494,459		1,494,459
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	1,293,313	4,213	1,297,526
Restricted for:			
Capital outlay	1,252,569		1,252,569
Special education	559,840		559,840
Health insurance	11,299		11,299
SDRS pension purposes	212,320		212,320
Unrestricted	1,069,578	95,199	1,164,777
Total Net Position	\$ 4,398,919	\$ 99,412	\$ 4,498,331

Statement of Activities – Government-Wide June 30, 2022

				Net (Expenses) Revenues and	
				Changes in		
		Program	Program Revenues		overnment	
			Operating			
		Charges for	Grants and	Governmental	Business-Type	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Governmental Activities:						
Instruction	\$ 1,638,648	\$	\$ 198,991	\$ (1,439,657)	\$	\$ (1,439,657)
Support services	797,862	1,970		(795,892)		(795,892)
Nonprogrammed charges	1,398			(1,398)		(1,398)
Interest on long-term debt	7,244			(7,244)		(7,244)
Cocurricular activities	90,949	7,279		(83,670)		(83,670)
Total Governmental Activities	2,536,101	9,249	198,991	(2,327,861)		(2,327,861)
Business-Type Activities:						
Food service	127,599	10,542	130,430		13,373	13,373
Driver's education	16,187	14,249	12,794		10,856	10,856
Total Business Type Activities	143,786	24,791	143,224		24,229	24,229
Total Primary Government	\$ 2,679,887	\$ 34,040	\$ 342,215	(2,327,861)	24,229	(2,303,632)
		General Revenues	s:			
		Taxes:				
		Property t	axes	1,562,414		1,562,414
		Gross rece	eipts taxes	32,438		32,438
		Revenue from	state sources:			
		State aid		1,111,105		1,111,105
		Unrestricted i	nvestment earning	s 3,861		3,861
		Other general	revenues	158,681		158,681
	Tota	al General Revenu	es and Transfers	2,868,499		2,868,499
		Chang	e in Net Position	540,638	24,229	564,867
		Net Position	- Beginning of Yea	r 3,858,281	75,183	3,933,464
		Net Positi	ion - Ending of Yea	r <u>\$ 4,398,919</u>	\$ 99,412	\$ 4,498,331

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds June 30, 2022

	General	Capital Special Outlay Education		-		Total Governmental Funds
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,118,895	\$ 1,025,773	\$ 571,244	\$ 2,715,912		
Cash with fiscal agent		177,109		177,109		
Taxes receivable - current	366,825	185,470	84,817	637,112		
Taxes receivable - delinquent	4,469	318	161	4,948		
Due from other governments	108,269	49,369		157,638		
Inventories-Materials and Supplies	441			441		
Deposits	11,299			11,299		
Total Assets	\$ 1,610,198	\$ 1,438,039	\$ 656,222	\$ 3,704,459		
Liabilities and Fund Balances:						
Liabilities:						
Contracts payable	126,576		13,489	140,065		
Payroll deductions and withholding and						
employer matching payable	35,920		(1,925)	33,995		
Total Liabilities	162,496		11,564	174,060		
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Taxes levied for future period	366,825	185,470	84,818	637,113		
Delinquent taxes not available	4,469	318	161	4,948		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	371,294	185,788	84,979	642,061		
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable-inventories and deposits	11,740			11,740		
Restricted:	·			•		
For capital outlay		1,252,251		1,252,251		
For special education			559,679	559,679		
Unassigned	1,064,668			1,064,668		
Total Fund Balances	1,076,408	1,252,251	559,679	2,888,338		
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 1,610,198	\$ 1,438,039	\$ 656,222	\$ 3,704,459		

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$ 2,888,338
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		1,765,059
Pension related deferred outflows are components of pension liability and therefore are not reported in the funds.		627,423
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as liabilities in the funds.		
QZAB Capital Outlay Certificates Direct Borrowing Notes	(221,000) (245,000) (5,746)	(471,746)
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		4,948
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Asset		442,243
Pension related deferred inflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(857,346)
Net Position - Governmental Activities		\$ 4,398,919

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
June 30, 2022

	General	Capital General Outlay		•		Total Governmental Funds
Revenues						
Revenue from Local Sources:						
Taxes:						
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 806,759	\$ 511,589	\$ 237,457	\$ 1,555,805		
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	136	46	22	204		
Tax Deed Revenue			913	913		
Utility taxes	32,438			32,438		
Penalties and interest on taxes	768	490	231	1,489		
Earnings on Investments and Deposits	3,780	81		3,861		
Cocurricular Activities:						
Admissions	7,279			7,279		
Other Revenue from Local Sources						
Rentals	3,638			3,638		
Contributions and donations	182			182		
Services Provided Other School Districts	1,970			1,970		
Charges for services	1,948		365	2,313		
Other	19,363	3,961	1,753	25,077		
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:						
County Sources:						
County apportionment	7,085			7,085		
Revenue from State Sources:						
Grants-in-Aid:						
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	1,111,105			1,111,105		
Revenue from Federal Sources:						
Grants-in-Aid:						
Unrestricted grants-in-aid received from federa	I					
government through an intermediate source		1,996		1,996		
Restricted grants-in-aid received from federal						
government through an intermediate source	2,511			2,511		
Restricted grants-in-aid received from						
federal government through the state	106,331	90,149		196,480		
Total Revenues	\$ 2,105,293	\$ 608,312	\$ 240,741	\$ 2,954,346		

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds June 30, 2022 (Continued)

	General		Capital Outlay				pecial lucation	Gov	Total ernmental Funds
<u>Expenditures</u>									
Instructional Services:									
Regular Programs:									
Elementary	\$ 597	,139	\$	29,239	\$ 	\$	626,378		
Middle/junior high	241	,769		13,804			255,573		
High school	384	,034		16,097			400,131		
Special Programs:									
Programs for special education					259,116		259,116		
Educationally deprived	55	,040					55,040		
Support Services:									
Students:									
Guidance	57	,912					57,912		
Psychological services					9,871		9,871		
Instructional Staff									
Improvement of instruction	6	,650					6,650		
Educational media	33	,448					33,448		
General Administration									
Board of education	8	,132					8,132		
Executive administration	188	,603					188,603		
School Administration:									
Other		176					176		
Business:									
Fiscal services	104	,069		5,550			109,619		
Operation and maintenance of plant	192	,206					192,206		
Student transportation	112	,246		2,867			115,113		
Special Education:									
Transportation costs					12,434		12,434		
Nonprogrammed Charges:									
Payments to State - Unemployment	1	,398					1,398		
Debt Services:				242,769			242,769		
Cocurricular Activities:									
Male activities	20	,709					20,709		
Female activities	17	,128					17,128		
Transportation	4	,183					4,183		
Combined activities	31	,962		7,158			39,120		
Capital Outlay				195,949	 		195,949		
Total Expenditures	2,056	,804		513,433	281,421		2,851,658		
Net Change in Fund Balances	48	,489		94,879	(40,680)		102,688		
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,027		•	,157,372	 600,359		2,785,650		
Fund Balance, Ending of Year	\$ 1,076	,408	\$ 1	,252,251	\$ 559,679	\$	2,888,338		

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities June 30, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 102,688
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.	195,949
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.	(138,701)
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.	(8,625)
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	
Direct Borrowing Note 5,525 CO Certificate 230,000	235,525
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."	4,003
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	149,799
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 540,638

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2022

	Enterprise Funds							
		Food		Privers				
	Service		Service		Ed	ucation		
		Fund		Fund		Totals		
Assets:		_						
Current Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	66,605	\$	41,803	\$	108,408		
Accounts receivable, net		602				602		
Inventory - Supplies		1,464				1,464		
Inventory - stores for resale		1,749				1,749		
Inventory of donated food		1,228				1,228		
Total Current Assets		71,648		41,803		113,451		
Noncurrent Assets:								
Machinery and equipment - local funds		45,905				45,905		
Less accumulated depreciation		(41,692)				(41,692)		
Total Noncurrent Assets		4,213				4,213		
Total Noticulient Assets	-	4,213				4,213		
Total Assets	\$	75,861	\$	41,803	\$	117,664		
Liabilities:								
Current Liabilities:								
Contracts payable	\$	4,257	\$	506	\$	4,763		
Accrued payroll expenses		1,532		4,661		6,193		
Unearned revenue		7,296				7,296		
Total Current Liabilities		13,085		5,167		18,252		
Net Position:								
Net investment in capital assets		4,213				4,213		
Unrestricted net position		58,563		36,636		95,199		
Total Net Position	\$	62,776	\$	36,636	\$	99,412		

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2022

	Enterprise Funds					
		Food	D	rivers		
	S	Service Education				
		Fund		Fund		Totals
One wating Power way						
Operating Revenue:						
Food Sales:	,	F 4F0	,		ب	F 4F0
Student	\$	5,450	\$		\$	5,450
Adult		5,033				5,033
Other charges for goods and services	-	59		14,249		14,308
Total Operating Revenue		10,542		14,249		24,791
Operating Expenses:						
Food Service:						
Salaries		54,423		12,606		67,029
Employee benefits		7,204		1,896		9,100
Purchased services		38				38
Supplies		6,553		1,685		8,238
Cost of sales - purchased		50,530				50,530
Cost of sales - donated		6,645				6,645
Depreciation		2,206				2,206
Total Operating Expenses		127,599		16,187		143,786
Operating Income(Loss)		(117,057)		(1,938)		(118,995)
Nonoperating Revenues/Expenses:						
State grants		307				307
Federal grants		123,182		12,794		135,976
Donated food		6,941				6,941
Total Nonoperating Revenue/	-	130,430	-	12,794	•	143,224
(Expenses)						
Change in Net Position		13,373		10,856		24,229
Net Position - Beginning of Year		49,403		25,780		75,183
Net Position - Ending of Year	\$	62,776	\$	36,636	\$	99,412

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2022

	Food Service Fund	Drivers Education Fund	Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash receipts from customers	\$ 15,392	\$ 14,249	\$ 29,641
Cash payments to suppliers	(57,299)	(1,685)	(58,984)
Cash payments to employees	(59,654)	(13,149)	(72,803)
Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities	(101,561)	(585)	(102,146)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:			
Cash reimbursements - state	307		307
Cash reimbursements - federal	123,182	12,794	135,976
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	123,489	12,794	136,283
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	21,928	12,209	34,137
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	44,677	29,594	74,271
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 66,605	\$ 41,803	\$ 108,408
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:	\$ (117,057)	\$ (1,938)	\$ (118,995)
Depreciation expense	2,206		2,206
Value of commodities used Change in Assets and Liabilities:	6,645		6,645
Accounts receivable	374		374
Inventory	(178)		(178)
Deferred revenue	4,476		4,476
Contracts Payable	1,553	(15)	1,538
Accrued wages and payroll expenses	420	1,368	1,788
Net cash (used) by operating activities:	\$ (101,561)	\$ (585)	\$ (102,146)
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities			
Value of commodities received	\$ 6,941	\$	\$ 6,941

Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2022

	e -Purpose st Funds	Custodial Funds		
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,925	\$	37,650	
Total Assets	\$ 7,925	\$	37,650	
Accounts payable	\$ 	\$	376	
Amount held for others	 		37,274	
Total Liabilities	\$ 	\$	37,650	
Net Position:				
Scholarships	\$ 7,925	\$		
Individuals, organizations, and other governments	 			
Total Net Position	\$ 7,925	\$		

Statement of Changes in Net Position – Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2022

		e-Purpose st Funds
Additions:		
Contributions and donations	\$	1,500
Investment Income		465
Total Additions		1,965
Deductions:		
Trust deductions for scholarships awarded		1,650
Total Deductions		1,650
Total Beddetions		1,030
Change in Net Position		315
Net Position - Beginning		7,610
Net Position - Ending	<u> </u>	7,010
NCC I OSICIOII - LIIGIIIS	~ —	1,323

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

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 Rutland School District No. 39-4, 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.

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

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

b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the reporting entity as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the School District. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

- 1. 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 Fund Types</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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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.

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 after school care services conducted for the benefit of the children. This fund is financed by user charges. This is a major fund.

Fiduciary Funds:

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

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

Measurement Focus:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

Basis of Accounting:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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 Rutland School District 39-4, the length of that cycle is 60 days. The revenues which are accrued at June 30, 2022 are due from federal governments, local governments, rural electric and telephone gross receipts.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

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

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

d. Deposits and Investments:

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

e. Capital Assets:

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

The total June 30, 2022 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, 2022 balance of capital assets for business-type activities are all valued at original cost.

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

	•	talization reshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Land*		All		
Buildings	\$	25,000	Straight-line	15-50 years
Improvements		25,000	Straight-line	15-50 years
Equipment		5,000	Straight-line	4-20 years

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

f. Long-Term Liabilities:

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

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term liabilities primarily consist of capital leases and capital outlay certificates payable.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

g. 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.

h. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

The District reports increases in net position that relate to future periods as deferred outflows of resources in a separate section of its government-wide and proprietary funds statements of net position. The only deferred outflow of resources reported is a deferred amount arising from the District's pension plan for qualified retirees as discussed in Note 11.

The District's governmental funds report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This section reflects a decrease in net position that applies to a future period or periods. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, governmental fund revenues are not recognized until available (collected no later than 60 days after the end of the District's fiscal year). The District reports the following as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds: property taxes levied but not collected within the available period; property taxes collected within the available period that are intended to finance the next fiscal year; and capital credits that are owed to the District but will be received at some point in the future. In the government-wide financial statements, the District reports deferred inflows of resources for property taxes levied for a future period and pension-related items. In the business-type activities, the District reports deferred inflows for pension-related items.

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

j. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The School District pools its cash resources for depositing and investing purposes. Accordingly, the enterprise fund has access to its 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.

k. Equity Classifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and may distinguish between Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned or Unassigned components. 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.

I. Application of Net Position:

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

m. 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:

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- Nonspendable includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- Restricted includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are
 externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional
 provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority and does not lapse at year-end.
- Assigned includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted nor committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the School Board.
- Unassigned includes positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above-mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

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

n. Use of Estimates:

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

o. Pensions:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

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 that 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.

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

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

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

Assignment of Investment Income – State law allows income from deposits and investments to be credited to either the General Fund or the fund making the investment. The School District's policy is to credit all income from deposits and investment to the General Fund, except for the Food Service Fund 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

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.

4. Inventory:

Inventory held for consumption is stated at cost.

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

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

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. \$441 in inventories were on hand as of June 30, 2022 in the governmental funds.

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

6. Due from other Governments:

Receivables are not aggregated in these financial statements. The School District expects all receivables to be collected within one year. Amounts due from other governments include reimbursements for various programs. These amounts include \$157,638 due from various county, school, state and federal governments.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

7. Changes in Capital Assets:

A summary of changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

	6/30/2021 Balance	Increases	Decreases	6/30/2022 Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 4,053	\$	\$	\$ 4,053
Total capital assets not being depreciated	4,053			4,053
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	2,311,740			2,311,740
Improvements	63,170	34,949		98,119
Equipment	566,012	161,000	31,250	695,762
Total capital assets being depreciated	2,940,922	195,949	31,250	3,105,621
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	881,753	73,643		955,396
Improvements	31,627	4,473		36,100
Equipment	315,159	60,585	22,625	353,119
Total accumulated depreciation	1,228,539	138,701	22,625	1,344,615
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	1,712,383	57,248	8,625	1,761,006
Net Capital Assets	\$ 1,716,436	\$ 57,248	\$ 8,625	\$ 1,765,059

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 42,410
Support services	86,482
Co-curricular activities	9,809
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 138,701

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

7. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

Business-Type Activities:	-	30/2021 alance	In	creases	Decr	reases	-	30/2022 alance
Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment	\$	45,905	\$		\$		\$	45,905
Less accumulated depreciation for: Less: Accumulated Depreciation		39,486		2,206				41,692
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$	6,419	\$	(2,206)	\$		\$	4,213

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-type activities:

Food service \$ 2,206

8. Long-Term Liabilities:

A summary of the changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows:

Governmental Activities: Bonds Payable:	6,	/30/2021	Inc	rease	<u>D</u>	ecrease	6,	/30/2022	 e Within ne Year
Qualified Zone Academy Bonds Capital Outlay Certificates	\$	221,000 475,000 696,000	\$	 	\$	230,000	\$	221,000 245,000 466,000	\$ 22,100 120,000 142,100
Other Liabilities: Direct Borrowing Note Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$	11,271 707,271	\$		\$	5,525 235,525	\$	5,746 471,746	\$ 5,746 147,846

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

8. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

Debt payable at June 30, 2022 is comprised of the following:

Qualified Zone Academy BONDS

Rutland School District No 39- 4 Qualified Zone Academy Bonds, Series 2013	Qualified Zone Academy Bonds - Series 2013 zero interest. The bonds are due in annual sinking fund payments of \$22,100 until 2029. The payments will be made into an escrow account from the Capital Outlay Fund.	\$ 221,000
Rutland School District No 39- 4 Capital Outlay Certificates Series 2014	Certificates, Series 2014, matures January 2026, interest rates range from 0.65% to 3.50% depending on length to maturity, payments are made from the Capital Outlay Fund.	\$ 245.000

Annual Requirements to Maturity for Long-Term Debt June 30, 2022

Year Ending								
June 30,	C	apital Outla	y Certi	ficates				
		(includir	ng QZAB) To			Totals		
	Principal		Interest		Principal		In	terest
2023	\$	142,100	\$	6,475	\$	142,100	\$	6,475
2024		323,900		2,188		323,900		2,188
Totals	\$	466,000	\$	8,663	\$	466,000	\$	8,663

Direct Borrowing Notes

Direct Borrowing Note dated May 15, 2018 for the purchase of four copiers, annual payments with final maturity in June 2023.

Payments are made from the Capital Outlay Fund.

\$ 5,746

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

9. Restricted Cash:

Assets restricted to use for a specific purpose through segregation of balances in separate accounts are as follows:

Restricted Cash

Amount: Purpose: \$177,109 For Debt Service, by debt covenants (sinking funds required

to be in a separate account)

10. Restricted Net Position:

Restricted Net Position for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

Purpose	Restricted By	Amount
Major Purposes:		
Capital Outlay	Law	\$ 1,252,569
Special Education	Law	559,840
Health Insurance	Law	11,299
SDRS Pension Purposes	Law	212,320
Total		\$ 2,036,028

11. Pension Plan:

a. Plan Information:

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

b. Benefits Provided:

SDRS has three different classes of employees, Class A general members, Class B public safety and judicial members, and Class C Cement Plant Retirement Fund members.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

c. Contributions:

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. The School District's share of contributions to the SDRS for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020, equal to required contributions each year, were as follows:

Year	 Amount			
2022	\$ 101,412			
2021	\$ 78,628			
2020	\$ 77,966			

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

At June 30, 2021, SDRS is 105.52% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The proportionate, shares of the components of the net pension asset of South Dakota Retirement System, for the School District as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 8,007,413
Less proportionate share of net pension restricted for pension	 8,449,656
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	\$ (442,243)

At June 30, 2022, the School District reported an asset of (\$442,243) for its proportionate share of the net pension (asset). The net pension (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2021 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, 2021, the School District's proportion was 0.05774700%, which is a decrease of -0.0014607% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2022

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the School District reduction of pension expense of \$(149,799) At June 30, 2022, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows resources related to pension from the following sources:

	Ou	eferred tflows of	In	eferred flows of
	Ke	esources	Ke	esources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	15,878	\$	1,159
Changes in assumption		508,575		221,469
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments				631,753
Changes in proportion and difference between district				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		1,558		2,964
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		101,412		
Total	\$	627,423	\$	857,345

\$101,412 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, 2023. 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,			
2023	ç	5	(82,570)
2024			(55,385)
2025			(15,652)
2026			(177,728)
Total	Ç	5	(331,335)

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

e. Actuarial Assumptions:

The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.25%

Salary Increases Graded by years of service, from 6.50% at entry to 3.00% after 25 years of service

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

Discount rate of 2.25% and real returns of 4.25%

Future COLAs 2.25%

Mortality rates were based on 97% of the RP-2014 Mortality Table, adjusted to 2006 and projected generationally with Scale MP-2016, white collar rates for females and total dataset rates for males. Mortality rates for disabled members were based on the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table, adjusted to 2006 and projected generationally with Scale MP-2016.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2011, to June 30, 2016.

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, 2021 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

		Long-term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Global equity	58.0%	4.3%
Fixed income	30.0%	1.6%
Real estate	10.0%	4.6%
Cash	2.0%	0.9%
Total	100.0%	

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

f. Discount Rate:

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

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

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

	Current					
	1%	Decrease	Dis	count Rate	1% Increase	
District's proportionate share of						
net pension (asset)	\$	716,102	\$	(442,243)	\$	(1,382,550)

h. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

12. Joint Ventures:

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

Arlington School District No. 38-1	3%	Florence School District No. 14-1	4%
Britton-Hecla School District No. 45-4	5%	Hamlin School District No. 28-3	11%
Castlewood School District No. 28-1	4%	Henry School District No. 14-2	2%
Clark School District No. 12-2	5%	Iroquois School District No. 02-3	3%
DeSmet School District No. 38-2	4%	Lake Preston School District No. 38-3	2%
Deubrook School District No. 5-6	5%	Oldham-Ramona School District No. 39-5	2%
Deuel School District No. 19-4	7%	Rosholt School District No. 54-4	3%
Elkton School District No. 5-3	5%	Rutland School District No. 39-4	2%
Enemy Swim Day School	2%	Sioux Valley School District No. 5-5	8%
Estelline School District No. 28-2	3%	Summit School District No. 54-6	2%
Waubay School District No. 18-3	2%	Willow Lake School District No. 12-3	4%
Waverly School District No. 14-5	3%	Wilmot School District No. 54-7	3%
Webster Area School District No. 18-5	6%		

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

	June 30, 2022				
Total Assets	\$	2,101,573			
Total Liablities	\$	559,101			
Total net position	Ś	1.542.472			

13. 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, 2022, the School District managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance:

The School District purchases coverage from a commercial insurance carrier. Settle claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

13. Risk Management: (Continued)

Liability Insurance:

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

Workers' Compensation:

The School District 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 liability resulting from claims for unemployment benefits.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, no claims for unemployment benefits were paid. At June 30, 2022, no claims had been filed for unemployment benefits and none are anticipated in the next fiscal year.

14. Significant Contingencies – Litigation:

At June 30, 2022, the School District was not involved in any litigation.

Required Supplementary Information

Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund – Budgetary Basis
June 30, 2022

						Fin	ance with al Budget
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual		Positive		
		Original	 Final	A	mounts	<u>(N</u>	egative)
Revenues							
Revenue from Local Sources:							
Taxes:							
Ad valorem taxes	\$	822,851	\$ 822,851	\$	806,759	\$	(16,092)
Prior years' ad valorem taxes		2,700	2,700		136		(2,564)
Utility taxes		53,484	53,484		32,438		(21,046)
Penalties and interest on taxes		1,500	1,500		768		(732)
Earnings on Investments and Deposits		3,800	3,800		3,780		(20)
Cocurricular Activities:							
Admissions		7,400	7,400		7,279		(121)
Other Revenue from Local Sources:							
Rentals		3,500	3,500		3,638		138
Contributions and donations		1,000	1,000		182		(818)
Services Provided Other School Districts		2,000	2,000		1,970		(30)
Charges for services Other		4,000	4,000		1,948		(2,052)
		8,000	8,000		19,363		11,363
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:							
County Sources:							
County apportionment		12,000	12,000		7,085		(4,915)
Revenue from State Sources:							
Grants-in-Aid:							
Unrestricted grants-in-aid		963,015	963,015		1,111,105		148,090
Revenue from Federal Sources:							
Grants-in-Aid:							
Restricted grants-in-aid received from federal							
government through an intermediate source		11,200	11,200		2,511		(8,689)
Restricted grants-in-aid received from							
federal government through the state		109,262	 109,262		106,331		(2,931)
Total Revenues	\$	2,005,712	\$ 2,005,712	\$	2,105,293	\$	99,581

Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund – Budgetary Basis June 30, 2022 (Continued)

		Dudgeted	l A ma		Actual	Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	_	вийдетей Original	Amounts Final		Actual mounts		egative)
Expenditures		Jiigiliai		rillai	 inounts	(14	egative
Instructional Services:							
Regular Programs:							
Elementary	\$	563,003	\$	625,871	\$ 597,139	\$	28,732
Middle/junior high		242,635		242,635	241,769		866
High school		359,917		359,917	384,034		(24,117)
Special Programs:							
Educationally deprived		51,108		55,039	55,040		(1)
Support Services:							
Students:							
Guidance		57,638		57,912	57,912		
Instructional Staff:							
Improvement of instruction		10,000		10,000	6,650		3,350
Educational media		33,861		33,861	33,448		413
General Administration:							
Board of education		9,983		9,983	8,132		1,851
Executive administration		180,956		188,602	188,603		(1)
School Administration:							
Other		500		500	176		324
Business:							
Fiscal services		94,126		104,069	104,069		
Operation and maintenance of plant		201,235		201,235	192,206		9,029
Student transportation		196,000		196,000	112,246		83,754
Nonprogrammed charges		•		•	ŕ		•
Payments to State - Unemployment				1,398	1,398		
Cocurricular Activities:				•	ŕ		
Male activities		21,837		21,837	20,709		1,128
Female activities		19,846		19,846	17,128		2,718
Transportation		5,878		5,878	4,183		1,695
Combined activities		35,781		35,781	31,962		3,819
Total Expenditures		2,084,304		2,170,364	2,056,804		113,560
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		(78,592)		(164,652)	48,489		213,141
Other Financing Sources:							
Operating transfers out		1,500		1,500			(1,500)
Total Other Financing Sources:		1,500		1,500			(1,500)
Net Change in Fund Balances		(77,092)		(163,152)	 48,489		211,641
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		1,027,919		1,027,919	1,027,919		
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	950,827	\$	864,767	 1,076,408	\$	211,641
•			<u> </u>		 		<u> </u>

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, 2022

	Rudgotoc	l Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)	
Revenues					
Revenue from Local Sources:					
Taxes:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 497,518	\$ 497,518	\$ 511,589	\$ 14,071	
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	2,000	2,000	46	(1,954)	
Tax deed revenue	10	10		(10)	
Penalties and interest on taxes	1,000	1,000	490	(510)	
Other Revenue from Local Sources:					
Contributions and Donations	2,000	2,000		(2,000)	
Other	6,300	6,300	3,961	(2,339)	
Earnings on Investments and Deposits			81	81	
Unrestricted grants-in-aid received from federal					
government through an intermediate source	4,300	4,300	1,996	(2,304)	
Restricted grants-in-aid received from federal					
government through the state	56,579	56,579	90,149	33,570	
Total Revenues	569,707	569,707	608,312	38,605	
Expenditures					
Instructional Services:					
Regular Programs:					
Elementary	59,544	59,544	29,239	30,305	
Middle/junior high	22,000	22,000	13,804	8,196	
High school	50,329	50,329	38,459	11,870	
Support Services:	,	,	22, 122	,	
Business:					
Fiscal services	6,000	6,000	5,550	450	
Facilities acquisition and construction	30,000	30,000	, 	30,000	
Operation and maintenance of plant	32,331	32,331	12,587	19,744	
Student transportation	109,500	163,867	163,867		
Debt Services:	248,003	248,003	242,769	5,234	
Cocurricular Activities:					
Combined Activities	12,000	12,000	7,158	4,842	
Total Expenditures	569,707	624,074	513,433	110,641	
Net Change in Fund Balances		(54,367)	94,879	149,246	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,157,372	1,157,372	1,157,372		
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,157,372	\$ 1,103,005	\$ 1,252,251	\$ 149,246	

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, 2022

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
Revenue from Local Sources:				
Taxes				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 301,747	\$ 301,747	\$ 237,457	\$ (64,290)
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	1,100	1,100	22	(1,078)
Tax Deed Revenue	2,500	2,500	913	(1,587)
Penalties and interest on taxes	550	550	231	(319)
Other Revenue from Local Sources:				
Charges for services	6,500	6,500	365	(6,135)
Other			1,753	1,753
Total Revenues	312,397	312,397	240,741	(71,656)
Expenditures				
Instructional Services:				
Programs for special education	266,965	273,070	259,116	13,954
Support Services:				
Students:				
Psychological services	14,653	15,524	9,871	5,653
Student pathology	9,877	9,877		9,877
Student therapy services	6,907	6,907		6,907
Special Education:				
Transportation costs	13,995	13,995	12,434	1,561
Total Expenditures	312,397	319,373	281,421	37,952
Net Change in Fund Balance		(6,976)	(40,680)	(33,704)
Fund Balance, Beginning	600,359	600,359	600,359	
Fund Balance, Ending	\$ 600,359	\$ 593,383	\$ 559,679	\$ (33,704)

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2022

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 consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

2. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:

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

Rutland School District No. 39-4
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) South Dakota Retirement System

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0577470%	0.0592077%	0.0583038%	0.0592524%	0.0553058%	0.0355246%	0.0391426%	0.0331682%
District's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (442,243)	\$ (2,571)	\$ (6,179)	\$ (1,382)	\$ (5,019)	\$ 119,999	\$ (166,015)	\$ (238,963)
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,310,472	\$ 1,299,425	\$ 1,239,656	\$ 1,231,801	\$ 1,055,157	\$ 647,704	\$ 714,625	\$ 580,026
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	33.75%	-0.20%	-0.50%	-0.11%	-0.48%	18.53%	-23.23%	-41.20%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	105.52%	100.04%	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104.10%	107.30%

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

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

Rutland School District No. 39-4Schedule of the School District Contributions South Dakota Retirement System

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually-required contribution	\$ 101,412	\$ 78,628	\$ 77,966	\$ 74,308	\$ 74,938	\$ 63,310	\$ 38,862
Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution	101,412	78,628	77,966	74,308	74,938	63,310	38,862
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,690,200	\$ 1,310,472	\$ 1,299,425	\$ 1,239,656	\$ 1,231,801	\$ 1,055,157	\$ 647,704
Contributions as a percentage of employee-covered payroll	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	5.99%	6.08%	6.00%	6.00%

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

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Changes from Prior Valuation

The June 30, 2021 Actuarial Valuation reflect no changes in actuarial methods from the June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation. One change in actuarial assumptions and two plan provision changes are reflected and described below.

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

Benefit Provision Changes

Legislation enacted in 2021 reduced the minimum SDRS COLA from 0.5% to 0%. This change will impact the SDRS COLA only when inflation is very low or when a restricted maximum COLA of 0.5% is not affordable. The change had no impact on the current assets or liabilities of SDRS.

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% (0.5% prior to 2021) and no greater than 3.5%. However, if the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (currently 2.25%) is less than 100%, the maximum COLA payable will be limited to the increase that if assumed on a long-term basis, results in a FVFR equal to or exceeding 100%. That condition existed as of June 30, 2020 and the July 2021 SDRS COLA was limited to a restricted maximum of 1.41%. As of June 30, 2021, the FVFR assuming the COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption is greater than 100%. The July 2022 SDRS COLA will equal inflation, between 0% and 3.5%. For the June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA of 1.41%. For this June 30, 2021 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs are assumed to equal the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25%.

The change in the COLA assumption increased the Actuarial Accrued Liability by \$1,135 million, or 8.9% of the Actuarial Accrued Liability based on the 1.41% restricted maximum COLA.

Actuarial assumptions are reviewed in depth periodically, with the next experience analysis anticipated before the June 30, 2022 Actuarial Valuation and any recommended changes approved by the Board of Trustees are anticipated to be first implemented in the June 30, 2022 Actuarial Valuation.

Actuarial Method Changes

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