Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

School District Officials June 30, 2024

Board Members

David Squires Krista Benson Clay Bastian Clint Kooima Jayme Trygstad	Vice President Member Member
Laura Schuster	Superintendent
Kim Jacobson	Business 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
Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)	7-15
Government-Wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position	16
Statement of Activities	17
Fund Financial Statements	
Governmental Funds:	
Balance Sheet	18
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of	
Net Position	_
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	20-22
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	
Balances to the Statement of Activities	23
Proprietary Funds:	
Statement of Net Position	
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position	
Statement of Cash Flows	26
Fiduciary Funds:	27
Statement of Net Position	
Statement of Changes in Net Position	28
Notes to the Financial Statements	29-53
Required Supplementary Information	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund - Budgetary Basis	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Capital Outlay Fund - Budgetary Basis	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Special Education Fund - Budgetary Basis	
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Comparison Schedules	
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	
Schedule of School District Contributions	
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information – Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net	
Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of School District Contributions	62



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 Sioux Valley School District No. 5-5 Brookings County, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Sioux Valley School District No. 5-5, South Dakota, as of June 30, 2024, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 3, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. As required by South Dakota Codified Law 4-11-11, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Elk Point, South Dakota December 3, 2024

C10 Ry LRC

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

Schedul	e of	Prior	Audit	Findings:
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No previous year audit findings reported.

Schedule of Current Audit Findings:

No current year audit findings reported.



Independent Auditor's Report

School Board Sioux Valley School District No. 5-5 Brookings County, South Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Sioux Valley School District No. 5-5, South Dakota (School District), as of June 30, 2024, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Sioux Valley School District No. 5-5 as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 3, 2024, on our consideration of the School District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the School District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering School District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Elk Point, South Dakota December 3, 2024

C10 Ry LRC

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

This section of Sioux Valley School District No. 5-5's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the School's financial performance during the fiscal year ended on June 30, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the School's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- During the year, the district's revenues generated from taxes and other revenues of the governmental and business-type programs were \$904,678 more than the \$9,029,207 governmental and business-type program expenditures.
- The School's net position increased by 6.91% during the year which was primarily due to an increase in taxes and revenue from state and controlling expenditures well.
- For FY24, the district adopted a balanced general fund budget with the use of \$626,647 of fund balance. However, the general fund ended the year with a \$147,670 increase in fund balance with an ending fund balance of \$1,756,751.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Figure A-1

Major Features of Sioux Valley School's Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Government-Wide Statements

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

The two government-wide statements report the School's net position and how they have changed. Net position – the difference between the School's assets and liabilities – are one way to measure the School's financial health or position.

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

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

- Governmental Activities This category includes the School's basic instructional services, such as
 elementary and secondary educational programs, support services (guidance counselor, executive
 administration, board of education, fiscal services, etc.), debt service payments, cocurricular activities
 (athletics, oral interp, music, etc.) and capital equipment purchases. Property taxes, state grants, federal
 grants and interest earnings finance most of these activities.
- Business-type Activities The school charges a fee to students to help cover the costs of providing certain services. The Food Service Fund, Before and After School Enrichment (BASE) and Driver's Education programs are the business-type activities of the School.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

The School has three kinds of funds:

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

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

Financial Analysis of the School as a Whole

Net Position

The School's combined net position increased as follows:

Table A-1
Sioux Valley School District 5-5
Statement of Net Position

Percentage **Governmental Activities Business-Type Activities** Total Change 2024 2023-2024 2023 2024 2023 2024 2023 **Current and Other Assets** \$ 7,731,342 \$ 8,761,246 599,266 655,125 \$ 8,330,608 \$ 9,416,371 13.03% Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation) 12,336,495 12,024,773 48,756 63,456 12,385,251 12,088,229 -2.40% Total Assets 648,022 20,067,837 20,786,019 718,581 20,715,859 21,504,600 3.81% Pension Related Deferred Outflows 1,413,689 1,266,808 1,413,689 1,266,808 -10.39% Total Deferred Outflows or Resources -10.39% 1,413,689 1,266,808 1,413,689 1,266,808 Long-Term Liabilities Outstanding 5,790,547 5,790,547 -8.28% 5,310,936 5,310,936 Other Liabilities 682,779 796,998 15.99% 781,728 114,219 142,672 924,400 Total Liabilities 6,473,326 6,092,664 114,219 142,672 6,587,545 -5.35% 6,235,336 Taxes Levied for Future Period 1,622,520 1,811,402 1,622,520 1,811,402 11.64% Pension Related Deferred Inflows 824,975 725,484 824,975 725,484 -12.06% Total Deferred Inflows of Resources 2,447,495 2,536,886 2,447,495 2,536,886 3.65% Net Investment in Capital Assets 6,545,948 6,713,837 48,756 63,456 6,594,704 6,777,293 2.77% Restricted 12.39% 4,404,924 4,950,527 4,404,924 4,950,527 Unrestricted 1,609,833 1,758,913 485,047 512,453 2,094,880 2,271,366 8.42% **Total Net Position** 12,560,705 13,423,277 575,909 13,999,186 6.91% 533,803 13,094,508 **Beginning Net Position** 10.20% 11,411,320 12,560,705 470,663 533,803 11,881,983 13,094,508 Increase (Decrease) in Net Position \$ 1,149,385 862,572 63,140 42,106 \$ 1,212,525 904,678 -25.39% Percentage of Increase (Decrease) in Net Position 10.07% 6.87% 13.42% 7.89% 10.20% 6.91%

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

Total

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

The School's combined net position of approximately \$13.9 million is approximately \$904,678 or 6.91% larger than on June 30, 2023. The increase in the School's financial position was primarily in its governmental activities due in part to taxes, operating grants and contributions, and revenue from state sources.

Changes in Net Position

The Sioux Valley School District's total revenues (excluding transfers and extraordinary items) in FY24 were \$9,933,885. Approximately 41% of the School's revenue comes from property and other taxes, with approximately 41% coming from state aid. (See Table A-2).

Table A-2
Sioux Valley School District 5-5
Sources of Revenues
Fiscal Year 2023-2024

Taxes	\$ 4,098,917	41.26%
State Sources	4,078,474	41.06%
Operating Grants & Contributions	658,416	6.63%
Federal Sources	812	0.01%
Charges For Services	596,137	6.00%
Other General Revenues	351,676	3.54%
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	149,453	1.50%
Total Revenue	\$ 9,933,885	100.00%

The Sioux Valley School District expenses totaled \$9,029,207. The School's expenses cover a range of services, encompassing instruction, support services, interest on long-term debt, co-curricular activities, food services, community services, nonprogrammed charges, and other enterprise. (See Table A-3).

Table A-3
Sioux Valley School District 5-5
Statement of Expenditures
Fiscal Year 2023-2024

Instruction	\$ 4,988,012	55.23%
Support Services	2,687,638	29.77%
Interest - on Long-Term Debt	160,299	1.78%
Cocurricular Activities	516,528	5.72%
Food Service	491,250	5.44%
Community Services	1,481	0.02%
Other Enterprise	183,999	2.04%
Total Expenditures	\$ 9,029,207	100.00%

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

Governmental and Business-Type Activities

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

Table A-4
Sioux Valley School District 5-5
Changes in Net Position

	Governmen	Government Activities Business-type Activities				otal	Total Percentage
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	Change
Revenues							
Program Revenues							
Charge for Services	\$ 43,960	\$ 45,236	\$ 481,441	\$ 550,901	\$ 525,401	\$ 596,137	13.46%
Operating Grants/							
Contributions	319,952	491,962	212,403	166,454	532,355	658,416	23.68%
General Revenues							
Taxes	3,838,483	4,098,917			3,838,483	4,098,917	6.78%
Revenue State Sources	3,919,768	4,078,474			3,919,768	4,078,474	4.05%
Federal state sources		812				812	100.00%
Other							
Other general revenues	297,583	351,676			297,583	351,676	18.18%
Unrestricted Investment							
Earnings	79,496	149,453			79,496	149,453	88.00%
	8,499,242	9,216,530	693,844	717,355	9,193,086	9,933,885	8.06%
Expenses							
Instruction	4,276,898	4,988,012			4,276,898	4,988,012	16.63%
Support Services	2,452,055	2,687,638			2,452,055	2,687,638	9.61%
Community Services	3,131	1,481			3,131	1,481	-52.70%
Non-programmed Charges	7,333				7,333		-100.00%
Interest on long-term debt	164,620	160,299			164,620	160,299	-2.62%
Co-curricular Activities	445,820	516,528			445,820	516,528	15.86%
Food Service			439,999	491,250	439,999	491,250	11.65%
Other Enterprise			190,705	183,999	190,705	183,999	-3.52%
	7,349,857	8,353,958	630,704	675,249	7,980,561	9,029,207	13.14%
Increase (Decrease) in							
Net Position	1,149,385	862,572	63,140	42,106	1,212,525	904,678	-25.39%
Beginning Net Position	11,411,320	12,560,705	470,663	533,803	11,881,983	13,094,508	10.20%
Ending Net Position	\$12,560,705	\$13,423,277	\$ 533,803	\$ 575,909	\$13,094,508	\$13,999,186	6.91%

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

Governmental Activities

Revenues for the governmental activities increased by approximately 8.44% due to an increase in taxes, revenue from state sources, and unrestricted investment earnings. Expenses increased by 13.66% due to increased expenditures in instruction and support services.

Business-Type Activities

Revenues for the business-type activities increased by approximately 3.39% due to an increase in charges for services. Expenses increased by approximately 7.06%.

Financial Analysis of the School's Funds

The school's General and Special Education Funds' balances increased from FY23. The Capital Outlay Fund's balance increased by \$519,311 due to an increase in taxes with very little change in expenditures from FY23.

Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year there were no major projects and budgetary cuts were made where feasible.

Capital Asset Administration

By the end of 2024, the school had invested \$12,088,229 (net of depreciation) across a broad range of capital assets, including, land, buildings, improvements, various machinery and equipment and library books. (See Table A-5). This amount represents a net decrease (including additions and deductions) of \$297,022 or approximately 2.40%.

Table A-5 Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities			Bu	usiness-Ty	pe Ac	tivities	To	tal Dollar	Total %		
		2023	2024			2023	2024		Change		Change	
Land	\$	66,750	\$	66,750	\$		\$		\$		0.00%	%
Buildings	10),933,782	10),669,061						(264,721)	-2.42%	%
Improvements		716,964	735,243							18,279	2.55%	%
Machinery & Equipment	chinery & Equipment 52		464,706			48,756		63,456		(45,965)	-8.01%	%
Library Books		93,628		89,013						(4,615)	-4.93%	%
Total Capital Assets	\$ 12	2,336,495	\$ 12	2,024,773	\$	48,756	\$	63,456	\$	(297,022)	-2.40%	%

This year's capital asset purchases were parking lot improvements, a 2017 Dodge Grand Caravan, ovens, warming cabinets, and library books.

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

Long-Term Debt

At year-end, the school had \$5,310,936 in capital outlay certificates, direct borrowings, and accrued compensation payable. This is a decrease of 8.28% as shown on Table A-6 below.

Table A-6
Outstanding Debt and Obligations

	Governmen	tal Activities	Total Dollar	Total %
	2023	2024	Change	Change
Capital Outlay Certificates	\$ 5,755,000	\$ 5,280,000	\$ (475,000)	-8.25%
Direct Borrowing	5,369	767	(4,602)	-85.71%
Accrued Compensated Absences	30,178	30,169	(9)	-0.03%
Total Outstanding Debt	\$ 5,790,547	\$ 5,310,936	\$ (479,611)	-8.28%

The school is liable for the accrued vacation leave payable to the superintendent, business manager, secretary, custodians, and BASE director.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The Sioux Valley School District's financial condition continues to be very strong.

Contacting the School's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the school's finances and to demonstrate the school's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Sioux Valley School's Business Office, 200 Hansina Avenue, PO Box 278, Volga, SD 57071.

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

	Primary Go		
	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,784,468	\$ 631,431	\$ 6,415,899
Accounts receivable	825,339	19,247	844,586
Taxes receivable	1,813,822		1,813,822
Inventories		4,447	4,447
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	323,110		323,110
Net pension asset	14,507		14,507
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	66,750		66,750
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	11,958,023	63,456	12,021,479
Total Assets	20,786,019	718,581	21,504,600
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Pension-related deferred outflows	1,266,808		1,266,808
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,266,808		1,266,808
Liabilities:			
Unearned revenue		49,687	49,687
Other current liabilities	781,728	92,985	874,713
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	537,252		537,252
Due in more than one year	4,773,684		4,773,684
Total Liabilities	6,092,664	142,672	6,235,336
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Taxes levied for future periods	1,811,402		1,811,402
Pension related deferred inflows	725,484		725,484
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,536,886		2,536,886
Not Docition			
Net Position:	C 712 927	62.456	6 777 202
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:	6,713,837	63,456	6,777,293
	2 044 547		2 044 547
Capital outlay	3,844,547		3,844,547
Special education	215,055		215,055
Debt service	335,094		335,094
SDRS pension purposes	555,831	 42 452	555,831
Unrestricted	1,758,913	512,453	2,271,366
Total Net Position	\$ 13,423,277	\$ 575,909	\$ 13,999,186

Statement of Activities – Government-Wide June 30, 2024

		Net (Expenses) R Changes in Ne									
			Program Revenues				Primary Government				
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Charges for Services		perating ants and tributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities			Total
Governmental Activities:											
Instruction	\$ 4	4,988,012	\$		\$	343,342	\$ (4,644,670)	\$		\$	(4,644,670)
Support services	2	2,687,638				148,620	(2,539,018)				(2,539,018)
Community services		1,481					(1,481)				(1,481)
Interest on long-term debt*		160,299					(160,299)				(160,299)
Cocurricular activities		516,528	. <u> </u>	45,236			(471,292)				(471,292)
Total Governmental Activities	8	8,353,958		45,236		491,962	(7,816,760)				(7,816,760)
Business-Type Activities:											
Food service		491,250		319,531		166,454			(5,265)		(5,265)
Other enterprise		183,999		231,370		<u></u>			47,371		47,371
Total Business Type Activities		675,249		550,901		166,454			42,106		42,106
Total Primary Government	\$ 9	9,029,207	\$	596,137	\$	658,416	(7,816,760)		42,106		(7,774,654)
			Gener	al Revenues	i:						
			Ta	xes:							
*The School District does not have in	nterest	expense		Property t	axes		4,001,874				4,001,874
related to the functions presented abo		•		Gross rece		ixes	97,043				97,043
includes indirect interest expense o	n gene	eral long-	Re	venue from	State	Sources:					
term debt.	_			State aid			3,677,118				3,677,118
				Other			401,356				401,356
			Re	venue from	Fede	ral Sources:	812				812
			Unre	stricted inv	estme	ent earnings	149,453				149,453
			Ot	her general	reven	ues	351,676				351,676
			Total G	General Rev	enues		8,679,332				8,679,332
			Char	nge in Net P	ositio	า	862,572		42,106		904,678
			Net	Position - Be	eginni	ng of Year	12,560,705		533,803		13,094,508
			Net	Position - Er	Net Position - End of Year			\$	575,909	\$	13,999,186

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds June 30, 2024

	General		 Capital Outlay	Special Education		QZAB Certificate Fund		Total Governmental Funds		
Assets:										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,583,193	\$ 3,844,384	\$	356,891	\$		\$	5,784,468	
Accounts receivable		167,164							167,164	
Taxes receivable - current		796,964	644,316		370,121				1,811,401	
Taxes receivable - delinquent		2,162	164		95				2,421	
Due from other governments		627,074			19,117		11,984		658,175	
Restricted cash and cash equivalents			 				323,110		323,110	
Total Assets	\$	3,176,557	\$ 4,488,864	\$	746,224	\$	335,094	\$	8,746,739	
Liabilities and Fund Balances:										
Liabilities:										
Accounts payable	\$	50,267	\$ 	\$	39,624	\$		\$	89,891	
Contracts payable		443,648			93,795				537,443	
Payroll deductions and withholding and										
employer matching payable		126,765	 		27,629				154,394	
Total Liabilities		620,680	 		161,048				781,728	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:										
Taxes levied for future period		796,964	644,317		370,121				1,811,402	
Delinquent taxes not available		2,162	 164		95				2,421	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		799,126	644,481		370,216				1,813,823	
Fund Balances:										
Restricted:										
For capital outlay			3,844,383						3,844,383	
For special education					214,960				214,960	
For debt service							335,094		335,094	
Unassigned		1,756,751	 						1,756,751	
Total Fund Balances		1,756,751	3,844,383		214,960		335,094		6,151,188	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	3,176,557	\$ 4,488,864	\$	746,224	\$	335,094	\$	8,746,739	

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

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$ 6,151,188
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		12,024,773
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Direct Borrowing Notes Capital Outlay Certificates Compensated Absences	(767) (5,280,000) (30,169)	(5,310,936)
Assets, such as taxes receivable that are not available to pay for current period expenditures, are deferred in the funds.		2,421
Net pension asset reported in governmental activities is not an available financial resource and therefore is not reported in the funds.		14,507
Pension related deferred inflows are components of non current liabilities and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(725,484)
Pension related deferred outflows are components of non current assets and therefore are not reported in the funds.		1,266,808
Net Position - Governmental Activities		\$ 13,423,277

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

	General	Capital Outlay	Special Education	QZAB Certificate Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Revenue from Local Sources:					
Taxes:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 1,724,354	\$ 1,444,240	\$ 819,840	\$	\$ 3,988,434
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	4,672	3,272	1,823		9,767
Utility taxes	97,043				97,043
Penalties and interest on taxes	1,463	668	353		2,484
Earnings on Investments and Deposits	146,515			2,938	149,453
Cocurricular Activities:					
Admissions	33,006				33,006
Other student activity income	12,230				12,230
Other Revenue from Local Sources:					
Rentals	3,385				3,385
Contributions and donations	30	68,000			68,030
Charges for services	10,750		2,434		13,184
Other	20,867				20,867
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:					
County Sources:					
County apportionment	49,140				49,140
Revenue in lieu of taxes	1,906	735	409		3,050
Revenue from State Sources:					
Grants-in-Aid:					
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	3,677,118				3,677,118
Restricted grants-in-aid			398,556		398,556
Other state revenue	2,800				2,800
Revenue from Federal Sources:					
Grants-in-Aid:					
Unrestricted grants-in-aid received from					
federal government through the state			812		812
Restricted grants-in-aid received from federal					
government through an intermediate source	816	1,457			2,273
Restricted grants-in-aid received					
directly from federal government	148,620				148,620
Restricted grants-in-aid received from					
federal government through the state	317,070				317,070
Other federal revenue				23,999	23,999
Total Revenues	\$ 6,251,785	\$ 1,518,372	\$ 1,224,227	\$ 26,937	\$ 9,021,321

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

	General	Capital Outlay	Special Education	QZAB Certificate Fund	Total Governmental Funds
<u>Expenditures</u>					
Instructional Services:					
Regular Programs:					
Elementary	\$ 1,840,682	\$ 6,978	\$	\$	\$ 1,847,660
Middle/junior high	741,893	23,762			765,655
High school	1,123,344	13,286			1,136,630
Special Programs:					
Programs for special education			876,400		876,400
Educationally deprived	62,229				62,229
Support Services:					
Students:					
Guidance	145,741				145,741
Health	540				540
Psychological			48,534		48,534
Speech pathology			113,694		113,694
Student therapy services			45,151		45,151
Instructional Staff:					
Improvement of instruction	20,771				20,771
Educational media	124,533	625			125,158
General Administration:					
Board of education	74,538				74,538
Executive administration	216,663				216,663
School Administration:					
Office of the principal	419,045				419,045
Other	290				290
Business:					
Fiscal services	174,057	990			175,047
Facilities acquisition and construction	9,750				9,750
Operation and maintenance of plant	698,106	128,259			826,365
Student transportation	218,479	23,891			242,370
Central:					
Staff	1,541		542		2,083

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

	General	Capital Outlay	Special Education	QZAB Certificate Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Special Education:					
Administrative costs			25,204		25,204
Transportation costs			480		480
Other special education costs			70,007		70,007
Community Services:					
Nonpublic school	1,481				1,481
Debt Services		615,978		23,923	639,901
Cocurricular Activities:					
Male activities	106,421	20,526			126,947
Female activities	87,399	29,481			116,880
Transportation	27,382				27,382
Combined activities	203,250				203,250
Capital Outlay		108,969			108,969
Total Expenditures	6,298,135	972,745	1,180,012	23,923	8,474,815
Excess of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures	(46,350)	545,627	44,215	3,014	546,506
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfer in				26,316	26,316
Transfer out		(26,316)			(26,316)
Sale of surplus property	194,020				194,020
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	194,020	(26,316)		26,316	194,020
Net Change in Fund Balances	147,670	519,311	44,215	29,330	740,526
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,609,081	3,325,072	170,745	305,764	5,410,662
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,756,751	\$ 3,844,383	\$ 214,960	\$ 335,094	\$ 6,151,188

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

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 740,526
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.	108,969
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.	(420,691)
Payment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds but the payment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	
Capital Outlay Certificates 475,000 Direct Borrowing 4,602	479,602
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."	1,189
Governmental funds recognize expenditures for amounts of compensated absences and early retirement benefits actually paid to employees with current financial resources during the fiscal year. Amounts of compensated absences earned by employees are not recognized in the funds. In the statement of activities, expenses for these benefits are recognized when the employees earn leave credits or elect to retire early.	9
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	(47,032)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 862,572

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2024

	Enterprise Funds					
	Foc	od Service	Othe	r Enterprise	•	
		Fund	Fund			Totals
Assets:						
Current Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	394,827	\$	236,604	\$	631,431
Accounts receivable, net				19,247		19,247
Inventory of Supplies		2,599				2,599
Inventory - stores for resale		1,630				1,630
Inventory of donated food		218				218
Total Current Assets		399,274		255,851		655,125
Noncurrent Assets:						
Machinery and equipment - local funds		181,181				181,181
Less accumulated depreciation		(117,725)				(117,725)
Total Noncurrent Assets		63,456				63,456
Total Assets	\$	462,730	\$	255,851	\$	718,581
Liabilities:						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	25,313	\$	9,623	\$	34,936
Contracts payable		11,912		19,729		31,641
Accrued payroll expenses		3,049		1,792		4,841
Deposits		21,567				21,567
Unearned revenue		49,687				49,687
Total Current Liabilities		111,528		31,144		142,672
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets		63,456				63,456
Unrestricted net position		287,746		224,707		512,453
Total Net Position	\$	351,202	\$	224,707	\$	575,909

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

	Enterprise Funds					
	Foo	od Service	Othe	r Enterprise		
		Fund	Fund			Totals
Operating Revenue:						
Food Sales:						
Student	\$	229,815	\$		\$	229,815
Adult		10,518				10,518
A la carte		79,198				79,198
Other charges for goods and services				231,370		231,370
Total Operating Revenue		319,531		231,370		550,901
Operating Expenses:						
Food Service:						
Salaries		114,997		134,155		249,152
Employee benefits		19,768		3,494		23,262
Purchased services		89,421		28,863		118,284
Supplies		6,083		11,618		17,701
Cost of sales - purchased		218,542		5,869		224,411
Cost of sales - donated		33,132				33,132
Other		532				532
Depreciation		8,775				8,775
Total Operating Expenses		491,250		183,999		675,249
Operating Income (Loss)		(171,719)		47,371		(124,348)
Nonoperating Revenues:						
State grants		1,054				1,054
Federal grants		133,937				133,937
Donated food		31,463				31,463
Total Nonoperating Revenues		166,454				166,454
Change in Net Position		(5,265)		47,371		42,106
Net Position - Beginning of Year		356,467		177,336		533,803
Net Position - End of Year	\$	351,202	\$	224,707	\$	575,909

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds June 30, 2024

	Enterprise Funds					
	Food Service Other		r Enterprise			
		Fund		Fund		Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities						
Cash receipts from customers	\$	323,554	\$	214,865	\$	538,419
Cash payments to suppliers		(288,453)		(46,476)		(334,929)
Cash payments to employees		(136,046)		(137,125)		(273,171)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		(100,945)		31,264		(69,681)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:						
Cash reimbursements - state		1,054				1,054
Cash reimbursements - federal		133,937				133,937
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities		134,991				134,991
Cash Flows from Capital and related Financing Activities:						
Capital assets purchased		(23,475)				(23,475)
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		(23,475)				(23,475)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents		10,571		31,264		41,835
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		384,256		205,340		589,596
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	394,827	\$	236,604	\$	631,431
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activites:						
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(171,719)	\$	47,371	\$	(124,348)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:						
Depreciation expense		8,775				8,775
Value of commodities used		33,132				33,132
Change in Assets and Liabilities:						
Accounts receivable				(16,505)		(16,505)
Inventory		812				812
Deferred revenue		3,033				3,033
Deposits		990				990
Contracts payable		31		409		440
Accrued payroll expenses		(1,312)		115		(1,197)
Accounts payable		25,313		(126)		25,187
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	\$	(100,945)	\$	31,264	\$	(69,681)
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities						
Value of commodities received	\$	31,463	\$		\$	31,463

Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds June 30, 2024

	e -Purpose st Funds	Custodial Funds		
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,987	\$	54,307	
Total Assets	\$ 16,987	\$	54,307	
Net Position:				
Restricted for:				
Scholarships	\$ 16,987	\$		
Flex			5,012	
Individuals, organizations, and other governments	 		49,295	
Total Net Position	 16,987		54,307	
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ 16,987	\$	54,307	

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

	e-Purpose st Funds	Custodial Funds			
Additions:					
Contributions and donations	\$ 8,003	\$			
Flex revenues			18,359		
Collections for student activities	 		164,787		
Total Additions	8,003		183,146		
Deductions: Trust deductions for scholarships awarded Flex withdrawals Payments for student activities	\$ 6,856 	\$	 19,679 154,145		
Total Deductions	6,856		173,824		
Change in Net Position	 1,147		9,322		
Net Position - Beginning	15,840		44,985		
Net Position - Ending	\$ 16,987	\$ 54,307			

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The accounting policies of the School District conform to generally accepted accounting principles applicable to government entities in the United States of America.

a. Financial Reporting Entity:

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

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

b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements:

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

- Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined, or
- 3. Management has elected to classify one or more governmental or enterprise funds as major for consistency in reporting from year to year, or because of public interest in the fund's operations.

The funds of the School District financial reporting entity are described below within their respective fund types:

Governmental Funds:

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

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Capital Outlay Fund – A fund established by SDCL 13-16-6 to meet expenditures which result in the lease of, acquisition of or additions to real property, plant or equipment, textbooks and instructional software. This fund is financed by property taxes. This is a major fund.

Special Education Fund – A fund established by SDCL 13-37-16 to pay the costs for the special education of all children in need of special assistance and prolonged assistance who reside within the District. This fund is financed by grants and property taxes. This is a major fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

2012 QZAB Redemption Fund – Fund established to account for the funds restricted to use for the payment of principal and interest on Qualified Zone Academy Bonds. 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 Funds – A fund used to record financial transactions related to after school programs conducted for the benefit of the children (BASE). The after-school program part of the fund is financed by user charges and grants. The fund is also used to account for driver's education financial transactions. This is a major.

Fiduciary Funds:

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

<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 maintains private-purpose trust fund for scholarships which are primarily funded through current contributions and an Angel Tree Fund for student needs.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

<u>Custodial Fund Types</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 School District maintains custodial funds to hold assets as an agent in a trustee capacity for various classes, clubs, and so on.

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

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

Measurement Focus:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting are applied to governmental funds while the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are applied to the proprietary and fiduciary 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 fund types are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, generally are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period for the Sioux Valley School District No. 5-5, the length of that cycle is 60 days. Revenues accrued at June 30, 2024 are amounts due mainly from other governments for grants.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

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. Interfund Eliminations and Reclassifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

e. Deposits and Investments:

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

As of June 30, 2024, there are no certificates of deposit in the financial statements.

f. <u>Capital Assets</u>:

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

The total June 30, 2024 balance of capital assets for governmental activities includes less than 2% for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. The total June 30, 2024 balance of capital assets for business-type activities are all valued at original cost. These estimated original costs were determined by deflated current replacement cost.

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

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

			Depreciation/	
	Capitalization Threshold		Amortization	Estimated
			Method	Useful Life
Land*		All Land	NA	NA
Buildings	\$	50,000	Straight-line	50-99 years
Improvements	\$	25,000	Straight-line	20 years
Machinery and Automotive Equipment	\$	5,000	Straight-line	5-20 years
Furniture and Equipment	\$	5,000	Straight-line	5-20 years
Food Service Machinery and Equipment	\$	3,000	Straight-line	12 years

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

g. Long-Term Liabilities:

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

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term liabilities consist of capital outlay certificates, compensated absences payable, and direct borrowings. Sick leave is earning by the employees at the rate of one day for each month worked. Upon termination, employees are entitled to receive compensation for sick leave balances.

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.

h. Leases:

The School District does not have any leases If it did, the School District would recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The School District recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$45,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the School District initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct

costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

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

i. Subscription-Based Technology Information Arrangements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

j. Program Revenues:

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

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

k. Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows of Resources:

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

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

I. <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.

m. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

n. Equity Classifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

o. Application of Net Position:

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

p. Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures:

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

- Nonspendable includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- Restricted includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

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

- 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.

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

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

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

q. <u>Pensions</u>:

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

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

The School District follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are summarized below:

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

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

Deposits - The School District's deposits are made in qualified public depositories as defined by SDCL 4-6A-1, 13-16-15, 13-16-15.1 and 13-16-18.1. Qualified depositories are required by SDCL 4-6A-3 to maintain at all times, segregated from their other assets, eligible collateral having a value equal to at least 100 percent of the public deposit accounts which exceed deposit insurance such as the FDIC and NCUA. In lieu of pledging eligible securities, a qualified public depository may furnish irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by federal home loan banks accompanied by written evidence of that bank's public debt rating which may not be less than "AA" or a qualified public depository may furnish a corporate surety bond of a corporation authorized to do business in South Dakota.

Investments – In general, SDCL 4-5-6 permits school 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 shall be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safe-keeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

As of June 30, 2024, the School District did not have any investments.

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

Concentration of Credit Risk – The School District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The school district does not have any investments with an external investment pool as of June 30, 2024.

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

Assignment of Investment Income – State law allows income from deposits and investments to be credited to either the General Fund or the fund making the investment. The School District's policy is to credit all income from investments to the General Fund, except for the private purpose trust fund and debt service fund, which retain their investment 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 resource for the 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, 2024

3. Restricted Cash and Investments:

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

\$ 323,110 For Debt Service, by debt covenants (sinking funds required to be in a separate account)

4. Receivables and Payables:

Receivables and payables are not aggregated in these financial statements. The School District expects all receivables to be collected within one year. No allowance for estimated uncollectible accounts has been established, as the School District believes all receivables are ultimately collectable.

5. 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 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 government fund financial statements, inventories in the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an expenditure at the time individual inventory items are purchased. Reported inventories are equally offset by a nonspendable fund balance which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

6. Property Taxes:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

7. Changes in Capital Assets:

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

	6/30/2023 Balance	Increases	Decreases	6/30/2024 Balance
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 66,750	\$	\$	\$ 66,750
Total capital assets not being depreciated	66,750			66,750
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	13,910,842			13,910,842
Improvements	1,317,511	83,912		1,401,423
Machinery & equipment	1,314,516	17,545	14,346	1,317,715
Library books	241,902	7,512		249,414
Total capital assets being depreciated	16,784,771	108,969	14,346	16,879,394
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	2,977,060	264,721		3,241,781
Improvements	600,547	65,633		666,180
Machinery & equipment	789,145	78,210	14,346	853,009
Library books	148,274	12,127		160,401
Total accumulated depreciation	4,515,026	420,691	14,346	4,921,371
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	12,269,745	(311,722)		11,958,023
Net Capital Assets	\$12,336,495	\$ (311,722)	\$	\$ 12,024,773

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Instruction	\$ 252,415
Support services	126,207
Co-curricular activities	 42,069
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 420,691

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

7. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

	_	/30/2023 Balance	In	creases	Decr	eases	-	30/2024 Salance
Business-Type Activities:								
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Machinery & Equipment	\$	157,706	\$	23,475	\$		\$	181,181
Total capital assets being depreciated		157,706		23,475				181,181
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Machinery & Equipment		108,950		8,775			-	117,725
Total accumulation depreciation		108,950		8,775				117,725
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$	48,756	\$	14,700	\$		\$	63,456

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-type activities:

Food service \$ 8,775

8. Long-Term Liabilities:

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

Primary Government	6/30/2023	Increase	Decrease	6/30/2024	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities: CO Certificates Payable: Capital outlay certificates	\$ 5,755,000	\$	\$ 475,000	\$ 5,280,000	\$ 506,316
Other Liabilities: Compensated absences Direct Borrowing Note	30,178 5,369	28,022 	28,031 4,602	30,169 767	30,169 767
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 5,790,547	\$ 28,022	\$ 507,633	\$ 5,310,936	\$ 537,252

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

8. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

Liabilities payable at June 30, 2024 are comprised of the following:

Sioux Valley School District No 5-5 Capital Outlay Certificate Bonds, Series 2020	During May 2020, the School District entered into an agreement to receive Capital Outlay Certificate Bonds in the amount of \$2,565,000. There is a varying interest rate from 1.15 to 3.00% assessed on these bonds. Final payment is December 2032. The Capital Outlay Fund makes payment on this	\$ 1,990,000
Sioux Valley School District No 5-5 Capital Outlay Certificate Bonds, Series 2017	During April 2017, the School District entered into an agreement to receive Capital Outlay Certificate Bonds in the amount of \$4,065,000. There is a varying interest rate from 1.00 to 3.00% assessed on these bonds. Final payment is December, 2032. The Capital Outlay Fund makes payment on this	\$ 2,790,000
Sioux Valley School District No 5-5 Capital Outlay QZAB Certificate Bonds, Series 2012	During January 2012, the School District entered into an agreement to receive Capital Outlay QZAB Certificates in the amount of \$500,000. There is an interest rate from 5.00% assessed on these term bond certificates. Final payment is January 2031. The Capital Outlay Fund makes payment on this debt into a sinking fund.	\$ 500,000
Sioux Valley School District No 5-5 Direct Borrowing Note	The School District entered into an agreement to lease copiers in the amount of \$19,175. There is an interest rate from 0.00% assessed on this lease. Final payment is fiscal year 2025. The Capital Outlay Fund makes payment on this debt.	\$ 767
Compensated Absences	Payable from the fund to which payroll expenditures are charged	\$ 30,169

Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024

8. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

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

Year Ending	Capital Outlay Certificates			Di	rect Borro	wing L	.eases	
June 30,	P	Principal		Interest		ncipal	In	terest
2025	\$	506,316	\$	144,505	\$	767	\$	
2026		516,316		132,213				
2027		536,316		119,243				
2028		541,316		105,438				
2029		556,316		90,850				
2030-2034		2,623,420		168,850				
Totals	\$	5,280,000	\$	761,099	\$	767	\$	

Year Ending	Compensate		ed Abse	nces		Tot	als	
June 30,	Principal		Interest		P	rincipal	I	nterest
2024	\$	30,169	\$		\$	537,252	\$	144,505
2025						516,316		132,213
2026						536,316		119,243
2027						541,316		105,438
2028						556,316		90,850
2029-2033						2,623,420		168,850
Totals	\$	30,169	\$		\$	5,310,936	\$	761,099

9. Restricted Net Position:

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

Restricted By	Amount
Law	\$ 3,844,547
Law	215,055
Debt Covenant	335,094
Law	555,831
	\$ 4,950,527
	Law Law Debt Covenant

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

10. Interfund Transfers:

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

Transfer from Capital Outlay to the QZAB Fund to cover \$ 26,316 current sinking fund requirements.

11. Pension Plan:

Plan Information:

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

Benefits Provided:

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

Members That were hired before July 1, 2017, are Foundation members. Class A Foundation members and Class B Foundations members who retire after age 65 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 55 for Class A Foundation members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 85 or after age 55 for Class B Foundation judicial members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 80. Class B Foundation public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 55 with three years of contributory service. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 45 for Class B Foundation public safety members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 75. All Foundation retirements that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level. Class A and B eligible spouses of Foundation members will receive a 60 percent joint survivor benefit when the member dies.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Members that were hired on/after July 1, 2017, are Generational members. Class A Generational members and Class B Generational judicial members who retire after age 67 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. Class B Generational public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 57 with three years of contributory service. At retirement, married Generational members may elect a single-life benefit, a 60 percent joint and survivor benefit, or a 100 percent joint and survivor benefit. All Generational retirement benefits that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level. Generational members will also have a variable retirement account (VRA) established, in which they will receive up to 1.5 percent of compensation funded by part of the employer contribution. VRAs will receive investment earning based on investment returns.

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

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

Legislation enacted in 2021 reduced the minimum COLA form 0.5 percent to 0.0 percent.

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

Contributions:

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

Year	 Mount
2024	\$ 251,293
2023	230,179
2022	214,510

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2023, SDRS is 100.1% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The proportionate shares of the components of the net pension asset of South Dakota Retirement System, for the School District as of the measurement period ending June 30, 2023 and reported by the School District as of June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 21,536,647
Less proportionate share of net pension restricted for pension benefits	 21,551,154
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	\$ (14,507)

At June 30, 2024, the School District reported an (asset) of (\$14,507) for its proportionate share of the net pension (asset). The net pension (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total pension (asset) used to calculate the net pension (asset) was based on a projection of the School District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2023, the School District's proportion was 0.14862400%, which is an decrease of 0.0010990% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the School District recognized a reduction of pension expense of \$47,032. At June 30, 2024, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows resources related to pension from the following sources:

	D	eferred	D	eferred
	Ou	tflows of	Inflows of	
	Re	sources	Re	esources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	411,190	\$	
Changes in assumption		495,952		724,972
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments		96,579		
Changes in proportion and difference between district				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		11,794		512
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		251,293		
Total	\$	1,266,808	\$	725,484

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

\$251,293 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

Year Ended	
June 30,	
2025	\$ 201,778
2026	(215,303)
2027	282,951
2028	 20,605
Total	\$ 290,031

Actuarial Assumptions:

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

Inflation 2.25%

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

inflation rate of 2.50% and real returns of 4.00%

Future COLAs 1.91%

Mortality Rate:

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

Active and Terminated Vested Members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial: PubT-2010

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

Retired Members:

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

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

111% of rates at age 83 and above

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

Beneficiaries:

PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Disabled Members:

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

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

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

These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2023 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

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

<u>Discount Rate</u>:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

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

	Current						
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase				
District's proportionate share of							
the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 2,973,296	\$ (14,507)	\$ 2,457,959				

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

12. Joint Ventures:

The school district participates in the Northeast Educational Services Cooperative, a Cooperative (co-op) formed for the purpose of providing educational support services to the member school districts. The members of the co-op and their relative percentage participation in the co-op are as follows:

Arlington School District No. 38-1	3.43%	Florence School District No. 14-1	3.61%
Britton-Hecla School District No. 45-4	5.87%	Hamlin School District No. 28-3	10.29%
Castlewood School District No. 28-1	3.99%	Henry School District No. 14-2	2.22%
Clark School District No. 12-2	5.49%	Iroquois School District No. 02-3	2.69%
DeSmet School District No. 38-2	3.82%	Lake Preston School District No. 38-3	2.00%
Deubrook School District No. 5-6	4.78%	Oldham-Ramona-Rutland School District No. 39-6	4.00%
Deuel School District No. 19-4	6.08%	Rosholt School District No. 54-4	2.70%
Elkton School District No. 5-3	5.24%	Sioux Valley School District No. 5-5	9.09%
Enemy Swim Day School	1.62%	Summit School District No. 54-6	2.09%
Estelline School District No. 28-2	3.26%	Willow Lake School District No. 12-3	3.77%
Waubay School District No. 18-3	1.95%	Wilmot School District No. 54-7	2.54%
Waverly School District No. 14-5	3.09%	Webster Area School District No. 18-5	6.38%

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

12. Joint Ventures: (Continued)

The co-op's governing board is composed of one representative from each member school district, who is also a school board member. The superintendent from each member school serves on an advisory board. The board is responsible for adopting the co-op's budget and setting service fees at a level adequate to fund the adopted budget.

The school district retains no equity in the net position of the co-op but does have a responsibility to fund deficits of the co-op in proportion to the relative participation described above. Separate financial statements for this joint venture are available from the Northeast Educational Services Cooperative.

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

	Ju	ne 30, 2024
Total Assets	\$	2,093,542
Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	337,518
Total Liabilities	\$	1,282,780
Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	40,803
Total net position	\$	1,107,477

13. Risk Management:

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

Employee Health Insurance

The School District joined the South Dakota School District Health Benefits Fund. This is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The school district pays a monthly premium to the pool administered by the Associated School Boards of South Dakota to provide health insurance coverage for its employees. The pool purchases reinsurance coverage with the premiums it receives from the members.

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

Liability Insurance

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

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2024

13. Risk Management: (Continued)

Worker's Compensation

The school district participates, with several other educational units and related organizations in South Dakota, in the Associated School Boards of South Dakota worker's Compensation Fund Pool which provided workers' compensation insurance coverage for participating members of the pool. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a comprehensive loss control program. The School District's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's compensation claims. The School District pays an annual premium, to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees, under a retrospectively rated policy and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the Fund members. The school district may also be responsible for additional assessments in the event the pool is determined by its board of trustees to have inadequate reserves to satisfy current obligations or judgments. Additional assessments, if any, are to be determined on a prorated basis based upon each participant's percentage of contribution in relation to the total contributions to the pool of all participants for the year in which the shortfall occurs. The pool provides loss coverage to all participants through pool retained risk retention and through insurance coverage purchased by the pool in excess of the retained risk. The pool pays the first \$500,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up the \$1,000,000 per individual per incident.

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

Unemployment Benefits

The school district has elected to be self-insured and retain all risk for liabilities resulting from claims for unemployment benefits.

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

14. Subsequent Events:

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

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund – Budgetary Basis June 30, 2024

	Budgeted	l Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
Revenue from Local Sources:				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 1,521,000	\$ 1,521,000	\$ 1,724,354	\$ 203,354
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	3,500	3,500	4,672	1,172
Utility taxes	90,000	90,000	97,043	7,043
Penalties and interest on taxes	2,500	2,500	1,463	(1,037)
Earnings on Investments and Deposits	35,000	35,000	146,515	111,515
Cocurricular Activities:				
Admissions	28,900	28,900	33,006	4,106
Other student activity income	7,100	7,100	12,230	5,130
Other Revenue from Local Sources:				
Rentals	2,000	2,000	3,385	1,385
Contributions and donations			30	30
Charges for services	9,600	9,600	10,750	1,150
Other	15,000	15,000	20,867	5,867
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:				
County Sources:				
County apportionment	52,000	52,000	49,140	(2,860)
Revenue in lieu of taxes	2,000	2,000	1,906	(94)
Revenue from State Sources:				
Grants-in-Aid:				
Unrestricted grants-in-aid	3,810,000	3,810,000	3,677,118	(132,882)
Restricted grants-in-aid	500	500		(500)
Other state revenues	1,500	1,500	2,800	1,300
Revenue from Federal Sources:				
Grants-in-Aid:				
Unrestricted grants-in-aid received from federal				
government through intermediate source	2,000	2,000	816	(1,184)
Restricted grants-in-aid received				
directly from federal government			148,620	148,620
Restricted grants-in-aid received from				
federal government through the state	298,718	462,121	317,070	(145,051)
Total Revenues	\$ 5,881,318	\$ 6,044,721	\$ 6,251,785	\$ 207,064

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

	Variance with Final Budget	
	sitive	
	gative)	
Expenditures		
Instructional Services: Regular Programs:		
Elementary \$ 1,768,645 \$ 1,832,445 \$ 1,840,682 \$	(8,237)	
Middle/junior high 739,340 748,240 741,893	6,347	
	273,044	
Special Programs:		
Educationally deprived 74,800 74,800 62,229	12,571	
Support Services:		
Students:		
Attendance and social work 350 350	350	
Guidance 152,800 152,800 145,741	7,059	
Health 3,400 3,400 540	2,860	
Instructional Staff:		
Improvement of instruction 29,500 29,500 20,771	8,729	
Educational media 138,900 138,900 124,533	14,367	
General Administration:		
Board of education 87,150 87,150 74,538	12,612	
Executive administration 226,200 226,200 216,663	9,537	
School Administration:		
Office of the principal 448,450 449,850 419,045	30,805	
Other 1,000 1,000 290	710	
Business:		
Fiscal services 173,750 173,750 174,057	(307)	
Facilities acquisition and construction 9,750	(9,750)	
Operation and maintenance of plant 714,900 714,900 698,106	16,794	
Student transportation 267,200 267,200 218,479	48,721	
Central:		
Information 1,475 1,475	1,475	
Staff 2,200 2,200 1,541	659	
Community Services:		
Nonpublic school 1,617 1,617 1,481	136	
Nonprogrammed Charges:		
Payments to state - unemployment 2,000 2,000	2,000	
Cocurricular Activities:		
Male activities 97,290 97,290 106,421	(9,131)	
Female activities 101,500 101,500 87,399	14,101	
Transportation 65,560 65,560 27,382	38,178	
Combined activities 213,070 227,853 203,250	24,603	
Contingencies 25,000 25,000	25,000	
Total Expenditures 6,657,965 6,821,368 6,298,135	523,233	
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures (776,647) (776,647) (46,350)	730,297	
Other Financing Sources:		
Sale of surplus property <u>150,000</u> <u>150,000</u> <u>194,020</u>	44,020	
Total Other Financing Sources: 150,000 150,000 194,020	44,020	
Net Change in Fund Balances (626,647) (626,647) 147,670	774,317	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year 1,609,081 1,609,081 1,609,081		
Fund Balance, End of Year \$ 982,434 \$ 982,434 \$ 1,756,751 \$	774,317	

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

	Rudgeted	l Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues	Original	Filiai	Amounts	(ivegative)
Revenue from Local Sources:				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 1,421,000	\$ 1,421,000	\$ 1,444,240	\$ 23,240
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	2,500	2,500	3,272	772
Penalties and interest on taxes	800	800	668	(132)
Other Revenue from Local Sources:				
Contributions and donations	50,400	50,400	68,000	17,600
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:				
County Sources				
Revenue in lieu of taxes	750	750	735	(15)
Revenue from Federal Sources:				
Grants-in-Aid:				
Unrestricted grants-in-aid received from federal				
government through intermediate source			1,457	1,457
Total Revenues	1,475,450	1,475,450	1,518,372	42,922
Expenditures				
Instructional Services:				
Regular programs:				
Elementary	58,450	58,450	6,978	51,472
Middle/junior high	33,000	33,000	23,762	9,238
High school	5,000	5,000	13,286	(8,286)
Support Services:	7, 5, 5	-,	-,	(-,,
Instructional Staff:				
Educational media	8,400	8,100	8,137	(37)
Business:	3, .55	3,200	3,237	(07)
Fiscal services	2,000	2,000	990	1,010
Operation and maintenance of plant	639,000	639,000	212,171	426,829
Student transportation			41,436	(41,436)
Debt Services	622,000	622,000	615,978	6,022
Cocurricular Activities:	022,000	022,000	013,370	0,022
Male activities	22,935	22,935	20,526	2,409
Female activities	26,780	26,780	29,481	(2,701)
Combined activities	1,830	1,830	23,401	1,830
Total Expenditures	1,419,395	1,419,095	972,745	446,350
·	1,413,333		372,743	440,330
Excess of Revenue Over (Under)				
Expenditures	56,055	56,355	545,627	489,272
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers out	(27,000)	(27,000)	(26,316)	684
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(27,000)	(27,000)	(26,316)	684
Net Change in Fund Balances	29,055	29,355	519,311	489,956
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	3,325,072	3,325,072	3,325,072	
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 3,354,127	\$ 3,354,427	\$ 3,844,383	\$ 489,956
	+ -,35 .,,	, -,, .,,	,,555	, 100,000

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

	Budgeted	l Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)	
Revenues					
Revenue from Local Sources:					
Taxes:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 775,000	\$ 775,000	\$ 819,840	\$ 44,840	
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	1,000	1,000	1,823	823	
Penalties and interest on taxes	300	300	353	53	
Other Revenue from Local Sources:					
Charges for services	2,100	2,100	2,434	334	
Revenue from Intermediate Sources:					
Revenue in lieu of taxes	200	200	409	209	
Revenue from State Sources:					
Grants-in-Aid:					
Restricted grants-in-aid	428,921	428,921	398,556	(30,365)	
Revenue from Federal Sources:					
Grants-in-Aid:					
Unrestricted grants-in-aid received from federal					
government through an intermediate source			812	812	
Total Revenues	1,207,521	1,207,521	1,224,227	16,706	
Expenditures					
Instructional Services:					
Special Programs:					
Programs for special education	941,100	941,100	876,400	64,700	
Support Services:					
Students:					
Psychological	46,000	46,000	48,534	(2,534)	
Speech pathology	92,000	92,000	113,694	(21,694)	
Student therapy services	41,300	41,300	45,151	(3,851)	
General Administration:					
Board of education	1,450	1,450	542	908	
Special Education:					
Administrative costs	23,421	23,421	25,204	(1,783)	
Transportation costs	6,000	6,000	480	5,520	
Other special education costs	60,250	60,250	70,007	(9,757)	
Total Expenditures	1,211,521	1,211,521	1,180,012	31,509	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(4,000)	(4,000)	44,215	48,215	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	170,745	170,745	170,745		
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 166,745	\$ 166,745	\$ 214,960	\$ 48,215	

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Comparison Schedules
June 30, 2024

1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

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

- a. Prior to the first regular board meeting in May of each year the school board causes to be prepared a proposed budget for the next fiscal year according to the budgetary standards prescribed by the Auditor General.
- b. The proposed budget is considered by the school board at the first regular meeting held in the month of May of each year.
- c. The proposed budget is published for public review no later than July 15 each year.
- d. Public hearings are held to solicit taxpayer input prior to the approval of the budget.
- e. Before October 1 of each year, the school board must approve the budget for the ensuing fiscal year for each fund, except fiduciary funds.
- f. After adoption by the school board, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures of each fund cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in 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.
- h. If it is determined, during the year, that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows the adoption of supplemental budgets when moneys are available to increase legal spending authority.
- 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. USGAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:

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

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) South Dakota Retirement System

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
District's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.1486240%	0.1497230%	0.1588350%	0.1462597%	0.1430314%	0.1449281%	0.1472524%	0.1444515%	0.1434697%	0.1354186%
District's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (14,506)	\$ (14,149)	\$ (1,216,404)	\$ (6,352)	\$ (15,157)	\$ (3,380)	\$ (13,363)	\$ 487,943	\$ (608,496)	\$ (975,636)
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,833,543	\$ 3,575,160	\$ 3,604,485	\$ 3,209,957	\$ 3,041,144	\$ 3,012,910	\$ 3,008,666	\$ 2,717,808	\$ 2,614,176	\$ 2,347,092
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.38%	0.40%	33.75%	0.20%	0.50%	0.11%	0.44%	-17.95%	23.28%	41.57%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	100.10%	100.10%	105.52%	100.04%	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104.10%	107.30%

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

Schedule of the School District Contributions South Dakota Retirement System

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually-required contribution	\$ 251,293	\$ 230,179	\$ 214,510	\$ 216,269	\$ 192,598	\$ 182,469	\$ 180,775	\$ 180,520	\$ 164,805	\$ 157,161
Contributions in relation to the contractually-required contribution	251,293	230,179	214,510	216,269	192,598	182,469	180,775	180,520	164,805	157,161
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ 4,189,383	\$ 3,833,543	\$ 3,575,160	\$ 3,604,485	\$ 3,209,957	\$ 3,041,144	\$ 3,012,910	\$ 3,008,666	\$ 2,717,808	\$ 2,614,176
Contributions as a percentage of employee-covered payroll	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.06%	6.01%

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information - Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Changes from Prior Valuation

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

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

Benefit Provision Changes

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

Actuarial Assumption Changes

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

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

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

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

Actuarial Method Changes

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