James River Water Development District

Independent Auditor's Report
and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended
December 31, 2024

James River Water Development District

District Officials

December 31, 2024

Board of Directors:

Mike Wiese ----------------------------------Chairman
Carol Millan---------------------------- Vice-Chairman
Robert Braun --------------------------------- Secretary
Dennis Bennett ------------------------------Treasurer
LeRoy Braun ----------------------------------- Member
Dan Klimisch----------------------------------- Member
Dan Koupal ------------------------------------ Member
Patricia Cerny --------------------------------- Member
Randy Stanley--------------------------------- Member

David Bartel -----------------------------------Manager

Judy McDonald -------- CFO & Associate Manager

James River Water Development District

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

Board of Directors
James River Water Development District
Beadle County, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, and the major fund of James River Water Development District, Beadle County, South Dakota, as of December 31, 2024 and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise James River Water Development District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 28, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered James River Water Development District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for determining 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 James River Water Development District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of James River Water Development District's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2024-01 and 2024-02 to be material weaknesses.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether James River Water Development 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*.

James River Water Development District's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the District's response to the findings identified in our audit. The District's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings and Questioned Costs. The District's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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 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.

Huron, South Dakota
May 28, 2025

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Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

Board of Directors
James River Water Development District
Beadle County, South Dakota

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the James River Water Development District, Beadle County, South Dakota (District), compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the District's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2024. The District's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Audit Findings and Questioned Costs.

In our opinion, the James River Water Development District complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to District's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the District's compliance based on our audit. 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, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the District's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 District's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of District's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purposes. As required by South Dakota Codified Law 4-11-11, this report and our report on compliance for each major federal program are matters of public record and their distribution is not limited.

ELO Prof LLC

Huron, South Dakota
May 28, 2025

Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings

Finding 2023-01 Preparation of Financial Statements and Footnotes, and Material Proposed Adjustments to the Financial Statements

Summary: ELO Prof. LLC prepared the financial statements

Status: Ongoing. Due to cost considerations, James River Water Development District will continue to have ELO Prof. LLC prepare our financial statements and accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Finding 2023-02 Lack of Segregation of Duties

Summary: James River Water Development District has a limited number of office personnel and, accordingly, has insufficient number of staff to adequately separate duties.

Status: Ongoing. Due to cost considerations, James River Water Development District will have the board exercise adequate oversight.

James River Water Development District
Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings and Questioned Costs
Year Ended December 31, 2024

Section I – Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements:

Type of auditor's report issued:	Unmodified	
Internal control over financial reporting:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	X Yes	___ No
Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)?	___ Yes	X None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	___ Yes	X No

Federal Awards:

Internal control over major programs:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	___ Yes	X No
Significant deficiencies identified thar are not material weaknesses?	___ Yes	X None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified	
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a).	___ Yes	X No

Identification of Major Programs:

FALN(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
21.027	Coronavirus Relief Fund

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:	$750,000	
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	X Yes	___ No

Section II- Financial Statement Findings

Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings and Questioned Costs

Finding 2024-01 Preparation of Financial Statements, SEFA, and Footnotes, and Material Proposed Adjustments to the Financial Statements

Criteria: An organization's internal control structure should provide for the recording of all necessary material adjustments and the preparation of financial statements, SEFA, and footnotes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Condition: James River Water Development District does not have an internal control system designed to provide for the preparation of the financial statements being audited, including required footnotes and disclosures and all necessary material audit adjustments, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Cause: James River Water Development District does not have adequate staff trained to prepare the financial statements and footnotes.

Effect: This condition may affect the District's ability to report financial data in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Recommendation: This circumstance is not unusual in an organization of this size. It is the responsibility of management and those charged with governance to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding.

Finding 2024-02 Lack of Segregation of Duties

Criteria: A good system of internal controls contemplates an adequate segregation of duties so that no one individual handles a transaction from its inception to its completion.

Condition: James River Water Development District has a limited number of office personnel and, accordingly, does not have adequate internal accounting controls because of a lack of segregation of duties.

Cause: The District has insufficient number of staff to adequately separate duties in all areas.

Effect: This condition increases the risk that fraud or errors might occur and not be detected in the financial reporting process.

Recommendation: Although it is recognized that number of office staff may not be large enough to permit an adequate segregation of duties in all respects, it is important that management and those charged with governance be aware of this condition. We recommend that the Board exercise adequate oversight of the accounting function.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

There are no findings or questioned costs relating to federal award programs which are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.216(a).

James River Water Development District

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Corrective Action Plan (Unaudited)

James River Water Development District respectfully submits the following corrective action plan for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Name and address of independent public accounting firm:

ELO Prof. LLC
PO Box 951
Huron, SD 57350

Finding 2024-01 Preparation of Financial Statements, SEFA, and Footnotes, and Material Proposed Adjustments to the Financial Statements

We requested that our auditors, ELO Prof. LLC, prepare the financial statements, SEFA, and notes to the financial statements as part of their annual audit and make cash to accrual adjustments. District management personnel have been responsible for oversight of those services provided. The District has designated an individual to work directly with the District's auditing firm in the preparation of year-end closing entries and the preparation of the financial statements and related notes. The District also understands that this may continue to be a finding in future audits.

Projected implementation date: Ongoing

Finding 2024-02 Lack of Segregation of Duties

James River Water Development District has considered the lack of segregation of duties finding. At this time, it is not cost efficient for the District to hire the additional staff needed to achieve segregation of duties. Management and the Board of Directors will continue to monitor and review financial data and exercise adequate oversight. The District also understands that this may continue to be a finding in future audits.

Projected implementation date: Ongoing

Name of Responsible Person: Judy McDonald, CFO & Associate Manager

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www.jrwdd.com

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
James River Water Development District
Beadle County, South Dakota

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, and each major fund of James River Water Development District, Beadle County, South Dakota, as of December 31, 2024, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the James River Water Development 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, and each major fund of the James River Water Development District as of December 31, 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 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; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the 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 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 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 Schedule, the Schedule of the Water District Contributions, and the Schedule of the 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, which as required by *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 28, 2025 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions or laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

ELO Prof LLC

Huron, South Dakota
May 28, 2025

This section of James River Water Development District's annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the District'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 programs were $118,451 less than the $3,298,132 governmental-type program expenditure.

- The total tax levy for 2024 was $1,110,759.

- The District does participate in projects with the State of South Dakota. Although we are partners, these funds never pass through the District. The State funds are reimbursed to the District.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual 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 District:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.

- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the District government, reporting the District'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.

- James River Water Development District does not have any Proprietary or Fiduciary fund statements.

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.

Figure A-1 summarizes the major features of the District's financial statements, including the portion of the District government covered and the types of information contained. The remainder 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 the District's Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

	Government-Wide Statements	Fund Statements Governmental Funds
Scope	Entire District government (except fiduciary funds and the fiduciary component units)	All of the activities of the District because they do not have any proprietary or fiduciary activities.
Required Financial Statements	• Statement of Net Position • Statement of Activities	• Balance Sheet • Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Accounting Basis and Measurement Focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial 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
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

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statement report information about the District 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 government-wide statement reports the District's net position and how they have changed. Net position – the difference between the District's assets and liabilities – is one way to measure the District's financial health or position.

- Increases or decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

- To assess the overall health of the District you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the District's property tax base and changes to the state grant agreement.

- The government-wide financial statements of the District are reported in one category:

- Governmental Activities – This category includes the District's general, project assistance, state grant funds, and capital equipment purchases. Property taxes, state grants, federal grants and interest earnings finance most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

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

The District has one kind of fund:

- Governmental Funds – Most of the District's basic services are included in the governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at 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 District'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 funds statements, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

Financial Analysis of the District as a Whole

Net Position

The District's combined net position increased as follows:

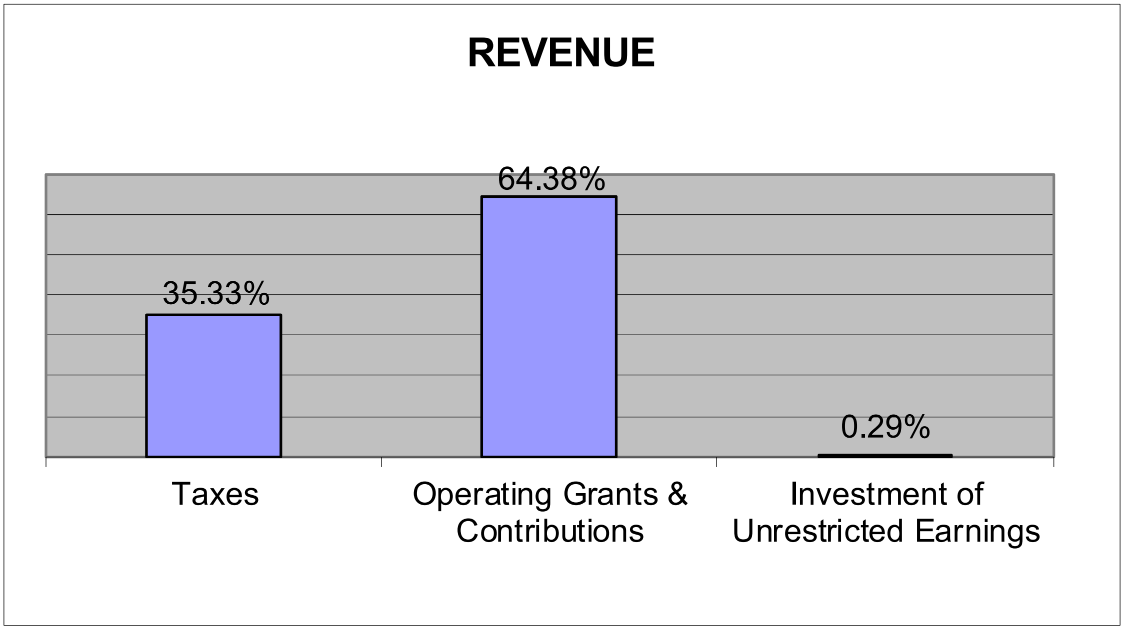
Table A-1
James River Water Development District
Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities 2024	Governmental Activities 2023
Current and Other Assets	$ 1,451,690	$ 1,422,224
Capital Assets	170,402	208,746
Total Assets	1,622,092	1,630,970
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	100,534	114,228
Other Liabilities	472,278	375,428
Total Liabilities	472,278	375,428
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	74,435	75,406
Net Position:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	170,402	208,746
Leases	(152,026)	(170,848)
Restricted for SDRS Pension Purposes	26,683	40,300
Unrestricted	1,130,854	1,216,166
Total Net Position	$ 1,175,913	$ 1,294,364
Beginning Net Position	$ 1,294,364	$ 1,241,559
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	$ (118,451)	$ 52,805
Percentage of Increase (Decrease) in Net	-9.15%	4.25%

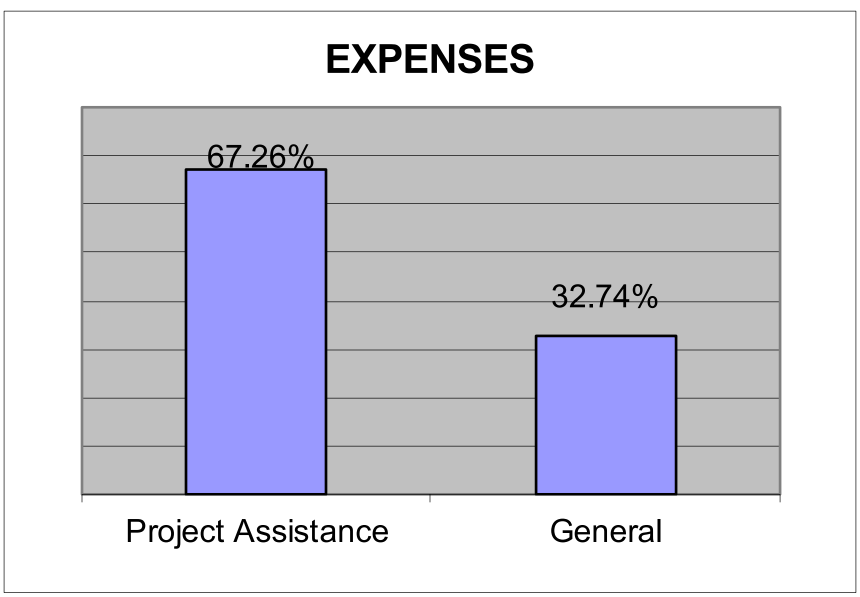
The Statement of Net Position reports all financial and capital resources. The Statement presents the assets and liabilities in order of relative liquidity. The liabilities with average maturities greater than one year are reported in two components – the amount due within one year and the amount due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

Changes in Net Position

The District's total revenues totaled $3,179,681. About 35% of the District's revenue comes from property and other taxes, with another 64% coming from operating grants and contributions.



The total cost of all programs and services was $3,298,132. The District's expenses cover mainly general administrative expense and project assistance. The District also sponsors grant funds from the South Dakota Water and Environmental Fund. The State grant agreement requires local match of any state funds expended.



Governmental Activities

Table A-2
James River Water Development District
Changes in Net Position

	Total Governmental Activities 2024	Total Governmental Activities 2023	Percentage Change
Revenues			
Operating Grants and Contributions	$ 2,047,128	$ 1,722,559	18.84%
General Revenues			
Taxes	1,123,459	1,093,910	2.70%
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	9,094	15,154	-39.99%
Total Revenues	3,179,681	2,831,623	12.29%
Expenses			
General	1,079,728	1,007,203	7.20%
Project Assistance	2,218,404	1,771,615	25.22%
Total Expenses	3,298,132	2,778,818	18.69%
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	$ (118,451)	$ 52,805	-324.32%
Ending Net Position	$ 1,175,913	$ 1,294,364	-9.15%

Financial Analysis of the District's Funds

The general fund balance decreased by $72,468. Total revenues increased from 2023 to 2024 due to an increase in grant funds.

Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the Water District can revise the budget. These amendments fall into two categories:

- Supplemental appropriations and contingency transfers approved for unanticipated, yet necessary.
- Increases in appropriation line items, primarily by contingency transfer, to prevent budget overruns.

There were no significant budget changes during the year.

Capital Asset Administration

- The District had invested $340,231 in capital assets. The accumulated depreciation/amortization on this property totals $169,829 at December 31, 2024.

Long-Term Liabilities

At year-end, the District had $228,744 in long-term obligations for compensated absences and leases. The District is liable for the payment of unused sick and vacation leave upon leaving the District. Maximum accumulation of vacation leave is 320 hours, paid out at the current rate of pay as of the last day of employment. Maximum accumulation of sick leave is, 520 hours, paid out at one-half (1/2) the current base rate, provided only to employees with 5 years of service.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The revenues of the District are generated from a tax levy. The District had an annual tax levy of $1,110,759 for 2024. By law, the District can increase its budget from the Consumer Price Index (adjustment for inflation) and property taxes from new construction and growth in the Counties tax base.

Contacting the District's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the James River Water Development District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the James River Water Development District Business Office, PO Box 849, Huron, SD 57350.

James River Water Development District

Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2024

		Primary Government
		Governmental Activities
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	219,695
Taxes receivable		14,840
Other assets		1,216,571
Net pension asset		584
Capital assets:		
Other capital assets, net of depreciation		170,402
Total Assets		1,622,092
Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Pension related deferred outflows		100,534
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	$	1,722,626
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$	243,534
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Due within one year		39,296
Due in more than one year		189,449
Total Liabilities		472,278
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Pension related deferred inflows		74,435
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets		18,376
Restricted for SDRS pension purposes		26,683
Unrestricted		1,130,854
Total Net Position	$	1,175,913

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

James River Water Development District

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Functions / Programs	Expenses	Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Government — Governmental Activities
Primary Government:			
Governmental Activities:			
General	$ 1,079,728	$ --	$ (1,079,728)
Project assistance	2,218,404	2,047,128	(171,276)
Total Governmental Activities	$ 3,298,132	$ 2,047,128	(1,251,004)
	General Revenues		
	Taxes:		
	Property taxes		1,123,459
	Unrestricted Investment Earnings		9,094
	Total General Revenues		1,132,553
	Change in Net Position		(118,451)
	Net Position-Beginning of Year		1,294,364
	Net Position-End of Year		$ 1,175,913

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

James River Water Development District
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2024

	General Fund
Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 219,695
Taxes receivable-current	5,406
Taxes receivable-delinquent	9,434
Due from other governments	1,213,618
Prepaid expenses	2,953
Total Assets	$ 1,451,106
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances:	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	$ 243,534
Total Liabilities	243,534
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Deferred inflow of resources - taxes	14,839
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	14,839
Fund Balances:	
Nonspendable	2,953
Assigned - project assistance	710,203
Unassigned	479,577
Total Fund Balances	1,192,733
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances	$ 1,451,106

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

James River Water Development District

Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2024

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Fund	$ 1,192,733
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Net pension asset reported in governmental activities is not an available financial resource and therefore is not reported in the fund.	584
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund.	170,402
Pension related deferred outflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the fund.	100,534
Assets such as taxes receivable (delinquent) are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	14,839
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the fund.	(228,744)
Pension related deferred inflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the fund.	(74,435)
Net Position-Government Activities	$ 1,175,913

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

James River Water Development District

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	General Fund
Revenues:	
Revenue from Local Sources:	
Taxes:	
Ad valorem taxes	$ 1,091,622
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	6,319
Other taxes	24,577
Penalties and interest on taxes	1,505
Investment Earnings	9,094
Intergovernmental Revenue:	
Federal grants	1,927,790
State grants	118,594
State payments in lieu of taxes	744
Total Revenue	3,180,245
Expenditures:	
General:	
Board of directors	24,991
Administration and technical assistance	247,884
Professional fees	14,832
Project assistance	2,218,404
State grant fund	721,482
Debt Services	25,120
Total Expenditures	3,252,713
Net Change in Fund Balance	(72,468)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	1,265,201
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 1,192,733

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

James River Water Development District
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Total Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Fund			$ (72,468)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
This amount represents the current year depreciation/amortization expense reported in the statement of activities which is not reported on the fund financial statements because it does not require the use of current financial resources.	Depreciation/ amortization Expense	(38,344)	
	Net		(38,344)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	Prior Year	(15,403)	
	Current Year	14,839	
	Net		(564)
Governmental funds do not reflect the change in accrued leave, but the statement of activities reflects the change in accrued leave through expenditures.	Prior Year	64,438	
	Current Year	(76,718)	
	Net		(12,280)
Payments on long term debt			18,822
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows /inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.			(13,617)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities			$ (118,451)

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

a. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of James River Water Development District consists of the primary government (which includes one fund) that makes up the legal entity.

The fund included in this report is controlled by or dependent upon the James River Water Development District Board of Directors.

The District has no component units as defined by GASB 14.

The accounting policies of the District conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments.

b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-wide Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the reporting entity as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. These statements distinguish the governmental activities of the District. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions.

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

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into a fund. The fund is accounted for by providing a set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental category. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the District or it meets the following criteria:

1. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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.

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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 District financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Funds:

General Fund – The General Fund is the general operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources of the general government except those required to be accounted for in another fund. This is a major fund.

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, the governmental 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 fund types.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Basis of Accounting:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide, Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, governmental activities are presented using accrual basis of accounting. Revenues and related assets are recorded when earned and expenses and related liabilities are recorded when an obligation has incurred.

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 District is thirty days.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, receivables may be measurable but not available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Reported unavailable revenues are those where asset recognition criteria have been met but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

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

d. Capital Assets:

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The total December 31, 2024 balance of capital assets for governmental activities were all valued by the original costs. Depreciation/amortization of all exhaustible fixed 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 are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation/ Amortization Method	Estimated Useful Life
Machinery and equipment	$2,500	straight-line	5-10 years
Intangible lease assets	$10,000	straight-line	5-10 years

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.

e. Program Revenues:

Program revenues derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the 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 non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for use in a particular program.

3. Program-specific capital grants and contributions – These arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for the acquisition of capital assets for use in a particular program.

f. Long-Term Liabilities:

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental are reported as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. The long-term liabilities primarily consist of compensated absences and leases.

In the fund financial statements, debt proceeds are reported as revenues (other financing sources), while payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures when they become due.

g. 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 share, or similar investments in external investment pools, are also considered to cash equivalents.

h. Equity Classifications:

Government-Wide Statements:

Equity is classified as net position and is displayed in three components:

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. Unrestricted net position – All other net position that do not meet the definition of “restricted” or “invested in capital assets, net of related debt.

Fund Financial Statements:

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

i. Application of Net Position:

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

j. Fund Balance Classification Procedures:

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

- Nonspendable – Includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.

- Restricted – Includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

- Committed – Includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority and does not lapse at year-end.

- Assigned – Includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the District 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 District does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

k. Use of Estimates:

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

l. 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

m. Leases:

The District is a lessee for a noncancellable lease of buildings. The District recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The District recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of $10,000 or more.

At the commencement of a lease, the 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 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 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 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 District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The 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 liabilities on the statement of net position.

n. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements:

The District does not have any subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) with vendors to use vendor-provided information technology. If the District had any, it would recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset (subscription asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The District recognizes subscription liabilities with an initial, individual value of $10,000 or more.

At the commencement of a subscription, the 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Key estimates and judgments related to subscription include how the 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 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 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 District is reasonably certain to exercise.

The 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.

o. Pensions:

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, 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. 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:

Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are summarized below:

Deposits – The 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.

Deposits are reported at cost plus interest if the account is of the add-on type.

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

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

Credit Risk – State law limits eligible investments for the District, as discussed above. The District does not have any investments.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits – The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the Districts deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2024, none of the District's deposits in financial institutions were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments – The risk that, in the event of the counterparty to a transaction, the District will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The District places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. All of the District's investments are in a savings account.

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

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

3. Property Taxes:

Property taxes are levied on or before October 1, of the year preceding the start of the fiscal year. They attach as an enforceable lien on property and become due and payable as of the following January 1, the first day of the fiscal year. Taxes are payable in two installments on or before April 30 and October 31 of the fiscal year.

The District is permitted by several state statutes to levy taxes, not to exceed thirty cents per $1,000 of taxable valuation on taxable real property in the District.

4. Receivables and Payables:

The district aggregates receivables and payables in the financial statements. Amounts due from other governments include reimbursements for various programs. These amounts include $1,213,618 due from the state government.

The payables were in the amount of $243,534 as of December 31, 2024.

5. Change in Capital Assets:

A summary of changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

	Balance 12/31/23	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/24
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Machinery and equipment	$ 148,150	$ --	$ --	$ 148,150
Intangible lease assets	192,081	--	--	192,081
Total, being depreciated/amortized	340,231	--	--	340,231
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Machinery and equipment	105,395	15,960	--	121,355
Intangible lease assets	26,090	22,384	--	48,474
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	131,485	38,344	--	169,829
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated/Amortized, Net	208,746	(38,344)	--	170,402
Governmental Activity Capital Assets, Net	$ 208,746	$ (38,344)	$ --	$ 170,402

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General government	$ 38,344

6. Long-Term Liabilities:

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities follows:

		Balance 12/31/2023		Balance Increases		Balance Decreases		Balance 12/31/2024		Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:										
Compensated absences	$	64,438	$	29,538	$	17,258	$	76,718	$	19,180
Leases		170,848		--		18,822		152,026		20,116
Total Governmental Activities	$	235,286	$	29,538	$	36,080	$	228,744	$	39,296

Compensated Absences is comprised of annual leave and sick leave earned by the employee. Upon termination, employees are entitled to receive compensation for their accrued balances.

Liabilities other than compensated absences at December 31, 2024 is comprised of the following:

James River Water Development District Lease with The First Natinoal Bank in Sioux Falls, Trustee for the Shirley Hickey Irrevocable Trust for Chamberlain building	Imputed rate of 3.88%; due in 60 monthly installments of $550, increasing by 3% every year. Final payment due May 2027. Payable from General Fund.	$	16,725
James River Water Development District Lease with LD Squared for Huron building	Imputed rate of 3.88%; due in 120 monthly installments of $1,360, increasing by 2% every year. Final payment due December 2032. Payable from General Fund.	$	124,587
James River Water Development District Lease with LD Squared for storage sheds	Imputed rate of 3.88%; due in 120 monthly installments of $130. Final payment due December 2032. Payable from General Fund.	$	10,714

6. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

Annual requirements to amortize all lease liabilities outstanding as of December 31, 2024, except for compensated absences are as follows:

Year Ending	Leases	
December 31,	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 20,116	$ 5,545
2026	21,474	4,739
2027	18,392	3,925
2028	16,291	3,284
2029	17,302	2,634
2030-2032	58,451	3,590
Totals	$ 152,026	$ 23,717

7. Risk Management:

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the period ended December 31, 2024, the District managed its risks as follows:

Health Insurance – The District purchases health insurance for its employees from a commercial insurance carrier. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Unemployment Benefits – The District provides coverage for unemployment benefits by paying into the Unemployment Compensation Fund established by state law and managed by the State of South Dakota.

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

Workers' Compensation – The District purchases liability insurance for workers' compensation from a commercial carrier. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

8. Reversionary Interest:

The State of South Dakota has the power to, at any time, dissolve the District. In that event, all assets become property of the State.

9. State Grant Funds:

The District sponsors grant funds from the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The following is a list of state-sponsored funds and cash disbursements made.

	Original Grant	Prior Years Grant Disbursements	Current Year Disbursements	Grant Balance 12/31/2024
South Central Watershed Project	$ 14,484,675	$ 7,434,272	$ 1,708,836	$ 5,341,567

10. Pension Plan:

a. Plan Information:

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

b. Benefits Provided:

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

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

10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

c. Contributions:

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. The District's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022 were $26,095, $23,887, and $22,350, respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

d. Pension Liabilities (Assets), Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows or Resources to Pensions:

At June 30, 2024, SDRS is 100.0% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The proportionate share of the components of the net pension asset of the South Dakota Retirement System, for the District as of the measurement period ending June 30, 2024 and reported by the District as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	$ 2,151,810
Less proportionate share of net position restricted for pension benefits	2,152,394
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	$ (584)

At December 31, 2024, the District reported a liability (asset) of ($584) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2024 and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was based on a projection of the District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2024, the District's proportion was 0.014424% which is a decrease of 0.000720% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2023.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the District recognized pension expense of $13,617. At December 31, 2024, the District reported deferred outflows or resources and deferred inflows or resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 54,068	$ --
Changes in assumption	9,626	73,378
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	21,993	--
Changes in proportion and difference between District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,089	1,057
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	13,758	--
Total	$ 100,534	$ 74,435

10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

$13,758 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (reduction of pension expense) as follows:

Year Ended December 31,	
2025	$ (20,603)
2026	28,030
2027	3,065
2028	1,849
Total	$ 12,341

e. Actuarial Assumptions:

The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2024 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Graded by years of service, from 7.66% at entry to 3.15% after 25 years of service
Discount Rate	6.50% net of plan investment expense. This is composed of an average inflation rate of 2.5% and real returns of 4%
Future COLAs	1.71%

Mortality Rates:

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

- Active and Terminated Vested Members:
  - Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial: PubT-2010
  - Other Class A Members: PubG-2010
  - Public Safety Members: PubS-2010

- Retired Members:
  - Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial Retirees: PubT-2010, 108% of rates above age 65
  - Other Class A Retirees: PubG-2010, 93% of rates through age 74, increasing by 2% per year until 111% of rates at age 83 and above
  - Public Safety Retirees: PubS-2010, 102% of rates at all ages

10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

- Beneficiaries:
  - PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2021.

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, 2024 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Public equity	56.3%	3.6%
Investment Grade Debt	22.8%	2.3%
High Yield Debt	7.0%	2.8%
Real Estate	12.0%	4.0%
Cash	1.9%	0.8%
Total	100%	

f. Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (asset) was 6.5%. 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).

10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

The following presents the District's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.50, as well as what the 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:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 296,696	$ (584)	$ (243,852)

h. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

i. Payables to the Pension Plan:

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

11. Violations of Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions:

The District is prohibited by statute from spending in excess of appropriated amounts at the fund level. Significant overdrafts of expenditures compared to appropriations were $2,120,354.

12. Subsequent Events:

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the independent auditor's report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Required Supplementary Information
other than MD&A

James River Water Development District
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund
December 31, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget- Positive
	Original	Final	Budgetary Basis	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Revenue from Local Sources:				
Taxes:				
Ad valorem taxes	$ 1,111,359	$ 1,111,359	$ 1,091,622	$ (19,737)
Prior years' ad valorem taxes	--	--	6,319	6,319
Other taxes	15,000	15,000	24,577	9,577
Penalties and interest on taxes	1,000	1,000	1,505	505
Investment Earnings	5,000	5,000	9,094	4,094
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Federal grants	--	--	1,927,790	1,927,790
State grants	--	--	118,594	118,594
State payments in lieu of taxes	--	--	744	744
Total Revenue	1,132,359	1,132,359	3,180,245	2,047,886
Expenditures:				
General:				
Board of directors	40,836	40,836	24,991	15,845
Administration and technical assistance	271,780	271,780	247,884	23,896
Professional fees	15,000	15,000	14,832	168
Project assistance	709,743	709,743	2,218,404	(1,508,661)
State grant fund expenditures	--	--	721,482	(721,482)
Debt Services	70,000	70,000	25,120	44,880
Contingency	25,000	25,000	--	25,000
Total Expenditures	1,132,359	1,132,359	3,252,713	(2,120,354)
Net Change in Fund Balance	--	--	(72,468)	(72,468)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	1,265,201	1,265,201	1,265,201	--
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 1,265,201	$ 1,265,201	$ 1,192,733	$ (72,468)

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

1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

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

a. At the first regular board meeting in September of each year or within ten days thereafter, the Governing Board introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.

b. After adoption by the board, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures of each fund cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in letter d.

c. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed 5 percent of the total district budget and may be transferred by resolution of the board to any other budget category that is deemed insufficient during the year.

d. If it is determined during the year that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows adoption of supplemental budgets when moneys are available to increase legal spending authority.

e. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year-end unless encumbered by resolution of the governing board.

f. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of moneys are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the General Fund.

g. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.

h. Budgets for the General Fund are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

2. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:

The financial statements prepared in conformity with USGAAP present capital outlay expenditure information in a separate category of expenditures. Under the budgetary basis of accounting, capital outlay expenditures are reported within the function to which they relate.

James River Water Development District

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Water District Contributions - South Dakota Retirement System

December 31, 2024

Last 10 Years*

Calendar Year	District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	District's Covered Payroll	District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability (Asset)
2024	0.0144240%	$ (584)	$ 404,659	0.14%	100.00%
2023	0.0151440%	$ (1,478)	$ 390,616	0.38%	100.10%
2022	0.0143900%	$ (1,360)	$ 343,607	0.40%	100.10%
2021	0.0142580%	$ (109,192)	$ 323,556	33.75%	105.52%
2020	0.0144711%	$ (628)	$ 317,598	0.20%	100.04%
2019	0.0145386%	$ (1,541)	$ 309,120	0.50%	100.09%
2018	0.0152620%	$ (356)	$ 314,700	0.11%	100.02%
2017	0.0155454%	$ (1,411)	$ 315,856	0.45%	100.10%
2016	0.0127744%	$ 43,151	$ 240,267	17.96%	96.89%
2015	0.0100390%	$ (42,578)	$ 183,290	23.23%	104.10%

*The amounts presented for each year were determined as of the measurement date of the collective net pension liability (asset) which is 6/30.

Last 10 years

Calendar Year	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2024	$ 26,095	$ (26,095)	$ --	$ 434,906	6.00%
2023	$ 23,887	$ (23,887)	$ --	$ 398,116	6.00%
2022	$ 22,350	$ (22,350)	$ --	$ 372,506	6.00%
2021	$ 19,609	$ (19,609)	$ --	$ 326,816	6.00%
2020	$ 19,316	$ (19,316)	$ --	$ 321,936	6.00%
2019	$ 18,607	$ (18,607)	$ --	$ 310,120	6.00%
2018	$ 18,997	$ (18,997)	$ --	$ 316,620	6.00%
2017	$ 18,972	$ (18,972)	$ --	$ 316,200	6.00%
2016	$ 16,821	$ (16,821)	$ --	$ 280,356	6.00%
2015	$ 12,126	$ (12,126)	$ --	$ 202,107	6.00%

Changes from Prior Valuation

The June 30, 2024, Actuarial Valuation reflects no changes to the plan provisions or actuarial methods and one change to the actuarial assumptions from the June 30, 2023, Actuarial Valuation.

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

Benefit Provision Changes

During the 2024 Legislative Session no significant SDRS benefit changes were made.

Actuarial Method Changes

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

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, 2023, the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (2.25%) was less than 100% and the July 2024 SDRS COLA was limited to a restricted maximum of 1.91%. For the June 30, 2023, Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA assumption of 1.91%.

As of June 30, 2024, the FVFR assuming future COLAs equal to the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25% is again less than 100% and the July 2025 SDRS COLA is limited to a restricted maximum of 1.71%. The July 2025 SDRS COLA will equal inflation, between 0% and 1.71%. For this June 30, 2024, Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA of 1.71%.

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.

Supplementary Information

James River Water Development District
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
December 31, 2024

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
US Department of Agriculture			
Regional Conservation Partnership Program	10.932	NA	$ 23,705
US Department of Interior			
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (Note 3)	15.226	NA	744
US Department of Treasury			
Pass-Through the SD Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources			
Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.027	2022G-ARP-424	1,708,836
US Environmental Protection Agency			
Pass-Through the SD Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources			
Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants	66.460	2023-46	202,904
Water Quality Management Planning	66.454	2023-138	16,050
Total US Environmental Protection Agency			218,954
	Grant Total		$ 1,952,239

Note 1: Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal award activity of the District under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2024. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the District.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

Note 3: Federal Reimbursement

Federal reimbursements are not based upon specific expenditures. Therefore, the amounts reported here represent cash received rather than federal expenditures. The District has not elected to use the 10% de minimus indirect cost rate.