FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DAKOTA RURAL WATER DISTRICT FINLEY, NORTH DAKOTA

For the Year Ended DECEMBER 31, 2019

Prepared By

HURTT, MORTENSON & RYGH

Certified Public Accountants
P.O. Box 287

Park River, North Dakota 58270

DAKOTA RURAL WATER DISTRICT Finley, North Dakota

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DAKOTA RURAL WATER DISTRICT Finley, North Dakota

List of Officials December 31, 2019

Jason Rayner President

Scott Syverson Vice President

Rodd Svenningsen Secretary/Treasurer

(7/1/2019-12/31/2019)

Nathan Fitzgerald Secretary/Treasurer

(1/1/2019-7/1/2019)

Terry Koenig Board Member

Robert Verwest Board Member

Keith Coleman Board Member

Lisa Verwest-Martens Board Member



Wally Rygh, CPA Lynda J. Hurtt, CPA Richard Mortenson, CPA Rachel Almen, CPA Patty Dahlen, Partner

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Governing Board Dakota Rural Water District Finley, North Dakota

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Dakota Rural Water District, Finley, North Dakota as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; 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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities of Dakota Rural Water District as of December 31, 2019, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. As discussed in Note 1 of the notes to the financial statements, Dakota Rural Water District does not prepare an annual budget.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standard

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In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 07, 2022, on our consideration of Dakota Rural Water District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 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 Dakota Rural Water District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Hurtt, Mortenson & Rygh Certified Public Accountants Park River, North Dakota

January 07, 2022

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Finley, North Dakota Statement of Net Position December 31, 2019

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds Water System		
ACCETC		12/31/19	
ASSETS Current Assets:			
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$	1,327,788	
Accounts Receivable	Φ	106,813	
Inventory		7,864	
Prepaid Expense		11,107	
Total Current Assets		1,453,573	
Noncurrent Assets:			
Land		48,521	
Construction in Progress		175,833	
Capital Assets net of Accumulated Depreciation		7,067,087	
Total Noncurrent Assets		7,291,441	
Other Assets:			
Certificates of Deposit Reserved for Debt Service		352,784	
Capital Credits - Utility Co-op		40,909	
Total Other Assets		393,693	
Total Assets	\$	9,138,707	
LIABILITIES:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	\$	24,133	
Interest Payable		30,643	
Customer Deposits		111,938	
Current Maturities LT Debt		169,207	
Total Current Liabilities		335,921	
Non-Current Liabilities			
Bonds Payable		4,972,285	
Compensated Absences		10,083	
Less: Current Maturities	-	(169,207)	
Total Non-Current Liabilities		4,813,161	
Total Liabilities		5,149,082	
NET POSITION:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets		2,319,156	
Restricted for Debt Service		663,151	
Unrestricted		1,007,317	
Total Net Position		3,989,624	
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$	9,138,706	

Finley, North Dakota Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

			Program Revenues				Reven	t (Expense) nue & Change Net Position
Functions/Programs:]	Expenses	Charges for Services		Capital Grants and Contributions		Total Business-Type Activities	
Primary Government:			<u> </u>					
Business Type Activities:								
Water System:	•	0.45.500	•	064.004	•			466
Production	\$	947,530	\$	964,201	\$	-	\$	16,671
Interest Expense		153,905		-		-		(153,905)
Total Business-Type Activities	\$	1,101,434	\$	964,201	\$	-	\$	(137,233)
Total Primary Government	\$	1,101,434	\$	964,201	\$		\$	(137,233)
	Ge	neral Revenu	es:					
	Fee	leral & State A	Aid not	restricted to	special p	ourposes		
	Ear	nings on Inves	stment	S			\$	4,165
	Nev	w Membership	os					226,000
	Gra	int Revenue						131,875
	T	otal General R	Revenu	es				362,040
	Cha	ange in Net Po	sition					224,806
	Net	t Position - Ja	nuary	1				3,764,817
	Net	t Positon - De	cembe	r 31			\$	3,989,624

Finley, North Dakota

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes In Net Position For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	A Ente	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds Water System		
	12/31/19			
Operating Revenues:		12/31/17		
Water Sales	\$	936,636		
Fees and Penalties	Ψ	16,574		
Miscellaneous Income		10,991		
Total Operating Revenue		964,201		
Operating Expenses:				
Salaries & Wages		160,397		
Employee Benefits		91,672		
Repairs & Maintenance		94,658		
Utilities		113,427		
Chemicals		41,816		
Vehicle Expense		19,696		
Advertising & Printing		15,417		
Bank Charges		153		
Directors Fees & Expenses		7,425		
Insurance		7,365		
Legal & Professional Fees		18,665		
Memberships & Fees		2,066		
Office Expense		19,521		
Supplies		5,925		
Testing Fees		2,566		
Depreciation		344,945		
Miscellaneous Expense		1,814		
Total Operating Expenses		947,530		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	16,671		
Non-operating Revenues (Expense)				
Grant Revenue		131,875		
Membership Additions		226,000		
Interest Income		4,165		
Interest Expense		(153,905)		
Total Non-operating Revenue (Expense)		208,135		
Change in Net Assets		224,806		
Total Net Assets - January 1		3,764,817		
Total Net Assets -December 31	\$	3,989,624		

Finley, North Dakota Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

		iness-Type activities
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Cash Received From Customers Cash Paid to Employees	\$	938,484 (159,855)
Cash Paid to Suppliers		(429,721)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities		348,908
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL & RELATED FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of Capital Assets		(210,617)
Principal Payments on Bonds & Notes Payable		(172,731)
Interest Payments on Bonds & Notes Payable		(150,327)
Grant Proceeds Received		131,874
Increase in Contributed/Donated Capital		226,000
Net Cash Flows from Capital & Related Financial Activities		(175,801)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest and Dividends Received		5,919
Transfer to Reserve Account		(466)
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities		5,453
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS		178,560
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS, JANUARY 1		1,149,228
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS, DECEMBER 31	\$	1,327,788
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	S	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	16,671
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING INCOME (LOS TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITY		
Depreciation		344,945
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable		(25,717)
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses		2,087
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory		1,163
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable		5,640
Increase (Decrease) in Compensated Absences		541
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Interest Payable	Φ.	3,578
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$	348,908

Finley, North Dakota Notes To The Financial Statements December 31, 2019

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Dakota Rural Water District operates as a governmental water district. The District provides water treatment and delivery of water to district members within the geographical boundaries of the district. The financial statements of the water district have been prepared on the accrual basis where revenues are recognized when earned and expenses when incurred. The *Governmental Accounting Standards Board* (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the Dakota Rural Water District. In evaluating how to define the government, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in *GASB Statement No. 14*. The basis, but not the only criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens.

A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the government is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, the following is a brief review of each potential unit addressed defining the government's reporting entity:

Included within the reporting entity:

There are no component units meeting the criteria for inclusion.

B. Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the entity are recorded in an individual fund. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

Dakota Rural Water District reports the following major proprietary fund:

Water Fund – The water fund is used to account for operations of the water system, that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that

the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The accrual basis of accounting is used by all business-like fund types. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when the service or product is provided to the customer. Expenses are recorded when the related good or purchased service is utilized. Principal on general long-term debt is recorded as a fund liability when incurred. Fixed assets are capitalized and depreciated or amortized over the expected useful life of the asset.

Proprietary funds separate operating and non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses normally arise from providing goods and services in connection with the fund's normal ongoing operations. The principal sources of operating revenues for the proprietary funds are charges to customers for goods and services. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative overhead expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All other revenues or expenses are recorded as non-operating.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits, money market accounts and certificates of deposit with maturity of three months or less. The investments consist of certificates of deposit, with a maturity date in excess of 90 days, stated at cost. Currently, the District does not have assets considered to be investments. State law requires District funds to be deposited in financial institutions situated and doing business within the state of North Dakota.

E. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable include amounts due from members for water purchased. All receivables are current and therefore due within one year. Receivables are reported net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts. Member accounts receivable in excess of 90 days comprise the trade accounts receivable allowance for uncollectible accounts. The District does not report an allowance for uncollectible accounts because all accounts receivable are expected to be collected.

Receivables from and payables to external parties are reported separately and are not offset in the proprietary fund financial statements and business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements, unless a right of offset exists.

F. Inventory

The District maintains an inventory of materials and supplies. Inventory items are stated at cost and are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and improvements and furniture and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The District defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Buildings & improvements, furniture & equipment, distribution systems and infrastructure of the District are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	Years
Buildings	40
Building Improvements	20-40
Infrastructure	40
Distribution systems	40
Furniture & equipment	10
Vehicles	5
Computer & electronic equipment	5

H. Compensated Absences

Full-time employees are granted vacation benefits from 1 to 2 days per month depending on the years employed by the District. Upon termination of employment, retirement, or by obtaining approval from the governing board, employees will be paid for unused vacation days accrued.

Full-time employees are also granted sick leave of one day per month. Upon termination of employment or retirement, employees will be paid for 50% of any unused sick leave.

I. Bonds and Related Premiums, Discounts, and Issuance Costs

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the business-type activities, or proprietary fund statement of fund net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed when bonds are issued.

J. Net Position

Government-wide Financial Statements

Equity is classified in the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types as net position and is displayed in three components:

Net investment in capital assets – Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation 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.

Restricted – Restrictions of net position shown in the statement of net positions are due to constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net positions - All other assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

K. Restricted Resources

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

L. Budgets

Budgets are not required in North Dakota for an enterprise fund activity of a political subdivision.

M. Use of Estimates in Preparing Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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.

NOTE 2 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Deposits

In accordance with North Dakota statutes, the District maintains deposits in financial institutions situated and doing business within the state. Deposits, other than with the Bank of North Dakota, must be fully insured or secured with a pledge of securities equal to 110% of the uninsured balance.

State statutes authorize the District to invest in:

- a) Bonds, treasury bills and notes, or other securities that are a direct obligation of, or an obligation insured or guaranteed by, the Treasury of the United States, or its agencies, instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress,
- **b)** Securities sold under agreements to repurchase written by a financial institution in which the underlying securities for the agreement to repurchase are of the type listed above,
- c) Certificates of Deposit fully insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation or pledge of governmental securities,
- d) Obligations of the state.

Custodial Credit Risk – This is the risk that deposits would be lost in the event of a bank failure. Deposits that exceed federal agency insurance limits are collateralized as stated above in accordance with state law. The District requires depository banks to furnish the District with periodic assurance of collateral coverage of District deposits.

At year ended December 31, 2019, the District's carrying amount of deposits totaled \$1,680,573 and the bank balances totaled \$1,713,936. Of the bank balances, \$633,865 was covered by Federal Depository Insurance. The remaining bank balances totaling \$1,080,071 were collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's agent in the government's name.

B. Investments

Concentration of credit risk – The risk of loss due to the magnitude of investments in a single issuer. The District only invests in Certificates of Deposit wherein the issuer collateralizes the certificate with governmental securities.

Interest rate risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The District only invests in Certificates of Deposit which are always purchased and redeemable at face value.

NOTE 3 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable on December 31, 2019 is composed of the following:

Customer Receivables	\$ 86,933
Internal Revenue Service	
(Tax Credit Bonds)	 18,843
	\$ 105,776

NOTE 4 PENSION PLAN

The District contributes to a SEP IRA plan for the benefit of its employees. The plan is a defined contribution plan administered by Security Benefit of Topeka, Kansas.

DESCRIPTION OF PLAN:

Current terms of the plan provide that the organization will contribute, as determined by the governing board, up to 6% of eligible employee salaries to the plan. There is no employee match requirement as it is the District's policy to be the sole contributor to the plan. Employees are immediately 100% vested. The plan is a defined contribution plan and the District is only liable for current contributions. For the years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, the District contributed \$7,800, \$7,708, and \$7,301, respectively to this plan.

NOTE 5 CAPITAL ASSETS

Following is a summary of property and equipment and related depreciation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

Business-Type Activities		Balance 1/1/2019	Δ	Additions	Ф	isposals)	1	Balance 12/31/2019
Non-depreciated assets	-	1/1/2017	1	luultions	(D)	isposais)		12/01/2019
Land	\$	48,521	\$	_	\$	_	\$	48,521
Construction in Progress		-		175,833		-		175,833
Total non-depreciated assets		48,521		175,833		-		224,354
Depreciable assets								
Utility Plant	\$	13,173,978	\$	-	\$	-	\$	13,173,978
Buildings		362,482		-		-		362,482
Equipment & Tools		133,105		-		-		133,105
Vehicles		76,821		34,785		(29,850)		81,756
Office Furniture & Fixtures		42,964		-		-		42,964
Total depreciable assets		13,789,350		34,785		(29,850)		13,794,284
Less: accumulated depreciation								_
Utility Plant	\$	(6,076,484)	\$	(323,029)	\$	-	\$	(6,399,513)
Buildings		(118,275)		(10,322)		-		(128,598)
Equipment & Tools		(124,728)		(2,031)		-		(126,759)
Vehicles		(49,959)		(9,459)		29,850		(29,568)
Office Furniture & Fixtures		(42,657)		(104)		-		(42,760)
Total accumulated depreciation		(6,412,103)		(344,945)		29,850		(6,727,198)
Net depreciable assets		7,377,247		(310,160)				7,067,087
Net business-type activities	\$	7,425,769	\$	(134,328)	\$	-	\$	7,291,441

Total depreciation expense for the year was \$344,945. Depreciation was all charged as a production expense. Fixed assets are presented at historical cost less depreciation. The District has a capitalization policy of capitalizing all assets having an expected life or usage of five years or more.

NOTE 6 LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities of the District:

	Balance			Balance	Due Within
	1/1/2017	Decreases	Increases	12/31/2018	One Year
Revenue Bonds	\$ 5,145,016	\$ (172,731)	\$ -	\$ 4,972,285	\$ 169,207
Compensated Absences	9,542	-	541	10,083	_
Total Long Term Liabilities	\$ 5,154,558	\$ (172,731)	\$ 541	\$ 4,982,368	\$ 169,207

REVENUE BONDS - The Dakota Rural Water District is obligated to the following revenue bond issues:

Rural Development Bond 91-23

Original issue was \$1,980,000 with an interest rate of 3.00%. The District made interest only payments during 2011 and 2012, and began making principal & interest payments on December, 2013. Principal and interest is due annually with principal payments varying from \$28,631 in 2013 to \$85,363 in

December of 2050. On December 31, 2019 the District had \$176,160 reserved for payment of this issue. USDA Rural Development is the debt holder.

December 31, 2019, Balance

\$1,760,616

\$650,000 Bank of North Dakota Refunding Revenue Bond Series 1999

Original issue was \$650,000 with an interest rate of 3.00%, interest due annually with annual principal payments varying from \$12,652 in 1999 to \$26,494 until maturity in October of 2039. State Bank of North Dakota is the debt holder.

December 31, 2019, Balance

429,669

\$1,630,000 Water Revenue Bonds Series 2016

Original issue was \$1,630,000 with an interest rate of 3.5 to 4.0%. Interest is due semi-annually with annual principal payments varying from \$30,000 to \$90,000. On December 31, 2019 the District had restricted \$93,922 reserved for payment of this issue. US Bank is the debt holder.

December 31, 2019, Balance

1,480,000

\$1,390,000 Water Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2018

The District issued refunding bonds to refinance a previous debt issuance in order to take advantage of preferable interest rates. The series 2018 bond issue carries an interest rate of 3.5%. Interest is due semiannually, with annual principal payments varying from \$59,000 to \$102,000, until maturity in 2035. The refunding is anticipated to result in savings of approximately \$225,000 in principal and interest. Citizens State Bank is the debt holder.

December 31, 2019, Balance

1,302,000

Total Revenue Bond Debt

\$4,972,285

Future principal and interest requirements on the above issues are as follows:

REVENUE BONDS
Interest

	Principle	Interest	Total
2020	169,207	166,253	335,460
2021	176,743	160,482	337,225
2022	184,326	154,542	338,868
2023	197,956	148,239	346,195
2024	180,635	141,923	322,558
2025 - 2029	939,177	616,968	1,556,145
2030 - 2034	1,027,389	457,993	1,485,383
2035 - 2039	802,411	303,445	1,105,856
2040 - 2044	727,650	176,205	903,855
2045 - 2049	481,428	55,827	537,255
2050 - 2054	85,363	2,561	87,924
	\$ 4,972,285	\$ 2,384,438	\$ 7,356,723

NOTE 7 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Dakota Rural Water 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. The Water District carries general liability, board member liability, auto, inland marine, property damage to buildings and personal property insurance. Liability insurance coverage is limited to two million dollars per occurrence. Vehicles and personal property is insured for actual cash value. Buildings, pumping and treatment facilities are insured for appraised value. The Dakota Rural Water District also participates in the North Dakota Worker's Compensation Bureau. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 8 CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL – CHANGE IN STRUCTURE

The Water District was formed July 1, 1999 as a re-organization of Dakota Rural Water Users, Inc., a non-profit corporation that was operating a rural water system. The entity provided water to rural users in a three county area. The Water District was formed under North Dakota law as a political subdivision. The District is not a taxing district but controls water distribution within the legal boundaries of the District with the exception of existing municipal water systems within its boundaries. Existing depreciation and amortization was carried forward with no changes in asset carrying values.

The primary debt issues of the prior entity were refinanced with revenue bonds to lower the interest rate and debt service. Costs of refinancing are being amortized over the remaining life of the old debt issues.

NOTE 9 CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT

The Water District sells most of its water to farmers and rural dwellings within the geographical boundaries of the District. Almost all of its customers are farmers that raise essentially the same type of crops and are subject to the same weather patterns. Accounts receivable is therefore concentrated within one industry. The Water District has not suffered significant bad debt losses in the past. They do not anticipate any significant losses in the future even if the farm economy suffers economic decline because of the essential nature of the product the Water District sells.

NOTE 10 GRANT AWARDS AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

The District was in the planning phase of a user expansion project. The District was awarded a grant of \$461,250 from the ND State Water Commission to reimburse 75% of the eligible pre-construction costs. As of December 31, 2019 the District had expended \$175,833 and \$131,875 was reimbursed by grant proceeds.

As of December 31, 2019, the District had outstanding State grant awards of \$329,375 for approved projects by the State Water Commission. The State grant funds are not available to the District until expenses are incurred and therefore, are not recorded as receivables.

As of December 31, 2019, the District had the following commitments for planning and design costs:

		User
	E	xpansion
Total Planning and Design Costs	\$	485,450
Incurred to Date		(175,833)
Total Committed Costs Remaining	\$	309,617
Percent Completed		36.2%

NOTE 11 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The District will begin a water user expansion project during 2020. Total project costs are estimated to be \$6,200,000, which includes the planning and design costs from Note 11. The project will be funded with revenue bonds and grant proceeds. On February 3, 2020, the District issued Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2020 of \$1,550,000. The bonds carry an interest rate of 1.50% and amortize over 30 years, with principal and interest payments beginning in 2021. On April 20, 2020 the North Dakota State Water Commission amended the District's grant award by providing an additional cost share of \$4,188,750. As a result, the total State Water Commission cost share increased to \$4,650,000. Phase I of the project is expected to be complete by the spring of 2022, and phase II is expected to be complete by the end of 2022.



Wally Rygh, CPA Lynda J. Hurtt, CPA Richard Mortenson, CPA Rachel Almen, CPA Patty Dahlen, Partner

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

Governing Board Dakota Rural Water District Finley, North 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, the business-type activities of Dakota Rural Water District, Finley, North Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Dakota Rural Water District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 07, 2022.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Dakota Rural Water District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Dakota Rural Water District's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph 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 were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness and a significant deficiency.

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. We consider finding 2019-1, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, to be a material weakness.

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. We consider finding 2019-2, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Dakota Rural Water District's financial statements are free from 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 determination of financial statement amounts. 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*.

Dakota Rural Water District's Response to Findings

Dwitt, Mortenson & Righ

Dakota Rural Water District's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Dakota Rural Water District's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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 entity'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.

Hurtt, Mortenson & Rygh Certified Public Accountants Park River, North Dakota January 07, 2022

Dakota Rural Water District, Finley, North Dakota

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

FINDINGS RELATED TO INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING:

2019-1 Segregation of Duties

Condition:

The Dakota Rural Water District has primarily one individual responsible for most accounting functions and general ledger maintenance.

Effect:

Without adequate fraud risk programs and controls the District exposes itself to risk of loss of assets, potential liabilities, and damage to reputation, whether due to error or fraud.

Cause:

There is no segregation of duties as primarily one employee is responsible to collect monies, deposit monies, issue checks, send checks to vendors, record receipts and disbursements in journals, maintain the general ledger, and prepare financial statements. This increases the risk of misstatement of the District's financial condition.

Criteria:

The guidance relating to internal control is contained in Internal Control – Integrated Framework published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). This framework includes discussions about the importance of adequate risk assessment, code of conduct, and background investigations. Proper internal accounting control dictates that sufficient accounting personnel should exist so that incompatible duties of employees are properly segregated. The segregation of duties would provide better control over the assets of the District.

Recommendation:

When there is a lack of segregation of duties, COSO primarily points to additional management or governing board review and/or reconciliations. We recommend the governing board increase oversight by applying periodic reviews and/or reconciliations. This may include the governing board reviewing transactions for supporting documentation, reviewing cash reconciliations or preforming cash reconciliations independently, and actively reviewing the financial reports and corresponding schedules.

The District manager should consider requiring the bank reconciliation be reviewed and approved by someone separate from the individual preparing the reconciliation. Individuals responsible for authorizing and signing checks should be separate from the individuals responsible for printing and mailing checks. Two people should be responsible for counting cash and both should sign off on the cash counts. Monthly financial statements should be reviewed and approved by a responsible governing board member.

Client Response:

The District is aware of the deficiency in internal control and has segregated duties as efficiently as possible given the limitations of staff. There will be no further administrative employees added at this time.

2019-2 Financial Statement Preparation

Condition:

Hurtt, Mortenson & Rygh assist the District's management in preparing financial statements and disclosures that are presented in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting.

Effect:

Without the assistance of the auditors, the financial statements could be misstated or omit material financial statement disclosures.

Cause:

The District's internal control system is not designed to provide for the preparation of the financial statements and accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Criteria:

As a matter of internal control, management should be responsible and capable of preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Recommendation:

We recommend that management be prepared and able to provide all necessary information and schedules to complete the financial statements and disclosures. We further recommend that a responsible official review a current appropriate disclosure checklist or other guidance to ensure the financial statements contain all necessary disclosures.

Client Response:

The governing board is aware of this condition, and will consider the risks and costs associated with the financial statement preparation. The District will continue to request that Hurtt, Mortenson & Rygh assist with preparation of financial statements.