## R & T WATER DISTRICT RAY, NORTH DAKOTA

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

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# **Brady**Martz

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors R & T Water District Ray, North Dakota

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the business-type activities of R & T Water District as of and for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise R & T Water 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 the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1; this includes determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits 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 modified cash basis financial position of the business-type activities of R & T Water District as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the respective changes in modified cash basis financial position and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 15, 2020, on our consideration of R & T 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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering R & T Water District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P. C. MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA

October 15, 2020

Porady Martz

### STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION – MODIFIED CASH BASIS DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	 2019	 2018
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,321,724	\$ 6,398,791
Current portion of receivable from WAWSA	408,750	394,167
Current portion of receivable from members	 94,622	94,622
Total current assets	 6,825,096	 6,887,580
Noncurrent assets		
Beneficial interest in trust	56,172	58,245
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,120,145	1,136,530
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	16,903,813	17,680,317
Cost shared infrastructure, net	10,171,959	8,817,733
Receivable from WAWSA, net of current portion	5,552,966	5,961,716
Receivable from members, net of current portion	 3,293,521	3,369,500
Total noncurrent assets	37,098,576	37,024,041
Total assets	 43,923,672	43,911,621

### STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION – MODIFIED CASH BASIS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
LIABILITIES		
Ourman t Pale William		
Current liabilities Customer deposits	\$ 379,725	\$ 437,725
Current portion of bonds payable	530,000	515,000
Current portion of liability on cost shared infrastructure	325,643	223,384
Total current liabilities	1,235,368	1,176,109
Total ourient natimios		1,110,100
Long-term liabilities		
Bonds payable	9,690,000	10,220,000
Liability on cost shared infrastructure	5,320,420	3,893,485
Total long-term liabilities	15,010,420	14,113,485
Total liabilities	16,245,788	15,289,594
Total habilitios	10,210,700	10,200,001
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows - Western Area Water Supply Authority	11,485,914	11,610,761
Deferred inflows - Members	3,548,340	3,679,760
Total deferred inflows of resources	15,034,254	15,290,521
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	5,525,314	6,175,665
Restricted for:	0,020,011	3,173,000
Beneficial interest in trust	56,172	58,245
Debt service	740,420	698,805
Unrestricted	6,321,724	6,398,791
Total net position	\$ 12,643,630	\$ 13,331,506
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# STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION – MODIFIED CASH BASIS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

		2019		2018
Operating revenue	<b>ው</b>	2.000.450	φ	4 075 047
Water sales	\$	2,060,459	\$	1,875,217
Bulk sales		25,091		28,106
Hook-up revenue		238,482		513,450
WAWSA operating reimbursement  Total operating revenue		774,454 3,098,486		1,118,029 3,534,802
		3,030,400		3,334,002
Operating expenses Governing board		22,100		13,053
Salaries		712,673		635,386
Retirement		44,162		39,404
Health and dental insurance		82,336		77,237
Education and training		4,345		7,460
Utilities		102,443		104,769
Chemicals		193,925		161,416
Maintenance, repairs and supplies		336,915		150,582
Office expense		13,978		6,905
Insurance		16,483		16,163
Dues and subscriptions		1,969		2,043
Cost of water sold		1,222,745		1,138,558
Depreciation		1,027,000		1,030,352
Amortization		229,458		152,508
Professional fees		65,478		47,601
Total operating expenses		4,076,010		3,583,437
Operating income (loss)		(977,524)		(48,635)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSES)				
Decrease of beneficial interest in trust		(2,073)		(212)
Interest/dividend income		95,618		64,411
WAWSA interest reimbursement		161,037		170,756
Member interest reimbursement		66,637		60,520
Interest expense on cost shared infrastructure liability		(65,161)		(47,274)
Interest expense on bonds payable		(194,350)		(204,408)
Amortization of WAWSA deferred inflows		124,847		124,847
Amortization of member deferred inflows		131,420		131,420
Other revenues		26,007		154,574
Gain (loss) on sale of assets		6,205		(152,655)
Other expenses		(60,539)		(71,893)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		289,648		230,086
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(687,876)		181,451
NET POSITION - JANUARY 1		13,331,506		13,150,055
NET POSITION - DECEMBER 31	\$	12,643,630	\$	13,331,506

### STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS – MODIFIED CASH BASIS FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Receipts from customers	\$ 2,266,032	\$ 2,180,498
Operating reimbursement from related party	774,454	1,118,029
Payments to suppliers	(1,958,281)	(1,635,497)
Payments on behalf of employees	(126,498)	(116,641)
Payments to employees	(734,773)	(648,439)
Net cash provided by operating activities	220,934	897,950
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Other revenue (expenses)	(34,532)	82,681
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	(34,532)	82,681
The control of the co	(0.1,00=)	
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	59,050	100,000
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(134,447)	(3,500)
Reimbursement from WAWSA for capital expenditures	-	16,746
Acquisition and construction of cost shared infrastructure	-	(250,000)
Proceeds from bonds payable	-	250,000
Payment on bonds payable	(515,000)	(870,000)
Reimbursement from WAWSA for bond payments	555,204	554,488
Reimbursement from Members for bond payments	204,509	561,751
Interest expense on bonds payable	(194,350)	(204,408)
Payment on cost shared infrastructure liability	(223,384)	(130,306)
Interest expense on cost shared infrastructure liability	(65,161)	(47,274)
Payment on Member debt	(61,893)	(26,314)
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	(375,472)	(48,817)
CACLLELOWIC FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES.		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Interest/dividend income	05 619	64 411
	95,618	64,411
Net cash provided by investing activities	95,618	64,411
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(93,452)	996,225
CACLLAND CACLLEGUIVALENTO JANUARY 4	7 505 004	C F20 000
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - JANUARY 1	7,535,321	6,539,096
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - DECEMBER 31	\$ 7,441,869	\$ 7,535,321

### STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS – MODIFIED CASH BASIS - CONTINUED FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

		2019		2018
RECONCILIATION OF CASH PRESENTATION TO CASH				
AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Current assets	\$	6 224 724	φ	6 200 701
Cash and cash equivalents  Noncurrent assets	Ф	6,321,724	\$	6,398,791
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		1,120,145		1,136,530
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,441,869	\$	7,535,321
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET				
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Operating income (loss)	\$	(977,524)	\$	(48,635)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net				
cash provided by operating activities:  Depreciation expense		1,027,000		1,030,352
Amortization expense		229,458		152,508
Effects on operating cash flows due to changes in:		-,		, , , , , , ,
Customer deposits		(58,000)		(236,275)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	220,934	\$	897,950
SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING				
AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Increase in value of beneficial interest in trust	\$	26,404	\$	36,966
Distribution of beneficial interest in trust		(28,477)		(37,178)
Amortization of WAWSA deferred inflows		124,847		124,847
Amortization of Member deferred inflows		131,420		131,420
Cost shared infrastructure acquired with issuance of payable		(1,752,578)		(1,382,555)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

#### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of significant accounting policies of R & T Water District (the "District") is presented to assist in understanding the District's financial statements.

The District reports as a business-type activity, as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Business-type activities are those that are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

#### Nature of operations and history

R & T Water District provides a water system and water supply to the areas surrounding western North Dakota. Effective October 19, 1978, an association was created and established by a joint powers agreement between the cities of Ray and Tioga and the Williams County Water Management District. Effective February 15, 2012, the association was reorganized into a commerce authority in accordance with Chapter 11-37 of the North Dakota Century Code. Chapter 11-37 of the North Dakota Century Code has since been repealed and the entity is now organized as a water district. It is exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)1 of the Internal Revenue Code. The District is accounted for as a special purpose government engaged in a business-type activity. Business-type activities are used to account for operations that are financed or operated in a manner similar to the private sector, where the intent is that cost of providing services to the general public on a continuous basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

#### Reporting entity

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the District is financially accountable. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. This criterion includes appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the District to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the District. Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the District.

Based on the above criteria, the District has no component units included in its report.

#### **Basis of accounting**

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported in the financial statements. The accompanying financial statements have been presented using the modified cash basis of accounting. This basis recognizes assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position, revenues, and expenditures/expenses when they result from cash transactions with a provision for depreciation. This basis is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

As a result of the use of this modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

If the District utilized the basis of accounting recognized as generally accepted, the statements would be prepared on the accrual basis of accounting.

The District's activities are accounted for similar to those often found in the private sector using the flow of economic resources measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position, revenues and expenses are accounted for through a single business-type activity. Current assets include cash and amounts convertible to cash during the next normal operating cycle or one year. Current liabilities include those obligations to be liquidated with current assets. Equity is classified as net position.

Business-type activities distinguish operating from nonoperating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses are those that generally result from providing service and producing and delivering goods and/or services. It also includes all revenue and expenses not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities. Revenue from water sales, bulk sales, hookups, and WAWSA operating reimbursements are reported as operating revenue. Interest income is reported as nonoperating revenue. All expenses related to operating the District are reported as operating expenses. Interest expense and financing cost are reported as nonoperating.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

For purpose of the statement of cash flows, the District considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents, except for certificates of deposits which are considered cash equivalents regardless of their term since there is no loss of principal for early withdrawal, and reserve funds which are considered noncash equivalents regardless of the maturity terms.

#### Restricted cash and cash equivalents

Restricted cash and cash equivalents consist of cash set aside for the reserve for debt service and customer deposits.

#### Reserve for debt service

Reserve for debt service consists of cash and cash equivalents set aside for debt retirement.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

#### **Investment policy**

The District does not have a formal investment policy. State statutes authorize local governments to invest in:

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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.
- (3) Certificates of deposit fully insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation.
- (4) Obligations of the State.

#### Beneficial interest in trust

The District is the beneficiary of a trust, which derives the majority of its income from oil royalties. The District's interest in the trust is recorded at cost in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting.

#### **Receivable from Western Area Water Supply District**

The District transacts under a service concession arrangement with Western Area Water Supply Authority (WAWSA). Under this arrangement, WAWSA is required to reimburse R&T Water Supply District for their outstanding principal payments on their debt. This receivable represents the present value of the principal payment reimbursements required by WAWSA.

#### **Receivable from Members**

The District transacts under a service concession arrangement with the member entities of WAWSA. Under this arrangement, the members are required to reimburse R & T Water District for their outstanding principal payments on their debt. This receivable represents the present value of the principal payment reimbursements required by the members.

#### Cost shared infrastructure

Cost shared infrastructure is capitalized at contract cost. A portion of the cost is charged against earnings each year as amortization expense. Amortization is computed on the straight-line basis, over the estimated useful life of the infrastructure, which ranges from 20 to 30 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED
DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

#### **Capital assets**

Capital assets are recorded at historical costs less accumulated depreciation. A portion of the cost of the capital assets is charged against earnings each year as depreciation expense. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line basis, over the estimated useful life of the asset. The District established a capitalization threshold of \$5,000. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

The District has established the following useful lives:

Buildings and Infrastructure 15 to 40 years Equipment and Vehicles 5 to 20 years

#### **Customer deposits**

Customer deposits represents a payment from the District's customers for water hookup services. The District will recognize this revenue once the customer hookup process is completed.

#### **Pensions**

For purposes of measuring pension expense, information about additions to/deductions from NDPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by NDPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized on the modified cash basis of accounting. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (NDPERS) and additions to/deductions from NDPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by NDPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized on the modified cash basis of accounting. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### **Net position**

Net position represents the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in the District's financial statements. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any long-term debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Restricted Net Position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Unrestricted Net Position is the net amount of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in the determination of net investment in capital assets or the restricted component of net position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

#### **Net position flow assumption**

Sometimes, the government will fund capital outlays for particular purposes for both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position in the financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is applied.

#### Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resource (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has no items that qualify for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. Deferred Inflows of Resources - WAWSA represents a reimbursement from WAWSA for capital expenditures and debt principal payments. The District transacts under a service concession arrangement with Western Area Water Supply Authority (WAWSA). This deferred inflow of resources, under GASB 60 - Service Concession Arrangements guidance, is to be amortized over the life of the agreement with WAWSA, which is 99 years. Refer to Note 9 for a full description of the relationship between the entities. Deferred Inflows of Resources – Members represents the portion of the bond payable taken out in the District's name for cost shared infrastructure that will be reimbursed by the member entities (78.852%).

#### Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting used by the District requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent asset 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 these estimates.

#### NOTE 2 CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK

The District maintains cash deposits at various financial institutions. The amounts on deposit were insured by the FDIC/NCUA up to \$250,000 per financial institution. At December 31, 2019, the District had approximately \$4,731,000 in excess of the FDIC/NCUA limit on deposit. The entire amount in excess of the FDIC/NCUA depository insurance was covered by pledged securities at December 31, 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

#### NOTE 3 CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Balance			Balance
	1/1/19	Additions	Disposals	12/31/19
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 380,254	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 380,254
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	380,254		_	380,254
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings and infrastructure	24,404,585	-	-	24,404,585
Machinery and vehicles	173,182	118,713	115,119	176,776
Equipment	113,588	15,734		129,322
Total capital assets being depreciated	24,691,355	134,447	115,119	24,710,683
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and infrastructure	7,254,909	830,822	-	8,085,731
Machinery and vehicles	83,570	15,532	62,274	36,828
Equipment	52,813	11,752		64,565
Total accumulated depreciation	7,391,292	858,106	62,274	8,187,124
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	17,300,063	(723,659)	52,845	16,523,559
Net capital assets	\$ 17,680,317	\$ (723,659)	\$ 52,845	\$ 16,903,813

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

	Balance 1/1/18	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/18
Capital assets, not being depreciated Land	\$ 380,254	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 380,254
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	380,254			380,254
Capital assets being depreciated				
Buildings and infrastructure	24,719,666	-	315,081	24,404,585
Machinery and vehicles	172,933	46,462	46,213	173,182
Equipment	113,588	-	-	113,588
Total capital assets being depreciated	25,006,187	46,462	361,294	24,691,355
Less accumulated depreciation				
Buildings and infrastructure	6,479,226	835,198	59,515	7,254,909
Machinery and vehicles	74,831	14,901	6,162	83,570
Equipment	41,454	11,359	-	52,813
Total accumulated depreciation	6,595,511	861,458	65,677	7,391,292
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	18,410,676	(814,996)	295,617	17,300,063
Net capital assets	\$ 18,790,930	\$ (814,996)	\$ 295,617	\$ 17,680,317

Depreciation expense was \$1,027,000 and \$1,030,352, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, which includes \$858,106 and \$861,458 from capital assets for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively and \$168,894 and \$168,894 from cost shared infrastructure for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. See Note 10 for details on cost shared infrastructure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

#### NOTE 4 LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liability activity for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018 was as follows:

	Balance					Balance	Dι	ue Within
	01/01/19	lr	ncreases	D	ecreases	12/31/19	O	ne Year
Revenue Bonds 2008	\$ 320,000	\$	-	\$	25,000	\$ 295,000	\$	30,000
2012 SRF Bonds	6,025,000		-		370,000	5,655,000		380,000
2017 SRF Bonds	4,390,000		-		120,000	4,270,000		120,000
	\$ 10,735,000	\$	-	\$	515,000	\$ 10,220,000	\$	530,000
	Balance					Balance	Dι	ue Within
	01/01/18	Ir	ncreases	D	ecreases	12/31/18	O	ne Year
Revenue Bonds 2008	\$ 345,000	\$	-	\$	25,000	\$ 320,000	\$	25,000
2012 SRF Bonds	6,385,000		-		360,000	6,025,000		370,000
2017 SRF Bonds	 4,625,000		250,000		485,000	4,390,000		120,000
	\$ 11,355,000	\$	250,000	\$	870,000	\$ 10,735,000	\$	515,000

Outstanding liabilities at December 31, 2019 and 2018 consisted of the following:

Revenue Bonds 2008: The District issued revenue bonds of 2008 whereby the District pledges income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service. These bonds were in the amount of \$1,452,760. Principal payments are due annually on September 1. Interest is due March 1 and September 1 of each year. These bonds carry an interest rate of 3.0% and will mature on September 1, 2028.

2012 SRF Bonds: The District issued SRF bonds of 2012 whereby the District pledges income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service. These bonds were issued in the amount of \$9,349,789. Principal payments are due annually on September 1. Interest is due March 1 and September 1 of each year. These bonds carry an interest rate of 2.5% and will mature on September 1, 2032.

2017 SRF Bonds: The District issued SRF bonds of 2017 whereby the District pledges income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service. These bonds were issued in the amount of \$5,000,000 of which \$4,750,000 was drawn down as of December 31, 2017 and another \$250,000 was drawn down as of December 31, 2018. Principal payments are due annually on September 1. Interest is due March 1 and September 1 of each year. These bonds carry an interest rate of 1.50% and will mature on September 1, 2046.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

The future required payments on long-term debt including interest are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest	 Total	_
2020	\$ 530,000	\$ 184,525	\$ 714,525	
2021	545,000	174,375	719,375	
2022	555,000	163,950	718,950	
2023	570,000	153,325	723,325	
2024	585,000	142,425	727,425	
2025 - 2029	3,095,000	538,675	3,633,675	
2030 - 2034	2,160,000	252,750	2,412,750	
2035 - 2039	840,000	138,825	978,825	
2040 - 2044	935,000	72,975	1,007,975	
2045 - 2046	405,000	9,150	414,150	
	\$ 10,220,000	\$ 1,830,975	 \$ 12,050,975	

#### NOTE 5 RISK MANAGEMENT

The R & T Water District is exposed to various risks of loss relating to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

In 1986, state agencies and political subdivisions of the State of North Dakota joined together to form the North Dakota Insurance Reserve Fund (NDIRF), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for the state and over 2,000 political subdivisions. The District pays an annual premium to NDIRF for its general liability, automobile and equipment insurance coverage. The coverage by NDIRF is limited to losses of \$2,000,000 per occurrence for general liability and automobile; and \$46,213 for equipment.

The District also participates in the North Dakota Fire and Tornado Fund and the State Bonding Fund. The District pays an annual premium to the Fire and Tornado Fund to cover property damage to buildings and personal property. Replacement cost coverage is provided by estimating replacement cost in consultation with the Fire and Tornado Fund. The Fire and Tornado Fund is reinsured by a third party insurance carrier for losses in excess of \$1,000,000 per occurrence during a 12 month period.

The State Bonding Fund currently provides the District with blanket fidelity bond coverage in the amount of \$2,000,000 for its employees. The State Bonding Fund does not currently charge any premium for this coverage.

The District has worker's compensation with the Department of Workforce Safety and Insurance; and purchases commercial insurance for employee health and accident insurance.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

#### NOTE 6 PENSION PLAN

#### North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (Main System)

The following brief description of NDPERS is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to NDCC Chapter 54-52 for more complete information.

NDPERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers substantially all employees of the State of North Dakota, its agencies and various participating political subdivisions. NDPERS provides for pension, death and disability benefits. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan.

Responsibility for administration of the NDPERS defined benefit pension plan is assigned to a Board comprised of nine members. The Board consists of a Chairman, who is appointed by the Governor; one member appointed by the Attorney General; one member appointed by the State Health Officer; three members elected by the active membership of the NDPERS system; one member elected by the retired public employees and two members of the legislative assembly appointed by the chairman of the legislative management.

#### Pension Benefits

Benefits are set by statute. NDPERS has no provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases. Members of the Main System are entitled to unreduced monthly pension benefits beginning when the sum of age and years of credited service equal or exceed 85 (Rule of 85), or at normal retirement age (65). For members hired on or after January 1, 2016 the Rule of 85 will be replaced with the Rule of 90 with a minimum age of 60. The monthly pension benefit is equal to 2.00% of their average monthly salary, using the highest 36 months out of the last 180 months of service, for each year of service. The plan permits early retirement at ages 55-64 with three or more years of service. For members hired on or after January 1, 2020 the 2.00% multiplier was replaced with a 1.75% multiplier.

Members may elect to receive the pension benefits in the form of a single life, joint and survivor, term-certain annuity, or partial lump sum with ongoing annuity. Members may elect to receive the value of their accumulated contributions, plus interest, as a lump sum distribution upon retirement or termination, or they may elect to receive their benefits in the form of an annuity. For each member electing an annuity, total payment will not be less than the members' accumulated contributions plus interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

#### Death and Disability Benefits

Death and disability benefits are set by statute. If an active member dies with less than three years of service for the Main System, a death benefit equal to the value of the member's accumulated contributions, plus interest, is paid to the member's beneficiary. If the member has earned more than three years of credited service for the Main System, the surviving spouse will be entitled to a single payment refund, life-time monthly payments in an amount equal to 50% of the member's accrued normal retirement benefit, or monthly payments in an amount equal to the member's accrued 100% Joint and Survivor retirement benefit if the member had reached normal retirement age prior to date of death. If the surviving spouse dies before the member's accumulated pension benefits are paid, the balance will be payable to the surviving spouse's designated beneficiary.

Eligible members who become totally disabled after a minimum of 180 days of service, receive monthly disability benefits equal to 25% of their final average salary with a minimum benefit of \$100. To qualify under this section, the member has to become disabled during the period of eligible employment and apply for benefits within one year of termination. The definition for disabled is set by the NDPERS in the North Dakota Administrative Code.

#### Refunds of Member Account Balance

Upon termination, if a member of the Main System is not vested (is not 65 or does not have three years of service), they will receive the accumulated member contributions and vested employer contributions, plus interest, or may elect to receive this amount at a later date. If the member has vested, they have the option of applying for a refund or can remain as a terminated vested participant. If a member terminated and withdrew their accumulated member contribution and is subsequently reemployed, they have the option of repurchasing their previous service.

#### Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to NDPERS are set by statute and are established as a percent of salaries and wages. Member contribution rates are 7% and employer contribution rates are 7.12% of covered compensation. For members hired on or after January 1, 2020 member contribution rates are 7.00% and employer contribution rates are 8.26% of covered compensation.

The member's account balance includes the vested employer contributions equal to the member's contributions to an eligible deferred compensation plan. The minimum member contribution is \$25 and the maximum may not exceed the following:

1 to 12 months of service – Greater of one percent of monthly salary or \$25 13 to 24 months of service – Greater of two percent of monthly salary or \$25 25 to 36 months of service – Greater of three percent of monthly salary or \$25 Longer than 36 months of service – Greater of four percent of monthly salary or \$25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

### Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2019, if R & T Water District were to report on the full accrual basis, a liability of \$568,209 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability would have been reported. The net pension liability was measured as of July 1, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Employer's share of covered payroll in the Main System pension plan relative to the covered payroll of all participating Main System employers. At December 31, 2019, the Employer's proportion was 0.048479 percent, which was an increase of .003041 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018. The net pension liability along with the related deferred inflows or outflows of resources reported on the District's financial statements as they are reporting on the modified cash basis.

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%	
Salary increases	Service at Beginning of Year:	Increase Rate:
	0	15.00%
	1	10.00%
	2	8.00%
	Age*	
	Under 30	10.00%
	30 - 39	7.50%
	40 - 49	6.75%
	50 - 59	6.50%
	60+	5.25%

<sup>\*</sup>Age-based salary increase rates apply for employees with three or more years of service

Investment rate of return Cost-of-living adjustments

7.50%, net of investment expenses, including inflation None

For active members, inactive members and healthy retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with ages set back two years for males and three years for females, projected generationally using the SSA 2014 Intermediate Cost scale from 2014. For disabled retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Disabled Retiree

Mortality Table set back one year for males (no set-back for females) multiplied by 125%.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block 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 weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Fund's target asset allocation are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected Real
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	30%	6.25%
International Equity	21%	6.95%
Private Equity	7%	10.15%
Domestic Fixed Income	23%	2.11%
Global Real Assets	19%	5.41%

**Discount rate.** For PERS, GASB Statement No. 67 includes a specific requirement for the discount rate that is used for the purpose of the measurement of the Total Pension Liability. This rate considers the ability of the System to meet benefit obligations in the future. To make this determination, employer contributions, employee contributions, benefit payments, expenses and investment returns are projected into the future. The current employer and employee fixed rate contributions are assumed to be made in each future year. The Plan Net Position (assets) in future years can then be determined and compared to its obligation to make benefit payments in those years. In years where assets are not projected to be sufficient to meet benefit payments, which is the case for the PERS plan, the use of a municipal bond rate is required.

The Single Discount Rate (SDR) is equivalent to applying these two rates to the benefits that are projected to be paid during the different time periods. The SDR reflects (1) the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments (during the period in which the fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits) and (2) a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate of return are not met).

For the purpose of this valuation, the expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.50%, the municipal bond rate is 3.13%, and the resulting Single Discount Rate is 7.50%.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.50 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate:

		Current	
	1% Decrease (6.50%)	Discount Rate (7.50%)	1% Increase (8.50 %)
Employer's proportionate share of the			
net pension liability	\$814,689	\$568,209	\$361,122

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

**Pension plan fiduciary net position.** Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued NDPERS financial report. Requests to obtain or review this report should be addressed to the Executive Director - NDPERS; P.O. Box 1657; Bismarck, ND 58502-1657.

#### NOTE 7 OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

#### North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System

The following brief description of NDPERS is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to NDAC Chapter 71-06 for more complete information.

NDPERS OPEB plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan that covers members receiving retirement benefits from the PERS, the HPRS, and Judges retired under Chapter 27-17 of the North Dakota Century Code a credit toward their monthly health insurance premium under the state health plan based upon the member's years of credited service. Effective August 1, 2019, the benefit may be used for any eligible health, prescription drug plan, dental, vision, or long term care plan premium expense. The Retiree Health Insurance Credit Fund is advance-funded on an actuarially determined basis.

Responsibility for administration of the NDPERS defined benefit OPEB plan is assigned to a Board comprised of nine members. The Board consists of a Chairman, who is appointed by the Governor; one member appointed by the Attorney General; one member appointed by the State Health Officer; three members elected by the active membership of the NDPERS system, one member elected by the retired public employees and two members of the legislative assembly appointed by the chairman of the legislative management.

#### **OPEB Benefits**

The employer contribution for the PERS, the HPRS and the Defined Contribution Plan is set by statute at 1.14% of covered compensation. The employer contribution for employees of the state board of career and technical education is 2.99% of covered compensation for a period of eight years ending October 1, 2015. Employees participating in the retirement plan as part-time/temporary members are required to contribute 1.14% of their covered compensation to the Retiree Health Insurance Credit Fund. Employees purchasing previous service credit are also required to make an employee contribution to the Fund. The benefit amount applied each year is shown as "prefunded credit applied" on the Statement of Changes in Plan Net Position for the OPEB trust funds. Beginning January 1, 2020, members first enrolled in the NDPERS Main System and the Defined Contribution Plan on or after that date will not be eligible to participate in RHIC. Therefore, RHIC will become for the most part a closed plan. There were no other benefit changes during the year.

Retiree health insurance credit benefits and death and disability benefits are set by statute. There are no provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases. Employees who are receiving monthly retirement benefits from the PERS, the HPRS, the Defined Contribution Plan, the Chapter 27-17 judges or an employee receiving disability benefits, or the spouse of a deceased annuitant receiving a surviving spouse benefit or if the member selected a joint and survivor option are eligible to receive a credit toward their monthly health insurance premium under the state health plan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

Effective July 1, 2015, the credit is also available to apply towards monthly premiums under the state dental, vision and long-term care plan and any other health insurance plan. Effective August 1, 2019, the benefit may be used for any eligible health, prescription drug plan, dental, vision, or long term care plan premium expense. The benefits are equal to \$5.00 for each of the employee's, or deceased employee's years of credited service not to exceed the premium in effect for selected coverage. The retiree health insurance credit is also available for early retirement with reduced benefits.

#### OPEB Liability and OPEB Expense

At December 31, 2019, if the District were to report on the full accrual basis, a liability of \$36,296, for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability would have been reported. The net OPEB liability was measured as of July 1, 2019 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the District's share of covered payroll in the OPEB plan relative to the covered payroll of all participating OPEB employers. At December 31, 2019, the District's proportion was 0.04519 percent, which was an increase of 0.00253 from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2018. The net OPEB liability along with the related deferred inflows or outflows of resources are not reported on the District's financial statements as they are on the modified cash basis.

**Actuarial assumptions.** The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases Not applicable

Investment rate of return 7.25%, net of investment expenses

Cost-of-living adjustments None

For active members, inactive members and healthy retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table set back two years for males and three years for females, projected generationally using the SSA 2014 Intermediate Cost scale from 2014. For disabled retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table set back one year for males (no setback for females) multiplied by 125%.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

The long-term expected investment rate of return assumption for the RHIC fund was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of RHIC 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 weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Estimates of arithmetic real rates of return, for each major asset class included in the RHIC's target asset allocation as of July 1, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected Real
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Rate of Return
Large Cap Domestic Equities	33%	6.00%
Small Cap Domestic Equities	6%	7.30%
International Equities	21%	6.95%
Core-Plus Fixed Income	40%	2.07%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member and statutory/Board approved employer contributions will be made at rates equal to those based on the July 1, 2019 actuarial valuation reports. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current RHIC members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries are not included. Based on those assumptions, the RHIC fiduciary net position was projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on RHIC investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Plans as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the RHIC net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

		Current	
	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Employer's proportionate share of the			
net OPEB liability	\$46,327	\$36,296	\$27,709

#### NOTE 8 COMMITMENTS

**Water supply contract**—The District has entered into a water supply contract with the Cities of Tioga, Ray, Ross, Stanley, and Wildrose, whereby the District supplies water at a rate agreed upon by both parties based on the terms in the contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

#### NOTE 9 JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

WAWSA was formed to own, finance, construct, and operate the Western Area Water Supply Project. The project is a comprehensive water supply project largely utilizing the Missouri River water treated at the Williston Regional Water Treatment Plant and distributed to meet the municipal, rural and industrial water needs for all or part of McKenzie, Williams, Divide, Burke, and Mountrail counties. The project is financed by a series of loans issued by the State of North Dakota. The District holds two of ten seats on the board of WAWSA.

During 2012, R&T Water Supply District entered into the following agreements with WAWSA:

Infrastructure Operating Agreement: Under this agreement, the District will be responsible for all repairs and maintenance of infrastructure owned by WAWSA as identified in the agreement. The District may also make approved capital expenditures with respect to the WAWSA infrastructure in accordance with an approved budget. The District will have the authority and responsibility for the general management and operation of the identified infrastructure, establishing and implementing purchasing and administrative policies, programs and other operational matters. Under the agreement, the District is entitled to reimbursement for costs identified in the agreement and in accordance with an approved budget. WAWSA will bear the risk of loss to the infrastructure. The agreement is in effect until the earlier of: (i) repayment of all WAWSA debt or ii) 99 years after the effective date of the agreement.

Access and Use Agreement: This agreement sets forth the terms and conditions on which the Member will permit WAWSA to access and use identified infrastructure owned by R & T Water District. This includes infrastructure identified under sub-agreements with the cities of Ray, Stanley, and Tioga. The District will be responsible for all repairs and maintenance of the access infrastructure identified in the agreement. The District will have the authority and responsibility for the general management and operation of the identified infrastructure, establishing and implementing purchasing and administrative policies, ensuring compliance with applicable legal requirements, budgeting and accounting procedures, programs and other operational matters. The District retains ownership of the infrastructure unless a purchase option is exercised. As consideration of this agreement, WAWSA will make payments equal to the amount of debt service requirements on the District's water revenue bonds. The District is also entitled to reimbursement for costs identified in the agreement and in accordance with an approved budget. The District bears the risk of loss to the infrastructure. The term of the agreement continues until the earlier of: (i) repayment of all WAWSA debt or ii) 99 years after the effective date of the agreement.

Water Supply Agreement: Under this agreement, R & T Water District commits to purchasing water from WAWSA. Subject to a minimum monthly quantity, peak instantaneous flow, and minimum pressure limitation set forth in the agreement, WAWSA agrees to provide, pump, transmit and deliver treated water to the District. The District will pay for the water using an agreed-upon base rate plus supplemental rate as outlined in the agreement, which is subject to change. This agreement is not effective until WAWSA's water supply is connected at identified delivery points. The agreement remains in effect until all of WAWSA's debt is repaid.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

R&T Output Agreement: This agreement sets forth the terms and conditions on which the District will sell to WAWSA the entire output of the plant. As consideration for the entire output of the treated water from the plant to WAWSA, WAWSA will make payments equal to the debt service paid by the District during the term, approved operation and maintenance costs, capital expenditure reimbursements, and baseline 2010 industrial water sales revenue. Effective March 15, 2018, the agreement was amended to remove the requirement for WAWSA to accrue baseline sales is they do not have sufficient free cash flows to make the payments. The amendment also discharges WAWSA requirement to pay past accrued amounts.

As part of the above agreements, all industrial water sales will be for the benefit of WAWSA. The District will be reimbursed an amount as outlined in the agreements based on their 2010 industrial water sales revenue.

Under the above agreements, R & T Water District received as follows:

	2019		2018	
Sales of water to WAWSA	\$	16,408	\$ 31,089	
Principal debt payment reimbursement		394,167	383,732	
Interest and administrative fees		161,037	170,756	
Operations and maintenance reimbursement		774,454	1,118,029	
Capital expenditures reimbursement		-	16,746	
Water purchases from WAWSA		(1,222,745)	(1,138,558)	
	\$	123,321	\$ 581,794	

The deferred inflow of resources from WAWSA consists of the following items for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	2019			2018	
Debt reimbursement receivable as of December 31	\$	5,961,716	-	\$ 6,355,883	
Principal debt payment reimbursements		2,603,907		2,209,740	
Accumulated capital expenditure reimbursements		3,691,277		3,691,277	
Accumulated amortization		(770,986)	_	(646,139)	
Deferred inflow of resources from WAWSA	\$	11,485,914	_	\$ 11,610,761	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

#### NOTE 10 COST SHARED INFRASTRUCTURE

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the District entered into an agreement with Western Area Water Supply Authority and its member entities to facilitate the development of water distribution infrastructure within the District's borders. Under the agreement, the District agreed to re-pay a portion (21.148%) of the capital invested (\$20,000,000) in the infrastructure over 20 to 30 years which is split between three loans. In exchange, the District has the right to use the infrastructure installed over the period of the loans. The repayment of the three loans is shared between the Members. One of those loans is in R & T Water District's name. According to the agreement, the assets purchased with the \$5,000,000 loan in R & T Water District's name are owned by the District until the loan is paid off.

As a result, upon entering into the agreement, the District recognized an intangible right of use asset and an offsetting liability on cost shared infrastructure for the assets and loans that are not in the District's name.

The District recorded a capital asset and offsetting note payable for the loan that was taken out in their name (see Note 4, 2017 SRF Bonds). As WAWSA paid the full \$5,000,000 for the assets up front with their own money and the District only paid WAWSA back \$4,750,000, which is the amount drawn on the loan as of December 31, 2017, the District recorded a payable to WAWSA for \$250,000 in 2017, which was paid in 2018. The District has also recorded deferred inflow of resources which represents the portion of the capital assets that the Members will reimburse the District for (78.852%).

In December 2018, the District entered into an agreement with Western Area Water Supply Authority and its member entities to re-pay a portion (24.507%) of a \$16,500,000 loan taken out in WAWSA's name to facilitate the continuing development of water distribution infrastructure within the District's borders. The District retains the right to use the infrastructure for the life of the loan which is 30 years. As of December 31, 2019, the loan was not fully funded. Loan advances under the loan amounted \$10,786,908 leaving R&T with a \$2,643,548 obligation to re-pay as of December 31, 2019. In 2019, it was discovered that \$1,817,730 was not able to be added to the WAWSA loan. However, the liability is still the responsibility of the members. The District's responsibility for this balance is \$491,585.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

Details on the cost shared infrastructure asset are as follows for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Balance 1/1/19	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/19
Cost shared infrastructure being depreciated	\$ 5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000
Less accumulated depreciation	355,411	168,894		524,305
Total cost shared infrastructure being depreciated, net	4,644,589	(168,894)		4,475,695
Cost shared infrastructure being amortized	4,554,755	1,752,578	-	6,307,333
Less accumulated amortization	381,611	229,458		611,069
Total cost shared infrastructure being amortized, net	4,173,144	1,523,120		5,696,264
Net cost shared infrastructure	\$ 8,817,733	\$ 1,354,226	\$ -	\$ 10,171,959

Depreciation and amortization on cost shared infrastructure for the year ended December 31, 2019 were \$168,894 and \$229,458, respectively.

	Balance 1/1/18	Additions	Disposals	Balance 12/31/18
Cost shared infrastructure being depreciated	\$ 5,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000
Less accumulated depreciation	186,517	168,894		355,411
Total cost shared infrastructure being depreciated, net	4,813,483	(168,894)		4,644,589
Cost shared infrastructure being amortized	3,172,200	1,382,555	-	4,554,755
Less accumulated amortization	229,103	152,508		381,611
Total cost shared infrastructure being amortized, net	2,943,097	1,230,047		4,173,144
Net cost shared infrastructure	\$ 7,756,580	\$ 1,061,153	\$ -	\$ 8,817,733

Depreciation and amortization on cost shared infrastructure for the year ended December 31, 2018 were \$168,894 and \$152,508, respectively.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

The liability on the cost shared infrastructure is being repaid over 20 to 30 years at an interest rate of 1.50%. The liability requires varying monthly payments maturing January 2036 to September 2046. Expected future payments are as follows:

Year ending	
December 31,	
2020	\$ 325,643
2021	330,665
2022	333,427
2023	338,495
2024	342,530
2025 - 2029	1,288,271
2030 - 2034	1,406,454
2035 - 2039	924,432
2040 - 2044	270,497
2045 - 2046	85,649
	\$ 5,646,063

The deferred inflow of resources from Members consists of the following items for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018:

	 2019		2018
Debt reimbursement receivable as of December 31	\$ 3,388,143	9	3,464,122
Principal debt payment reimbursements	730,000		610,000
R&T portion of interest reimbursements	35,777		17,905
Total payments made to WAWSA	(211,320)		(149,427)
Accumulated amortization	 (394,260)		(262,840)
Deferred inflow of resources from Members	\$ 3,548,340	\$	3,679,760

#### NOTE 11 NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, provides guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. This Statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that were previously classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. Under this Statement, a lessee is

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period, establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, provides additional guidance to improve consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues identified during the application of certain GASB statements. This statement provides accounting and financial reporting requirements for specific issues related to leases, intra-entity transfers of assets, postemployment benefits, government acquisitions, risk financing and insurance-related activity of public entity risk pools, fair value measurements and derivative instruments. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Arrangements provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs). A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Under this Statement, a government generally should recognize a right-to use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability. The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by establishing a definition for SBITAs and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32 provides additional guidance for determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit. This Statement requires that the financial burden criterion in paragraph 7 of Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, be applicable to only defined benefit pension plans and defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the criteria in paragraph 3 of Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, or paragraph 3 of Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, respectively. This Statement (1) requires that a Section 457 plan be classified as either a pension plan or an other employee benefit plan depending on whether the

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018

plan meets the definition of a pension plan and (2) clarifies that Statement 84, as amended, should be applied to all arrangements organized under IRC Section 457 to determine whether those arrangements should be reported as fiduciary activities. The requirements of this Statement that (1) exempt primary governments that perform the duties that a governing board typically performs from treating the absence of a governing board the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board in determining whether they are financially accountable for defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, or other employee benefit plans and (2) limit the applicability of the financial burden criterion in paragraph 7 of Statement 84 to defined benefit pension plans and defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the criteria in paragraph 3 of Statement 67 or paragraph 3 of Statement 74, respectively, are effective immediately. The requirements of this Statement that are related to the accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

Management has not yet determined what effect these statements will have on the District's financial statements.

With the exception of the new standards discussed above, we have not identified any other new accounting pronouncements that have potential significance to the District's Financial Statements.

#### NOTE 12 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through October 15, 2020, which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. Federal, state and local governments have since implemented various restrictions on travel, public gatherings, and business operations. While the District expects this matter to negatively impact its results of operations and financial condition, the extent of the impact is uncertain.

Except as disclosed above, no other significant events occurred subsequent to the District's year end.

# **Brady**Martz

# 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

To the Board of Directors R & T Water District Ray, North Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activities of R & T Water District as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise R & T Water District's basic modified cash financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 15, 2020.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audits of the financial statements, we considered R & T 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 R & T Water District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of R & T 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 have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

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 the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2019-001 and 2019-002 to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2019-003 to be a significant deficiency.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether R & T Water District's modified cash 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*.

#### R & T Water District's Responses to Findings

R & T Water District's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. R & T 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.

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA

Forady Martz

October 15, 2020

### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES DECEMBER 31, 2019

#### **Section II. Findings Relating to Financial Statements**

**2019-001** Significant Adjusting Entries - Material Weakness

Criteria: The District is required to maintain internal controls at a level

where underlying support for general ledger accounts can be developed and a determination can be made that the general ledger accounts are properly reflected on the modified cash basis

of accounting.

Condition: During our audits, material adjusting entries to the financial

statements were proposed in order to bring the financial statements into compliance with the modified cash basis of accounting. The District is required to maintain internal controls at a level where a determination can be made that the general ledger accounts are properly reflected on the modified cash basis of

accounting.

Context: Accounts related to property, depreciation, receivables, deferred

inflows of resources, and notes payable are adjusted throughout

the financial statement preparation process.

Cause: The District has a limited number of staff available to determine the

proper balance of each general ledger account prior to the start of

the audit.

Effect: The District does not maintain internal controls at a level where a

determination can be made that the general ledger accounts are

properly reflected on the modified cash basis of accounting.

Recommendation: In order to comply with this requirement, accounting personnel will

need to determine the proper balance of each general ledger

account prior to the start of the audit.

View of responsible

officials and

corrective actions: We agree with this finding. Due to the small size of the District, it is

not cost effective for the District to properly address this significant

control deficiency.

Indication of repeat

finding: This is a repeat finding.

### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**2019-002** Financial Statement Preparation - Material Weakness

Criteria: An appropriate system of internal controls requires that the District

must make a determination that financial statements are properly stated in compliance with the modified cash basis of accounting. This requires the District's personnel to maintain knowledge of current accounting principles and required financial statement

disclosures.

Condition/Context: The District's auditors prepared the financial statements as of

December 31, 2019 and 2018. The District does not have controls necessary to assess whether all relevant disclosures have been included in the financial statements as required by modified cash basis of accounting. The lack of appropriate disclosures may affect the user's judgment related to financial condition, results of

operations and cash flows of the District.

Cause: The District has a limited number of staff available to maintain

knowledge of current accounting principles and required financial

statement disclosures.

Effect: An appropriate system of internal controls is not present to make a

determination that financial statements are properly stated in

compliance with modified cash basis of accounting.

Recommendation: Compensating controls over financial statement disclosure

requirements could be provided by the use of current disclosure checklists or the outsourcing of the financial statement preparation

or review function.

View of responsible

officials and

corrective actions: We agree with this finding. Due to the small size of the District, it is

not cost effective for the District to properly address this significant

control deficiency.

Indication of repeat

finding: This is a repeat finding.

### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES - CONTINUED DECEMBER 31, 2019

**2019-003** Segregation of Duties - Significant Deficiency

Criteria: Generally, an appropriate system of internal control has the proper

separation of duties between authorization, custody, record

keeping, and reconciliation functions.

Condition/Context: The District has one person responsible for most accounting

functions.

Cause: The District has a limited number of staff available due to the size

of the organization.

Effect: Under the current system, one individual has the ability to collect

monies, deposit monies, issue checks, enter new customers, prepare customer's billings, receive and post customers payments,

and reconcile the District's bank accounts.

Recommendation: While the District does have some monitoring controls in place, we

recommend that the District review its current process to determine if the monitoring controls can be expanded and if any segregation

controls can be economically implemented.

View of responsible

officials and

corrective actions: We agree with this finding. Due to the small size of the District, it is

not cost effective for the District to properly address this significant

control deficiency.

Indication of repeat

finding: This is a repeat finding.