BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Park Commissioners Bismarck Parks and Recreation District Bismarck, North Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund, of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District, as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison schedules, schedule of employer's proportionate share of net pension liability, schedule of employer contributions, schedule of employer's share of net OPEB liability and notes to the required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 16, 2022 on our consideration of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation 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 Bismarck Parks and Recreation 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 Bismarck Parks and Recreation District's internal control over financial reporting internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

May 16, 2022

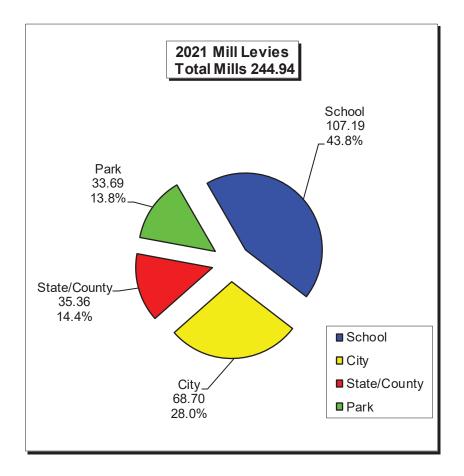
This section of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District's (the District) annual financial report presents a discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance for the year ended December 31, 2021. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole. Readers are encouraged to review the District's basic financial statements, which follow this section, to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

- > The vision statement of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District is "To be the leader and premier provider of public parks, programs, facilities and leisure services."
- The mission statement of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District is "To work with the community to provide residents and visitors the highest quality park, program, facility, and event experience."

Financial Highlights

- The total assets and deferred outflows of resources of the District exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2021 by \$57,684,871. Of this amount, \$4,278,047 is unrestricted in governmental activities and may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations. Another \$2,658,409 is restricted by constraints imposed on resources either externally or imposed by law and \$50,748,415 is invested in capital assets.
- The District's total net position increased by \$4,987,600 during the year ended December 31, 2021.
- At December 31, 2021, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$9,197,371, a decrease of \$840,904 in comparison with the 2021 year. This decrease is mainly due to spending the \$1.5 million of bond proceeds received in 2020 to fund the construction of the park shop maintenance facility that was completed in 2021. The net balance of this decrease is not attributable to any specific transaction but rather a combination of a net increase in the collection of revenue plus a net decrease in expenditures.
- The District had \$17,834,701 in general fund revenue and \$351,100 in other financing sources. General fund expenditures were \$16,787,198 and there were \$1,893,237 in other financing uses. Local taxes contributed to 49% of the general fund revenue. Expenditures exceeded revenues and other sources by \$494,634.
- At December 31, 2021, the general fund unassigned fund balance was \$3,190,801 or 17.1% of total general fund expenditures and transfers out.
- The District's long-term financing debt decreased by \$1,342,346 (4 percent) during the 2021 year. General obligation bond proceeds in the amount of \$1,875,000 were obtained to finance several parking lot and trail improvements as well as replace the lights at Municipal Ballpark and construct a restroom facility for trail and tennis court users on the Tom O'Leary Golf Course.

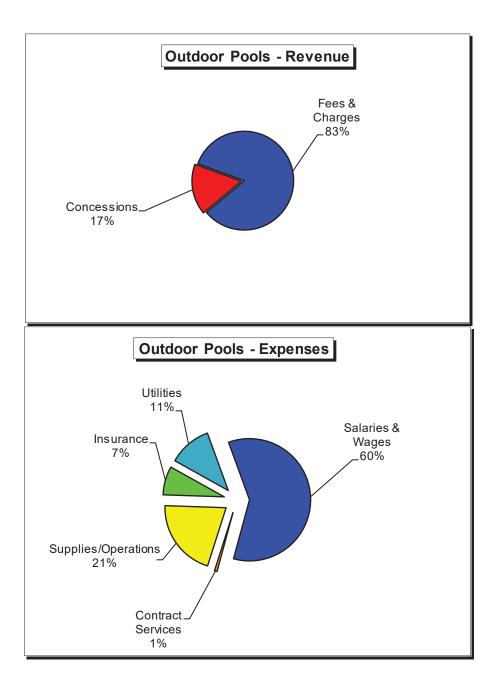
The District receives property tax revenue through the mill levy process. The District's mill levy for 2020 due January 2021 was 33.69 or 13.8% of the total mills levied. The general fund mill levy was 22.27 mills. The following chart indicates the allocation of property tax funds to the major governmental entities.



The following is a brief overview of each major operational area of the District with emphasis on financial information and statistics:

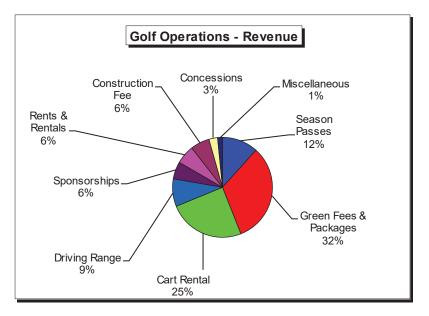
Facility Division - Outdoor Swimming Pools

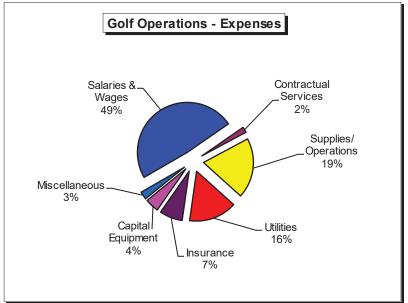
- The District operates three swimming pools Elks Aquatic Center, Hillside Aquatic Complex and Wachter Aquatic Complex. The daily attendance at the three pools was 45,976 for the entire 2021 year, an increase of 5,053 from 2020.
- 47% of operating costs of the pools were covered by non-tax revenue.



Golf Operations Division

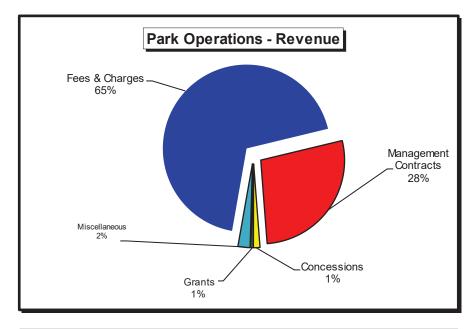
- The Golf Operations Division operates three golf courses Riverwood, Tom O'Leary and the Pebble Creek/Fore Seasons Center.
- The golf courses had 92,939 rounds of golf during 2021. This was 8,565 rounds more than 2020.
- 88% of operating costs were covered by non-tax revenue.
- The following is a graphic presentation of revenue and expenses related to Golf Operations:

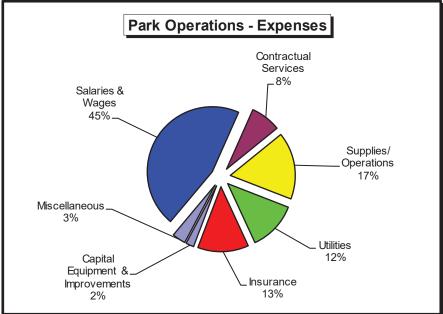




Park Operations Division

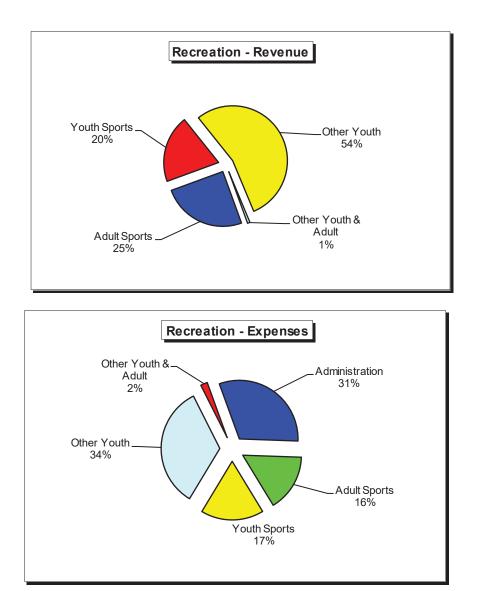
- Park Operations provides general maintenance and service to the District. In addition, Parks Operations manages Eagles Park, General Sibley Park, McDowell Dam, and Burleigh County Parks.
- Park Operations had 2,135 shelter reservations in 2021, an increase of 416 from 2020.
- The Bismarck Forestry department continued to provide forestry services for the District under an agreement with the City of Bismarck.
- The following is a graphic presentation of revenue and expenses related to Park Operations, Eagles Park, General Sibley Park, McDowell Dam and Burleigh County Parks:





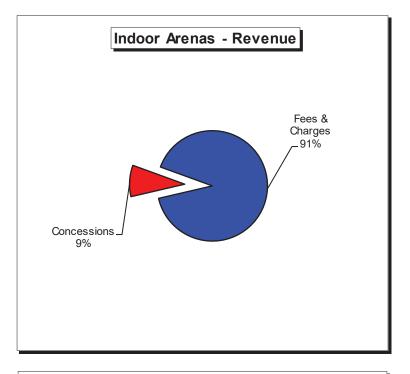
Recreation Division

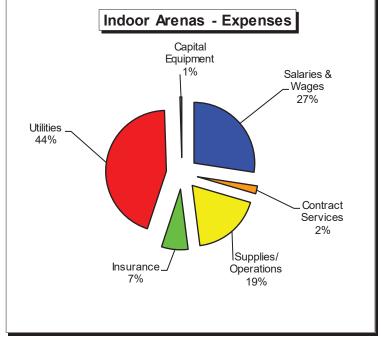
- The District manages a wide variety of youth and adult programs. Some of the programs include BLAST (542 participants), adult volleyball (6,588), activity centers (521), and open gym (5,660).
- 71% of operating costs were covered by non-tax revenue.
- The following is a graphic presentation of revenue & expenses related to the various recreational activities:



Indoor Arenas - VFW Sports Center Rinks 1 & 2; Capital Ice Complex – Schaumberg & Wachter Arenas

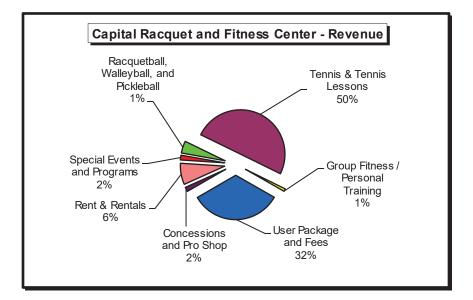
- 49% of operating costs were covered by non-tax revenue.
- Ice rental accounts for 91% of generated revenue in arena operations with most attributed to long-term agreements with youth and adult organizations, schools and Junior hockey.
- The following is a graphic presentation of revenue and expenses related to the Indoor Arenas:

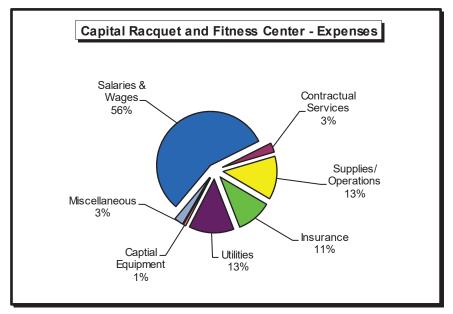




Capital Racquet and Fitness Center

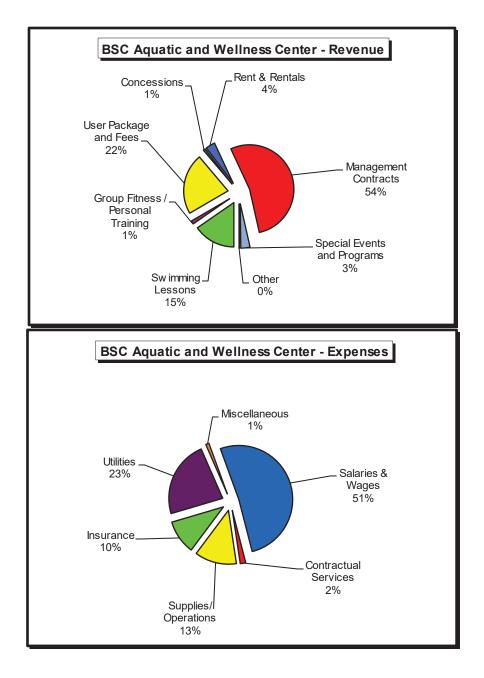
- Monthly membership's usage was 26,792 in 2021 compared to 21,059 in 2020.
- There were 8,970 tennis court hours in 2021 compared to 7,685 in 2020.
- 72% of operating costs of Capital Racquet and Fitness Center were covered by non-tax revenue.
- The following is a graphic presentation of revenue & expenses related to Capital Racquet and Fitness Center:





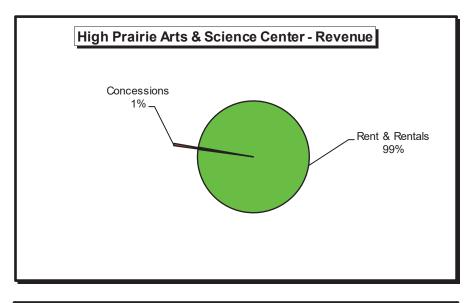
BSC Aquatic and Wellness Center

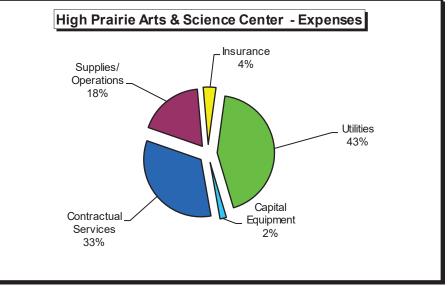
- The number of individuals taking swimming lessons increase by 694 in 2021 with 2,482 compared to 1,788 in 2020.
- There were 8,256 participants in group exercise during 2021 compared to 6,684 in 2020.
- 71% of operating costs of BSC Aquatic and Wellness Center were covered by non-tax revenue.
- The following is a graphic presentation of revenue & expenses related to BSC Aquatic and Wellness Center:



Frances Leach High Prairie Arts & Science Complex

- 43% of operating costs of the Frances Leach High Prairie Arts & Science Complex were covered by non-tax revenue.
- The High Prairie Arts & Science Complex is home to four BPRD partners: Gateway to Science, Shade Tree Players/Dakota Stage, Tru North Theater, and Theo Art School.
- The following is a graphic presentation of revenues and expenses related to the Frances Leach High Prairie Arts & Science Complex:





Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements comprise three components:

- 1. Government-wide financial statements
- 2. Fund financial statements
- 3. Notes to the financial statements

This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide financial statements: The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. These financial statements are prepared on a full accrual basis of accounting. This basically means that the statements follow methods that are similar to those used in most businesses. The statements take into account all revenues and expenses connected with the fiscal year even if cash involved has not been received or paid. The government-wide financial statements include two statements:

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the District's assets, deferred inflows, deferred outflows, and liabilities, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District is improving or deteriorating.

The **statement of activities** presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (for example, uncollected taxes and earned, but unused vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the District include general and administration, park operations and maintenance, recreation programs, and principal and interest on long term debt. The District has no business-type activities.

Fund financial statements: A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Bismarck Parks and Recreation District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The District has only governmental funds.

Governmental funds: Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. This information may be useful in evaluating the District's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements, by doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the District's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The Bismarck Parks and Recreation District maintains six individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the General Fund, Special Assessment Fund, Park Improvement Fund, Construction Fund, and the Debt Service Fund which are considered to be major funds. The Park District has elected to show the Government Construction Fund as it is the only non-major governmental fund.

The Bismarck Parks and Recreation District adopts an annual appropriated budget for all of its funds. A budgetary comparison statement for the general fund and special assessment fund has been provided to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$57,684,871 at December 31, 2021.

The largest part of the District's net position (88 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (land, construction in progress, building and building improvements, machinery and equipment and infrastructure); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the District's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

	Governmental Activities					
		2021		2020		
Current and Other Assets	\$	9,921,166	\$	11,282,897		
Capital Assets		80,511,609		75,988,940		
Total Assets	\$	90,432,775	\$	87,271,837		
Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	1,105,946	\$	1,267,960		
Current Liabilities		5,287,506		5,329,267		
Long-Term Liabilities		27,598,386		29,850,250		
Total Liabilities	\$	32,885,892	\$	35,179,517		
Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	967,958	\$	663,009		
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets		50,748,415		44,904,063		
Restricted		2,658,409		2,896,357		
Unrestricted		4,278,047		4,896,851		
Total Net Position	\$	57,684,871	\$	52,697,271		

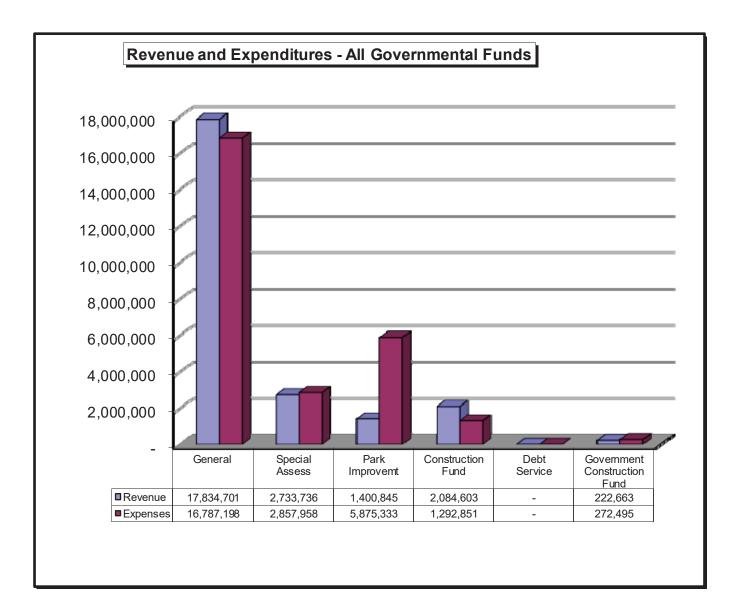
The following is a summary of net position as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

The restricted net position classification is required by GASB Statement No. 54. It includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers or through enabling legislation.

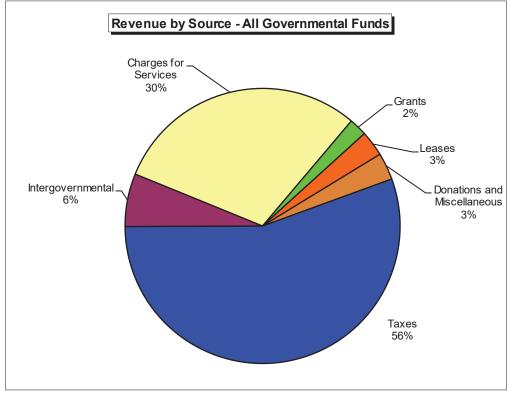
The following is a summary of changes in net position for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

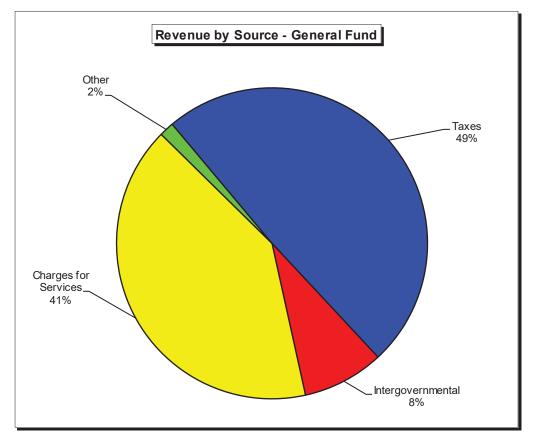
	Governmental Activities					
		2021		2020		
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$	7,281,588	\$	6,183,408		
Operating Grants and Contributions		44,253		422,972		
Capital Grants and Contributions		2,481,611		2,431,805		
Total Program Revenues	\$	9,807,452	\$	9,038,185		
<u>General Revenues:</u> Property Tax		13,442,490		13,319,585		
Grants and Entitlements not restricted		1,512,136		1,394,140		
Investment Earnings		15,990		124,401		
Lease		726,774		492,690		
Miscellaneous		280,074		237,858		
Total General Revenues	\$	15,977,464	\$	15,568,674		
Total Revenues	\$	25,784,916	\$	24,606,859		
Expenses:						
Park District Operations		8,302,036		7,915,220		
Facilities / Recreation		11,786,431		10,967,048		
Interest on Long-Term Debt		658,635		617,117		
Issuance Costs on Long-Term Debt		50,214		238,851		
Total Expenses	\$	20,797,316	\$	19,738,236		
Increase in Net Position	\$	4,987,600	\$	4,868,623		
Net Position - January 1	\$	52,697,271	\$	47,828,648		
Net Position - December 31	\$	57,684,871	\$	52,697,271		

The following chart depicts functions/programs revenue and expenses for all governmental funds. Other financing sources (uses) are not included which consist of proceeds from long term debt and interfund transfers.



The following charts depict revenue by source for all the governmental funds and the general fund.





Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

Governmental Funds

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The focus of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing financing requirements. Unassigned fund balances may serve as a useful measure of a governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$9,197,371 a decrease of \$840,904 from 2020. This decrease is mainly due to spending the \$1.5 million of bond proceeds received in 2020 to fund the construction of the park shop maintenance facility that was completed in 2021. The balance of this increase is not attributable to any specific transaction but rather a combination of a net increase in the collection of revenue plus a net decrease in expenditures.

The general fund is the primary operating fund of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District and reported an ending fund balance of \$3,290,801. During the year, expenditures and other uses exceeded revenues and other sources by \$494,634.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The District's Board of Park Commissioners approved the 2021 annual budget at the September 17, 2020 board meeting. The annual budget addresses funding from other sources as well as detailing how each fund should be expended. The 2021 general fund budget appropriation was \$17,804,700.

During 2021, actual revenues were lower than the budgetary estimates by \$352,501, approximately 2.0%. The final budget exceeded the actual expenditures by \$1,017,502 or 6.1%. Revenues were more than budgeted amounts due to the higher than anticipated state aid collections and program registrations. Expenses were less than budgeted amounts primarily due to supply issues with capital projects that were not able to be completed in 2021. These budgeted amounts were transferred to the capital project funds in anticipation of project completion during 2022.

Capital Assets

The District's investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, building and building improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure. See Note 6 Capital Assets in the notes to the financial statements for more information.

Major capital asset additions during the year were:

- Purchase Lion's Park leased land for \$892,000
- Donation of Joann Hetzel Memorial 4-H Building for \$1,476,500
- Construct maintenance shop for \$2,291,838
- Replace Municipal Ballpark lights for \$564,917
- Construct restroom facility on Tom O'Leary Golf Course for \$385,228

A schedule of capital assets, net of depreciation, for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Governmental Activities						
Asset Type		2021		2020			
Land	\$	8,840,837	\$	7,807,137			
Construction in progress		1,149,068		993,380			
Buildings and improvements		63,415,665		60,691,816			
Machinery and equipment		1,344,563		1,429,885			
Infrastructure		5,761,476		5,066,722			
Total	\$	80,511,609	\$	75,988,940			

Long Term Debt

Major long-term debt events during the year were:

- Issuance of \$1,875,000 in general obligation bonds to finance the construction of several parking lot and trail improvements as well as replace the lights at Municipal Ballpark and construct a restroom facility for trail and tennis court users on the Tom O'Leary Golf Course.
- Special Assessments added by the City of Bismarck in the amount of \$1,117,070.

See Note 7 Long-Term Debt in the notes to the financial statements for more information.

A schedule of long-term liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Governmental Activities					
Long-Term Liabilities		2021		2020		
Compensated Leave Balances	\$	786,859	\$	786,477		
Post Retirement Benefit Obligations Net Pension Liability		457,929 996,479		437,484 1,485,481		
Unamoritized Bond Premium Revenue Bonds Payable		440,337 12,060,000		419,673 13,420,000		
General Obligation Bond Payable Capital Leases		1,875,000 710,909		- 1,205,374		
Special Assessments Debt		14,676,948		16,039,830		
Total	\$	32,004,461	\$	33,794,319		

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: Kevin Klipfel, Executive Director of Parks and Recreation, Bismarck Parks and Recreation District, 400 East Front Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58504.

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2021

ASSETS: Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,617,033
Cash and cash equivalents - board designated	3,170,609
Investments	229,600
Taxes receivable	144,532
Accounts receivable Restricted assets:	476,194
Cash and cash equivalents	1,283,198
Total current assets	9,921,166
Non-current assets:	
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):	0.040.007
Land	8,840,837
Construction in progress	1,149,068
Building and improvements	63,415,665
Machinery and equipment	1,344,563
Infrastructure Total non-current assets:	<u>5,761,476</u> 80,511,609
i ola non-current assets.	00,511,009
Total assets	90,432,775
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Deferred outflow - pension	1,105,946
	, ,
LIABILITIES:	
Current liabilities	540,400
Accounts payable	513,132
Accrued expenses	86,756
Unearned revenue	20,000
Interest payable	261,543
Compensated absences, current portion	245,520
Post-retirement benefit obligations, current portion Long term debt, current portion	19,907 4,140,648
Total current liabilities:	5,287,506
Non-current liabilities:	
Compensated absences, non-current portion	541,339
Post-retirement benefit obligations, non-current portion	438,022
Long term debt, non-current portion	25,182,209
Unamortized bond premium	440,337
Net pension liability	996,479
Total non-current liabilities:	27,598,386
Total liabilities	32,885,892
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	
Deferred inflow - pension	967,958
Belefred Innow - pension	
NET POSITION:	
Net investment in capital assets	50,748,415
Restricted:	00,140,410
Debt Service	1,431,578
Special Assessments	1,226,831
Unrestricted	4,278,047
Total net position	\$ 57,684,871

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Governmental Activities: District operations Facilities / recreation Interest on long-term debtExpensesCharges for ServicesOperating Grants and ContributionsCapital Grants and ContributionsTotalTotal\$ 8,302,036\$ -\$ 44,253\$ -\$ (8,257,783)Interest on long-term debt\$ 658,635Issuance costs on long-term debt\$ 20,797,316\$ 7,281,588\$ 44,253\$ 2,481,611Total Governmental Activities\$ 20,797,316\$ 7,281,588\$ 44,253\$ 2,481,611General Revenues Property taxes Intergovernmental Intergovernmental Intergovernmental Intergovernmental Intergovernmental Capital Grants13,442,490Total general revenues726,77415,990Lease Charge in net position280,074Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271				Proc	gram Revenue	s		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Governmental Activities: District operations Facilities / recreation Interest on long-term debtExpensesServices and Contributionsand ContributionsTotal\$ 8,302,036\$ -\$ 44,253\$ -\$ (8,257,783)Interest on long-term debt11,786,4317,281,588-2,481,611(2,023,232)Interest on long-term debt50,214(658,635)Issuance costs on long-term debt\$ 20,797,316\$ 7,281,588\$ 44,253\$ 2,481,611(10,989,864)Total Governmental Activities\$ 20,797,316\$ 7,281,588\$ 44,253\$ 2,481,611(10,989,864)Beneral RevenuesProperty taxes Intergovernmental Intergovernmental Investment earnings Lease Miscellaneous13,442,4901,512,136Total general revenuesTotal general revenues15,990280,074Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271			Charges for		<u> </u>			
Governmental Activities: Second		Expenses	•		•		•	Total
Facilities / recreation 11,786,431 7,281,588 - 2,481,611 (2,023,232) Interest on long-term debt 658,635 - - (658,635) Issuance costs on long-term debt 50,214 - - (50,214) Total Governmental Activities \$ 20,797,316 \$ 7,281,588 \$ 44,253 \$ 2,481,611 (10,989,864) General Revenues Property taxes 13,442,490 1,512,136 15,990 Intergovernmental Investment earnings 15,990 15,990 Lease 726,774 280,074 280,074 Total general revenues 15,977,464 4,987,600 Total net position, beginning of year 52,697,271 52,697,271	Governmental Activities:	<u>·</u>						
Facilities / recreation 11,786,431 7,281,588 - 2,481,611 (2,023,232) Interest on long-term debt 658,635 - - (658,635) Issuance costs on long-term debt 50,214 - - (50,214) Total Governmental Activities \$ 20,797,316 \$ 7,281,588 \$ 44,253 \$ 2,481,611 (10,989,864) General Revenues Property taxes 13,442,490 1,512,136 15,990 Intergovernmental Investment earnings 15,990 15,990 Lease 726,774 280,074 280,074 Total general revenues 15,977,464 4,987,600 Total net position, beginning of year 52,697,271 52,697,271	District operations	\$ 8,302,036	\$ -	\$	44,253	\$	-	\$ (8,257,783)
Interest on long-term debt658,635(658,635)Issuance costs on long-term debt50,214(50,214)Total Governmental Activities\$ 20,797,316\$ 7,281,588\$ 44,253\$ 2,481,611(10,989,864)General RevenuesProperty taxes13,442,490Intergovernmental1,512,136Investment earnings15,990Lease726,774Miscellaneous15,977,464Change in net position4,987,600Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271	•		7,281,588		-		2,481,611	. ,
Issuance costs on long-term debt50,214(50,214)Total Governmental Activities\$ 20,797,316\$ 7,281,588\$ 44,253\$ 2,481,611(10,989,864)General RevenuesProperty taxes13,442,4901,512,136IntergovernmentalInvestment earnings15,990LeaseY26,774280,074Miscellaneous15,977,464Change in net position4,987,600Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271	Interest on long-term debt	658,635	-		-		-	. ,
General RevenuesProperty taxes13,442,490Intergovernmental1,512,136Investment earnings15,990Lease726,774Miscellaneous280,074Total general revenues15,977,464Change in net position4,987,600Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271	Issuance costs on long-term debt	50,214			-		-	(50,214)
Property taxes13,442,490Intergovernmental1,512,136Investment earnings15,990Lease726,774Miscellaneous280,074Total general revenues15,977,464Change in net position4,987,600Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271	Total Governmental Activities	\$ 20,797,316	\$ 7,281,588	\$	44,253	\$	2,481,611	(10,989,864)
Property taxes13,442,490Intergovernmental1,512,136Investment earnings15,990Lease726,774Miscellaneous280,074Total general revenues15,977,464Change in net position4,987,600Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271		General Reven	ues					
Intergovernmental1,512,136Investment earnings15,990Lease726,774Miscellaneous280,074Total general revenues15,977,464Change in net position4,987,600Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271								13.442.490
Investment earnings15,990Lease726,774Miscellaneous280,074Total general revenues15,977,464Change in net position4,987,600Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271								
Lease Miscellaneous726,774 280,074Total general revenues15,977,464Change in net position4,987,600Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271		•						
Miscellaneous280,074Total general revenues15,977,464Change in net position4,987,600Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271			0					
Change in net position4,987,600Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271		Miscellaneous	3					
Change in net position4,987,600Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271								
Total net position, beginning of year52,697,271		Total general revenues						15,977,464
		Change in net position					4,987,600	
Net position - end of year \$ 57.684.871		Total net position, beginning of year						52,697,271
······································		Net position - en	nd of year					\$ 57,684,871

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2021

	 General	A	Special ssessment Fund	In	Park nprovement Fund	C	onstruction Fund	D	ebt Service Fund	overnmental onstruction Fund	 Total
Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents - board designated Cash and cash equivalents - restricted Investments Taxes receivable Accounts receivable	\$ 3,102,747 100,000 229,600 95,536 280,413	\$	1,348,219 - 17,687 - 27,887 -	\$	- 1,428,304 - - 89,654	\$	- 1,567,675 - 21,109 36,235	\$	166,067 - 1,265,511 - - -	\$ - 74,630 - - - 69,892	\$ 4,617,033 3,170,609 1,283,198 229,600 144,532 476,194
Total assets	\$ 3,808,296	\$	1,393,793	\$	1,517,958	\$	1,625,019	\$	1,431,578	\$ 144,522	\$ 9,921,166
Liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued expenses Unearned revenue Total liabilities Deferred inflows of resources:	\$ 342,057 86,756 20,000 448,813	\$	- - - -	\$	114,459 - - 114,459	\$	56,616 - - 56,616	\$	- - - -	\$ - - -	\$ 513,132 86,756 20,000 619,888
Delinquent property taxes	68,682		20,049		-		15,176		-	-	103,907
Fund balances: Restricted Committed Assigned Unassigned Total fund balances Total liabilities, deferred inflows of	 100,000 3,190,801 3,290,801		1,373,744		1,218,965 184,534 - 1,403,499		258,738 1,294,489 1,553,227		1,431,578 - - 1,431,578	 - 144,522 - 144,522	 2,805,322 1,577,703 1,623,545 3,190,801 9,197,371
resources, and fund balances	\$ 3,808,296	\$	1,393,793	\$	1,517,958	\$	1,625,019	\$	1,431,578	\$ 144,522	\$ 9,921,166

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2021

Total Governmental Funds Balance		\$ 9,197,37	71
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore not reported in the funds.		80,511,60	09
Certain revenues will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows of resources or are not recognized in the funds. Delinquent property taxes		103,90	07
Deferred outflows relating to the cost sharing defined benefit plans in the governmental activities are not financial resources, and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		1,105,94	46
Long-term liabilities not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not included in the funds: Compensated absences Post-retirement benefit obligations Accrued interest on long-term liabilities Long term debt Unamortized bond premium Net pension liability	(786,859) (457,929) (261,543) (29,322,857) (440,337) (996,479)		
Total		(32,266,00	04)
Deferred inflows relating to the cost sharing defined benefit plans in the governmental activities are not financial resources, and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		(967,95	58)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 57,684,87	71

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	General	Special Assessment Fund	Park Improvement Fund	Construction Fund	Debt Service Fund	Government Construction Fund	Total
Revenues:							
Taxes	\$ 8,770,439	\$ 2,583,400	\$ -	\$ 1,954,996	\$ -	\$ 152,500	\$ 13,461,335
Intergovernmental	1,512,136	-	-	-	-	-	1,512,136
Charges for services	7,281,588	-	-	-	-	-	7,281,588
Investment earnings	11,761	-	1,763	2,195	-	271	15,990
Grants	24,014	-	410,825	3,500	-	69,892	508,231
Leases	125,889	-	600,885	-	-	-	726,774
Donations	20,239	-	387,372	123,912	-	-	531,523
Miscellaneous	88,635	150,336	-	-	-	-	238,971
Total revenues	17,834,701	2,733,736	1,400,845	2,084,603		222,663	24,276,548
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government	2.316.764			19.484	-		2.336.248
General maintenance	3,204,635	-		-	-	35,425	3,240,060
Golf	2,193,243	-		-	-	-	2,193,243
Capital Racquet Fitness Center	557,473	-	-	-	-	-	557,473
Aquatic Wellness Center	1,294,239	_		-	_	_	1,294,239
Pools	581,041	_		_	_		581,041
Ice arenas	1,204,931						1,204,931
Forestry	208,892	-	-	_	-	-	208,892
Memorial Building	181,869	-	-	-	-	-	181,869
8	309.407	-	-	-	-	-	309,407
Sibley Park	, .	-	-	-	-	-	
County parks	77,430	-	-	-	-	-	77,430
McDowell Dam	208,445 93,181	-	-	-	-	-	208,445
High Prairie Arts and Science Complex	,	-	-	-	-	-	93,181
Other recreational activities	2,589,187	-	-	-	-	-	2,589,187
Capital outlay	-	-	5,234,924	909,784	-	237,070	6,381,778
Capital outlay less than \$5,000	390,071	10,463	151,209	-	-	-	551,743
Debt service:							
Principal retirement	1,105,000	2,479,950	424,190	325,276	-	-	4,334,416
Interest and fiscal charges	271,390	367,545	14,796	38,307	-	-	692,038
Issuance costs	-	-	50,214	-	-	-	50,214
Total expenditures	16,787,198	2,857,958	5,875,333	1,292,851		272,495	27,085,835
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,047,503	(124,222)	(4,474,488)	791,752		(49,832)	(2,809,287)
Other financing sources (uses):							
Proceeds from long-term debt			1,875,000				1,875,000
Debt issuance bond premium	-	-	52,283	-	-	-	52,283
Proceeds from insurance	41,100	-	52,265	-	-		41,100
Transfers in	310,000	-	1,658,237	335,000	-	-	2,303,237
Transfers out		(125.000)	1,000,207		-	(45.000)	
	(1,893,237)	(125,000)		(240,000)		(45,000)	(2,303,237)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(1,542,137)	(125,000)	3,585,520	95,000		(45,000)	1,968,383
Net change in fund balances	(494,634)	(249,222)	(888,968)	886,752	-	(94,832)	(840,904)
Fund balance - January 1	3,785,435	1,622,966	2,292,467	666,475	1,431,578	239,354	10,038,275
Fund balance - December 31 (Note 12)	\$ 3,290,801	\$ 1,373,744	\$ 1,403,499	\$ 1,553,227	\$ 1,431,578	\$ 144,522	\$ 9,197,371
	ψ 0,200,001	φ 1,070,744	φ 1,700,400	φ 1,000,227	φ 1,51,570	Ψ 1,022	φ 0,107,071

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds		\$ (840,904)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		+ ()
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period. Capital asset additions Current year depreciation	6,381,778 (4,462,290)	
Total		1,919,488
Governmental funds do not report donated capital assets as expenditures or revenue. However, in the statement of activities, donations of capital assets are recorded as donation revenue.		1,607,882
Based on receipt dates, some revenues are not considered available revenue and are unavailable in the governmental funds. Delinquent property taxes		(18,842)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Amortization of premium/discount on bond issues Net increase in post-retirement obligations Net increase in compensated absences Net decrease in interest payable Net decrease in net pension liability	31,619 (20,445) (382) 1,784 489,002	
Total		501,578
Changes in deferred inflows and outflows relating to net pension liability		(466,963)
Special assessment proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		(121,772)
Proceeds from long-term debt provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Proceeds from bonds payable Bond premium	(1,875,000) (52,283)	
Total		(1,927,283)
Repayment of principal on long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of the governmental funds. However, there is no effect on net position. The following are principal payments on long-term debt during the year ended December 31, 2021 Principal payment on bonds payable, special assessments and capital lease		4,334,416
Change in net position		\$ 4,987,600

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District (District) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. 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.

Reporting Entity

In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, reporting entity's financial statements should include all component units over which that component unit (oversight unit) exercises oversight responsibility. Criteria used to determine a potential component unit include: is it legally separate, does it have separate corporate powers, who appoints the governing board, is there fiscal dependency, can the oversight unit impose its will, and is there a financial benefit/burden relationship.

Based upon the criteria set by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, the Bismarck Park District Building Authority is a component unit. All board members of the Building Authority are board members or management of the District. These financial statements include the financial information of the District and its component unit, the Bismarck Park District Building Authority, which is shown as a blended component unit. The activity of this component unit is recorded within the construction fund.

Basis of Presentation

The District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detail level of financial information.

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the District. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segments. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for the governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurements focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The special assessment fund is used to account for the proceeds of certain specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for District wide improvements.

The park improvement fund is used to account for the District's expenditures for major capital acquisitions and improvements.

The construction fund is used to account for major capital acquisitions and construction projects.

The debt service fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

The government construction fund is used to account for capital projects. This fund is not required to be shown as a major fund, but the Park District has elected to show as such as it is the only non-major governmental fund.

Governmental Fund Types

The general fund accounts for all governmental financial resources, except for those required to be accounted for in other funds.

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

Debt Service Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

Capital Project Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays including the acquisition and construction of district facilities and other capital assets.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term certificates of deposit with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the government.

Investments

Investments are carried at fair value. North Dakota state statute authorizes government entities to invest their surplus funds 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, instrumentality's, 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, d) Obligations of the state, and e) Commercial paper issued by a United States corporation rated in the highest quality category by at least two annually recognized rating agencies and matures in two hundred seventy days or less.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts. Accounts receivable are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of accounts receivable previously written off are recorded when received. A receivable is considered to be past due if any portion of the receivable is outstanding for more than 30 days. There is no allowance for doubtful accounts receivable as of December 31, 2021, as management considers all receivables collectible.

Taxes Receivable

The taxes receivables consist of uncollected and collected but not remitted, property taxes as of December 31, 2021 for both current and prior years.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition 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.

Property, plant, and equipment of the District is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and improvements	7-25
Machinery and equipment	5-10
Infrastructure	25

Compensated Absences

All full-time employees of the District are covered by a compensated absences policy including annual leave and sick leave. Unused annual leave can be accumulated and carried over to a maximum of 360 hours to the next calendar year. Unused sick leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 960 hours. Upon termination of employment, employees receive 100 percent of their unused annual leave pay at their rate of pay on the date of termination. If termination of employment occurs after five years of employment, employees receive 25 percent of their unused sick pay at their rate of pay on the date of termination.

Post-Retirement Benefit Obligations

The District operates a single-employer other post-employment benefit plan that provides supplemental pay and health insurance benefits to employees of the District who have met certain criteria. This liability is shown as post-retirement benefit obligations on the government-wide financial statements. See Note 14 for more details.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities fund type statement of net position. Bond issuance costs are expensed in the year of occurrence. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources while

discount on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets plus deferred outflow of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflow of resources. Net investment in capital assets, consists of the remaining un-depreciated cost of the asset less the outstanding debt associated with the purchase or construction of the related asset.

Net position is reported as restricted when external creditors, grantors, or other governmental organizations imposed specific restrictions on the District. External restrictions may be imposed through state or local laws, and grant or contract provisions.

Fund Balance Classifications

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balances based on the constraints imposed on the use of these resources. The non-spendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form - inventories; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The spendable portion of the fund balance comprises the remaining four classifications: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Restricted – This classification reflects the constraints imposed on resources either (a) externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – These amounts can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolutions or ordinances of the park board-the District's highest level of decision-making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the park board removes the specified use by taking the same type of action imposing the commitment. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned – This classification reflects the amounts constrained by the District's "intent" to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The park board and executive director have the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds, other than the General Fund, that are not classified as non-spendable and are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned – This fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, the District's preference is to first use restricted resources, then unrestricted resources—committed, assigned, and unassigned—in order as needed.

The District has set a General fund minimum fund balance target at not less than 15% of the current year General fund expenditures and transfers out.

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 resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has one item reported as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position, deferred outflow - pension, which represents the actuarial differences within the Bismarck City Employee Pension Plan (BCEPP). See Note 13 for further details.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section of deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, delinquent property taxes (unavailable revenue), is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues, from two sources: property taxes and special assessments. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The District also has one item reported on the statement of net position as cost sharing defined benefit pension plan, which represents actuarial differences within the BCEPP.

Interfund Transactions

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

Pension

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Bismarck City Employee Pension Plan (BCEPP) and additions to / deductions from BCEPP fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by BCEPP. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Revenue Recognition - Property Taxes

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on the assessed property on January 1. A five percent reduction is allowed if paid by February 15. Penalty and interest are added March 15 if the first half of the taxes has not been paid. Additional penalties are added October 15, if not paid. Taxes are collected by the county and usually remitted monthly to the District.

Property tax revenue in the governmental funds is recognized in compliance with National Council of Government Accounting (NCGA) Interpretation 3, "Revenue Recognition – Property Taxes". This interpretation states that property tax revenue is recorded when it becomes available. Available means when due, or past due and receivable within the current period and collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Such time thereafter shall not exceed 60 days. Property tax revenue is recorded as revenue in the year the tax is levied in the government – wide financial statements. Property taxes are limited by state laws. All district tax levies are in compliance with state laws.

Grant Revenue Recognition

The governmental grants received by the District are recognized as revenue at the time eligible expenditures are incurred on the government wide statements. Governmental grants must be received within 60 days after year-end to be considered available and recognized as revenue within the funds. The grants are accounted for as exchange transactions due to the government's solicitation of proposals, approval of allowable expenditures and eligibility requirements. Grant funds received prior to expenditure are recorded as refundable advances on the statement of net position. These funds are to be repaid to the grantor if they are not used on eligible expenditures.

Use of Estimates

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 certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 DEPOSITS

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk associated with the failure of a depository financial institution. In the event of a depository financial institution's failure the District would not be able to recover its deposits or collateralized securities that are in the possession of the outside parties. The District does not have a formal policy regarding deposits. The fair value of the collateral pledged must be equal to or greater than 110% of the deposits not covered by insurance or bonds.

The District maintains cash on deposit at various financial institutions. The amounts on deposit are insured by the FDIC up to \$250,000 per financial institution. At December 31, 2021, none of the District's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk, as all deposits were covered by FDIC coverage.

NOTE 3 BOARD DESIGNATIONS OF CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

General Fund

A reserve of \$100,000 was approved by the board for golf dome replacement.

Park Improvement Fund

The park improvement fund is used to account for the District's expenditures for major capital acquisitions and park improvements. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2021 was \$1,428,304.

Construction Fund

The construction fund is used to account for the District's expenditures for major capital acquisitions and construction projects like capital improvements. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2021 was \$1,567,675.

Governmental Construction Fund

The construction fund is used to account for the District's expenditures for capital projects. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2021 was \$74,630.

NOTE 4 RESTRICTED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Special Assessment Fund

The special assessment fund is used to account for the proceeds of certain specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for District wide improvements. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2021 was \$17,687.

Debt Service Fund

The October 1, 2020 Park District Revenue Bonds require a Reserve Fund Deposit. Withdrawals from the Reserve Fund Deposit may be only for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2021 was \$1,265,511.

NOTE 5 INVESTMENTS

The District maintains investments at those institutions, in accordance with state statutes, authorized by the Commission.

As of December 31, 2021, investments consist of certificates of deposit.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates of debt securities will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The price of a debt security typically moves in the opposite direction of the change in interest rates. The District does not have a formal investment policy

that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to potential fair value losses arising from future changes in interest rates.

NOTE 6 CAPITAL ASSETS

The following schedule is a summary of the capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:	Dalalice	Additions	Deletions	Dalalice
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 7,807,137	\$ 1,033,700	\$-	\$ 8,840,837
Construction in progress	993,380	1,148,718	(993,030)	1,149,068
Total capital assets not being depreciated	8,800,517	2,182,418	(993,030)	9,989,905
	- , , -	, - , -	(111)	- , ,
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	101,002,985	6,446,500	(10,746)	107,438,739
Machinery and equipment	7,674,822	353,773	(5,008)	8,023,587
Infrastructure	7,541,007	995,298		8,536,305
Total capital assets being depreciated	116,218,814	7,795,571	(15,754)	123,998,631
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	40,311,170	3,722,650	(10,746)	44,023,074
Machinery and equipment	6,244,937	439,096	(5,008)	6,679,025
Infrastructure	2,474,284	300,544		2,774,828
Total accumulated depreciation	49,030,391	4,462,290	(15,754)	53,476,927
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	67,188,423	3,333,281		70,521,704
Governmental capital assets, net	\$ 75,988,940	\$ 5,515,699	\$ (993,030)	\$ 80,511,609

The District leases a bio-mass boiler building and the Capital Ice Complex under capital leases. The cost and accumulated amortization of the leased assets are as follows:

Capitalized leased buildings and improvements	\$ 3,150,000
Less: accumulated amortization	(705,356)
	\$ 2,444,644

Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 was \$184,921, and is included in depreciation expense.

Depreciation expense was charged to the functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
Park Operations	\$ 2,549,202
Facilities / Recreation	1,913,088
Total depreciation expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 4,462,290

NOTE 7 LONG-TERM DEBT

Debt Outstanding

The obligations under notes payable, bonds payable, revenue bonds payable, special assessments debt and capital leases are scheduled as follows:

	Outstanding 12/31/21
Revenue Bonds Payable:	
\$8,355,000 bonds dated October 1, 2019 to refund bonds that were previously taken out to acquire and improve the BSC Aquatic & Wellness Center. The bonds are payable in variable annual principal and semi-annual interest payments at 2.25% to 3.00% through April 1, 2033. Payments are to be made from the Debt Service Fund.	\$ 6,745,000
\$5,915,000 bonds dated October 1, 2020 to refund bonds that were taken out to finance the Schaumberg Ice Arena Project. The bonds are payable in variable annual principal and semi-annual interest payments at 0.30% to 2.00% through April 1, 2030. Payments are to be made from the Debt Service Fund.	5,315,000
	, ,
	<u>\$12,060,000</u>
General Obligation Bonds Payable	
\$1,875,000 bonds dated July 1, 2021 to finance the cost of constructing park improvements. The bonds are payable in variable annual principal and interest payments at 1.00% to 2.00% through May 1, 2031. Payments are to be made from the Capital Projects Fund.	<u>\$_1,875,000</u>
Special Assessments Debt:	
The special assessments are dated from 2002 through 2021. The maturity varies per issue but extends through 2032. The interest rates are from 2.56% to 5.71%. Payments are to be made from the Special Assessment Fund.	\$ 4,981,948
\$1,400,000 bonds dated August 1, 2010 to finance park improvements. The bonds are payable in variable annual principal and semi-annual interest payments at 1.4% to 3.6% through May 1, 2025. The bonds are callable on May 1, 2016 and any date thereafter, in inverse order at par plus accrued interest. Payments are to be made from the Special Assessment Fund.	450,000
\$750,000 bonds dated September 15, 2011 to finance park improvements. The bonds are payable in variable annual principal and semi-annual interest payments at 1.15% to 3.25% through May 1, 2026. The bonds are callable on May 1, 2017 and any date thereafter, in inverse order at par plus accrued interest. Payments are to be made from the Special Assessment Fund.	300,000
\$2,700,000 bonds dated October 1, 2012 to finance park improvements. The bonds are payable in variable annual principal and semi-annual interest payments at 0.55% to 2.75% through May 1, 2027. Payments are to be made from the Special Assessment Fund.	1,155,000

\$3,730,000 bonds dated April 18, 2013 to refund 2008 improvement bonds. The bonds are payable in variable annual principal and semi-annual interest payments at 0.30% to 1.90% through May 1, 2023. Payments are to be made from the Special Assessment Fund.	\$ 800,000
\$3,500,000 bonds dated October 1, 2014 to finance park improvements. The bonds are payable in variable annual principal and semi-annual interest payments at 0.40% to 2.50% through May 1, 2026. Payments are to be made from the Special Assessment Fund.	1,610,000
\$2,120,000 bonds dated April 1, 2015 to refund 2009 improvement bonds. The bonds are payable in variable annual principal and semi-annual interest payments at 0.60% to 2.20% through May 1, 2024. Payments are to be made from the Special Assessment Fund.	755,000
\$1,600,000 bonds dated February 1, 2017 to finance park improvements. The bonds are payable in variable annual principal and semi-annual interest payments at 0.90% to 2.25% through May 1, 2025. Payments are to be made from the Special Assessment Fund.	850,000
\$1,690,000 bonds dated June 15, 2018 to finance park improvements. The bonds are payable in variable annual principal and semi-annual interest payments at 1.85% to 2.70% through May 1, 2028. Payments are to be made from the Special Assessment Fund.	1,225,000
\$3,015,000 bonds dated July 1, 2019 to finance park improvements. The bonds are payable in variable annual principal and semi-annual interest payments at 2.00% to 4.00% through May 1, 2031. Payments are to be made from the Special Assessment Fund.	<u>2,550,000</u>
Capital Leases:	<u>\$14,676,948</u>
\$650,000 lease dated October 11, 2010 for the construction of a building to house the biomass heating unit at the Aquatic Wellness Center. Due in ten semi-annual principal and interest payments of \$23,553 at 3.898% interest until October 11, 2015, with one final payment of principal and interest for \$532,859 due November 11, 2015. This lease was refinanced on November 5, 2015. New lease terms require ten semi-annual principal and interest payments of \$25,000 at 3.070% until November 5, 2020, with one final payment of principal and interest for \$352,311 due	
December 5, 2020. Payments are to be made from the Construction Fund.	\$ 282,035
\$2,500,000 lease dated December 1, 2016 for the Schaumberg Ice Arena. Due in six annual principal and interest payments of \$434,000 and semi-annual interest payments until June 30, 2022. Payments are to be made from the Park Improvement Fund.	428,874
	<u>\$ 710,909</u>

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the following changes occurred in liabilities reported in the Statement of Net Position:

	Balance - January 1	Additions	Reductions	Balance - December 31	Due Within One Year	
Compensated Absences Unamortized Bond Premium	\$ 786,477 419.673	\$ 202,617 52,283	\$ 202,235 31,619	\$ 786,859 440.337	\$ 245,520	
Bonds and notes payable	419,075	52,205	31,019	440,337	-	
Revenue Bonds Payable	13,420,000	-	1,360,000	12,060,000	965,000	
General Obligation Bond Payable	-	1,875,000	-	1,875,000	175,000	
Special Assessments Debt	16,039,830	1,117,070	2,479,952	14,676,948	2,504,642	
Capital Leases	1,205,374	-	494,465	710,909	496,006	
Total bonds and notes payable	30,665,204	2,992,070	4,334,417	29,322,857	4,140,648	
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 31,871,354	\$ 3,246,970	\$ 4,568,271	\$ 30,550,053	\$ 4,386,168	

Debt Service Requirements

Annual requirements to amortize outstanding debt at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Revenue Bonds Payable		General Obligation	n Bonds Payable
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	\$ 965,000	\$ 279,863	\$ 175,000	\$ 39,310
2023	985,000	218,173	175,000	25,545
2024	1,010,000	231,788	180,000	21,995
2025	1,040,000	206,763	180,000	18,395
2026	1,065,000	181,038	185,000	14,745
2027 - 2031	5,045,000	455,052	980,000	30,288
2032 - 2036	1,950,000	107,356		
Totals	\$ 12,060,000	\$ 1,680,033	\$ 1,875,000	\$ 150,278
	Special As	sessments	Capital L	eases
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	\$ 2,504,642	\$ 327,687	\$ 496,006	\$ 12,996
2023	2,505,842	294,931	68,876	6,124
2024	2,029,985	234,234	70,839	4,161
			75 400	
2025	1,792,002	180,392	75,188	2,142
2025 2026	1,792,002 1,648,984	180,392 135,669	- 75,188	2,142
			75,188 - -	2,142 - -
2026	1,648,984	135,669	/5,188 - - -	2,142 - - -

NOTE 8 CHARGES FOR SERVICES

The District collects fees for the various programs and services it provides to the community. Charges for services revenue consists of the following programs:

NOTE 9 FACILITY AGREEMENTS

The District has many agreements with various organizations for use of the District's facilities. Revenue terms differ by organization depending upon the organization's needs. Revenue is charged differently to the organizations as follows: fees paid are dependent upon the number of participants or the number of games, seasonal rental, monthly rental or rental based upon the organization's sales. The agreements terminate between January 2022 and December 2031. The estimated rental income to be received in future periods under those agreements that are fixed fees are as follows:

2022	\$ 2,086,726
2023	3,432,309
2024	356,116
2025	183,875
2026	30,432
Thereafter	 61,432
Total	\$ 6,150,890

NOTE 10 PUBLIC RISK POOL

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

The District participates in the North Dakota Insurance Reserve Fund (NDIRF), which provides liability coverage to the District.

The current policy has various deductibles. The NDIRF was established during 1986 to assist state agencies and political subdivisions within the State of North Dakota in obtaining liability insurance at reasonable rates. Each participating entity is entitled to one vote per \$1,000 of annual fund contribution, provided that each entity receives at least one vote and all fractions are rounded to the nearest whole vote. The NDIRF is governed by a 9-member board of directors that is elected by the participants in such a manner to ensure a cross-section from the various types of participating entities. Currently there are approximately 2,000 participating entities. To establish the fund, each entity was required to purchase a surplus note. The note matured during 1991. The District receives conferment of benefits towards its insurance premiums as payment on the surplus note.

Also, when accumulated reserves exceed the actuarial estimated reserves, the excess may be distributed to the entities.

The District continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including workers compensation, auto insurance, employee health and accident insurance.

The amount of any settlement did not exceed insurance coverage for any of the prior three fiscal years.

NOTE 11 TRANSFERS

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or nonroutine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

The following is a list of transfers for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Transfer To:						_	
	Park							
	Improvement Construction						Τc	otal Transfer
	General Fund Fund				Fund		From	
Transfer from:								
General Fund	\$	-	\$	1,558,237	\$	335,000	\$	1,893,237
Special Assessment Fund		125,000		-		-		125,000
Construction Fund		140,000		100,000		-		240,000
Government Construction Fund		45,000		-		-		45,000
Total Transfer To	\$	310,000	\$	1,658,237	\$	335,000	\$	2,303,237

The above transfers into the general fund were made to cover administrative fees of bond issues and Riverfront maintenance, increase the dome replacement emergency reserve and to fund the refinance of the bond payment for the Schaumberg Arena and Pebble Creek Golf Course improvements. The above transfers into the Park Improvement Fund were to fund the Capital Ice Complex pledge financing lease payment, VFW Sports Center expansion and improvements, the purchase of Lion's Park parcel, a pick-up and a mower, and electrical upgrades at General Sibley RV Park. The above transfer into the Construction fund were to fund the Sertoma Park parking lot improvements.

NOTE 12 FUND BALANCES

At December 31, 2021, a summary of the governmental fund balance classifications are as follows:

	General Fund	Special Assessment Fund	essment Improvement Construct		Construction Debt Service Fund Fund		Total
Restricted for:							
Debt Service	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ 1,431,578	\$-	\$ 1,431,578
Special Assessments	-	1,373,744	-	-	-	-	1,373,744
Committed to:							
Capital Projects	-	-	1,218,965	-	-	-	1,218,965
Sertoma Park Project	-	-	-	258,738	-	-	258,738
Golf Dome Roof Replacement	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Assigned to:							
Capital Projects	-	-	184,534	1,294,489	-	144,522	1,623,545
Unassigned	3,190,801						3,190,801
	\$ 3,290,801	\$ 1,373,744	\$ 1,403,499	\$ 1,553,227	\$ 1,431,578	\$ 144,522	\$ 9,197,371

NOTE 13 BISMARCK CITY EMPLOYEE PENSION PLAN (BCEPP)

Plan Description

The District participates in the Bismarck City Employee Pension Plan (BCEPP). The BCEPP is a cost sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system between the City of Bismarck and the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District. The BCEPP document provides for all full-time City and District employees with the exclusion of sworn police officers, non-sworn members of the police department who began employment before December 31, 2006 and members of the firefighter's relief fund.

Plan Membership

Employees being participation at the first day of employment with a vesting period of five years. As of December 31, 2020, the City Employees' Pension Plan membership was as follows:

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	253
Terminated employees – vested	69
Active employees:	
Vested	311
Non-vested	<u>158</u>
Total members	<u>791</u>

Plan Administration

North Dakota Century Code (NDCC) 40-46 and in accordance with Chapter 9-07 of the Bismarck Code of Ordinance grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms to the City Commission. Management of the BCEPP plan is vested in the Board of Trustees which consists of the City Administrator and all department heads with the exception of the Chief of Police.

Benefits Provided

Benefit provisions, amendments, and all requirements are established under the authority of the City Commission. Employees may be eligible for early or normal retirement, as well as death benefits. Normal retirement age for full benefits is age 62. Employees who retire at or after age 62 with 5 years of credited service are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable monthly for life, in an amount equal to 1.75% of the average of the member's highest 36 months base salary for each full and fractional year of contributing service before January 2005 and 2.25% for contributing service on or after January 2005. Married participants receive a joint and two-thirds to survivor annuity while single participants receive a life only annuity. There are no provisions with respect to automatic and post-retirement benefit increases. Employees with 5 years of credited service may retire at an earlier age and receive an actuarially reduced retirement benefit. Benefit terms may be amended in accordance with North Dakota Century Code 40-46. Chapter 9-07 of the Bismarck Code of Ordinance grants the authority to the Board of City Commissioners to establish and amend the benefit terms.

Prior to January 2005, employees directed the investment of their contribution utilizing a contracted City investment manager. These employees were eligible to receive a distribution of the interest earned on the contributions in excess of 5% upon retirement. Effective January 1, 2005, all employee contributions are invested with the City pension funds and individual self-directed accounts were discontinued. As of December 31, 2004, interest earned in excess of 5% for the individual employee accounts has been transferred to an Employee Excess Retirement Fund and the excess funds in the individual employee accounts continue to be self-directed.

Employees or designated beneficiary that separate from the District before attaining the fiveyear service credit are refunded the employee's accumulated contribution plus interest earnings at 5% per annum.

Contributions

Employee Contributions - Participating active employees contribute to the plan at a rate of 5% of covered payroll. Employees or designated beneficiary that separate from the District before attaining the five-year service credit are refunded the accumulated contributions plus interest earnings at 5% per annum. Member contributions are made by payroll deductions applied to regular bi-weekly pay.

Employer Contributions - Employer contributions are based on an actuarial formula identified as entry age normal cost method. This method produces an employer contribution rate consisting of an amount for normal cost and an amount for amortization of the net pension liability over a closed period of 30 years. The annual contribution is recommended to the City Commission and considered for approval and adoption.

Investments

Investment Policy - The BCEPP investment policy and asset class allocations are established and may be amended by the Board of Trustees by a majority vote of its members. It is the policy of the BCEPP to pursue an investment strategy to improve the Plan's funding status to protect and sustain current and future benefits, minimize the employee and employer contributions, avoid substantial volatility in required contribution rates and fluctuations in the Plan's funding status and to accumulate a funding surplus to provide increases in retiree payments to preserve the purchasing power of their retirement benefits.

BCEPP Board has entered into a contract with the North Dakota State Investment Board (SIB) for investment services as allowed under NDCC 21-10-06 and to implement these policies by investing the assets of the Fund in the manner provided in NDCC 21-10-07, the prudent investor rule. Management's responsibility that is not assigned to the SIB in Chapter 21-10 of the NDCC is delegated to the SIB who must establish written policies for the operation of the investment program consistent with this investment policy.

The BCEPP Board of Trustee's adopted a long-term investment horizon and asset allocation policy for the management of the fund assets. Asset allocation targets are established using an asset-liability analysis designed to determine an acceptable volatility target for the plan and an optimal asset allocation policy mix. The asset-liability analysis considers both sides of the plan balance sheet, utilizing both quantitative and qualitative inputs, in order to estimate the potential impact of various asset class mixes on key measures of total plan risk. The following was the plans asset allocation as of December 31, 2020:

	Target
Asset Class	Allocation
World equity	10%
Large domestic equity	15%
Small domestic equity	4%
Developed international equity	10%
Emerging international equity	3%
Private equity	4%
Domestic fixed income	34%
Real estate	12%
Infrastructure	6%
Timber	2%
	100%

Long-term Expected Return on Plan Assets

The long-term expected rate of return of 7.5% on plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimates ranges of expected future real rates of return were developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates to return by the target asset allocation percentage. The projected 10-year geometric real rates of return by asset class are summarized in the following table:

	Long-Term Expected Real
Asset Class	Rate of Return
World equity	7.90%
Large domestic equity	7.60%
Small domestic equity	7.90%
Developed international equity	7.60%
Emerging international equity	8.00%
Private equity	8.80%
Domestic fixed income	3.25%
Real estate	6.40%
Infrastructure	7.50%
Timber	7.10%

Actuarial Assumptions

Valuation date	1/1/2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level % of payroll over remaining amortization period-closed
Remaining amortization period	18
Mortality rate	Based on RP-2010 generational mortality projected with Scale MP-2020
Asset valuation method	Market
Valuation method	
Inflation rate	3.00%
Investment rate of return	7.50%
Projected salary increases:	
All active participants	3.25%
Post retirement cost of living adjustments	None

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The net pension liability of the BCEPP is calculated at a discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the BCEPP net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (6.5 percent) or 1 percent higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate:

	Current1% DecreaseDiscount Rate(6.5%)(7.5%)		1% Increase (8.5%)		
Employer's proportionate share share of the net pension liability	\$	3,409,707	\$	996,479	\$ (1,024,337)

Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

The District's portion of the net pension liability for the BCEPP was recorded at \$996,479 as of December 31, 2021. The calculation was determined by an actuarial valuation based on the present value of future payroll. The District's proportionate share was 15.50%, which is an increase of 0.56% from the District's proportionate share as of December 31, 2020.

Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources

The District recognized pension expense of \$457,726 during the year ended December 31, 2021. Deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pensions are from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		_	Deferred nflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	190,964	\$	(128,772)
Changes in assumptions		422,154		(16,301)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		(821,617)
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions		101,605		(1,268)
Employer contributions subsequent to measurement date		391,223		
Total	\$	1,105,946	\$	(967,958)

\$391,223 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability(asset) in the year ending December 31, 2022.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending December 31:

2022	\$ (33,450)
2023	96,471
2024	(246,109)
2025	(67,811)
2026	(8,387)
Thereafter	6,051

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the City of Bismarck's separately issued financial report. The financial report is available on the City of Bismarck's website at <u>www.bismarcknd.gov</u>.

NOTE 14 OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN

The District offers and administers a single-employer other post-employment benefit plan. A separately issued plan report is not issued, as there are no assets set aside for the plan. There are no required employer or employee contributions to the plan. Benefits may be changed by revision of the Board of Commissioners. The plan is only available for those employees who were hired by the District prior to November 16, 2017.

Full-time employees with a hire date prior to November 16, 2017 who have worked for the District for fifteen years or more are eligible for an early retirement option within six months of the employee's 59th birthday. Under this early retirement option, the District will continue to pay for the employee's health insurance until the employee reaches age 62 with the amount paid not to exceed the full rate paid for current employees.

From age 62 to 65 of the employee, the District will pay a portion of the health insurance, ranging from 50% to 100% of the health insurance premium, dependent upon the number of years of service by the employee.

Supplemental pay is available to employees who choose early retirement. Employees are eligible for supplemental pay from age 59 to age 62. The payment will be half of the employee's monthly gross salary less pension payments. A minimum payment of \$250 per month will be paid if the employee's pension payment is greater than one half the employee's monthly salary. The supplemental payment is capped at \$500 per month.

Membership in the plan for early retirement as of December 31, 2021 is as follows:

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	1
Active employees:	
Vested	-
Non-vested	40

Membership in the plan for health insurance as of December 31, 2021 is as follows:

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	1
Active employees:	
Vested	-
Non-vested	43

As there are fewer than 100 plan members, the District has elected to use the alternative measurement method. The District has made assumptions on expected beginning date of benefits, turnover (39.82%), and healthcare cost (4.5%) based on historical results the District has experienced. Marital status is assumed to be the same as the employee's current status when projecting the liability. The District has used a discount rate of 2% for early retirement benefits and 2.5% for health insurance benefits to arrive at a present value of the other post-employment benefit liability, which is \$457,929 as of December 31, 2021.

Schedules of the change in the OPEB liability is as follows:

Early Retirement Benefits

OPEB Liability Service cost Benefit paid Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	\$ (42,559) 22,861 (19,698)
OPEB Liability - Beginning OPEB Liability - Ending	\$ 148,280 128,582
Health Insurance Benefits	
OPEB Liability Service cost Benefit paid Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	\$ 55,598 (15,455) 40,143
OPEB Liability - Beginning OPEB Liability - Ending	\$ 289,204 329,347

The OPEB liability for early retirement benefits is calculated at a discount rate of 2.0 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (1.0 percent) or 1 percent higher (3.0 percent) than the current rate:

	Current							
	1%	Decrease 1.00%	e Discount Rate 2.00%			1% Increase 3.00%		
Net OPEB liability for early retirement benefits	\$	148,407	\$	128,582	\$	112,442		

The net OPEB liability for health insurance benefits is calculated at a discount rate of 2.5 percent, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percent lower (1.5 percent) or 1 percent higher (3.5 percent) than the current rate:

	Current						
	1%	Decrease 1.50%	Dis	count Rate 2.50%	1% Increase 3.50%		
Net OPEB liability for health insurance benefits	\$	380,884	\$	329,347	\$	288,126	

The net OPEB liability for early retirement benefits is calculated using a 4.5 percent increase in health care costs, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare rate that is 1 percent lower (3.5 percent) or 1 percent higher (5.5 percent) than the current rate:

		Current Health1% DecreaseInsurance Rate3.50%4.50%			1%	1% Increase 5.50%	
Net OPEB liability for health insurance benefits	\$	288,052	\$	329,347	\$	379,871	

The net OPEB liability for health insurance benefits is calculated using a 4.5 percent increase in health care costs, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a healthcare rate that is 1 percent lower (3.5 percent) or 1 percent higher (5.5 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 3.50%		 rent Health Irance Rate 4.50%	1%	6 Increase 5.50%
Net OPEB liability for early retirement benefits	\$	113,604	\$ 128,582	\$	146,415

NOTE 15 COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2021, the District has the following outstanding commitments for on-going capital projects.

Hidden Star park	\$ 484,257
Promontory Point	469,193
Sertoma Fitness Improvements	304,740
VFW Sports Center - Rink 3 & Improvements	782,595
Other miscellaneous capital projects	 852,706
	\$ 2,893,491

NOTE 16 TAX ABATEMENTS

The City of Bismarck provides five tax abatement programs which includes a Commercial and Residential Renaissance Zone Program, New or Expanding Business Exemptions, and a Commercial and Residential Remodeling Exemption.

As of December 31, 2021, the Renaissance Zone Property Tax Exemptions under North Dakota Century Code 40-63, is for Commercial and Residential buildings located within the renaissance zone that allow for the property to be excluded for up to five years, provided the City approves the exemption. A renaissance zone is a geographical area that the City applies to the State Department of Commerce to designate a portion of the City into a renaissance zone.

The Renaissance Zone Program for commercial and residential properties was established in March 2001 and now encompasses a 39 block area in the downtown area. The purpose of the zone is to encourage reinvestment in downtown properties by providing property tax incentives to commercial and residential owners. There are four different type of Renaissance Zone projects that qualify for property tax exemptions: rehabilitation, purchase with major improvements, purchase only, and historical preservation and renovation. A Renaissance Zone project must be approved by both the City of Bismarck and the North Dakota Department of Commerce before qualifying activity occurs.

New or Expanding Business Exemption under North Dakota Century Code 40-57.1 provides property tax abatements by assisting in establishing industrial plants, expanding and retaining existing businesses. A property tax exemption allows for the property to be excluded for up to five years. The property must have prior certification as a primary sector business by the North Dakota Department of Commerce. A partial or complete exemption from ad valorem taxation under this section for retail sector projects may receive a partial or complete exemption from the City Commission.

The Commercial and Residential Remodeling Exemption under North Dakota Century Code 40-57.02.2 provides property tax abatements by assisting in incentives for remodeling properties that are 30 years or older. This exemption will be for commercial and residential remodeling projects and will only include additions for residential structures. The exemption will be for a maximum of three years. The City Commission must approve the application prior to the exemption.

The amount of taxes abated for the year ended December 31, 2021 for the District was as follows:

Renaissance Zone Exemption - Commercial	\$ 16,839
Renaissance Zone Exemption - Residential	5,819
Remodeling Exemption - Residential	109
	\$ 22,767

NOTE 17 NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

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 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. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement clarifies the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishes that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishes standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improves required note disclosures. This Statement also addresses arrangements—often characterized as leases—that are associated with conduit debt obligations. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. 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. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, provides guidance to address accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate (IBOR), most notable, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021, prompting governments to amend or replace financial instruments for the purpose of replacing LIBOR with other reference rates, by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing fallback provisions related to the reference rate. This statement provides

exceptions and clarifications regarding hedging derivative instruments for such transactions that result from the replacement of IBOR. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Earlier application is encouraged.

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to publicprivate and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs) and also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). The statement provides definitions of PPPs and APAs and provides uniform guidance on accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet those definitions. A PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. An APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. 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. 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 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 the effect these Statements will have on the District's financial statements.

NOTE 18 CONTINGENCIES

The District received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with items and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. The District's management believes it has complied with all applicable grant provisions. In the opinion of management, any possible disallowed claim would not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the District as of December 31, 2021.

NOTE 19 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No significant events occurred subsequent to the District's year end. Subsequent events have been evaluated through May 16, 2022, which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Original / Final		Variance- Favorable
	Budget	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Revenues:			<u> </u>
Taxes	\$ 8,854,000	\$ 8,770,439	\$ (83,561)
Intergovernmental	1,227,100	1,512,136	285,036
Charges for services	6,881,900	7,281,588	399,688
Investment earnings (loss)	100,000	11,761	(88,239)
Grants	61,000	24,014	(36,986)
Leases	108,000	125,889	17,889
Donations	22,700	20,239	(2,461)
Miscellaneous	227,500	88,635	(138,865)
Total revenues	17,482,200	17,834,701	352,501
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	2,580,175	2,316,764	263,411
General maintenance	3,428,000	3,204,635	223,365
Golf	1,957,350	2,193,243	(235,893)
Capital Racquet Fitness Center	537,100	557,473	(20,373)
Aquatic Wellness Center	1,296,850	1,294,239	2,611
Pools	859,700	581,041	278,659
Ice arenas	789,300	1,204,931	(415,631)
Forestry	205,000	208,892	(3,892)
Memorial Building	180,875	181,869	(994)
Sibley Park	335,200	309,407	25,793
County parks	184,900	77,430	107,470
McDowell Dam	224,900	208,445	16,455
High Prairie Arts and Science Complex	113,300	93,181	20,119
Other recreational activities	2,674,350	2,589,187	85,163
Capital outlay	610,000	-	610,000
Capital outlay less than \$5,000	473,400	390,071	83,329
Debt service:			
Principal retirement	1,045,800	1,105,000	(59,200)
Interest and fiscal charges	308,500	271,390	37,110
Total expenditures	17,804,700	16,787,198	1,017,502
Excess of revenues under expenditures	(322,500)	1,047,503	1,370,003
Other financing sources (uses):			
Proceeds from insurance	12,500	41,100	28,600
Transfers in/out	310,000	(1,583,237)	1,893,237
Total other financing sources (uses)	322,500	(1,542,137)	1,921,837
Excess of revenues and other sources			
over (under) expenditures	\$-	(494,634)	\$ 3,291,840
		(· ·)	
Fund balance - January 1		3,785,435	
Fund balance - December 31		\$ 3,290,801	

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE- SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Original / Final Budget	Actual	Variance- Favorable (Unfavorable)			
Revenues:	* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	* • 5 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• - 1 1 0 0			
Taxes	\$ 2,576,000	\$ 2,583,400	\$ 7,400			
Miscellaneous	150,000	150,336	336			
Total revenues	2,726,000	2,733,736	7,736			
Expenditures:						
Capital outlay <\$5,000	16,600	10,463	6,137			
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	2,475,000	2,479,950	(4,950)			
Interest and fiscal charges	369,400	367,545	1,855			
Issuance costs	20,000		20,000			
Total expenditures	2,881,000	2,857,958	23,042			
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(155,000)	(124,222)	30,778			
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers out	(125,000)	(125,000)				
Excess of revenues and other sources over (under) expenditures	\$ (280,000)	(249,222)	\$ 30,778			
Fund balance - January 1		1,622,966				
Fund balance - December 31		\$ 1,373,744				

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS *

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	15.50%	14.94%	14.47%	14.52%	13.43%	12.71%	12.36%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 996,479	\$ 1,485,481	\$ 2,721,922	\$ 1,283,226	\$ 1,315,443	\$ 1,167,823	\$ 119,548
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,756,434	\$ 3,518,193	\$ 3,490,169	\$ 3,223,952	\$ 2,953,755	\$ 2,512,248	\$ 768,136
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered- employee payroll	26.53%	42.22%	77.99%	39.80%	44.53%	46.49%	0.155633898
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	94.84%	91.64%	83.50%	91.78%	89.86%	89.88%	98.82%

* Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2015.

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS *

	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018	 2017	 2016	 2015
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 207,117	\$ 322,595	\$ 320,293	\$ 262,486	\$ 266,849	\$ 209,905	\$ 122,820
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	\$ (391,223)	\$ (381,662)	\$ (373,732)	\$ (345,354)	\$ (322,654)	\$ (269,065)	\$ (243,218)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ (184,106)	\$ (59,067)	\$ (53,439)	\$ (82,868)	\$ (55,805)	\$ (59,160)	\$ (120,398)
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$ 3,990,385	\$ 3,756,434	\$ 3,518,193	\$ 3,490,169	\$ 3,223,952	\$ 2,953,755	\$ 2,512,248
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.80%	10.16%	10.62%	9.90%	10.01%	9.11%	9.68%

* Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2015.

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS *

	2021	2020	2019
Early Retirement Benefits			
OPEB Liability Service cost Benefit paid Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	\$ (42,559) 22,861 (19,698)	\$ (44,074) 21,500 (22,574)	\$ 84,581 (11,348) 73,233
OPEB Liability - Beginning OPEB Liability - Ending	148,280 \$ 128,582	170,854 \$ 148,280	97,621 \$ 170,854
Covered Payroll	\$ 2,531,362	\$ 2,510,639	\$ 2,511,467
District's Total OPEB Liability as a % of Covered Payroll	5.08%	5.91%	6.80%
Health Insurance Benefits			
OPEB Liability Service cost Benefit paid Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	\$ 55,598 (15,455) 40,143	\$ (27,865) (20,946) (48,811)	\$ 141,728 (34,440) 107,288
OPEB Liability - Beginning OPEB Liability - Ending	289,204 \$ 329,347	338,015 \$ 289,204	230,727 \$ 338,015
Covered Payroll	\$ 2,601,956	\$ 2,765,641	\$ 2,765,641
District's Total OPEB Liability as a % of Covered Payroll	12.66%	10.46%	12.22%

* Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2018.

BISMARCK PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 1 BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The District's board adopts an annual budget on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for the general and special assessment funds.

The following procedures are followed in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- All divisions of the District submit requests for appropriation to the Executive Director of Parks and Recreation so that a budget may be prepared.
- The requests are reviewed in detail with the divisions.
- The budget is prepared by fund, function and activity, and includes information on the past year, current year estimates and requested appropriations for the next fiscal year.
- By August 10th of each year, the preliminary budget is presented to the District's board for review and approval.
- The District's board holds public hearings and may modify the preliminary budget.
- The final budget must be adopted before October 7th and submitted to the County Auditor by October 10th of each year.
- Project-length financial plans are adopted for all capital projects funds.
- The current budget, except property taxes, may be amended during the year for any revenues and appropriations not anticipated at the time the budget was prepared.
- All appropriations lapse at year-end.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Park Commissioners Bismarck Parks and Recreation District Bismarck, 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 and each major fund of the Bismarck Parks and Recreation District, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 16, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Bismarck Parks and Recreation 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 Bismarck Parks and Recreation District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Porady Martz

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

May 16, 2022