YELLOWSTONE SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
EAST FAIRVIEW, NORTH DAKOTA

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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YELLOWSTONE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
ROSTER OF SCHOOL OFFICIALS (UNAUDITED)
JUNE 30, 2024

Doug Gullikson	President
Jessica Cayko	Vice President
Britt Poulsen	Member
Harvey Asbeck	Member
Blaine Watts	Member

BradyMartz

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the School Board
Yellowstone School District #14
East Fairview, North Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of Yellowstone School District #14, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Yellowstone School District #14'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, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of Yellowstone School District #14, as of June 30, 2024, 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 Yellowstone School District #14, and to meet our 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 opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Yellowstone School District #14'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.

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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 District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information, schedule of employer's proportionate share of net pension liability, schedule of employer's proportionate share of net OPEB liability, schedule of employer contributions – Pension, schedule of employer contributions - OPEB, and notes to required supplementary information, as listed on 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

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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.

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included on page one. The other information comprises the roster of school officials but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 23, 2024 on our consideration of Yellowstone School District #14'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 Yellowstone School District #14'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 Yellowstone School District #14's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Brady Martz

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

October 23, 2024

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YELLOWSTONE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,752,576
Taxes receivable	27,413
Accounts receivable	957
Total current assets	2,780,946
Capital assets (net of depreciation)	
Land	155,861
Construction in process	
Buildings and improvements	6,472,247
Furniture and equipment	237,032
Total capital assets, net of depreciation	6,865,140
TOTAL ASSETS	9,646,086
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Cost-sharing defined benefit plan - pension	626,069
Cost-sharing defined benefit plan - OPEB	14,975
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	641,044
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	31,622
Security deposits payable	2,250
Salaries and benefits payable	20,850
Bonds payable - current	77,978
Unearned revenue	766
Total current liabilities	133,466
Long-term liabilities	
Bonds payable	1,544,344
Net pension liability	1,598,326
Net OPEB liability	26,966
Compensated absences	33,245
Total long-term liabilities	3,202,881
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,336,347
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Cost-sharing defined benefit plan - pension	459,176
Cost-sharing defined benefit plan - OPEB	3,854
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	463,030
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	5,242,818
Restricted for Student Activities	14,186
Restricted for Capital Projects	785,506
Restricted for Debt service	131,464
Unrestricted	313,779
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 6,487,753

See Notes to the Financial Statements

YELLOWSTONE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Governmental Activities
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES				
Regular instruction	$ 1,911,038	$ -	$ -	$ (1,911,038)
Special education	171,210	-	80,861	(90,349)
District wide services	405,862	-	-	(405,862)
School food services	138,884	42,223	34,521	(62,140)
Operations and maintenance	389,318	29,565	-	(359,753)
Transportation	139,876	-	38,812	(101,064)
Extra-curricular activities	30,504	20,130	-	(10,374)
Interest	16,528	-	-	(16,528)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	$ 3,203,220	$ 91,918	$ 154,194	(2,957,108)
GENERAL REVENUES				
Taxes				
Property taxes, levied for general purposes				621,481
Property taxes, levied for debt service				107,448
Unrestricted state aid				1,181,131
Unrestricted revenue from oil and gas production				279,229
Other Local Aid				2,175,565
Interest income				9,159
TOTAL GENERAL REVENUES				4,374,013
Change in net position				1,416,905
Net Position, beginning of year				5,070,848
Net position - ending				$ 6,487,753

See Notes to the Financial Statements

YELLOWSTONE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund	Building Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,815,644	$ 785,506	$ 151,426	$ 2,752,576
Taxes receivable	23,580	-	3,833	27,413
Accounts receivable	957	-	-	957
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 1,840,181	$ 785,506	$ 155,259	$ 2,780,946
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	$ 31,622	$ -	$ -	$ 31,622
Security deposits payable	2,250	-	-	2,250
Salaries and benefits payable	20,850	-	-	20,850
Unearned revenue	-	-	766	766
TOTAL LIABILITIES	54,722	-	766	55,488
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Delinquent taxes	5,774	-	792	6,566
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted for Student Activities	14,186	-	-	14,186
Restricted for Capital Projects	-	785,506	-	785,506
Restricted for Debt service	-	-	130,672	130,672
Assigned for food service	-	-	23,029	23,029
Unassigned	1,765,499	-	-	1,765,499
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,779,685	785,506	153,701	2,718,892
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	$ 1,840,181	$ 785,506	$ 155,259	$ 2,780,946

See Notes to the Financial Statements

YELLOWSTONE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

Total fund balances - governmental funds		$ 2,718,892
Total net position reported for government activities in the statement of net position is different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Cost of capital assets	8,014,556	
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,149,416)	
Net capital assets		6,865,140
Property taxes 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 in the funds.		6,566
Deferred outflows relating to the pension cost sharing defined benefit plans in the governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore not reported in the governmental funds.		626,069
Deferred outflows relating to the OPEB cost sharing defined benefit plans in the governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore not reported in the governmental funds.		14,975
Long-term liabilities applicable to the School District's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities both current and long-term are reported in the statement of net position.		
Bonds Payable	(1,622,322)	
Net pension liability	(1,598,326)	
Net OPEB liability	(26,966)	
Compensated absences	(33,245)	
Total long-term liabilities		(3,280,859)
Deferred inflows relating to the pension cost sharing defined benefit plans in the governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore not reported in the governmental funds.		(459,176)
Deferred inflows relating to the OPEB cost sharing defined benefit plans in the government activities are not financial resources and, therefore not reported in the governmental funds.		(3,854)
Total net position of governmental activities		$ 6,487,753

See Notes to the Financial Statements

YELLOWSTONE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES –
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General Fund	Building Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Local sources	$ 2,870,107	$ 10,457	$ 151,432	$ 3,031,996
State sources	1,499,172	-	3,309	1,502,481
Federal sources	80,861	-	31,212	112,073
TOTAL REVENUES	4,450,140	10,457	185,953	4,646,550
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Regular instruction	1,867,930	-	-	1,867,930
Special education	171,210	-	-	171,210
District wide services	405,862	-	-	405,862
School food services	66,055	-	72,829	138,884
Operations and maintenance	210,006	18,980	-	228,986
Transportation	139,876	-	-	139,876
Extra-curricular activities	30,504	-	-	30,504
Capital outlay	27,049	2,992,832	-	3,019,881
Debt service				
Principal	-	-	77,678	77,678
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	16,528	16,528
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,918,492	3,011,812	167,035	6,097,339
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,531,648	(3,001,355)	18,918	(1,450,789)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	-	1,700,000	-	1,700,000
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	-	1,700,000	-	1,700,000
Net change in fund balances	1,531,648	(1,301,355)	18,918	249,211
Fund balances - beginning	248,037	2,086,861	134,783	2,469,681
Fund balances - ending	$ 1,779,685	$ 785,506	$ 153,701	$ 2,718,892

See Notes to the Financial Statements

YELLOWSTONE PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		$ 249,211
The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets with a cost greater than $5,000 is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current year.		
Current year capital outlay (over $5,000)	3,019,881	
Current year depreciation expense	(160,332)	
		2,859,549
Repayment of long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds but the repayment reduces long-term liabilites in the statement of net position		77,678
Proceeds from long-term debt is an other financing source in the governmental funds but the proceeds increase long-term liabilites in the statement of net position		(1,700,000)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the in governmental funds.		
Net decrease in net pension liability	284,378	
Net increase in OPEB liability	5,742	
Net increase compensated absences	(2,886)	
		287,234
Changes in deferred inflows and outflows relating to net pension liability		(320,671)
Changes in deferred inflows and outflows relating to net OPEB liability		(9,671)
Some revenues reported on the Statement of Activities are not reported as available resources to pay current expenditures. This consists of the net decrease in taxes receivable.		
Property taxes, levied for general purposes		(24,664)
Property taxes, levied for debt service		(1,761)
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 1,416,905

See Notes to the Financial Statements

NOTE 1 DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT AND REPORTING ENTITY

The Yellowstone School District #14 (District) is an elementary district that operates a public school in the city of East Fairview, North Dakota.

Reporting Entity – The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the Yellowstone School District #14. The District has considered all potential component units for which the District is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationships with the District such that exclusion would cause the District's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. This criteria includes appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the Yellowstone School District #14 to impose its will on that organization or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on Yellowstone School District #14.

Based on these criteria, there are no component units to be included within the Yellowstone School District #14 as a reporting entity.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The District's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Basis of Presentation

The District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements and fund financial statements.

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements:</u>

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 primary government. 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 is 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 segment.

Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. The government-wide financial statements do not include fiduciary funds.

Fund Financial Statements:

In order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance, the District segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities in separate funds. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The focus of the governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented as a separate column in the fund financial statements. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The fiduciary fund is reported by type.

Fund accounting – The District's funds consist of the following:

Governmental Funds – Governmental funds are utilized to account for most of the District's governmental functions. The reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purpose for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which the obligation will be paid. Fund balance represents the difference between the governmental fund assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. The District's major governmental funds are as follows:

General fund – This fund is the general operating fund of the District. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Building fund – This fund is a capital projects fund that accounts for the financial resources related to the capital outlays made by the District.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the District are included in the Statement of Net Position.

Fund Financial Statements:

The governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. Under this measurement focus, only current assets, current liabilities, and current deferred inflows/outflows of resources are generally included on the balance sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance reports on the sources and uses of current financial resources.

The current financial resources measurement focus differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Due to the difference, the District's financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for government funds. Fiduciary funds also use the economic resources measurement focus.

Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Under 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. The District's internal service fund also uses the accrual basis of accounting. The District's governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. The District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of its fiscal year. Expenditures are generally recorded as the related fund liability is incurred.

Revenues-Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions

Exchange transactions are transactions in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenue for exchange transactions is recorded when the exchange takes place. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenue for exchange transactions is recorded when the resources are measurable and available.

Non-exchange transactions include transactions in which the District receives value without directly providing value in return. Non-exchange transactions include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations.

Under the accrual basis of accounting, property taxes are recorded as revenue in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recorded in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it is recorded in the financial records of the District. Major revenue sources susceptible to accrual include property taxes and investment income.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The District considers highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Capital Assets

Capital assets include property and equipment. Assets are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of $5,000 or more. Such assets are recorded at cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated 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 asset lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets is not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method of the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	30 Years
Furniture and equipment	7-15 Years

Accounts Payable, Salaries and Benefits Payable

Accounts, salaries and benefits payable consists of amounts owed for goods and services received prior to June 30, 2024 and chargeable to the appropriations for the year then ended, but paid subsequent to that date.

Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation leave is reported in government-wide statement of net position. Each teacher receives ten sick days each year, and a maximum of 90 days may be carried over to the next year. A teacher with five years or more of full-time service for the District will receive, upon their voluntary termination, $65 per day of accumulated sick leave.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of the remaining undepreciated costs of the asset less the outstanding debt and payables 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. The District's restricted net position includes amounts restricted for capital projects

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial 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 two items reported on the statement of net position as deferred pension outflows, one which represents the actuarial differences within the NDPERS and TFFR pension plans, and another that represents the actuarial differences within the NDPERS OPEB liability. See notes 7, 8, and 9 for further details.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has three types of items which qualify for reporting in this category. One of the items, unavailable revenue – delinquent taxes, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. This amount, which is from delinquent property taxes, is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount become available. The other item is reported on the statement of net position as deferred pension inflows, which represents the actuarial differences within the

NDPERS and TFFR pension plans as well as amounts paid to the plan after the measurement date. The last item is reported on the statement of net position as deferred OPEB inflows, which represents the actuarial differences within the NDPERS OPEB liability. See notes 7, 8, and 9 for further details.

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 school board-the District's highest level of decision-making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the school 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 school board and superintendent 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 not adopted a minimum fund balance policy.

Interfund Transactions

In the governmental fund statements, transactions that constitute reimbursement to a fund for expenditures initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures in the fund that is reimbursed.

All other interfund transactions, except reimbursements, are reported as transfers. In the government-wide financial statements, interfund transactions have been eliminated.

Pensions

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 North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (NDPERS) and Teachers' Fund for Retirement (TFFR) and additions to/deductions from NDPERS and TFFR's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by NDPERS and TFFR. 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.

Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expenses, information about the fiduciary net position of the North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (NDPERS) and additions to/deduction from NDPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by NDPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Delinquent Taxes

Receivables, such as taxes receivable, may be measurable but not available. Available means collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Reported delinquent taxes are those where asset recognition criteria have been met but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition - Property Taxes

As of June 30, 2024, taxes receivable consists of current and delinquent uncollected taxes for the past three years. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property 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.

NOTE 3 DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

In accordance with North Dakota Statutes, the District maintains deposits at the depository banks designated by the governing board. All depositories are members of the Federal Reserve System. Deposits must either be deposited with the Bank of North Dakota or in other financial institutions situated and doing business within the state. Deposits, other than with the Bank of North Dakota, must be fully insured or bonded. In lieu of a bond, a financial institution may provide a pledge of securities equal to 110% of the deposits not covered by insurance or bonds.

Authorized collateral includes bills, notes, or bonds issued by the United States government, its agencies or instrumentalities, all bonds and notes guaranteed by the United States government, Federal land bank bonds, bonds, notes, warrants, certificates of indebtedness, insured certificates of deposit, shares of investment companies registered under the Investment Companies Act of 1940, and all other forms of securities issued by the State of North Dakota, its boards, agencies or instrumentalities or by any county, city, township, school district, park district, or other political subdivision of the state of North Dakota whether payable from special revenues or supported by the full faith and credit of the issuing body and bonds issued by another state of the United States or such other securities approved by the banking board.

Custodial Credit Risk

At year end June 30, 2024, the District’s carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents was as follows:

Governmental funds	$ 2,752,576
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,752,576

The bank balance of these deposits that was subject to custodial credit risk as of June 30, 2024 was $3,102,848. The difference results from checks outstanding or deposits not yet processed. The portion of the balance subject to custodial credit risk that is not covered by the FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) is backed by the full faith and credit of the State of North Dakota.

NOTE 4 CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2024:

	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2024
Capital assets not being depreciated					
Land	$ 155,861	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 155,861
Construction in progress	3,265,271	2,911,106	-	(6,176,377)	-
Total capital assets, not depreciated	3,421,132	2,911,106	-	(6,176,377)	155,861
Capital assets, being depreciated					
Buildings	1,280,642	-	-	6,176,377	7,457,019
Equipment	292,900	108,775	-	-	401,675
Total capital assets, being depreciated	1,573,542	108,775	-	6,176,377	7,858,694
Less accumulated depreciation for					
Buildings	863,991	120,781	-	-	984,772
Equipment	125,092	39,551	-	-	164,643
Total accumulated depreciation	989,083	160,332	-	-	1,149,415
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	584,459	(51,557)	-	6,176,377	6,709,279
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 4,005,591	$ 2,859,549	$ -	$ -	$ 6,865,140

Depreciation expense of $160,332 was allocated to operations and maintenance on the statement of activities.

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the following changes occurred in liabilities reported in long-term liabilities:

	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2024	Due Within One Year
Series 2023 G.O. Bond	$ -	$ 1,700,000	$ (77,678)	$ 1,622,322	$ 77,978
Net pension liability**	1,882,704	485,962	(770,340)	1,598,326	-
Net OPEB liability***	32,708	6,937	(12,679)	26,966	-
Compensated absences*	30,359	2,886	-	33,245	-
Total	$ 1,945,771.00	$ 2,195,785	$ (860,697)	$ 3,280,859	$ 77,978

* The general fund is primarily used to liquidate compensated absences.

** See Notes 7 and 8 for more information on the net pension liability.

*** See Note 9 for more information on the net OPEB liability.

The Series 2023 General Obligation School Building Bond carries an interest rate of 2% with annual principal payments and bi-annual interest payments due through May 1, 2043. The aggregate amount of future payments is as follows:

Years Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 77,978	$ 32,456
2026	78,758	30,896
2027	79,545	29,321
2028	80,341	27,730
2029	81,144	26,123
2030-2034	418,057	105,947
2035-2039	439,382	63,297
2040-2043	367,117	18,471
Totals	$ 1,622,322	$ 334,241

NOTE 6 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Yellowstone School District #14 is exposed to various risks of loss relating to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

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

The Yellowstone School District #14 also participates in the North Dakota Fire and Tornado Fund and the State Bonding Fund. The District pays an annual premium to the Fire and Tornado Fund to cover property damage to buildings and personal property. Replacement cost coverage is provided by estimating replacement cost in consultation with the Fire and Tornado Fund. The Fire and Tornado Fund is reinsured by a third party insurance carrier for losses in excess of two million dollars per occurrence during a 12-month period. The State Bonding Fund currently provides the District with blanket fidelity bond coverage in the amount of two million for its employees. The state Bonding Fund does not currently charge any premium for this coverage.

The Yellowstone School District #14 has workers compensation with the North Dakota Workforce Safety and Insurance.

There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year and settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 7 NORTH DAKOTA TEACHERS' FUND FOR RETIREMENT

The following brief description of TFFR is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to NDCC Chapter 15-39.1 for more complete information.

TFFR is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan covering all North Dakota public teachers and certain other teachers who meet various membership requirements. TFFR provides for pension, death and disability benefits. The cost to administer the TFFR plan is financed by investment income and contributions.

Responsibility for administration of the TFFR benefits program is assigned to a seven-member Board of Trustees (Board). The Board consists of the State Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and five members appointed by the Governor. The appointed members serve five-year terms which end on June 30 of alternate years. The appointed Board members must include two active teachers, one active school administrator, and two retired members. The TFFR Board submits any necessary or desirable changes in statutes relating to the administration of the fund, including benefit terms, to the Legislative Assembly for consideration. The Legislative Assembly has final authority for changes to benefit terms and contribution rates.

Pension Benefits

For purposes of determining pension benefits, members are classified within one of three categories. Tier 1 grandfathered and Tier 1 non-grandfathered members are those with service credit on file as of July 1, 2008. Tier 2 members are those newly employed and returning refunded members on or after July 1, 2008.

Tier 1 Grandfathered

A Tier 1 grandfathered member is entitled to receive unreduced benefits when three or more years of credited service as a teacher in North Dakota have accumulated, the member is no longer employed as a teacher and the member has reached age 65, or the sum of age and years of service credit equals or exceeds 85. TFFR permits early retirement from ages 55 to 64, with benefits actuarially reduced by 6% per year for every year the member's retirement age is less than 65 years or the date as of which age plus service equal 85. In either case, benefits may not exceed the maximum benefits specified in Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Pension benefits paid by TFFR are determined by NDCC Section 15-39.1-10. Monthly benefits under TFFR are equal to the three highest annual salaries earned divided by 36 months and multiplied by 2.00% times the number of service credits earned. Retirees may elect payment of benefits in the form of a single life annuity, 100% or 50% joint and survivor annuity, ten or twenty-year term certain annuity, partial lump-sum option or level income with Social Security benefits. Members may also qualify for benefits calculated under other formulas.

Tier 1 Non-grandfathered

A Tier 1 non-grandfathered member is entitled to receive unreduced benefits when three or more years of credited service as a teacher in North Dakota have accumulated, the member is no longer employed as a teacher and the member has reached age 65, or has reached age 60 and the sum of age and years of service credit equals or exceeds 90. TFFR permits early retirement from ages 55 to 64, with benefits actuarially reduced by 8% per year from the earlier of age 60/Rule of 90 or age 65. In either case, benefits may not exceed the maximum benefits specified in Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Pension benefits paid by TFFR are determined by NDCC Section 15-39.1-10. Monthly benefits under TFFR are equal to the three highest annual salaries earned divided by 36 months and multiplied by 2.00% times the number of service credits earned. Retirees may elect payment of benefits in the form of a single life annuity, 100% or 50% joint and survivor annuity, ten or twenty-year term certain annuity, partial lump-sum option or level income with Social Security benefits. Members may also qualify for benefits calculated under other formulas.

Tier 2

Tier 2 member is entitled to receive unreduced benefits when five or more years of credited service as a teacher in North Dakota have accumulated, the member is no longer employed as a teacher and the member has reached age 65, or has reached age 60 and the sum of age and years of service credit equals or exceeds 90. TFFR permits early retirement from ages 55 to 64, with benefits actuarially reduced by 8% per year from the earlier of age 60/Rule of 90 or age 65. In either case, benefits may not exceed the maximum benefits specified in Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Pension benefits paid by TFFR are determined by NDCC Section 15-39.1-10. Monthly benefits under TFFR are equal to the five highest annual salaries earned divided by 60 months and multiplied by 2.00% times the number of service credits earned. Retirees may elect payment of benefits in the form of a single life annuity, 100% or 50% joint and survivor annuity, ten or twenty-year term certain annuity, partial lump-sum option or level income with Social Security benefits. Members may also qualify for benefits calculated under other formulas.

Death and Disability Benefits

Death benefits may be paid to a member's designated beneficiary. If a member's death occurs before retirement, the benefit options available are determined by the member's vesting status prior to death. If a member's death occurs after retirement, the death benefit received by the beneficiary (if any) is based on the retirement plan the member selected at retirement.

An active member is eligible to receive disability benefits when: (a) a total disability lasting 12 months or more does not allow the continuation of teaching, (b) the member has accumulated five years of credited service in North Dakota, and (c) the Board of Trustees of TFFR has determined eligibility based upon medical evidence. The amount of the disability benefit is computed by the retirement formula in NDCC Section 15-39.1-10 without consideration of age and uses the member's actual years of credited service. There is no actuarial reduction for reason of disability retirement.

Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to TFFR are set by NDCC Section 15-39.1-09. Every eligible teacher in the State of North Dakota is required to be a member of TFFR and is assessed at a rate of 11.75% of salary as defined by NDCC Section 15-39.1-04. Every governmental body employing a teacher must also pay into TFFR a sum equal to 12.75% of the teacher's salary. Member and employer contributions will be reduced to 7.75% each when the fund reaches 100% funded ratio on an actuarial basis.

A vested member who terminates covered employment may elect a refund of contributions paid plus 6% interest or defer payment until eligible for pension benefits. A non-vested member who terminates covered employment must claim a refund of contributions paid before age 70½. Refunded members forfeit all service credits under TFFR. These service credits may be repurchased upon return to covered employment under certain circumstances, as defined by the NDCC.

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

At June 30, 2024, the District reported a liability of $1,098,793 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Employer's share of covered payroll in the pension plan relative to the covered payroll of all participating TFFR employers. At June 30, 2023, the Employer's proportion was 0.0783 percent, which was an increase of 0.000220635 percent from its proportion measured at June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Employer recognized pension expense of $92,254. As of June 30, 2024, the Employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 4,094	$ (58,324)
Changes of assumptions	17,387	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	67,064	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	58,314	(14,943)
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	94,348	-
Total	$ 241,207	$ (73,267)

$94,348 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 in the year ending June 30, 2025.

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

Year ended June 30:		
2025	$	(1,657)
2026		(4,502)
2027		76,626
2028		5,294
2029		5,390
Thereafter		(7,559)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.30%
Salary increases	Composed of 3% wage inflations, plus set rate promotional increases for members with less than 30 years of service
Investment rate of return	7.25%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	None

For active and inactive members, mortality rates were based on the PubT-2010 Employee table, projected with generational improvement using Scale MP-2019. For healthy retirees, mortality rates were based on 104% of the PubT-2010 Retiree table for retirees and to 95% of the PubT-2010 Contingent Survivor table for beneficiaries, both projected with generational improvement using Scale MP-2019. For disability retirees, mortality rates were based on the PubNS-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Mortality table projected with generational improvement using Scale MP-2019.

The actuarial assumptions used were based on the results of an actuarial experience study dated March 19, 2020. They are the same as the assumptions used in the July 1, 2023, funding actuarial valuation for TFFR.

The TFFR Board is responsible for establishing investment policy for the fund assets under NDCC 15-39.1-05.2. Benefit payments are projected to occur over a long period of time. This allows TFFR to adopt a long-term investment horizon and asset allocation policy for the management of fund assets. Asset allocation policy is critical because it defines the basic risk and return characteristics of the investment portfolio. Asset allocation targets are established using an asset-liability analysis designed to assist the Board in determining an acceptable volatility target for the fund and an optimal asset allocation policy mix. This 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, including the resulting estimated impact of funded status and contribution rates.

The long-term expected rate of return on TFFR investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the TFFR target asset allocation as of June 30, 2023, is summarized in the following table:

	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	55%	6.20%
Global Fixed Income	26%	3.00%
Global Real Assets	18%	4.40%
Cash Equivalents	1%	0.90%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25 percent as of June 30, 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at rates equal to those based on the July 1, 2023, Actuarial Valuation Report. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current plan members as of June 30, 2023. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2023.

Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25 percent, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25 percent) than the current rate:

1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
6.25%	**7.25%**	**8.25%**
$ 1,529,830	$ 1,098,793	$ 741,104

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued TFFR financial report. TFFR's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) is located at www.nd.gov/rio/sib/publications/cafr/default.htm.

NOTE 8 NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

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

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

Responsibility for administration of the NDPERS defined benefit pension plan is assigned to a Board comprised of eleven members. The Governor is responsible for appointing three other members in addition to the Chairman of the Board. Four members are appointed by legislative management, and the remaining three Board members areelected from active employees currently contributing to PERS.

Pension Benefits

Benefits are set by statute. NDPERS has no provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases. Member of the Main System are entitled to unreduced monthly pension benefits beginning when the sum of age and years of credited service equal or exceed 85 (Rule of 85), or at normal retirement age (65). For members hired on or after January 1, 2016 the Rule of 85 was be replaced with the Rule of 90 with a minimum age of 60. The monthly pension benefit is equal to 2.00% of their average monthly salary, using the highest 36 months out of the last 180 months of service, for each year of service. For members hired on or after January 1, 2020 the 2.00% multiplier was replaced with a 1.75% multiplier. The plan permits early retirement at ages 55-64 with three or more years of service. The Main Plan will be closed to new employees with the passage of North Dakota House Bill 1040. The closure of the plan will be effective on January 1, 2025.

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

Death and Disability Benefits

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

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

Refunds of Member Account Balance

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

Member and Employer Contributions

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

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

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

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

At June 30, 2024, the Employer reported a liability of $499,533 of its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Employer's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Employer's share of covered payroll in the Main System pension plan relative to the covered payroll of all participating Main System employers. At June 30, 2023, the Employer's proportion was 0.025906 percent, which was an increase of 0.0001 percent from its proportion measured at June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Employer recognized pension expense of $62,704. At June 30, 2024, the Employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 16,261	$ (2,755)
Changes of assumptions	275,448	(379,158)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	13,107	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	55,881	(3,996)
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	24,164	-
Total	$ 384,861	$ (385,909)

$24,164 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2025.

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

Year ended June 30:	
2024	$ 27,511
2025	(40,218)
2026	16,475
2027	(28,980)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.25%
Salary increases	3.5% to 17.75% including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.50%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	None

For active members, inactive members and healthy retirees, mortality rates were based on the Sex-distinct Pub-2010 table for General Employees, with scaling based on actual experience. Respective corresponding tables were used for healthy retirees, disabled retirees, and active members. Mortality rates are projected from 2010 using the MP-2019 scale. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	31.00%	6.25%
International Equity	20.00%	6.95%
Private Equity	7.00%	9.45%
Domestic Fixed Income	23.00%	2.51%
Global Real Assets	19.00%	4.33%

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

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

For the purpose of this valuation, the expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 6.50%; the municipal bond rate is 3.86%; and the resulting Single Discount Rate is 6.50%.

Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1% Decrease 5.50%	Current Discount Rate 6.50%	1% Increase 7.50%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 688,736	$ 499,533	$ 342,574

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

NOTE 9 OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

NDPERS OPEB plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan that covers members receiving retirement benefits from the PERS, the HPRS, and Judges retired under Chapter 27-17 of the North Dakota Century Code a credit toward their monthly health insurance premium under the state health plan based upon the member's years of credited service. Effective July 1, 2015, the credit is also available to apply towards monthly premiums under the state dental, vision and long-term care plan and any other health insurance plan. Effective August 1, 2019, the benefit may be used for any eligible health, prescription drug plan, dental, vision, or long term care plan premium expense. The Retiree Health Insurance Credit Fund is advance-funded on an actuarially determined basis.

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

OPEB Benefits

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

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

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

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2024, the Employer reported a liability of $26,966 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Employer's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the Employer's share of covered payroll in the OPEB plan relative to the covered payroll of all participating OPEB employers. At June 30, 2023, the Employer's proportion was 0.026973 percent which was an decrease of 0.000277 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Employer recognized OPEB expense of $6,457. At June 30, 2024, the Employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 507	$ (309)
Changes of assumptions	5,751	(2,233)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	1,948	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,762	(1,312)
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,007	-
Total	$ 14,975	$ (3,854)

$3,007 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEBs will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ending June 30:	
2024	$ 3,356
2025	2,501
2026	3,033
2027	(776)

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.25%
Salary increases	Not applicable
Investment rate of return	5.75%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	None

For active members, inactive members and healthy retirees, mortality rates were based on the MortalityPub-2010 Healthy Retiree Mortality table (for General Employees), sex-distinct, with rates multiplied by 103% for males and 101% for females. Pub-2010 Disabled Retiree Mortality table (for General Employees), sex-distinct, with rates multiplied by 117% for males and 112% for females. Pub-2010 Employee Mortality table (for General Employees), sex-distinct, with rates multiplied by 92% for both males and females. Mortality rates are projected from 2010 using the MP-2019 scale.

The long-term expected investment rate of return assumption for the RHIC fund was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of RHIC investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Estimates of arithmetic real rates of return, for each major asset class included in the RHIC's target asset allocation as of July 1, 2023 are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
S&P 500 Index	33.00%	5.50%
US Small Cap Equity	6.00%	7.65%
World Equity ex-US	26.00%	6.82%
US High Yield	3.00%	5.32%
Emerging Markets Debt	4.00%	6.25%
Core Fixed Income	28.00%	4.04%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 5.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed plan member and statutory rates described in this report. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current RHIC members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries are not included. Based on those assumptions, the RHIC fiduciary net position was projected to be sufficient to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on RHIC investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Plans as of June 30, 2023, calculated using the discount rate of 5.75%, as well as what the RHIC net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (4.75 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.75 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 4.75%	Current Discount Rate 5.75%	1% Increase 6.75%
Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 35,440	$ 26,966	$ 19,832

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

NOTE 10 TRANSFERS

The District had no transfers between funds during the year ended June 30, 2024.

NOTE 11 NONMONETARY TRANSACTIONS

The District receives food commodities from the federal government to subsidize its food service program. The market value of commodities received for the year ended June 30, 2024 was $3,168.

NOTE 12 FUTURE PRONOUNCEMENTS

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences,* updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences through aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023.

GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, requires entities to disclose critical information about their exposure to risks due to certain concentrations or limitations that could lead to financial distress or operational challenges. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024.

GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, revises the requirements for management’s discussion and analysis with the goal of making it more readable and understandable, requires unusual or infrequent items to be presented separately, defines operating and nonoperating revenues, includes a new section for noncapital subsidies for proprietary funds’ statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, removes the option to disclose major component information in the notes and requires them to be shown individually or in combined financial statements following the fund financial statements and requires budgetary comparisons to be presented as RSI with new columns for variances between original-to-final budget and final budget-to-actual results. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025.

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

NOTE 13 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No significant events occurred subsequent to the District’s year end. Subsequent events have been evaluated through October 23, 2024, which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

YELLOWSTONE SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET TO ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Original and Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Budget
REVENUES			
Local sources	$ 2,773,784	$ 2,870,107	$ 96,323
State sources	1,204,527	1,499,172	294,645
Federal sources	-	80,861	80,861
TOTAL REVENUES	3,978,311	4,450,140	471,829
EXPENDITURES			
Current			
Regular instruction	1,448,834	1,867,930	(419,096)
Special education	135,000	171,210	(36,210)
District wide services	377,650	405,862	(28,212)
School food services	41,091	66,055	(24,964)
Operations and maintenance	207,994	210,006	(2,012)
Transportation	149,550	139,876	9,674
Extra-curricular activities	149,550	30,504	119,046
Capital outlay	-	27,049	(27,049)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,509,669	2,918,492	(408,823)
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,468,642	1,531,648	63,006
Net change in fund balances	$ 1,468,642	1,531,648	$ 63,006
Fund balances - beginning		248,037	
Fund balances - ending		$ 1,779,685	

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

YELLOWSTONE SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
SCHEDULES OF EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

NORTH DAKOTA TEACHERS' FUND FOR RETIREMENT

	Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	Employer's covered-employee payroll	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2024	0.078300%	$ 1,098,793	$ 628,292	174.89%	69.34%
2023	0.078080%	1,136,882	614,419	185.03%	67.50%
2022	0.076087%	801,692	586,400	136.71%	75.70%
2021	0.072116%	1,103,743	526,205	209.76%	63.40%
2020	0.072231%	994,810	506,724	196.32%	65.50%
2019	0.072854%	971,040	495,268	196.06%	65.50%
2018	0.079467%	1,091,497	536,378	203.49%	63.20%
2017	0.077680%	1,138,053	504,704	225.49%	59.20%
2016	0.084472%	1,104,771	519,594	212.62%	62.10%
2015	0.079419%	919,319	460,673	199.56%	66.60%

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	Employer's covered-employee payroll	Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2024	0.02591%	$ 499,533	$ 316,798	157.68%	65.31%
2023	0.02590%	745,822	308,361	241.87%	54.47%
2022	0.02229%	232,277	299,760	77.49%	78.26%
2021	0.02129%	669,882	251,475	223.47%	48.91%
2020	0.01694%	198,572	192,978	78.96%	71.66%
2019	0.02251%	379,813	231,211	164.27%	63.53%
2018	0.01833%	294,688	187,157	157.45%	61.98%
2017	0.01823%	177,630	183,675	96.71%	70.46%
2016	0.01024%	69,630	91,226	76.33%	77.15%
2015	0.00928%	58,870	78,134	75.34%	77.70%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

YELLOWSTONE SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*

	Employer's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	Employer's covered-employee payroll	Employer's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability
2024	0.026973%	$ 26,966	$ 271,125	9.95%	62.74%
2023	0.027250%	32,708	281,335	11.63%	56.28%
2022	0.022219%	12,358	242,248	5.10%	76.63%
2021	0.020605%	17,333	234,889	7.38%	63.38%
2020	0.015793%	12,685	176,229	6.57%	63.13%
2019	0.021130%	16,641	231,211	7.20%	61.89%
2018	0.017300%	13,684	187,157	7.31%	59.78%

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

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

YELLOWSTONE SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
SCHEDULES OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS - PENSION
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS

NORTH DAKOTA TEACHERS' FUND FOR RETIREMENT

	Statutorily required contribution	Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Employer's covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll
2024	$ 94,348	$ (94,348)	$ -	$ 739,987	12.75%
2023	80,404	(80,404)	-	630,619	12.75%
2022	78,339	(78,339)	-	614,424	12.75%
2021	74,766	(74,766)	-	586,400	12.75%
2020	67,050	(67,050)	-	525,882	12.75%
2019	64,443	(64,443)	-	505,435	12.75%
2018	63,147	(63,147)	-	495,268	12.75%
2017	68,388	(68,388)	-	536,378	12.75%
2016	64,350	(64,350)	-	504,704	12.75%
2015	66,245	(66,245)	-	519,594	12.75%

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	Statutorily required contribution	Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Employer's covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll
2024	$ 24,164	$ (24,164)	$ -	$ 310,264	7.79%
2023	22,120	(22,120)	-	310,681	7.12%
2022	21,955	(21,955)	-	308,361	7.12%
2021	21,342	(21,342)	-	299,760	7.12%
2020	17,905	(17,905)	-	251,475	7.12%
2019	13,740	(13,740)	-	192,978	7.12%
2018	15,156	(15,156)	-	212,865	7.12%
2017	13,571	(14,620)	(1,049)	205,337	7.12%
2016	13,298	(12,759)	539	179,199	7.12%
2015	6,929	(8,059)	(1,130)	113,188	7.12%

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

YELLOWSTONE SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
SCHEDULES OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS - OPEB
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*

	Statutorily required contribution	Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Employer's covered-employee payroll	Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll
2024	$ 3,007	$ (3,007)	$ -	$ 310,264	0.97%
2023	3,542	(3,542)	-	310,681	1.14%
2022	3,424	(3,207)	217	281,335	1.14%
2021	2,913	(3,017)	(104)	242,248	1.25%
2020	2,759	(2,860)	(101)	234,889	1.22%
2019	2,050	(2,703)	(653)	176,299	1.53%
2018	2,712	(2,028)	684	231,211	0.88%

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

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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 fund.

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

- The annual budget must be prepared and District taxes must be levied on or before the 15th day of August of each year.
- The taxes levied must be certified to the county auditor by October 10th.
- The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and means of financing them.
- Each budget is controlled by the business and operations manager at the revenue and expenditure function/object level.
- 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.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, expenditures exceeded appropriations by $408,823 in the general fund.

NOTE 2 CHANGE OF BENEFIT TERMS AND ASSUMPTIONS

TFFR

Amounts reported in 2021 and later reflect the following actuarial assumption changes based on the results of an actuarial experience study dated March 19, 2020.

- Investment return assumption lowered from 7.75% to 7.25%;
- Inflation assumption lowered from 2.75% to 2.30%;
- Individual salary increases were lowered;
- Rates of turnover, retirement and disability were changed to better reflect anticipated future experience;
- The post-retirement healthy mortality table was updated to 104% of the PubT-2010 Retiree table for retirees and to 95% of the PubT-2010 Contingent Survivor table for beneficiaries, both projected with generational improvement using Scale MP-2019;
- The disabled mortality was updated to the PubNS-2010 Non-Safety Disabled Mortality table projected with generational improvement using Scale MP-2019; and
- The pre-retirement mortality table was updated to the PubT-2010 Employee table projected with generational improvement using Scale MP-2019.

Amounts reported in 2016-2020 reflect the following actuarial assumption changes based on the results of an actuarial experience study dated April 30, 2015.

- Investment return assumption lowered from 8% to 7.75%.
- Inflation assumption lowered from 3% to 2.75%.
- Total salary scale rates lowered by 0.25% due to lower inflation.
- Added explicit administrative expense assumption, equal to prior year administrative expense plus inflation.
- Rates of turnover and retirement were changed to better reflect anticipated future experience.
- Updated mortality assumption to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement.

NDPERS Pension Plan

Changes of benefit terms.
In 2023, House Bill 1040 was passed, which closes the Main System to employees newly enrolled into the system on January 1, 2025 and later. The state employer contribution for 2026 and later was changed to be the amount sufficient to fund the Main System on actuarial basis, with the amortization of the unfunded liability determined on a level percent of payroll basis over a closed period beginning on January 1, 2026 and ending June 30, 2056.

Changes of assumptions.
All actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022 were based on an experience review for the period from July 1, 2014 to July 1, 2019, and were adopted for first use commencing with the actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020. There have been no changes in actuarial assumptions since the previous actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022.

NDPERS OPEB

Changes of benefit terms.
Beginning January 1, 2020, members first enrolled in the NDPERS Main System and the Defined Contribution Plan on or after that date will not be eligible to participate in RHIC. Therefore, RHIC will become for the most part a closed plan. There have been no other changes in plan provisions since the previous actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022.

Changes of assumptions.
All actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022 were based on an experience review for the period from July 1, 2014 to July 1, 2019, and were adopted for first use commencing with the actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020. There have been no changes in actuarial assumptions since the previous actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022.

BradyMartz

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 School Board
Yellowstone School District #14
East Fairview, North Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Yellowstone School District #14 as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Yellowstone School District #14's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 23, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Yellowstone School District #14's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Yellowstone School District #14's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Yellowstone School District #14'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 was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control described in the schedule of findings and responses as items 2024-001, 2024-002, and 2024-003 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Yellowstone School District #14's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

District's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the District's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The District's responses were not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on responses.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Brady Martz

BRADY, MARTZ & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

October 23, 2024

YELLOWSTONE SCHOOL DISTRICT #14
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-001 – Financial Statement Preparation

Criteria
An appropriate system of internal control requires the District to prepare financial statements in compliance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Condition
The District's personnel prepare periodic financial information for internal use that meets the needs of management and the board. However, the District currently does not prepare financial statements, including accompanying note disclosures, as required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The organization has elected to have the auditors assist in the preparation of the financial statements and notes.

Cause
The District elected to not allocate resources for the preparation of the financial statements.

Effect
There is an increased risk of material misstatement to the District's financial statements.

Recommendation
We recommend the District consider the additional risk of having the auditors assist in the preparation of the financial statements and note disclosures and consider preparing them in the future. As a compensating control the District should establish an internal control policy to document the annual review of the financial statements and schedules and to review a financial statement disclosure checklist.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions
At this time, it would not be cost effective to bring on another employee to free up time for the accountant to complete these tasks. If growth continues and more of a need is presented, it will be reviewed again at that time.

2024-002 - Proposition of Journal Entries

Criteria
The District is required to maintain internal controls at a level where underlying support for general ledger accounts can be developed and a determination can be made that the general ledger accounts are properly reflected in accordance with GAAP.

Condition
During our audit, adjusting entries to the financial statements were proposed in order to properly reflect the financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

Cause
The District's internal controls have not been designed to address the specific training needs required of its personnel to identify the adjustments necessary to properly reflect the financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

Effect
The District's financial statements were materially misstated prior to adjustments detected as a result of audit procedures.

Recommendation
Accounting personnel will need to determine the proper balance in each general ledger account prior to the audit.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions
Due to financial, efficiency and time constraints, management has determined it would be in the District's best interest to have the financial statements and footnotes prepared by the auditing firm, including all necessary journal entries.

2024-003 – Segregation of Duties

Criteria
A proper system of internal control has the proper segregation of duties between authorization, custody, record keeping and reconciliation.

Condition
There is not a system in place for accounting duties to be properly segregated between authorization, custody, record keepings and reconciliation.

Cause
The District is subject to size and budget constraints limiting the number of personnel within the accounting department.

Effect
The design of internal control over financial reporting could adversely affect the ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements.

Recommendation
We recommend the District review their internal controls over the accounting functions to determine if additional procedures can be implemented that are cost effective. The board should constantly be aware of this condition. Compensating controls that mitigate the related risks could be (or are) provided through appropriate oversight of the performance of these functions and review of the financial reports by individuals with knowledge of current operations and accounting principles.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions
The District will review its current monitoring functions and determine if any additional monitoring procedures are warranted. However, due to the small size of the District, it is not cost effective for the District to hire additional accounting personnel to address this deficiency.