Village of Ridgeway Lori Phelan, Clerk/Treasurer Ridgeway, Wisconsin 53582

Dear Lori,

Enclosed please find 2 copies of the audit report. We have forwarded an electronic copy of the audit report and management letter to you.

With regard to the electronic dissemination of audited financial statements, including financial statements published electronically on your website, you understand that electronic sites are a means to distribute information and, therefore, we are not required to read the information contained in these sites or to consider the consistency of other information in the electronic site with the original document.

If you have any questions, please contact our office. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Johnson Block & Company, Inc., 2024

VILLAGE OF RIDGEWAY, WISCONSIN

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Including Independent Auditor's Report

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2023

Johnson Block & Company, Inc. Certified Public Accountants 2500 Business Park Road Mineral Point, Wisconsin 53565 (608) 987-2206

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Village Board Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin ("Village"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin, as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis of Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States or America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Village, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards 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, 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 Village'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 Village'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 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. 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 financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village of Ridgeway's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Johnson Block & Company, Inc.
June 26, 2024



Exhibit A-1 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Net Position December 31, 2023

		Governmental Business-Ty Activities Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total
ASSETS				<u>-</u>		
Current assets:						
Cash and investments	\$	1,362,728	\$	205,674	\$	1,568,402
Cash and investments - restricted				163,077		163,077
Receivables:						
Taxes		278,414				278,414
Special assessments		1,850				1,850
Customer				38,057		38,057
Leases				33,011		33,011
Other		7,630				7,630
Internal balances		135,964		(135,964)		
Materials and supplies				2,362		2,362
Prepaid expenses		7,477		14,954		22,431
Total current assets		1,794,063		321,171	1,000	2,115,234
Noncurrent assets:						
Lease receivable				3,174		3,174
Capital assets:						
Property, plant and equipment		4,374,903		9,644,494		14,019,397
Less: accumulated depreciation		(1,252,809)		(2,101,860)		(3,354,669)
Net book value of capital assets		3,122,094		7,542,634		10,664,728
Total noncurrent assets		3,122,094		7,545,808	,	10,667,902
Total assets	92	4,916,157		7,866,979		12,783,136
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred interest on advance		195,495				195,495
Unamortized major repairs		<u></u>		196,581		196,581
Total deferred outflows						
of resources		195,495		196,581		392,076
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$	5,111,652	\$	8,063,560		13,175,212

Exhibit A-1 (Continued) Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Net Position December 31, 2023

		ernmental ctivities	Business-Type Activities			Total
LIABILITIES		<u></u>	R.		1022-	
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	36,805	\$	9,688	\$	46,493
Accrued interest		2,577		971		3,548
Current portion of long-term debt		203,923		51,433		255,356
Total current liabilities		243,305	8	62,092		305,397
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets:						
Accrued interest				8,204		8,204
Current portion of revenue bonds				64,319		64,319
Total liabilities payable from restricted assets			_	72,523	-	72,523
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Revenue bonds payable		433,683		2,448,678		2,882,361
Notes payable		562,329		395,125		957,454
Less: current portion		(203,923)	-	(115,752)		(319,675)
Total noncurrent liabilities	V	792,089		2,728,051		3,520,140
Total liabilities		1,035,394	11 1111	2,862,666	3 1	3,898,060
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred property tax revenues		584,841				584,841
Deferred interest on advance		195,495				195,495
Leases		3 Table 10 Co. 1		34,844		34,844
Total deferred inflows	···		V.		-	
of resources	-	780,336		34,844		815,180
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets		2,126,082		4,784,799		6,910,881
Restricted for: Debt service - revenue bonds				66761		66761
		100 214		66,764		66,764
Environmental projects		100,314		00 100		100,314
Equipment replacement		1 000 500		88,109		88,109
Unrestricted		1,069,526		226,378		1,295,904
Total net position		3,295,922	-	5,166,050		8,461,972
Total liabilities, deferred inflows						
of resources, and net position	\$	5,111,652	\$	8,063,560	\$	13,175,212

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Activities Exhibit A-2

Net (Expenses) Revenue

			Program Revenues	150		and Chang	and Changes in Net Position	ion	
			Operating	Capital	Total		Business		
		Charges	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental		Type		(-
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Tor Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities		Activities		l otal
Primary government:									
Governmental activities:									
General government	\$ 226,891	\$ 6,870	\$ 12,050	⊹ 5	\$ (207,971)	\$ (17		69	(207,971)
Public safety	283,133	1,623	31,491	2,641	(247,378)	(8)			(247,378)
Public works	292,040		72,251		(219,789)	(68			(219,789)
Sanitation	53,473	50,149	3,133		(161)	(16			(161)
Leisure activities	83,252	44,488		60,762	21,998	86			21,998
Conservation & economic development	2,500				(2,500)	00((2,500)
Interest and fiscal charges	51,388				(51,388)	(88)			(51,388)
Total governmental activities	992,677	103,130	118,925	63,403	(707,219)	[6]			(707,219)
Business-type activities:									
Water	229,207	270,225					41,018		41,018
Sewer	401,258	264,697					(136,561)		(136,561)
Total business-type activities	630,465	534,922					(95,543)		(95,543)
Total primary government	\$ 1,623,142	\$ 638,052	\$ 118,925	\$ 63,403	(707,219)	(6)	(95,543)		(802,762)
	General Revenues and Transfers:	and Transfers:					я		
	Property layes	and rightless.							
	Gorden and				707 202	,			707 202
	Tow incompanies	SCS.			353,20	7			153,207
	Other tayes	a			916,451	01			154,910
	Federal and Stat	e aid not restricte	Federal and State aid not restricted for specific numoses	3/30		2			0
	General		dind amade iour		143 230	02			143 230
	Interest and interest coming	or me many or two materials			207 CT	2 4	7 2 1 4		80,000
	Gain on sale of canital assets	suncin carnings			36.065	2 5	+15,7		36,065
	Miscellaneous	chien midne			18 221	3 5			18 221
	Transfers				41 265		(41 265)		
	Total general r	Total general revenues and transfers	sfers		859,667		(33,951)		825,716
	Thomas in	1000			153 449	01	(120 404)		12000
	Changes in r	ın net position			132,4	0	(129,494)		42,934
	Net position - beginning of year Net position - ending of year	inning of ycar ing of year			3,143,474	74 22 \$	5,295,544 5,166,050	8 8	8,439,018

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit A-3 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2023

	General	TIF _District #1	Debt Service	Community Center	Other Governmental Funds	Total
ASSETS						
Cash and investments	\$ 1,081,982	\$ 197,396	\$ 71,047	\$ 8,640	\$ 3,663	\$ 1,362,728
Receivables:	110 150	20.100	10.266		11.000	270 414
Taxes Special assessment receivables	119,152	99,188	48,266		11,808	278,414 1,850
Customer receivables	1,850 5,080					5,080
Other	3,080	2,550				2,550
Due from other funds	302,986	2,330				302,986
Advances to other funds	1,023,181					1,023,181
Prepaid expenses	7,477					7,477
Total assets	2,541,708	299,134	119,313	8,640	15,471	2,984,266
				· ·		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS						
OF RESOURCES						one diversor in section and
Deferred interest on advance	-	195,495				195,495
Total assets, and deferred						
outflows of resources	\$ 2,541,708	\$ 494,629	\$ 119,313	\$ 8,640	\$ 15,471	\$ 3,179,761
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$ 33,771	\$	\$	\$ 3,034	\$	\$ 36,805
Due to other funds				132,247	91,057	223,304
Advances from other funds		966,899				966,899
Total liabilities	22 771	066 800		125 201	01.057	1 227 009
Total habilities	33,771	966,899		135,281	91,057	1,227,008
DEFERRED INFLOWS						
OF RESOURCES						
Deferred revenues	290,835	209,959	102,168		24,994	627,956
Deferred interest on advance	195,495					195,495
Total deferred inflows						
of resources	486,330	209,959	102,168		24,994	823,451
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable	1,030,658					1,030,658
Restricted	100,314	((00.000)	17.145	(126.641)	(100 500)	100,314
Unassigned (deficit)	890,635	(682,229)	17,145	(126,641)	(100,580)	(1,670)
Total fund balances	2,021,607	(682,229)	17,145	(126,641)	(100,580)	1,129,302
Total liabilities, deferred						
inflows of resources, and						
fund balances	\$ 2,541,708	\$ 494,629	\$ 119,313	\$ 8,640	\$ 15,471	\$ 3,179,761

Exhibit A-4

Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet with the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2023

Total fund balances - governmental funds:	\$ 1,129,302
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental funds are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the fund statements. Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position:	
Governmental capital assets 4,374,903	
Governmental accumulated depreciation (1,252,809)	
	3,122,094
Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current-period	
expenditures and therefore are deferred in the fund statements.	
2023 tax equivalent from utility	41,265
Special assessments	1,850
The state of the little and a leading beauty and a south to the second state of the	
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds statements. Long-	
term liabilities reported in the statement of net position that are not reported	
in the funds balance sheet are:	
Revenue bonds payable	(433,683)
Notes payable	(562,329)
Accrued interest on general obligation debt	 (2,577)

3,295,922

Total net position - governmental activities

Exhibit A-5 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

Governmental Funds

	General	TIF District #1	Debt Service	Community Center	Other Governmental Funds	Total
REVENUES	e 201007	e 154016	e 121.240	\$	\$ 10,000	\$ 548,123
Taxes	\$ 261,967 741	\$ 154,916	\$ 121,240	3	\$ 10,000	741
Special assessments		432			5,187	266,254
Intergovernmental	260,635	432			5,167	6,645
Licenses and permits	6,645					1,848
Fines and forfeits	1,848			8,608		58,757
Public charges for services	50,149			8,008		72,695
Interest	72,695	C 10C		102 279		
Miscellaneous	3,996	6,196		103,278		113,470
Total revenues	658,676	161,544	121,240	111,886	15,187	1,068,533
EXPENDITURES						
Current:						100.555
General government	184,983	5,550				190,533
Public safety	277,945					277,945
Public works	145,768				8,728	154,496
Leisure activities	26,801			46,728		73,529
Capital outlay:						
Public safety					5,187	5,187
Public works	11,450			7000 10000		11,450
Leisure activities				59,552	32,497	92,049
Conservation & economic development		875				875
Debt service:						N SPECIAL SEC
Principal retirement		41,349				155,703
Interest and debt issuance costs		34,394	17,648			52,042
Total expenditures	646,947	82,168	132,002	106,280	46,412	1,013,809
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over						
expenditures	11,729	79,376	(10,762)	5,606	(31,225)	54,724
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Loan proceeds			29,572			29,572
Sale of capital assets	3,325	41,740)			45,065
Transfers in	43,548		_			43,548
Total other financing sources	46,873	41,740	29,572			118,185
Net change in fund balances	58,602	121,116	18,810	5,606	(31,225)	172,909
Fund balance - beginning of year	1,963,005	(803,345	(1,665)	(132,247)	(69,355)	956,393
Fund balance - ending of year	\$ 2,021,607	\$ (682,229	\$ 17,145	\$ (126,641)	\$ (100,580)	\$ 1,129,302

Exhibit A-6

Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin

Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	172,909
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
The acquisition of capital assets are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement of net position and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the statement of activities Capital outlay reported in governmental fund statements Depreciation expenses reported in the statement of activities Amount by which capital outlays are greater (less) than depreciation in the current period.	86,570 (221,793)		(135,223)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e. sales, trade-ins, donations and disposals) is to decrease net position:			(9,000)
Repayment of principal on long-term debt is reported in the governmental funds as an expenditure, but is reported as a reduction in long-term debt in the statement of net position and does not affect the statement of activities			
The amount of debt principal payments in the current year is:			155,703
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, notes) provides current financial resources to governmental funds but does not affect the statement of activities.			(29,572)
In governmental funds, special assessment collections are reflected as revenue when received. In the statement of activities, revenue is recognized when assessed. Amount assessed			
Amount collected	(741)		(741)
In governmental funds, the current year utility tax equivalent is deferred and recognized as revenue in the subsequent year. In the statement of activities, this amount is recognized as a transfer in the year accrued.			
2022 utility tax equivalent recognized as revenue in 2023 in the governmental funds 2023 utility tax equivalent recognized as a transfer in for the statement of activities	(43,548) 41,265		(2,283)
In governmental funds, interest payments on outstanding debt are reported as an expenditure when paid. In the statement of activities, interest is reported as incurred.	26.226		(-)1
The amount of interest paid during the current period The amount of interest accrued during the current period	26,226 (25,571)		
Interest paid is greater (less) than interest expensed by		-	655
Change in net position - governmental activities		<u>\$</u>	152,448

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Exhibit A-7 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2023

	Water Utility	Sewer Utility	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash	\$	\$ 205,674	\$ 205,674
Restricted cash:			
Debt service	37,388	37,580	74,968
Replacement		88,109	88,109
Receivables:			
Customer	12,472	25,585	38,057
Lease	33,011		33,011
Prepaid expenses	7,477	7,477	14,954
Materials and supplies	2,329	33	2,362
Total current assets	92,677	364,458	457,135
Noncurrent assets:		Ť	
Lease receivable	3,174		3,174
Capital assets:			,
Property, plant and equipment	2,881,512	6,762,982	9,644,494
Less: accumulated depreciation	(533,130)	(1,568,730)	(2,101,860)
Net property and plant	2,348,382	5,194,252	7,542,634
Total noncurrent assets	2,351,556	5,194,252	7,545,808
Total assets	2,444,233	5,558,710	8,002,943
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
throughout the terrandomic consequences of the control of the cont	106 501		196,581
Unamortized major repairs	196,581		190,381
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 2,640,814	\$ 5,558,710	\$ 8,199,524

Exhibit A-7 (Continued) Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2023

		Water Utility		Sewer Utility		Total
LIABILITIES		<u> </u>	-			10141
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	\$	2,282	\$	7,406	\$	9,688
Due to other funds		18,804		60,878		79,682
Accrued interest		971				971
Current portion of advances from other funds				12,200		12,200
Current portion of notes payable		51,433				51,433
Total current liabilities		73,490		80,484		153,974
Current liabilities (payable from restricted assets):		2 222 4				
Accrued interest		1,628		6,576		8,204
Current portion of revenue bonds	4	22,781		41,538		64,319
Total current liabilities (payable from						
restricted assets)		24,409		48,114	XI	72,523
Long-term liabilities:						
Advances from other funds				56,282		56,282
Revenue bonds		488,181		1,960,497		2,448,678
Notes payable		395,125		/== == 0\		395,125
Less: current portion		(74,214)		(53,738)		(127,952)
Total long-term liabilities		809,092		1,963,041		2,772,133
Total liabilities		906,991	-	2,091,639		2,998,630
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Leases		34,844				34,844
Double				******		
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets		1,551,044		3,233,755		4,784,799
Restricted for:						
Debt service - revenue bonds		35,760		31,004		66,764
Equipment replacement				88,109		88,109.
Unrestricted (deficit)		112,175		114,203		226,378
Total net position		1,698,979		3,467,071		5,166,050
Total liabilities and net position	\$	2,640,814	\$	5,558,710	\$	8,199,524
			-			

Exhibit A-8

Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Proprietary Funds

	Water Sewer Utility Utility			Total	
OPERATING REVENUES					
Sales of water	\$	236,428	\$	\$	236,428
Measured sewer service			242,634		242,634
Penalties		423	820		1,243
Other		33,374	21,243		54,617
Total operating revenues		270,225	 264,697		534,922
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Operation		147,238	182,791		330,029
Depreciation		56,211	175,711		231,922
Taxes		1,846	3,038		4,884
Total operating expenses		205,295	361,540		566,835
Operating income (loss)		64,930	 (96,843)		(31,913)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Interest on investments		3,577	3,737		7,314
Interest expense		(23,912)	(39,718)		(63,630)
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)		(20,335)	 (35,981)		(56,316)
Income before contributions and transfers		44,595	(132,824)		(88,229)
Transfer of tax equivalent		(41,265)		-	(41,265)
Change in net position		3,330	(132,824)		(129,494)
Net position - beginning of year	2 5	1,695,649	 3,599,895		5,295,544
Net position - ending of year	\$	1,698,979	\$ 3,467,071	\$	5,166,050

Exhibit A-9 Village of Ridgeway Wisconsin Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds

	Business Typ Enterpris		
	Water	Sewer	
	Utility	Utility	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED BY) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Received from customers	\$ 271,192	\$ 265,734	\$ 536,926
Payments to employees	(33,053)	(44,248)	(77,301)
Payments for employee benefits	(13,682)	(12,679)	(26,361)
Payments to suppliers	(61,174)	(133,363)	(194,537)
Net cash provided by operating activities	163,283	75,444	238,727
CASH FLOWS (USED BY) NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Paid to municipality for tax equivalent	(41,265)		(41,265)
Payment of advance from the general fund		(12,200)	(12,200)
Net cash (used by) operating activities	(41,265)	(12,200)	(53,465)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED BY) CAPITAL AND RELATED			
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(18,855)	(5,098)	(23,953)
Principal payments	(71,596)	(40,633)	(112,229)
Interest payments	(24,351)	(39,856)	(64,207)
Net cash (used by) capital and related	(= .,,= /	(,)	
financing activities	(114,802)	(85,587)	(200,389)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment income	3,577	3,737	7,314
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	10,793	(18,606)	(7,813)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	26,595	349,969	376,564
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$ 37,388	\$ 331,363	\$ 368,751
1			
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to		SNA STATISTICAL SHIPMAN	NOS COMPANION PROGRAMM
Cash and investments	\$	\$ 205,674	\$ 205,674
Restricted cash	37,388	125,689	163,077
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 37,388	\$ 331,363	\$ 368,751

Exhibit A-9 (Continued) Village of Ridgeway Wisconsin Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds

	Business Type Activities- Enterprise Funds					
	Water S		Sewer			
	Utility		Utility		Total	
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided						
by operating activities:						
Operating income	\$	64,930	\$	(96,843)	\$	(31,913)
Noncash items in operating income:						
Depreciation expense		58,249		175,711		233,960
Changes in assets and liabilities:						
Customer accounts receivable		967		1,038		2,005
Inventories		(565)				(565)
Prepaid expenses		162		162		324
Unamortized well repairs		49,146				49,146
Accounts payable		(28,410)		(4,624)		(33,034)
Due to other funds	* 2	18,804		40 20		18,804
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	163,283	\$	75,444	\$	238,727

Exhibit A-10 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2023

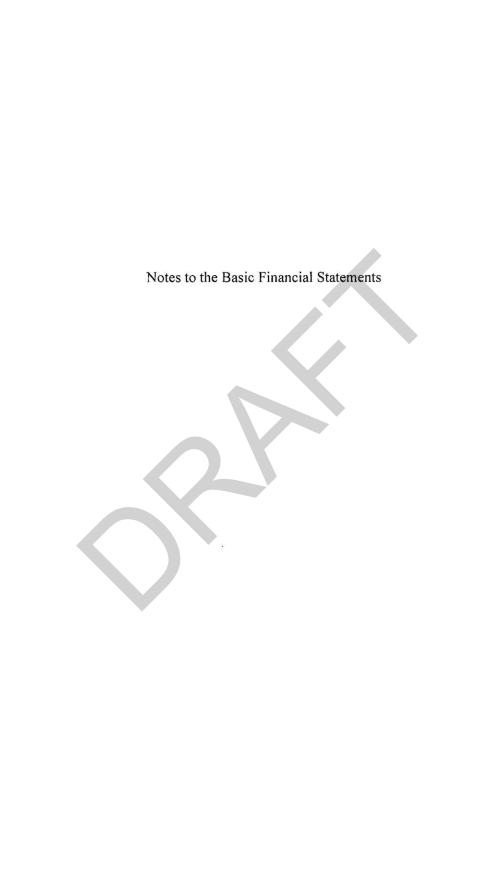
		Custodial Fund Tax Collection Fund		
ASSETS				
Cash and investments	\$	396,783		
Taxes receivable		355,413		
Total assets	\$	752,196		
LIADII ITIEC				
LIABILITIES	ø	752 106		
Due to other taxing units	\$	752,196		
NET POSITION Restricted				
Total liabilities and net position	\$	752,196		

Exhibit A-11

Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds

		odial Fund Tax
	Colle	ection Fund
ADDITIONS		
Property tax collections for other governments	\$	715,989
DEDUCTIONS		
Payments of taxes to other governments		715,989
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position		
Net position - beginning of year		
Net position - end of year	\$	



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NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Village of Ridgeway is located in Iowa County, Wisconsin. The accounting policies of the Village of Ridgeway conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Significant accounting policies and principles of the Village of Ridgeway are summarized below:

A. Reporting Entity

This report includes all of the funds of the Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin. The reporting entity for the Village consists of (a) the primary government, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The primary government is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or burdens on the primary government. The primary government may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on the primary government.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from a legally separate component unit for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. The Village does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities. 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 included among program revenues are reported as general revenues. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

Financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which constitute its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position/fund equity, revenues, and expenditure/expenses.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Funds are organized in major funds or nonmajor funds within the governmental and proprietary statements. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the Village or meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- b. The same element of the individual governmental fund or enterprise fund that met the 10 percent test is at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.
- c. In addition, any other governmental or proprietary fund that the Village believes is particularly important to financial statement users may be reported as a major fund.

Major Governmental Funds:

The Village reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – Accounts for the Village's primary operating activities. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

TIF District #1 Fund – Accounts for the activity of tax increment district No. 1, including the payment of general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Debt Service Fund – Accounts for all financial resources restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

Special Revenue Funds – Accounts for proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

• Community Center Fund – Accounts for the activity of the Village's Community Center.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds:

Special Revenue Funds – Accounts for proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Local Fiscal Recovery Fund

Capital Projects Fund – Accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of equipment and/or major capital facilities.

CDBG Fund – Accounts for the activity of the Village's community development block grant program.

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Major Enterprise Funds:

The Village reports the following major enterprise funds:

Water Utility – accounts for the operations of the water system

Sewer Utility – accounts for the operations of the sewer system

Fiduciary Funds (Not Included in Government-Wide Statements)

Fiduciary funds consist of pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, investment funds, and custodial funds. Fiduciary funds should be used only to report resources held for individuals, private organizations, or other governments. A fund is presented as a fiduciary fund when all of the following criteria are met: a) The government controls the assets that finance the activity, b) Assets are not generated from the government's own-source revenues or from government-mandated or voluntary nonexchange transactions, c) Assets are administered through a qualifying trust or the government does not have administrative involvement and the assets are not generated from the government's delivery of goods or services to the beneficiaries, or the assets are for the benefit of entities that are not part of the government's reporting entity.

The Village reports the following fiduciary fund type:

Custodial Funds - used to account for assets held by the Village in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and/or other governmental units. The Tax Collection Fund accounts for tax collections payable to overlying taxing jurisdictions in a custodial fund.

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Taxes receivable for the following year are recorded as receivables and deferred inflows of resources. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider are met. Special assessments are recorded as revenue when earned. Unbilled receivables are recorded as revenues when services are provided.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the Village's water and sewer utility and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when they are both measurable and available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Village considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for unmatured interest on long-term debt, claims, judgments, compensated absences, and pension expenditures, which are recorded as a fund liability when expected to be paid with expendable available financial resources.

Property taxes are recorded in the year levied as receivables and deferred inflows of resources. They are recognized as revenues in the succeeding year when services financed by the levy are being provided.

Intergovernmental aids and grants are recognized as revenues in the period the Village is entitled the resources and the amounts are available. Amounts owed to the Village which are not available are recorded as receivables and deferred inflows of resources. Resources (typically cash) received before all eligibility requirements have been met are reported as assets and offset by unearned revenue (a liability) unless only a time requirement has not been met. In that case, deferred inflows of resources are reported rather than a liability.

Special assessments are recorded as revenues when they become measurable and available as current assets. Annual installments due in future years are reflected as receivables and deferred inflows of resources.

Revenues susceptible to accrual include property taxes, miscellaneous taxes, public charges for services, special assessments, and interest. Other general revenues such as fines and forfeitures, inspection fees, recreation fees, and miscellaneous revenues are recognized when received in cash or when measurable and available under the criteria described above.

Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow or resources (revenue) until that time.

The Village reports deferred inflows of resources on its governmental funds balance sheet. Deferred inflows of resources arise from taxes levied in the current year, which are for subsequent year's operations. For governmental fund financial statements, deferred inflows of resources arise when a potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, the deferred inflows of resources is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

Proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as described previously in this note.

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the water and sewer utility are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for proprietary funds include the cost of sales and services, administration expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Revenues and expenditures arising from nonexchange transactions, such as property and sales taxes, fines, and grants are recorded according to Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

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

D. Cash and Investments

Investments with remaining maturities at the time of purchase of one year or less are stated at amortized cost which approximates fair value. Investments with a maturity of more than one year at acquisition and nonmoney market investments are carried at fair value as determined by quoted market prices. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, all cash deposits, and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less (including restricted assets) are considered to be cash equivalents.

E. Receivables

Property taxes are levied in December on the assessed value as of the prior January 1. In addition to property taxes for the Village, taxes are collected for and remitted to the state and county governments as well as the local school district and technical college district. Taxes for all state and local governmental units billed in the current year for the succeeding year are reflected as receivables and due to other taxing units in the accompanying custodial fund balance sheet.

Property tax calendar - 2023 tax roll:

Lien date and levy date	December 2023
Tax bills mailed	December 2023
First installment due	January 31, 2024
Second installment due	July 31, 2024
Personal property taxes in full	January 31, 2024
Tax sale- 2023 delinquent real estate taxes	October 2027

Delinquent special charges and assessments are not paid in full by the county. Accounts receivable are recorded at gross amounts with uncollectible amounts recognized under the direct write-off method. No provision for uncollectible accounts receivable has been made for the water and sewer utilities because they have the right by law to place delinquent bills on the tax roll.

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. Receivables (Continued)

During the course of operations, transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Short-term interfund loans are reported as "due to and from other funds," Long-term interfund loans (noncurrent portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds," Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the statement of net position. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances".

In the governmental fund financial statements, advances to other funds are offset equally by a fund balance reserve account which indicates that they do not constitute expendable available financial resources and, therefore, are not available for appropriation.

Lease Receivable

The Village's lease receivables are measured at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term.

A deferred inflow of resources is recorded for the lease. The deferred inflow of resources is recorded at the initiation of the lease in an amount equal to the initial recording of the lease receivable. The deferred inflow of resources is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Leases – portion of fund balance that is not an available resource because it represents the year-end balance of the lease receivable in excess of the deferred inflow of resources for the lease receivable, which is not a spendable resource.

F. Inventories

Inventories of governmental fund types consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. Such items, which are not material, are considered expenditures when purchased and, accordingly, are not reflected on the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds.

Inventories of proprietary fund types are valued at the lower-of-cost or market using the first-in, first-out method and are charged as expenses or are capitalized when used.

G. Restricted Assets

Mandatory segregations of assets are presented as restricted assets. Such segregations are required by bond agreements and other external parties. Current liabilities payable from these restricted assets are so classified. The excess of restricted assets over current liabilities payable from restricted assets will be used first for retirement of related long-term debt. The remainder, if generated from earnings, is shown as restricted net position.

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H. Capital Assets

Government-Wide Statements

In the government-wide financial statements, capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual amounts are unavailable. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Additions to and replacements of capital assets of business-type activities are recorded at original cost, which includes material, labor, overhead, and an allowance for the cost of funds used during construction when significant. The cost of renewals and betterments relating to retirement units is added to plant accounts. The cost of property replaced, retired, or otherwise disposed of, is deducted from plant accounts and, generally, together with removal costs less salvage, is charged to accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the statement of activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the statement of net position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Buildings	20-50 Years
Improvements	20 Years
Machinery and Equipment	5-20 Years
Infrastructure	30-50 Years

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, fixed assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition. Fixed assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for the same way as in the government-wide statements.

I. Unearned Revenue

The Village reports unearned revenue on its governmental funds balance sheet. Unearned revenue arises when resources are received before the Village has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when the Village has a legal claim to the resources, the unearned revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

J. Compensated Absences

Under terms of employment, Village employees are granted vacations and sick leave in varying amounts. Payments for vacation and sick leave will be made at rates in effect when the benefits are used. Any vacation and sick leave that has been accumulated will be forfeited upon termination or resignation. Compensated absences are immaterial to the financial statements.

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. Long-Term Obligations

All long-term obligations to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term obligations consist primarily of notes and bonds payable.

Long-term obligations for governmental funds are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The face value of debts (plus any premiums and less any discounts) are reported as other financing sources and payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures. The accounting in proprietary funds is the same as it is in the government-wide statements.

L. Claims and Judgments

Claims and judgments are recorded as liabilities if all the conditions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board pronouncements are met. Claims and judgments that would normally be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are recorded during the year as expenditures in the governmental funds. If they are not to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, no liability is recognized in the governmental fund statements. The related expenditure is recognized when the liability is liquidated. Claims and judgments are recorded in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds as expenses when the related liabilities are incurred. There were no significant claims or judgments at year-end.

M. Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Statements

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

- a. Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds are not included in the calculation of net investment in capital assets.
- b. Restricted net position Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or, 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position All other net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

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

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

M. Equity Classifications (Continued)

Fund Statements

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

- Nonspendable includes amounts that are not in a spendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted includes amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government) through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- Committed includes amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.
- Assigned includes amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority.
- Unassigned includes residual positive fund balance within the general fund which has not been classified
 within the other above mentioned categories. Unassigned fund balance may also include negative balances for
 any governmental fund if expenditures exceed amounts restricted, committed or assigned for those purposes.

The Board may, from time to time, commit additional amounts of fund balance to a specific purpose. Such action shall be taken in open meeting and require the approval of a majority of the Board. Commitments of fund balance, once made, can be modified only by majority vote of the Board. As of December 31, 2023 the Village does not have any reserves that meet this component of fund balance.

The Village has established that the general fund unassigned fund balance should meet a minimum of 25% to 35% of the subsequent years budgeted general fund expenditures. If the unassigned fund balance exceeds the minimum unassigned general fund balance policy, the excess fund balance can be used to fund one-time items or transferred to capital projects to fund additional projects or reduce future borrowings. Excess fund balance will not be used to fund ongoing operational costs. The Village Board shall approve any usage or transfer of excess funds above the minimum policy. In the event the unassigned general fund balance will be calculated to be less than the minimum requirement at the completion of any fiscal year, the Village will attempt to replenish the General Fund to an amount equal to the minimum fund balance policy.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) amounts are available, it shall be the policy of the Village to consider restricted amounts to have been reduced first. When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used, it shall be the policy of the Village that committed amounts would be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts.

N. Interfund Transactions

The water utility is charged for a tax equivalent due to the municipality. Payments in lieu of taxes are treated as revenues in the general fund. If the general fund balance should fall below 25%, the Village will attempt to replenish the general fund to an amount equal to the minimum fund balance policy.

The general fund pays a fire protection charge to the water utility. In addition, the water and sewer utilities provide basic services to departments in the general fund. Charges for fire protection and basic services are recorded as expenditures in the general fund.

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

O. Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to tort; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omission; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Village maintains commercial insurance coverage covering each of those risks of loss. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses to the Village. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

P. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure) until then. The Village reports deferred outflows of resources for unamortized major repairs related to painting the water tower in 2021. Tower maintenance costs of \$344,019 are being amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over seven-years per authorization from the PSC.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position which applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then. The Village reports deferred inflows of resources for deferred property tax revenue.

Q. Change in Accounting Principle

Effective January 1, 2023, the Village adopted GASB Statement No. 96 Subscription-Based information Technology Arrangements. GASB 96 was issued to provide guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs). The Village does not have any material SBITAs requiring disclosures in the financial statements.

NOTE 2 EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENTS AND GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

Due to the differences in the measurement focus and basis of accounting used on the government fund statements and district-wide statements certain financial transactions are treated differently. The basic financial statements contain a full reconciliation of these items.

Explanation of Differences between Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances and the Statement of Activities

Differences between the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance and the statement of activities fall into one of three broad categories.

- a. Long-term revenue differences arise because governmental funds report revenues only when they are considered "available", whereas the statement of activities reports revenues when earned. Differences in long-term expenses arise because governmental funds report on a modified accrual basis whereas the accrual basis of accounting is used on the statement of activities.
- b. Capital related differences include (1) the difference between proceeds for the sale of capital assets reported on governmental fund statements and the gain or loss on the sale of assets as reported on the statement of activities, and (2) the difference between recording an expenditure for the purchase of capital items in the governmental fund statements, and capitalization and recording depreciation expense on those items as recorded in the statement of activities.
- c. Long-term debt transaction differences occur because long-term debt proceeds are recorded as revenue and both interest and principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund statements. In the statement of activities, long-term debt proceeds are recorded as a liability, interest expense is recorded as incurred, and principal payments are recorded as a reduction of liabilities.

NOTE 3 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

At December 31, 2023, cash and investments included the following:

D. 1.11.14 A 1.

Deposits with financial institutions
Cash on hand
\$ 2,128,200
62
\$ 2,128,262

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2023, are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Exhibit A-1:	
Cash and investments	\$ 1,568,402
Cash and investments - restricted	163,077
Exhibit A-10:	
Cash and investments	396,783
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 2,128,262

Investments Authorized by Wisconsin State Statutes

Investment of Village funds is restricted by state statutes. Available investments are limited to:

- Time deposits in any credit union, bank, savings bank, trust company or savings and loan association.
- Bonds or securities of any county, city, drainage district, technical college district, village, town, or school
 district of the state.
- Bonds or securities issued or guaranteed by the federal government.
- The local government investment pool.
- Any security maturing in seven years or less and having the highest or second highest rating category of a nationally recognized rating agency.
- Securities of an open-end management investment company or investment trust, subject to various conditions and investment options.
- Repurchase agreements with public depositories, with certain conditions.

The Village has adopted an investment policy which follows the state statute for allowable investments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates.

NOTE 3

CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. State law limits investments in commercial paper, corporate bonds and mutual bond funds to the top two ratings issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The Village limits its investments as follows:

- 1. Any security which matures or which may be tendered for purchase at the option of the holder within not more than 7 years of the date on which it is acquired, if that security has a rating which is the highest or 2nd highest rating category assigned by Standard & Poor's corporation, Moody's investors service or other similar nationally recognized rating agency if that security is senior to, or on a parity with, a security of the same issuer which has such a rating.
- 2. Securities of an open-end management investment company or investment trust, if the investment company or investment trust does not charge a sales load, if the investment company or investment trust is registered under the investment company act of 1940, 15 USC 80a-1 to 80a-64, and if the portfolio of the investment company or investment trust is limited to the following: a) Bonds and securities issued by the federal government or a commission, board or other instrumentality of the federal government. b) Bonds that are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the federal government or a commission, board or other instrumentality of the federal government. c) Repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by bonds or securities under subd. 5.a. or b.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the Village would not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty (e.g. broker-dealer) to a transaction, the Village would not be able to recover the value of its investment of collateral securities that are in possession of another party. The Village may request collateral for any deposits at any financial institution that exceed Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Insurance

The insurance coverage of public unit accounts depends upon the type of deposit and the location of the insured depository institution. All time and savings deposits owned by a public unit and held by the public unit's official custodian in an insured depository institution within the State in which the public unit is located are added together and insured up to \$250,000. Separately, all demand deposits owned by a public unit and held by the public unit's official custodian in an insured depository institution within the State in which the public unit is located are added together and insured up to \$250,000. For the purpose of these rules, the term 'time and savings deposits' includes NOW accounts and money market deposit accounts but does not include interest bearing demand deposit accounts. The term 'demand deposits' means both interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing deposits that are payable on demand and for which the depository institution does not reserve the right to require advance notice of an intended withdrawal.

NOTE 3

CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Collateralization of Public Unit Deposits

Depending on applicable state or federal law, public unit deposits may be secured by collateral or assets of the bank. In the event of the failure of the bank, the FDIC will honor the collateralization agreement if the agreement is valid and enforceable under applicable law. The FDIC does not guarantee, however, that the collateral will be sufficient to cover the amount of the uninsured funds. As such, although it does not increase the insurance coverage of the public unit deposits, collateralization provides an avenue of recovery in the unlikely event of the failure of an insured bank.

Bank accounts are also insured by the State of Wisconsin Guarantee Fund in the amount of \$400,000. However, due to the relatively small size of the Guarantee Fund in relationship to the total deposits covered and other legal implications, recovery of material principal losses may be significant to individual organizations.

As of December 31, 2023, \$500,000 of Village deposits were insured by FDIC and \$1,417,411 of the Village's deposits with financial institutions were in excess of FDIC limits. This amount was collateralized by securities pledged by the financial institution.

Fluctuating cash flows during the year due to tax collections, receipt of state aids, and proceeds from borrowing may have resulted in temporary balances during the year significantly exceeding uninsured amounts at the balance sheet date.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Village's investment in a single issuer. Government securities and investments in mutual funds are excluded from this risk.

The Village's investment policy states that investments shall be diversified by:

- Limiting investments to avoid over concentration in securities from a specific issuer, industry, or business sector, excluding U.S. Treasury obligations.
- Investing in securities with varying maturities.
- Continuously investing a portion of the investment portfolio in readily available funds such as local government investment pools, money market accounts, or money market mutual funds permissible under state statutes.

NOTE 4 <u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2023, was as follows:

	F	Beginning Balance	A	dditions	De	eletions		Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:	,,,		***************************************			-	77	
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	29,000	\$		\$	(9,000)	\$	20,000
Construction work in progress	57.1	907	5.	27,870			Victoria de la constanta	27,870
Total capital assets not being							// ***	
depreciated	<u> </u>	29,000	-	27,870		(9,000)	10	47,870
Other capital assets								
Buildings and improvements		895,150		58,700				953,850
Equipment and vehicles		381,917						381,917
Infrastructure		2,991,266						2,991,266
Total other capital assets at								
historical costs		4,268,333		58,700			(/	4,327,033
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings and improvements		(134,551)		(45,042)				(179,593)
Equipment and vehicles		(187,644)		(34,182)				(221,826)
Infrastructure		(708,821)		(142,569)	_			(851,390)
Total accumulated depreciation		(1,031,016)		(221,793)				(1,252,809)
Net other capital assets		3,237,317		(163,093)				3,074,224
Total net capital assets	\$	3,266,317	\$	(135,223)	\$	(9,000)	\$	3,122,094

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmenta	1 Antivition
Covernmenta	II ACTIVITIES

		•
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 221,793	
Leisure activities	6,743	
Public works, which includes the depreciation of infrastructure	178,692	
General government	\$ 36,358	

NOTE 4	<u>C</u> A	APITAL ASSETS	(Cc	NTINUED)				
		Beginning						Ending
		Balance		Additions		Removals		Balance
Business-Type Activities:)				,	
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Land and land rights	\$	26,307	\$		\$		\$	26,307
Construction work in progress		29,844			16=	(29,844)		
Total capital assets not being							,	
depreciated		56,151				(29,844)		26,307
Capital assets being depreciated:								
Water:								
Source of supply		154,455						154,455
Pumping		104,390		35,745		(15,267)		124,868
Water treatment		2,713		1,483		(1,216)		2,980
Transmission and distribution		2,438,164		11,471		(13,021)		2,436,614
General plant		154,380						154,380
Sewer:								
Collecting system		1,372,343						1,372,343
Pumping system		153,127		4,369		(2,184)		155,312
Treatment and disposal		5,074,185						5,074,185
General plant	5	142,321		729	7/4			143,050
Total capital assets being								
depreciated		9,596,078		53,797	10	(31,688)		9,618,187
Less: accumulated depreciation for:								
Water		(504,385)		(58,249)		29,502		(533,132)
Sewer		(1,395,203)		(175,711)	74	2,186		(1,568,728)
Total accumulated depreciation		(1,899,588)	n s	(233,960)		31,688		(2,101,860)
Net capital assets being depreciated		7,696,490	e a	(180,163)				7,516,327
Total net capital assets	\$	7,752,641	\$	(180,163)	\$	(29,844)	\$	7,542,634
Depreciation expense was charged to fur	nctio	ns as follows:						
Business-Type Acti	vitie	s:						
Sewer utility					\$	175,711		
Water utility						58,249		
Total depreciation	on ex	kpense				233,960	•	
Less: water depres		•	cate	ed to sewer		(2,038)		
Total depreciation					\$	231,922	•	
							:	

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term obligations activity for the year ended December 31, 2023, was as follows:

						Amounts
		Beginning			Ending	Due within
	72325-22	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance	One Year
Governmental activities						
Direct borrowings and placements:						
General obligation notes	\$	667,150	\$ 29,572	\$ (134,393) \$	562,329	\$ 182,223
Revenue bonds		454,993		(21,310)	433,683	21,700
Total governmental activities				-		-
long-term liabilities	\$	1,122,143	\$ 29,572	\$ (155,703) \$	996,012	\$ 203,923
Business-type activities						
Direct borrowings and placements:						
General obligation notes	\$	444,382	\$	\$ (49,257) \$	395,125	\$ 51,433
Revenue bonds		633,650		(28,672)	604,978	29,219
Revenue bonds - nondirect		1,878,000		(34,300)	1,843,700	35,100
Total business-type activities						
long-term liabilities	\$	2,956,032	\$	\$ (112,229) \$	2,843,803	\$ 115,752

All general obligation notes and bonds payable are backed by the full faith and credit of the Village. Notes and bonds in the governmental funds will be retired by future property tax levies or tax increments. Business-type activities debt is payable by revenues from user fees of those funds.

	Date of	Final	Interest	Original	Balance
	Issue	Maturity	Rates	Amount	12/31/2023
Governmental activities					
General obligation notes	10/13/2020	10/12/2030	2.95%	\$ 624,921	\$ 265,200
General obligation notes	12/10/2020	12/9/2027	2.60%	450,000	267,557
General obligation notes	11/13/2023	12/1/2024	4.97%	29,572	29,572
Total governmental activities	- general obligat	tion debt			\$ 562,329
Business-type activities					
General obligation notes	12/10/2020	12/9/2030	2.95%	\$ 540,000	\$ 395,125

General obligation notes dated October 13, 2020 have a credit limit of \$750,000. As of December 31, 2023, the Village has a credit line available of \$484,800.

NOTE 5 LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

		Go	veri	nmental Act	iviti	es	 Βι	ısine	ess-type Act	ivitie	es
	•	Notes	fro	m Direct Bo	rrov	vings	Notes	fro	m Direct Bo	rrov	ings
		aı	nd D	Pirect Placer	nent	s	and Direct Placements				S
Years		Principal		Interest		Total	 Principal		Interest		Total
2024	\$	182,223	\$	16,032	\$	198,255	\$ 51,433	\$	11,448	\$	62,881
2025		156,983		10,132		167,115	53,016		9,865		62,881
2026		153,303		5,697		159,000	54,613		8,268		62,881
2027		69,820		1,375		71,195	56,259		6,622		62,881
2028							57,939		4,941		62,880
2029-2033							121,865		4,562		126,427
Totals	\$	562,329	\$	33,236	\$	595,565	\$ 395,125	\$	45,706	\$	440,831

In accordance with Wisconsin Statutes, total general obligation indebtedness of the Village may not exceed five percent of the equalized value of taxable property within the Village's jurisdiction. The debt limit as of December 31, 2023 was \$3,194,460. Total general obligation debt outstanding at year-end was \$957,454.

Revenue Debt

Revenue bonds are payable only from revenues derived from operations. Revenue debt payable at December 31, 2023 consists of the following:

	Issue	Maturity	Rates	Amount	12/31/2023
Governmental activities					
Water system revenue bonds	1/22/2020	5/1/2039	1.65%	\$ 300,149	\$ 248,828
Water system revenue bonds	9/28/2022	5/1/2042	2.15%	192,671	184,855
					\$ 433,683
Business-type activities					
Sewer system revenue bonds	5/16/2019	5/1/2059	2.00%	\$ 1,791,000	\$ 1,669,400
Sewer system revenue bonds	5/16/2019	5/1/2059	2.38%	186,000	174,300
Water system revenue bonds	1/22/2020	5/1/2039	1.65%	312,400	258,984
Water system revenue bonds	9/28/2022	5/1/2042	2.15%	360,622	345,994
Total business-type activities	- revenue debt				\$ 2,448,678

NOTE 5

LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

The May 16, 2019 sewer system revenue bonds issue has the following requirements:

- Establish and maintain a reserve account in the amount equal to the least of (a) \$7,200, (b) maximum annual debt service on the Bonds in any Bond Year and (c) 125% of average annual debt service on the Bonds in any Bond Year. The reserve account is to be accumulated in semi-annual installments of 5% until the account is equal to the reserve requirement. As of December 31, 2023, the utility had a balance of \$37,580 in the reserve account. This requirement was met for 2023.
- A depreciation fund to be used whenever necessary to restore any deficiency in the debt service reserve. Funds may be used for repairs, replacements, new construction, extensions or additions to the sewer system. The amount required is determined by the Village Board to be sufficient to provide a proper and adequate depreciation account for the sewer system. As of December 31, 2023, the utility had a balance of \$0 in the depreciation account.
- Net revenues of the sewer system will be at least 1.10 times the annual debt service requirement for each bond year. Net revenues for 2023 were \$78,868 and the requirement was \$79,498. This requirement was not met for 2023.

The January 22, 2020 and September 28, 2022 water system revenue bonds issue requires the Utility's net revenues be at least 1.10 times of the principal and interest coming due on all outstanding bonds payable each year. Net revenues for 2023 were \$121,141 and the requirement was \$66,881. The Utility met this requirement for 2023.

The water system revenue bonds resolution requires for the further protection of bond holders with a statutory mortgage lien, created by Section 66.066 of the Wisconsin Statutes, upon the system which is recognized as valid and binding upon the Village.

Under the provisions of the resolution, a portion of operating revenues must be set aside to the Debt Service Fund. An amount equal to one-sixth (1/6) of the next installment of interest coming due on the bonds and one-twelfth (1/12) of the next installment of principal of the bonds shall be transferred monthly. The balance in this account as of December 31, 2023 was \$37,388 and the requirement was \$37,240. This requirement was met for 2023.

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows for governmental activities:

Ť	92	Governmental Activities								
	- 12	Revenue Bonds from Direct								
	92	Borrowings and Direct Placements								
Years		Principal		Interest		Total				
2024	\$	21,700	\$	7,872	\$	29,572				
2025		22,097		7,471		29,568				
2026		22,502		7,062		29,564				
2027		22,915		6,646		29,561				
2028		23,335		6,222		29,557				
2029-2033		123,258		24,463		147,721				
2034-2038		135,005		12,607		147,612				
2039-2043		62,871		2,115		64,986				
Totals	1.	\$ 433,683		\$ 74,458		\$ 508,141				
	-									

NOTE 5

LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows for business-type activities:

Hileinacc Tyr	A CTIVITIES
Business-typ	o Activities

	Rever	nue Bonds from						
	Borrowin	gs and Direct P	lacements	Revenue Bonds - Nondirect				
Years	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total		
2024	\$ 29,219	\$ 11,417	\$ 40,636	\$ 35,100	\$ 37,171	\$ 72,271		
2025	29,775	10,855	40,630	35,800	36,450	72,250		
2026	30,342	10,283	40,625	36,600	35,714	72,314		
2027	30,920	9,700	40,620	37,300	34,962	72,262		
2028	31,509	9,105	40,614	38,000	34,197	72,197		
2029-2033	166,786	36,192	202,978	202,400	158,927	361,327		
2034-2038	183,321	19,497	202,818	223,900	137,266	361,166		
2039-2043	103,106	3,838	106,944	247,900	113,292	361,192		
2044-2048				274,700	86,718	361,418		
2049-2053				303,900	57,292	361,192		
2054-2058				336,600	24,707	361,307		
2059				71,500	728	72,228		
Totals	\$ 604,978	\$ 110,887	\$ 715,865	\$ 1,843,700	\$ 757,424	\$ 2,601,124		

NOTE 6

LEASES

Lease Receivable

The Village has entered into a lease arrangement where the Village leases land for commercial use. In the statement of activities, lease revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 was as follows:

	Year ending						
Lease-related revenue	December 31, 2023						
Lease Revenue							
Land	\$	32,802					
Interest Revenue	·	1,639					
Total	\$	34,441					

Aggregate cash flows for the revenue generated by the lease receivable and interest at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

ŀ
1

December 31,	Principal		In	terest	Total
2024	\$	33,011	\$	679	\$ 33,690
2025		3,174		97	3,271
	\$	36,185	\$	776	\$ 36,961

NOTE 7

INTERFUND RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

The following is a schedule of interfund receivables and payables at December 31, 2023:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount	
Governmental Funds:			
General	Community Center	\$ 132,247	
General	CDBG	91,057	
General	Water	18,804	
General	Sewer	60,878	
		\$ 302,986	

The Village has advanced cash to Tax Incremental Financing (TIF) District #1 to cover principal, interest and project costs. TIF #1 will repay the Village with future tax increments. Interest is being charged at 2.67% but is not required to be paid back until the TID is able to do so. TIF #1 paid interest of \$25,816 for 2023.

In 1989, the Village of Ridgeway general fund advanced the sewer \$224,000 to assist the utility in payments of improvements to the sewer plant. The utility repays the general fund \$12,200 each year. In 1996, the Village of Ridgeway suspended payments from the utility until 2011 when payments were restarted. No interest is charged on the advance.

Interfund advances were as follows on December 31, 2023;

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount	
Governmental Funds:			
General	TIF District #1	\$ 966,899	
General	Sewer utility	56,282	
Total		\$ 1,023,181	

For the government-wide statement of net position, interfund balances which are owned within the governmental activities or business-type activities are netted and eliminated.

The following is a schedule of interfund transfers:

Fund Transferred To	Fund Transferred From	A	Amount	Purpose
Governmental Funds:		4. 		
General	Water utility	\$	43,548	Tax equivalent

Generally, transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that collects them to the fund the budget requires to expend them, (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, and (3) move fund balances whose designated purpose has been removed.

NOTE 8

JOINT VENTURE

Ridgeway Volunteer Fire Department and Barneveld Area Rescue Squad

The Ridgeway Volunteer Fire Department volunteers elect a board to administer the business and decisions of the Department. The Board consists of eight members. The Department is funded primarily through equal appropriations from the Town of Ridgeway and the Village of Ridgeway.

Each municipality's cost is based on the amount of funds budgeted in the current year to be provided by each respective municipality. The participating municipalities and their percentage of costs are as follows:

Village of Ridgway	50 %
Town of Ridgeway	50 %
	100 %

The municipalities participating in the Barneveld Area Rescue Squad share in the operation of the Rescue Squad based on their proportionate share of the population served. Municipalities participating and their percentages of costs for 2023 were as follows:

40 %
31 %
19 %
10 %
100 %

Summary financial information of the Ridgeway Fire District and Barneveld Area Rescue Squad are available at their offices. Transactions are not reflected in these financial statements.

NOTE 9

TAX INCREMENTAL DISTRICT

The Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Tax Incremental Financing District was created under the provisions of Wisconsin Statute Section 66.46. The purpose of that section is to allow a municipality to recover development and improvements costs in a designated area from the property taxes generated on the increased value of the property after the creation date of the Districts. The tax on the increased value is called a tax increment.

Project costs may be incurred up to five years before the District's mandatory termination date. The statutes allow the municipality to collect tax increments until the net project cost has been fully recovered, or for a maximum number of years. An industrial and mixed-use TID has the option to extend the maximum life by 5-years. Project costs uncollected at the dissolution date are absorbed by the municipality.

The Village approved a 3-year technical college extension. This extension is reflected in the table below.

		Last Date to	Final
		Incur Project	Dissolution
	Creation Date	Costs	Date
District #1	8/7/2007	8/7/2022	8/7/2030

NOTE 9

TAX INCREMENTAL DISTRICT (CONTINUED)

Following is the cumulative status of the TIF District as of December 31, 2023:

		TID #1
Project revenues		
Tax increment	\$	404,051
Intergovernmental		2,161
Lot sales		739,116
Other		104,191
Total revenues		1,249,519
Project costs		
Construction		1,972,987
Administration		13,359
Professional services and DOR fees		18,037
Interest and other fiscal charges		192,565
Total expenditures		2,196,948
Amount to be recovered through future increments	\$	947,429
Reconciliation of recoverable costs		
Long-term notes payable	\$	265,200
TID #1 fund balance - deficit		682,229
Total	\$	947,429
	100	

As shown in Note 7, the general fund advanced cash to TID #1 to pay project costs. The balance of the advance as of December 31, 2023 is \$966,899. 2.67% interest rate is being charged on the advance. The amounts to be recovered will be increased by interest charged on the advance.

NOTE 10

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Governmental funds report deferred inflows of resources in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Property taxes receivable for the subsequent year are not earned and cannot be used to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer inflow recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At December 31, 2023, the various components of deferred inflows of resources reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

Property tax receivable	\$ 374,404
Tax increment receivable	209,959
2023 Water utility tax equivalent	41,265
Village share of closed management forest land	478
Special assessments	1,850
Interest on advance to TID #1	195,495
Total	\$ 823,451

NOTE 11

GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES

Governmental fund balances reported on the fund financial statements at December 31, 2023 includes the following:

	General Fund	TIF District #1	Debt Service	Community Center	Other Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Advances to other funds Prepaid expenses	\$ 1,023,181 7,477	\$	\$	\$	\$
Restricted for:					
Environmental projects	100,314				
Unassigned (deficit)	890,635	(682,229)	17,145	(126,641)	(100,580)
Total fund balances	\$ 2,021,607	\$ (682,229)	\$ 17,145	\$ (126,641)	\$ (100,580)

The following nonmajor funds had (deficit) unassigned fund balances at December 31, 2023:

CDBG Fund	\$	(91,057)
Capital Project Fund		(9,523)
Total unassigned	balance	(100,580)

NOTE 12

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES RESTRICTED NET POSITION

Restricted assets and restricted net position in the business-type activities and the proprietary funds consist of the following at December 31, 2023:

Sewer utility restricted net position		
Debt service - revenue bonds	\$	31,004
Equipment replacement		88,109
Total sewer restricted net position	9	119,113
Water utility restricted net position		
Debt service - revenue bonds		35,760
Total utility restricted net position	\$	154,873

As described in Note 5, May 16, 2019 sewer system revenue bonds require the utility to establish and maintain debt service and depreciation accounts. January 22, 2020 and September 28, 2022 water system revenue bonds require the utility to establish and maintain a debt service account.

<u>Equipment replacement</u> – Funds collected for recovery of construction costs are segregated and restricted as to use at the discretion of the Village board. A portion of the funds is to be used only for replacements or additions to the sewer plant.

NOTE 13

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

The Village participates in a deferred compensation program with Edward D. Jones. The Village contributes \$100 per month per employee. In 2023, the Village contributed \$5,400 for 5 employees. The Village recognizes pension expense as contributions are made, and there are no assets accumulated in a trust.

NOTE 14

TAX LEVY LIMIT

Wisconsin Act 32 imposes a limit on the property tax levies for all Wisconsin cities, villages, towns and counties. Under 2011 Wisconsin Act 32, in 2011 and all future years, a municipality is allowed to increase its levy over the amount it levied in the prior year by the percentage increase in equalized value from net new construction or zero percent. All exceptions and modifications to levy limits that existed under previous law continue to apply.

In addition, as part of Wisconsin's Act 20 (2013), legislation was passed that further limits future tax levies. If the Village adopts a new fee or a fee increase for covered services (which were partly or wholly funded by property tax levy), the Village must reduce its levy limit in the current year by the amount of the new fee or fee increase, less any previous reductions. Covered services include garbage collection, snow plowing, and street sweeping.

NOTE 15

PURCHASE COMMITMENTS / SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to December 31, 2023, the Village Board approved the following:

- Developer's agreement for \$231,460 WEDC grant project within the Village.
- Purchase of light poles for the ballpark in the amount of \$16,500.
- Purchase of new zero-turn lawn mower for \$15,000.

NOTE 16 EFFECT OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ON CURRENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has adopted GASB Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2023, and GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2023. When these become effective, application of these standards may restate portions of these financial statements.



Exhibit B-1
Required Supplementary Information
Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin
Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Variances-Positive (Negative) **Budgeted Amounts** Original Final Final Original Actual to Actual to Actual REVENUES Taxes \$ 261,967 261,967 \$ 261,967 \$ \$ \$ Special assessments 820 820 741 (79)(79)Intergovernmental 215,916 216,460 260,635 44,719 44,175 Licenses and permits 7,550 7,550 6,645 (905)(905)Fines and forfeitures 1,250 1,250 598 1,848 598 Public charges for services 46,852 46,852 50,149 3,297 3,297 Interest income 42,896 42,896 29,799 29,799 72,695 Miscellaneous 18,038 3,996 18,424 (14,042)(14,428)Total revenues 596,219 595,289 658,676 63,387 62,457 **EXPENDITURES** Current: General government 192,404 192,404 184,983 7,421 7,421 Public safety 263,175 271,470 277,945 (14,770)(6,475)Public works 158,769 159,980 145,768 13,001 14,212 Leisure activities 41,076 33,325 26,801 6,524 14,275 Capital outlay (11,450)11,450 (11,450)Total expenditures 655,424 657,179 646,947 8,477 10,232 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures (60, 135)(60,960)11,729 71,864 72,689 OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Sale of capital assets 4,370 4,370 (1,045)3,325 (1,045)Transfers in 55,765 55,765 43,548 (12,217)(12,217)Total other financing sources 60,135 60,135 46,873 (13,262)(13,262)Net changes in fund balance (825)58,602 58,602 59,427 Fund balance - beginning of year 1,963,005 1,963,005 1,963,005 1,962,180 \$ Fund balance - ending of year \$ 1,963,005 \$ 2,021,607 \$ 58,602 59,427

Exhibit B-2

Required Supplementary Information

Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin

Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the Community Service Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Variances-Positive (Negative) **Budgeted Amounts** Original Final Original to Actual to Actual Final Actual REVENUES Public charges for services \$ 3,000 \$ 3,000 \$ 8,608 5,608 \$ 5,608 88,100 Miscellaneous 88,100 103,278 15,178 15,178 Total revenues 91,100 91,100 111,886 20,786 20,786 **EXPENDITURES** Current: 46,728 Leisure activities 41,100 41,100 (5,628)(5,628)50,000 Capital outlay 50,000 59,552 (9,552)(9,552)Total expenditures 91,100 91,100 106,280 (15,180)(15,180)Excess (deficiency) of revenues over 5,606 5,606 over expenditures 5,606 Net changes in fund balance 5,606 5,606 5,606 Fund balance - beginning of year (132,247)(132,247)(132,247)Fund balance - ending of year \$ (132,247) (132,247)(126,641)5,606 \$ 5,606

Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Notes to Required Supplementary Information December 31, 2023

NOTE 1

BUDGET SCHEDULE

Budgetary information is derived from the annual operating budget and is presented using the same basis of accounting for each fund as described in Note 1C to the financial statements.

The Village budget is adopted in accordance with state law. Budget amounts in the financial statements include appropriations authorized in the original budget resolution and designated carryovers from prior years. Revisions to the original budget are required by a statutory provision, which states that no expenditure can be made from an expired appropriation. The statutes also require publication of these budget revisions. Changes to the overall budget must be approved by a two-thirds board action. A formal budget is not required for the capital project fund and TIF district #1. Control for the TIF district is maintained by comparison to the project plan. Budgetary comparisons are not required for proprietary funds.

Appropriations for the general fund lapse at year-end unless specifically carried forward by Board action.

The Village does not utilize encumbrances in its budget process but does take into consideration certain appropriations, which do not lapse on an annual basis.

NOTE 2

EXCESS EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS

The following expenditures exceeded budget appropriations for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	F	Excess				
Expenditure		Expenditures				
General fund						
Current:						
Public safety	\$	6,475				
Capital outlay		11,450				
Community service fund						
Leisure activities		5,628				
Capital outlay		9,552				



Exhibit C-1 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2023

	Capital					
	Projects		CDBG		Totals	
ASSETS						
Cash and investments	\$	3,663	\$		\$	3,663
Taxes receivable		11,808				11,808
	6		70			
Total assets	\$	15,471	\$		\$	15,471
LIABILITIES						
Due to other funds			\$	91,057	_\$_	91,057
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred revenues		24,994			Tanana and a	24,994
FUND BALANCES						
Unassigned (deficit)		(9,523)		(91,057)		(100,580)
Total fund balances		(9,523)		(91,057)		(100,580)
Table 12 Annual Control						
Total liabilities, deferred inflows			•		•	
of resources, and fund balances	\$	15,471	\$		_\$	15,471

Exhibit C-2

Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Special Revenue						
	Local Fiscal	Capital					
PENDAME	Recovery Fund	P	rojects		DBG	-	Totals
REVENUES							
Property taxes	\$	\$	10,000	\$		\$	10,000
Intergovernmental	5,187						5,187
Total revenues	5,187		10,000				15,187
EXPENDITURES							
Capital outlay:							
Public safety	5,187						5,187
Public works			8,728				8,728
Leisure activities	N-		32,497				32,497
Total expenditures	5,187		41,225				46,412
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		\checkmark	(31,225)		-		(31,225)
Net change in fund balances	5		(31,225)				(31,225)
Fund balance - beginning of year			21,702		(91,057)		(69,355)
Fund balance - ending of year	\$	\$	(9,523)	\$	(91,057)	\$	(100,580)