

## **VILLAGE OF RIDGEWAY, WISCONSIN**

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Including Independent Auditor's Report

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2024

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

#### VILLAGE OF RIDGEWAY, WISCONSIN DECEMBER 31, 2024 TABLE OF CONTENTS

Independent A	Auditor's Report	1
Basic Financi	al Statements	
Governme	ent-Wide Financial Statements	
A-1	Statement of Net Position	4
A-2	Statement of Activities	6
Fund Fina	ncial Statements	
A-3	Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	7
A-4	Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet with the Statement of Net Position	8
A-5	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	9
A-6	Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	10
A-7	Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds	11
A-8	Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Funds	13
A-9	Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds	14
A-10	Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	16
A-11	Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	17
Notes to the	ne Basic Financial Statements	18
Required Sup	plementary Information	
B-1	Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund	49
B-2	Wisconsin Retirement System Schedules	50
Notes to R	Required Supplementary Information	51
<u>Supplementar</u>	ry Information	
C-1	Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	55
C-2	Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	56



#### 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, 2024, 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, 2024, 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 for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). 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 the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about 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 GAAS 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 GAAS, 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 and the Wisconsin Retirement System schedules be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

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 the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining nonmajor fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate 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 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.

Johnson Block & Company, Inc. May 19, 2025

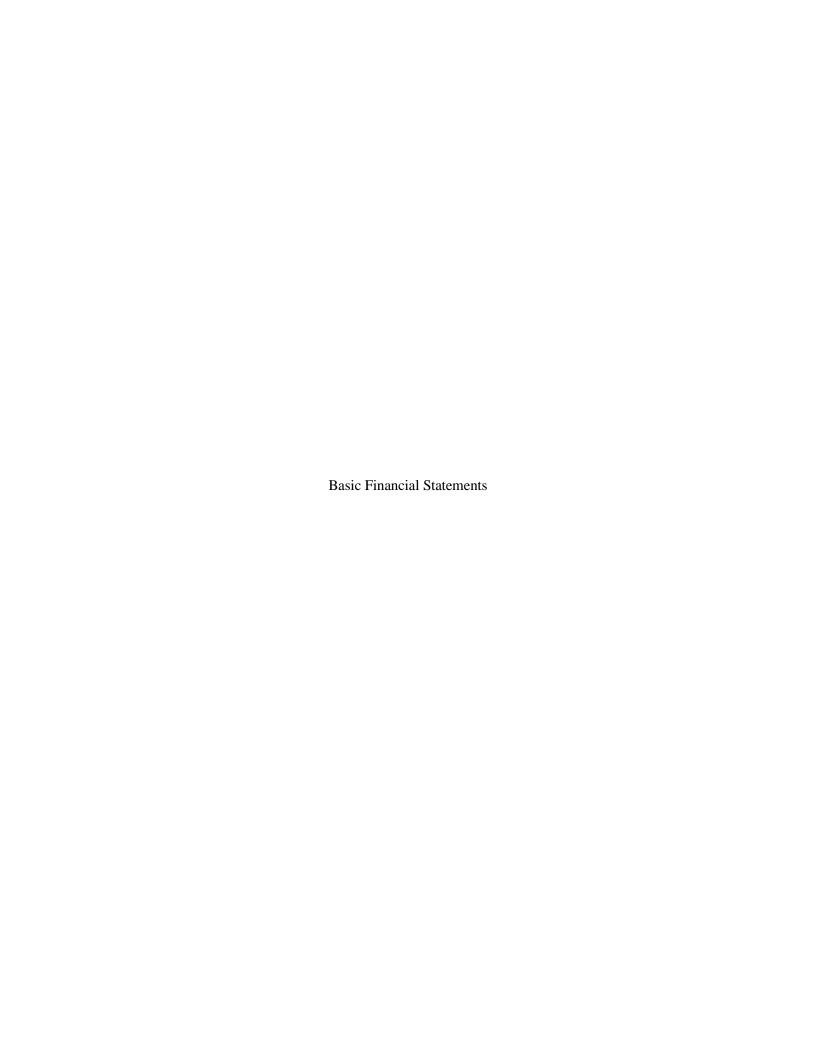


Exhibit A-1 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Net Position December 31, 2024

	Governmental Activities		siness-Type Activities	 Total
ASSETS				 _
Current assets:				
Cash and investments	\$	1,182,069	\$ 292,572	\$ 1,474,641
Cash and investments - restricted			174,414	174,414
Receivables:				
Taxes		426,344		426,344
Special assessments		559		559
Customer			39,644	39,644
Leases			25,669	25,669
Other		109,868		109,868
Internal balances		123,763	(123,763)	
Due from other governments		20,281		20,281
Materials and supplies			2,362	2,362
Prepaid expenses		13,619	 16,012	 29,631
Total current assets		1,876,503	426,910	 2,303,413
Noncurrent assets:				
Lease receivable			276,963	276,963
Capital assets:				
Property, plant and equipment		4,974,193	9,644,494	14,618,687
Less: accumulated depreciation		(1,470,586)	(2,336,255)	(3,806,841)
Net book value of capital assets		3,503,607	7,308,239	10,811,846
Total noncurrent assets		3,503,607	 7,585,202	 11,088,809
Total assets		5,380,110	8,012,112	 13,392,222
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred interest on advance		195,495		195,495
Unamortized major repairs			147,435	147,435
Pension outflows		21,813		21,813
Total deferred outflows				
of resources		217,308	 147,435	 364,743
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$	5,597,418	\$ 8,159,547	\$ 13,756,965

## Exhibit A-1 (Continued) Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Net Position December 31, 2024

	vernmental Activities		siness-Type Activities	Total
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 32,983	\$	7,732	\$ 40,715
Accrued interest	2,139		839	2,978
Current portion of long-term debt	 237,520		53,016	 290,536
Total current liabilities	272,642		61,587	 334,229
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets:				
Accrued interest			7,992	7,992
Current portion of revenue bonds	 		65,575	 65,575
Total liabilities payable from restricted assets	 	-	73,567	 73,567
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Revenue bonds payable	411,983		2,384,357	2,796,340
Notes payable	628,926		343,046	971,972
Less: current portion	 (237,520)		(118,591)	 (356,111)
Total noncurrent liabilities	 803,389		2,608,812	 3,412,201
Total liabilities	1,076,031		2,743,966	 3,819,997
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred property tax revenues	621,573			621,573
Deferred interest on advance	195,495			195,495
Leases			303,111	303,111
Total deferred inflows				
of resources	 817,068		303,111	1,120,179
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	2,462,698		4,668,444	7,131,142
Restricted for:				
Debt service - revenue bonds			74,758	74,758
Environmental projects	100,314			100,314
Equipment replacement			91,664	91,664
Unrestricted	 1,141,307		277,604	 1,418,911
Total net position	3,704,319		5,112,470	 8,816,789
Total liabilities, deferred inflows				
of resources, and net position	\$ 5,597,418	\$	8,159,547	\$ 13,756,965

#### Exhibit A-2 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Net (Expenses) Revenue

					Progr	am Revenue	c		and Changes in Net Position					
			-			Operating		Capital		Total		Business	1011	
			(	Charges		Frants and		rants and	Go	vernmental		Type		
Functions/Programs	]	Expenses		r Services			Contributions		Activities		Activities		Total	
Primary government:														
Governmental activities:														
General government	\$	261,014	\$	7,624	\$	13,863	\$		\$	(239,527)	\$		\$	(239,527)
Public safety		305,194		2,307		2,953		1,740		(298,194)				(298,194)
Public works		275,395				67,437		20,281		(187,677)				(187,677)
Sanitation		50,833		50,671		2,642				2,480				2,480
Leisure activities		89,048		39,814				306,560		257,326				257,326
Interest and fiscal charges		41,512								(41,512)				(41,512)
Total governmental activities		1,022,996		100,416		86,895		328,581		(507,104)				(507,104)
Business-type activities:														
Water		213,696		271,848								58,152		58,152
Sewer		371,797		289,761								(82,036)		(82,036)
Total business-type activities		585,493		561,609								(23,884)		(23,884)
Total primary government	\$	1,608,489	\$	662,025	\$	86,895	\$	328,581		(507,104)		(23,884)		(530,988)
	Gen	eral Revenues	and T	ransfers:										
		operty taxes	una 1	rungiers.										
		General purpos	es							374,882				374,882
		Tax increments								209,959				209,959
		Other taxes								68				68
		deral and State	aid n	ot restricted	l for s	necific purp	oses			00				00
		General				r r				180,363				180,363
		terest and inves	stmen	t earnings						68,615		6,615		75,230
		ain on sale of ca		_						4,500		,		4,500
		iscellaneous	1							40,803				40,803
		ansfers								36,311		(36,311)		- ,
	-	Total general re	evenu	es and trans	fers					915,501	-	(29,696)	-	885,805
		Changes in no	et pos	ition						408,397		(53,580)		354,817
	Net	position - begin	nning	of vear						3,295,922		5,166,050		8,461,972
		position - end	_	-					\$	3,704,319	\$	5,112,470	\$	8,816,789

# Exhibit A-3 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2024

	General	TIF District #1	Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total
ASSETS					
Cash and investments	\$ 853,399	\$ 67,789	\$ 114,055	\$ 146,826	\$ 1,182,069
Receivables:					
Taxes	192,957	139,848		93,539	426,344
Special assessment receivables	559				559
Customer receivables	4,962				4,962
Other			104,905		104,905
Due from other funds	232,208				232,208
Due from other governments				20,281	20,281
Advances to other funds	835,983				835,983
Prepaid expenses	13,619				13,619
Total assets	2,133,687	207,637	218,960	260,646	2,820,930
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred interest on advance		195,495			195,495
Total assets, and deferred					
outflows of resources	\$ 2,133,687	\$ 403,132	\$ 218,960	\$ 260,646	\$ 3,016,425
outriows of resources	Ψ 2,133,007	Ψ 403,132	Ψ 210,200	Ψ 200,040	Ψ 3,010,423
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 28,721	\$	\$ 3,482	\$ 778	\$ 32,981
Due to other funds				152,528	152,528
Advances from other funds		791,900			791,900
Total liabilities	28,721	791,900	3,482	153,306	977,409
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred revenues	312,746	207,146		138,552	658,444
Deferred interest on advance	195,495	,			195,495
Total deferred inflows					
of resources	508,241	207,146		138,552	853,939
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	849,602				849,602
Restricted	100,314			18,400	118,714
Assigned	•		215,478	,	215,478
Unassigned (deficit)	646,809	(595,914)		(49,612)	1,283
Total fund balances	1,596,725	(595,914)	215,478	(31,212)	1,185,077
Total liabilities, deferred					
inflows of resources, and					
fund balances	\$ 2,133,687	\$ 403,132	\$ 218,960	\$ 260,646	\$ 3,016,425

## Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet with the Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2024

Total fund balances - governmental funds:	\$ 1,185,077
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 4,974,193	
Governmental accumulated depreciation (1,470,586)	
	3,503,607
Pension deferred outflows of resources are actuarially determined by the	
defined benefit pension plan. This item is reflected in the statement of net	
position and is being amortized with pension expense in the statement of	
activities. The deferred outflows of resources are not financial resources	
or uses and therefore not reported in the fund statements.	21,813
Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current-period	
expenditures and therefore are deferred in the fund statements.	
2024 tax equivalent from utility	36,311
Special assessments	559
The second that Title and a description of the second and the second as	
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:	
	(411.092)
Revenue bonds payable	(411,983) (628,926)
Notes payable	
Accrued interest on general obligation debt	 (2,139)
Total net position - governmental activities	\$ 3,704,319

#### Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin

#### Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

Property taxes         \$ 247,720         \$ 209,959         \$ 24,994         \$         \$ 102,168         \$ 584,84           Special assessments         1,291         1,292         1,293         1,294		General	TIF District #1	Formerly Nonmajor Fund  Capital Projects	Formerly Major Fund  Debt Service	Special Revenue Formerly Major Fund Public Property and Events	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Special assessments         1,291         1,292           Intergovernmental         272,830         431         217,284         20,281         510,820           Licenses and permits         7,474         7,474         7,474           Fines and forfeits         2,457         9,166         59,837           Public charges for services         50,671         9,166         59,837           Interest         68,615         68,615         68,615           Miscellaneous         14,014         16,123         126,393         156,530           Total revenues         665,072         210,390         258,401         258,008         1,391,87           EXPENDITURES           Current:         General government         232,641         2,646         235,28	REVENUES Property taxes	\$ 247.720	\$ 209 959	\$ 24,994	\$	\$	\$ 102.168	\$ 584.841
Intergovernmental         272,830         431         217,284         20,281         510,820           Licenses and permits         7,474         7,474         7,474           Fines and forfeits         2,457         2,457           Public charges for services         50,671         9,166         59,837           Interest         68,615         68,615           Miscellaneous         14,014         16,123         126,393         156,530           Total revenues         665,072         210,390         258,401         258,008         1,391,87           EXPENDITURES           Current:         General government         232,641         2,646         235,280	* *		Ψ 200,030	Ψ 24,224	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ 102,100	1,291
Fines and forfeits         2,457         2,457           Public charges for services         50,671         9,166         59,83°           Interest         68,615         68,615           Miscellaneous         14,014         16,123         126,393         156,530           Total revenues         665,072         210,390         258,401         258,008         1,391,87           EXPENDITURES           Current:         General government         232,641         2,646         235,28°	•	272,830	431	217,284			20,281	510,826
Public charges for services         50,671         9,166         59,83°           Interest         68,615         68,615           Miscellaneous         14,014         16,123         126,393         156,530           Total revenues         665,072         210,390         258,401         258,008         1,391,87           EXPENDITURES           Current:         General government         232,641         2,646         235,28°	Licenses and permits	7,474						7,474
Interest         68,615         68,615           Miscellaneous         14,014         16,123         126,393         156,530           Total revenues         665,072         210,390         258,401         258,008         1,391,87           EXPENDITURES           Current:         General government         232,641         2,646         235,28								2,457
Miscellaneous         14,014         16,123         126,393         156,530           Total revenues         665,072         210,390         258,401         258,008         1,391,87           EXPENDITURES           Current:         General government         232,641         2,646         235,28	•						9,166	59,837
Total revenues 665,072 210,390 258,401 258,008 1,391,87  EXPENDITURES  Current: General government 232,641 2,646 235,28				16 100			126 202	
EXPENDITURES  Current: General government 232,641 2,646 235,28	Miscellaneous	14,014		16,123			126,393	156,530
Current:         General government         232,641         2,646         235,280	Total revenues	665,072	210,390	258,401			258,008	1,391,871
General government 232,641 2,646 235,28°	EXPENDITURES							
Public safety 314.690 314.69	_		2,646					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*						314,690 141,116
							37 371	68,052
Capital outlay:		30,001					37,371	00,032
	÷ •			675				675
Public works 18,074 3,500 21,574	Public works	18,074		3,500				21,574
Leisure activities 581,966 21,159 603,12:	Leisure activities			581,966			21,159	603,125
<u>i</u>	-		290					290
Debt service:			02.022				115.000	200 (71
								209,671
								41,949
Total expenditures 737,202 124,075 586,141 189,011 1,636,429	Total expenditures	737,202	124,075	586,141			189,011	1,636,429
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over	Excess (deficiency) of revenues over							
expenditures (72,130) 86,315 (327,740) 68,997 (244,555)	expenditures	(72,130)	86,315	(327,740)			68,997	(244,558)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	OTHER FINANCING COURCES (LISES)							
	•			225 000			29 568	254,568
•	÷	4.500		223,000			27,300	4,500
				327,741			70,776	439,782
Transfers out (398,517) (398,517)	Transfers out	(398,517)						(398,517)
Total other financing sources (uses) (352,752) 552,741 100,344 300,333	Total other financing sources (uses)	(352,752)		552,741	-		100,344	300,333
Net change in fund balances (424,882) 86,315 225,001 169,341 55,775	Net change in fund balances	(424,882)	86,315	225,001			169,341	55,775
Fund balance - beginning of year, as	Fund balance - beginning of year, as							
previously reported 2,021,607 (682,229) 17,145 (126,641) (100,580) 1,129,300	previously reported	2,021,607	(682,229)		17,145	(126,641)	(100,580)	1,129,302
Change within financial reporting				/0. <b>5</b> 20			0.500	
entity (nonmajor to major fund) (9,523) 9,523	•			(9,523)			9,523	
Change within financial reporting entity (major to nonmajor fund) (17,145) 126,641 (109,496)					(17 145)	126 6/1	(100 406)	
(17,143) (107,470)	chary (major to nonnajor fund)				(17,143)	120,041	(107,470)	
Fund balance - beginning of year, as restated 2,021,607 (682,229) (9,523) (200,553) 1,129,302	Fund balance - beginning of year, as restated	2,021,607	(682,229)	(9,523)			(200,553)	1,129,302
Fund balance - end of year \$ 1,596,725 \$ (595,914) \$ 215,478 \$ \$ (31,212) \$ 1,185,07	Fund balance - end of year	\$ 1,596,725	\$ (595,914)	\$ 215,478	\$	\$	\$ (31,212)	\$ 1,185,077

#### 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, 2024

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 55,775
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Amount by which capital outlays are greater (less) than depreciation	609,440 (227,927)	
in the current period.		381,513
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		200 471
The amount of debt principal payments in the current year is:		209,671
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.		(254,568)
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	(1,291)	(1,291)
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.		
2023 utility tax equivalent recognized as revenue in 2024 in the governmental funds 2024 utility tax equivalent recognized as a transfer in for the statement of activities	(41,265) 36,311	
In governmental funds, interest payments on outstanding debt are reported as an expenditure when paid. In the statement of activities, interest is		(4,954)
reported as incurred.  The amount of interest paid during the current period	20,806	
The amount of interest accrued during the current period  Interest paid is greater (less) than interest expensed by	(20,368)	438
Pension expense reported in the governmental funds represents current year required contributions into the defined benefit pension plan. Pension expense in the statement of activities is actuarially determined by the defined benefit pension plan as the difference between the net pension asset/liability from the prior year to the current year, with some adjustments.  Difference between the required contributions into the defined benefit plan and the actuarially determined change in net pension asset/liability between		
years, with adjustments.		 21,813
Change in net position - governmental activities		\$ 408,397

# Exhibit A-7 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2024

	Water	Sewer	
	 Utility	Utility	 Total
ASSETS		_	 _
Current assets:			
Cash	\$ 56,849	\$ 235,723	\$ 292,572
Restricted cash:			
Debt service	37,717	45,033	82,750
Replacement		91,664	91,664
Receivables:			
Customer	13,864	25,780	39,644
Lease	25,669		25,669
Prepaid expenses	8,006	8,006	16,012
Materials and supplies	2,329	33	2,362
Total current assets	 144,434	 406,239	 550,673
Noncurrent assets:			
Lease receivable	276,963		276,963
Capital assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	2,881,512	6,762,982	9,644,494
Less: accumulated depreciation	(591,766)	(1,744,489)	 (2,336,255)
Net property and plant	 2,289,746	 5,018,493	 7,308,239
Total noncurrent assets	 2,566,709	 5,018,493	 7,585,202
Total assets	2,711,143	 5,424,732	 8,135,875
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unamortized major repairs	 147,435	 	 147,435
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 2,858,578	\$ 5,424,732	\$ 8,283,310

# Exhibit A-7 (Continued) Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds December 31, 2024

LIABILITIES Current liabilities:		Water Utility		Sewer Utility		Total
	\$	2 442	¢	£ 200	¢	7 722
Accounts payable  Due to other funds	Э	2,443	\$	5,289	\$	7,732
Accrued interest		18,803 839		60,877		79,680 839
Current portion of advances from other funds		039		12,200		12,200
Current portion of advances from other runds  Current portion of notes payable		53,016		12,200		53,016
Current portion of notes payable	-	33,010	-		-	33,010
Total current liabilities		75,101		78,366		153,467
Current liabilities (payable from restricted assets):						
Accrued interest		1,553		6,439		7,992
Current portion of revenue bonds		23,230		42,345		65,575
Total current liabilities (payable from						
restricted assets)		24,783		48,784		73,567
,	-	,	-	- ,	-	,
Long-term liabilities:						
Advances from other funds				44,083		44,083
Revenue bonds		465,400		1,918,957		2,384,357
Notes payable		343,046				343,046
Less: current portion		(76,246)		(54,545)		(130,791)
Total long-term liabilities		732,200		1,908,495		2,640,695
		,		-,,,,,,,,		_,,,,,,,,
Total liabilities		832,084		2,035,645		2,867,729
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Leases		303,111				303,111
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets		1,568,908		3,099,536		4,668,444
Restricted for:						
Debt service - revenue bonds		36,164		38,594		74,758
Equipment replacement				91,664		91,664
Unrestricted (deficit)		118,311		159,293		277,604
Total net position		1,723,383		3,389,087		5,112,470
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of						
resources and net position	\$	2,858,578	\$	5,424,732	\$	8,283,310

## 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	\$ 237,508	\$		\$	237,508	
Measured sewer service			247,339		247,339	
Penalties	580		1,132		1,712	
Other	 33,760		41,290		75,050	
Total operating revenues	271,848		289,761		561,609	
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Operation	135,301		153,623		288,924	
Depreciation	56,615		175,760		232,375	
Taxes	1,642		3,506		5,148	
Total operating expenses	193,558		332,889		526,447	
Operating income (loss)	78,290		(43,128)		35,162	
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Interest on investments	2,563		4,052		6,615	
Interest expense	(20,138)		(38,908)		(59,046)	
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	 (17,575)		(34,856)		(52,431)	
Income before contributions and transfers	60,715		(77,984)		(17,269)	
Transfer of tax equivalent	(36,311)				(36,311)	
Change in net position	24,404		(77,984)		(53,580)	
Net position - beginning of year	 1,698,979		3,467,071		5,166,050	
Net position - end of year	\$ 1,723,383	\$	3,389,087	\$	5,112,470	

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

	Business Type Activities- Enterprise Funds						
		Vater		Sewer			
	J	Jtility		Utility		Total	
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED BY) OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Received from customers	\$	272,276	\$	289,565	\$	561,841	
Payments to employees		(26,602)		(46,644)		(73,246)	
Payments for employee benefits		(9,139)		(6,577)		(15,716)	
Payments to suppliers		(50,404)		(106,555)		(156,959)	
Net cash provided by operating activities		186,131		129,789		315,920	
CASH FLOWS (USED BY) NONCAPITAL FINANCING							
ACTIVITIES							
Paid to municipality for tax equivalent		(36,311)				(36,311)	
Payment of advance from the general fund				(12,199)		(12,199)	
Net cash (used by) noncapital financing activities		(36,311)		(12,199)		(48,510)	
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED BY) CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Principal payments		(74,860)		(41,540)		(116,400)	
Interest payments		(20,345)		(39,045)		(59,390)	
Net cash (used by) capital and related		(20,3 13)		(37,013)		(37,370)	
financing activities		(95,205)		(80,585)		(175,790)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Investment income		2,563		4,052		6,615	
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		57,178		41,057		98,235	
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		37,388		331,363		368,751	
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$	94,566	\$	372,420	\$	466,986	
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to statement of net position accounts							
Cash and investments	\$	56,849	\$	235,723	\$	292,572	
Restricted cash		37,717		136,697		174,414	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	94,566	\$	372,420	\$	466,986	

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

	Business Type Activities- Enterprise Funds					
	Water Utility		Sewer Utility		Total	
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided				_		
by operating activities:						
Operating income	\$	78,290	\$	(43,128)	\$	35,162
Noncash items in operating income:						
Depreciation expense		58,636		175,759		234,395
Deferred lease inflows		268,267				268,267
Changes in assets and liabilities:						
Customer accounts receivable		(1,392)		(195)		(1,587)
Lease receivable		(266,447)				(266,447)
Inventories						
Prepaid expenses		(529)		(529)		(1,058)
Unamortized well repairs		49,146				49,146
Accounts payable		161		(2,117)		(1,956)
Due to other funds		(1)		(1)		(2)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	186,131	\$	129,789	\$	315,920

# Exhibit A-10 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2024

	Custodial Fund		
	Tax		
	Collection Fund		
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	\$	227,722	
Taxes receivable		473,337	
Total assets	\$	701,059	
LIABILITIES			
Due to other taxing units	\$	701,059	
		_	
NET POSITION			
Restricted			
Total liabilities and net position	\$	701,059	

## Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds

	Custodial Fund Tax		
	Collection Fund		
ADDITIONS			
Property tax collections for other governments	\$	386,811	
DEDUCTIONS			
Payments of taxes to other governments		386,811	
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position			
Net position - beginning of year			
Net position - end of year	\$		



Note 1.	Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	18
A.	Reporting Entity	
В.		
	Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation	
D.		
E.	Receivables	
F.	Inventories	
	Restricted Assets	
H. I.	Capital Assets	
1. J.	Compensated Absences	
	Long-Term Obligations	
L.	Claims and Judgments	
	Equity Classifications	
	Interfund Transactions	
	Risk Management	
P.	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	
Q.	Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources	
_	Change in Accounting Principles	
Note 2.	Explanation of Certain Differences Between Governmental	
11000 2.	Fund Statements and Government-Wide Statements	28
N . 2		
Note 3.	Cash and Investments	29-31
Note 4.	Capital Assets	32-33
Note 5.	Long-Term and Short-Term Obligations	34-37
Note 6.	<u>Leases</u>	37
Note 7.	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	38-43
Note 8.	Interfund Receivables/Payables and Transfers	44
Note 9.	Joint Venture	44-45
Note 10.	<u>Tax Incremental District</u>	45-46
Note 11.	Deferred Inflows of Resources	46
Note 12.	Governmental Fund Balances	46
Note 13.	Business-Type Activities Restricted Net Position	47
Note 14.	Tax Levy Limit	
Note 15.	Effect of New Accounting Standards on Current Period Financial Statements	
	<u> </u>	
Note 16	Change in Reporting Entity	48

#### 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 <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)</u>

#### 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.

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

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the capital projects fund was moved from a nonmajor fund to a major fund.

#### 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.

• Public Property and Events Fund – Accounts for the activity of the Village's Community Center.

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

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 aid and grants are recognized as revenues in the period the Village is entitled to 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 of 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 are 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 the 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 non-money 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 - 2024 tax roll:

Lien date and levy date	December 2024
Tax bills mailed	December 2024
First installment due	January 31, 2025
Second installment due	July 31, 2025

Delinquent special charges and assessments are not paid in full by the county. Accounts receivables 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 is 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:

- Non-spendable 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 an 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, 2024 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 is 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. Pensions

The fiduciary net position of the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS) has been determined using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. This includes for the purposes for measuring the following:

- Net Pension Liability (Asset)
- Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions
- Pension Expense

#### Q. 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. The Village also reports deferred outflows for the WRS pension system.

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 and leases.

The net position of the Village is significantly impacted by the effect of deferred outflows from the pension plan.

#### R. Change in Accounting Principles

Effective January 1, 2024, the Village adopted GASB Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. GASB 100 was issued to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The Village did not have any accounting changes or error corrections requiring disclosure in the financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2024, the Village adopted GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences. GASB 101 was issued to provide guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for compensated absences. The Village's calculation of the compensated absence liability was not material to 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 government 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, 2024, cash and investments included the following:

Deposits with financial institutions	\$ 1,876,715
Cash on hand	62
	\$ 1,876,777

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2024, are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Exhibit A-1:	
Cash and investments	\$ 1,474,641
Cash and investments - restricted	174,414
Exhibit A-10:	
Cash and investments	227,722
<b>Total Cash and Investments</b>	\$ 1,876,777

#### <u>Investments Authorized by Wisconsin State Statutes</u>

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 the 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 \$1,000,000. 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, 2024, \$500,000 of Village deposits were insured by FDIC and \$1,383,956 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 aid, 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

The 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, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance		A	dditions	Г	<b>D</b> eletions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:							 
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	20,000	\$	192,679	\$		\$ 212,679
Construction work in progress		27,870				(27,870)	
Total capital assets not being							_
depreciated		47,870		192,679		(27,870)	 212,679
Other capital assets							
Buildings and improvements		953,850		429,632			1,383,482
Equipment and vehicles		381,917		15,000		(10,151)	386,766
Infrastructure		2,991,266					2,991,266
Total other capital assets at							_
historical costs		4,327,033		444,632		(10,151)	 4,761,514
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Buildings and improvements		(179,593)		(50,609)			(230,202)
Equipment and vehicles		(221,826)		(34,748)		10,150	(246,424)
Infrastructure		(851,390)		(142,570)			(993,960)
Total accumulated depreciation		(1,252,809)		(227,927)		10,150	(1,470,586)
Net other capital assets		3,074,224		216,705		(20,301)	 3,290,928
Total net capital assets	\$	3,122,094	\$	409,384	\$	(48,171)	\$ 3,503,607

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

# **Governmental Activities**

General government	\$ 36,358
Public works, which includes the depreciation of infrastructure	179,259
Leisure activities	12,310
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	\$ 227,927

Note 4	<u>C</u> A	PITAL ASSETS	(Co	NTINUED)				
		Beginning Balance		Additions		Removals		Ending Balance
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>	•		-		_			
Capital assets not being depreciated:								
Land and land rights	\$	26,307	\$		\$		\$	26,307
Total capital assets not being	-		_	_	_	_	•	_
depreciated	-	26,307	-		-		•	26,307
Capital assets being depreciated:								
Water:								
Source of supply		154,455						154,455
Pumping		124,868						124,868
Water treatment		2,980						2,980
Transmission and distribution		2,436,614						2,436,614
General plant		154,380						154,380
Sewer:								
Collecting system		1,372,343						1,372,343
Pumping system		155,312						155,312
Treatment and disposal		5,074,185						5,074,185
General plant		143,050	_		_			143,050
Total capital assets being								
depreciated	-	9,618,187	-		_			9,618,187
Less: accumulated depreciation for:								
Water		(533,132)		(58,636)				(591,768)
Sewer		(1,568,728)	_	(175,759)	_			(1,744,487)
Total accumulated depreciation		(2,101,860)	-	(234,395)	_		·	(2,336,255)
Net capital assets being depreciated	•	7,516,327	_	(234,395)	_		,	7,281,932
Total net capital assets	\$	7,542,634	\$	(234,395)	\$		\$	7,308,239
Depreciation expense was charged to fu	nctio	ns as follows:						
Business-Type Act	ivitie	s:						
Sewer utility					\$	175,759		
Water utility						58,636		
Total depreciati	ion ex	pense				234,395	_	
Less: water depre		•	cate	d to sewer		(2,020)	)	
Total depreciati		-			\$	232,375	_	
1							=	

# NOTE 5 <u>LONG-TERM AND SHORT-TERM OBLIGATIONS</u>

Long-term obligations activity for the year ended December 31, 2024, was as follows:

					Amounts
	Beginning			Ending	Due within
	 Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance	One Year
<b>Governmental activities</b>					
Direct borrowings and placements:					
General obligation notes	\$ 562,329	\$ 254,568	\$ (187,971) \$	628,926	\$ 215,423
Revenue bonds	433,683		(21,700)	411,983	22,097
Total governmental activities					
long-term liabilities	\$ 996,012	\$ 254,568	\$ (209,671) \$	1,040,909	\$ 237,520
Business-type activities					
Direct borrowings and placements:					
General obligation notes	\$ 395,125	\$	\$ (52,079) \$	343,046	\$ 53,016
Revenue bonds	604,978		(29,221)	575,757	29,775
Revenue bonds - nondirect	1,843,700		(35,100)	1,808,600	35,800
Total business-type activities					
long-term liabilities	\$ 2,843,803	\$ 	\$ (116,400) \$	2,727,403	\$ 118,591

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	12/31/2024
<b>Governmental activities</b>					
General obligation notes	10/13/2020	10/12/2027	2.95%	\$ 624,921	\$ 171,367
General obligation notes	12/10/2020	12/9/2027	2.60%	450,000	202,991
General obligation notes	12/5/2024	12/5/2031	3.75%	225,000	225,000
General obligation notes	11/12/2024	11/13/2025	3.60%	29,568	29,568
Total governmental activities	- general obligat	ion debt			\$ 628,926
<b>Business-type activities</b>					
General obligation notes	12/10/2020	12/9/2030	2.95%	\$ 540,000	\$ 343,046

General obligation notes dated October 13, 2020, have a credit limit of \$750,000. As of December 31, 2024, the Village has a credit line available of \$578,633.

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

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

	_	Governmental Activities					Business-type Activities					
		Notes	froi	n Direct Bo	rrov	vings		Note	Notes from Direct Borrowings			
		ar	nd D	irect Placen	nent	S		a	and Direct Placements			
Years		Principal		Interest		Total		Principal		Interest		Total
2025	\$	215,423	\$	18,986	\$	234,409	\$	53,016	\$	9,865	\$	62,881
2026		177,591		12,386		189,977		54,613		8,268		62,881
2027		100,381		7,089		107,470		56,259		6,622		62,881
2028		32,128		4,534		36,662		57,939		4,941		62,880
2029		33,353		3,308		36,661		59,700		3,181		62,881
2030-2034		70,050		2,750		72,800		61,519		1,382		62,901
Totals	\$	628,926	\$	49,053	\$	677,979	\$	343,046	\$	34,259	\$	377,305

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, 2024 was \$3,577,510. Total general obligation debt outstanding at year-end was \$971,972.

# Revenue Debt

Revenue bonds are payable only from revenues derived from operations. Revenue debt payable at December 31, 2024 consists of the following:

	Date of	Final	Interest	Original	Balance
	Issue	Maturity	Rates	Amount	12/31/2024
Governmental activities					
Water system revenue bonds	1/22/2020	5/1/2039	1.65%	\$ 300,149	\$ 235,112
Water system revenue bonds	9/28/2022	5/1/2042	2.15%	192,671	176,871
					\$ 411,983
<b>Business-type activities</b>					
Sewer system revenue bonds	5/16/2019	5/1/2059	2.00%	\$ 1,791,000	\$ 1,637,400
Sewer system revenue bonds	5/16/2019	5/1/2059	2.38%	186,000	171,200
Water system revenue bonds	1/22/2020	5/1/2039	1.65%	312,400	244,708
Water system revenue bonds	9/28/2022	5/1/2042	2.15%	360,622	331,049
Total business-type activities -	revenue debt				\$ 2,384,357

### 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, 2024, the utility had a balance of \$45,033 in the reserve account. This requirement was met for 2024.
- 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, 2024, 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 2024 were \$132,632 and the requirement was \$79,475. This requirement was met for 2024.

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 2024 were \$135,535 and the requirement was \$67,406. The Utility met this requirement for 2024.

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 for 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, 2024 was \$37,717 and the requirement was \$37,717. This requirement was met for 2024.

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

		Governmental Activities						
		Reve	enue	Bonds fron	n Dire	ect		
		Borrow	ings	and Direct	Place	ments		
Years		Principal		Interest		Total		
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		23,763		5,789		29,552		
2030-2034		125,522		22,179		147,701		
2035-2039		137,487		10,102		147,589		
2040-2044	_	34,362		1,261		35,623		
Totals		\$ 411,983		\$ 66,732	\$	478,715		

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

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

			Business	-type Activities		
	Reve	nue Bonds from	Direct			
	Borrowi	ngs and Direct P	lacements	Reve	nue Bonds - Non	direct
Years	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
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	32,109	8,499	40,608	38,800	33,416	72,216
2030-2034	169,967	32,980	202,947	206,600	154,767	361,367
2035-2039	186,823	15,960	202,783	228,500	132,664	361,164
2040-2044	64,312	2,089	66,401	253,000	108,194	361,194
2045-2049				280,300	81,069	361,369
2050-2054				310,200	51,039	361,239
2055-2059				343,500	17,781	361,281
Totals	\$ 575,757	\$ 99,471	\$ 675,228	\$ 1,808,600	\$ 720,253	\$ 2,528,853

NOTE 6 <u>Leases</u>

### 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, 2024, was as follows:

	Year ending					
Lease-related revenue	Decem	ber 31, 2024				
Lease Revenue						
Land	\$	33,011				
Interest Revenue		679				
Total	\$	33,690				

Aggregate cash flows for the revenue generated by the lease receivable and interest at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Year Ended							
December 31,	Principal		I	nterest	Total		
2025	\$	25,669	\$	8,014	\$	33,683	
2026		23,337		7,990		31,327	
2027		24,999		7,267		32,266	
2028		26,742		6,493		33,235	
2029		28,566		5,666		34,232	
2030-2034		173,319		13,871		187,190	
	\$	302,632	\$	49,301	\$	351,933	

### Note 7

### **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN**

**Plan description**. The WRS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. WRS benefits and other plan provisions are established by Chapter 40 of the Wisconsin Statutes. Benefit terms may only be modified by the legislature. The retirement system is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Employee Trust Funds (ETF). The system provides coverage to all eligible State of Wisconsin, local government and other public employees. All employees, initially employed by a participating WRS employer on or after July 1, 2011, and expected to work at least 1,200 hours a year (880 hours for teachers and school district educational support employees) and expected to be employed for at least one year from employee's date of hire are eligible to participate in the WRS.

ETF issues a standalone Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), which can be found at https://etf.wi.gov/about-etf/reports-and-studies/financial-reports-and-statements.

Additionally, ETF issued a standalone Wisconsin Retirement System Financial Report, which can also be found using the link above.

**Vesting.** For employees beginning participation on or after January 1, 1990, and no longer actively employed on or after April 24, 1998, creditable service in each of five years is required for eligibility for a retirement annuity. Participants employed prior to 1990 and on or after April 24, 1998, and prior to July 1, 2011, are immediately vested. Participants who initially became WRS eligible on or after July 1, 2011, must have five years of creditable service to be vested.

**Benefits provided.** Employees who retire at or after age 65 (54 for protective occupations and 62 for elected officials and executive service retirement plan participants, if hired on or before 12/31/2016) are entitled to a retirement benefit based on a formula factor, their final average earnings, and creditable service.

Final average earnings is the average of the participant's three highest annual earnings periods. Creditable service includes current service and prior service for which a participant received earnings and made contributions as required. Creditable service also includes creditable military service. The retirement benefit will be calculated as a money purchase benefit based on the employee's contributions plus matching employer's contributions, with interest, if that benefit is higher than the formula benefit.

Vested participants may retire at or after age 55 (50 for protective occupations) and receive an actuarially-reduced benefit. Participants terminating covered employment prior to eligibility for an annuity may either receive employee-required contributions plus interest as a separation benefit or leave contributions on deposit and defer application until eligible to receive a retirement benefit.

The WRS also provides death and disability benefits for employees.

### Note 7

### DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

**Post-Retirement Adjustments**. The Employee Trust Funds Board may periodically adjust annuity payments from the retirement system based on annual investment performance in accordance with s. 40.27, Wis. Stat. An increase (or decrease) in annuity payments may result when investment gains (losses), together with other actuarial experience factors, create a surplus (shortfall) in the reserves, as determined by the system's consulting actuary. Annuity increases are not based on cost of living or other similar factors. For Core annuities, decreases may be applied only to previously granted increases. By law, Core annuities cannot be reduced to an amount below the original, guaranteed amount (the "floor") set at retirement. The Core and Variable annuity adjustments granted during recent years are as follows:

	Core Fund Adjustment	Variable Fund Adjustment
Year	(%)	(%)
2014	4.7	25.0
2015	2.9	2.0
2016	0.5	(5.0)
2017	2.0	4.0
2018	2.4	17.0
2019	0.0	(10.0)
2020	1.7	21.0
2021	5.1	13.0
2022	7.4	15.0
2023	1.6	(21.0)

Contributions. Required contributions are determined by an annual actuarial valuation in accordance with Chapter 40 of the Wisconsin Statutes. The employee required contribution is one-half of the actuarially determined contribution rate for general category employees, including teachers, and executives and elected officials. Starting on January 1, 2016, the Executives and Elected Officials category was merged into the General Employee Category. Required contributions for protective employees are the same rate as general employees. Employers are required to contribute the remainder of the actuarially determined contribution rate. The employer may not pay the employee required contribution unless provided for by an existing collective bargaining agreement.

During the reporting period, the WRS recognized \$0 in contributions from the employer.

Contribution rates as of December 31, 2024 are:

<b>Employee Category</b>	<b>Employee</b>	Employer
General (including teachers, executives and elected officials)	6.90%	6.90%
Protective with Social Security	6.90%	14.30%
Protective without Social Security	6.90%	19.10%

### Note 7

### DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

At December 31, 2024, the Village reported a liability (asset) of \$0 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022 rolled forward to December 31, 2023. No material changes in assumptions or benefit terms occurred between the actuarial valuation date and the measurement date. The Village's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) was based on the Village's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating employers. At December 31, 2023, the Village's proportion was 0%, which did not change from its proportion measured as of December 31, 2022.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Village recognized pension expense of \$0.

At December 31, 2024, the Village reported deferred outflows of resources related to pensions from the following source:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$	21,813	
Total	\$	21,813	

\$21,813 reported as deferred outflows related to pension resulting from the WRS Employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability (asset) in the year ended December 31, 2025.

# NOTE 7 <u>DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)</u>

*Actuarial assumptions*. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2023, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Valuation Date:	December 31, 2022
Measurement Date of Net Pension Liability (Asset):	December 31, 2023
	January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2020 Published
Experience Study:	November 19, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method:	Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method:	Fair Value
Long-Term Expected Rate of Return:	6.8%
Discount Rate:	6.8%
Salary Increases:	
Wage Inflation	3.0%
Seniority/Merit	0.1% - 5.6%
Mortality:	2020 WRS Experience Mortality Table
Post-Retirement Adjustments*	1.7%

<sup>\*</sup> No post-retirement adjustment is guaranteed. Actual adjustments are based on recognized investment return, actuarial experience and other factors. 1.7% is the assumed annual adjustment based on the investment return assumption and the post-retirement discount rate.

Actuarial assumptions are based upon an experience study conducted in 2021 that covered a three-year period from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2020. The total pension liability for December 31, 2023 is based upon a roll-forward of the liability calculated from the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation.

### Note 7

### **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

Long-term expected Return on Plan Assets. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

As	set Allocation Targets an	d Expected Returns <sup>1</sup>				
As of December 31, 2023						
		Long-Term Expected Nominal	Long-Term Expected Real			
Core Fund Asset Class	Asset Allocation %	Rate of Return %	Rate of Return % <sup>2</sup>			
Public Equity	40	7.3	4.5			
Public Fixed Income	27	5.8	3.0			
Inflation Sensitive	19	4.4	1.7			
Real Estate	8	5.8	3.0			
Private Equity/Debt	18	9.6	6.7			
Leverage <sup>3</sup>	(12)	3.7	1.0			
Total Core Fund 100 7.4 4.6						
Variable Fund Asset Class						
U.S. Equities	70	6.8	4.0			
International Equities	30	7.6	4.8			
Total Variable Fund	100	7.3	4.5			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Asset Allocations are managed within established ranges; target percentages may differ from actual monthly allocations

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>New England Pension Consultants Long Term US CPI (Inflation) Forecast: 2.7%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>The investment policy used for the Core Fund involves reducing equity exposure by leveraging lower volatility assets, such as fixed income securities. Currently, an asset allocation target of 12% policy leverage is used, subject to an allowable range of up to 20%.

### Note 7

### DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Single Discount rate. A single discount rate of 6.8% was used to measure the total pension liability for the current and prior year. The discount rate is based on the expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 6.80% and a municipal bond rate of 3.77% (Source: Fixed-income municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-year Municipal GO AA Index" as of December 31, 2023. In describing this index, Fidelity notes that the Municipal Curves are constructed using option-adjusted analytics of a diverse population of over 10,000 tax-exempt securities.). Because of the unique structure of WRS, the 6.8% expected rate of return implies that a dividend of approximately 1.7% will always be paid. For purposes of the single discount rate, it was assumed that the dividend would always be paid. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments (including expected dividends) of current plan members. Therefore, the municipal bond rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**Pension plan fiduciary net position**. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in separately issued financial statements available at <a href="https://etf.wi.gov/about-etf/reports-and-studies/financial-reports-and-statements">https://etf.wi.gov/about-etf/reports-and-studies/financial-reports-and-statements</a>.

# NOTE 8 <u>Interfund Receivables/Payables and Transfers</u>

The following is a schedule of interfund receivables and payables at December 31, 2024:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount	
Governmental Funds:			
General	Public Property and Events	\$ 132,247	
General	CDBG	20,281	
General	Water	18,803	
General	Sewer	60,877	
		\$ 232,208	

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 \$21,144 for 2024.

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.

# NOTE 8 <u>INTERFUND RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS (CONTINUED)</u>

Interfund advances were as follows on December 31, 2024:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund		Amount
Governmental Funds:		'	
General	TIF District #1	\$	791,900
General	Sewer utility		44,083
Total		\$	835,983

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	 Amount	Purpose
Governmental Funds:		 	
General	Water utility	\$ 41,265	Tax equivalent
Capital projects	General	327,741	Capital projects
CDBG	General	70,776	Close the CDBG fund
Total		\$ 439,782	

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 9 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 %

### Note 9

# **JOINT VENTURE (CONTINUED)**

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 2024 were as follows:

Village of Barneveld	40 %
Town of Brigham	31 %
Village of Ridgeway	19 %
Town of Ridgeway	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 10**

### 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 10 TAX INCREMENTAL DISTRICT (CONTINUED)

Following is the cumulative status of the TIF District as of December 31, 2024:

Project revenues       \$ 614,010         Intergovernmental       2,593         Lot sales       739,116         Other       104,191         Total revenues       1,459,910         Project costs       2         Construction       1,972,987         Administration       13,359         Professional services and DOR fees       20,973         Interest and other fiscal charges       219,872         Total expenditures       2,227,191         Amount to be recovered through future increments       \$ 767,281         Reconciliation of recoverable costs       \$ 171,367         TID #1 fund balance - deficit       595,914         Total       \$ 767,281		TID #1
Intergovernmental 2,593 Lot sales 739,116 Other 104,191 Total revenues 1,459,910  Project costs Construction 1,972,987 Administration 13,359 Professional services and DOR fees 20,973 Interest and other fiscal charges 219,872 Total expenditures 2,227,191 Amount to be recovered through future increments 767,281  Reconciliation of recoverable costs Long-term notes payable \$171,367 TID #1 fund balance - deficit 595,914	Project revenues	 
Lot sales Other 104,191 Total revenues 1,459,910  Project costs Construction 1,972,987 Administration 13,359 Professional services and DOR fees 20,973 Interest and other fiscal charges 219,872 Total expenditures 2,227,191 Amount to be recovered through future increments  Reconciliation of recoverable costs Long-term notes payable 171,367 TID #1 fund balance - deficit 595,914	Tax increment	\$ 614,010
Other Total revenues 104,191 Total revenues 1,459,910  Project costs Construction 1,972,987 Administration 13,359 Professional services and DOR fees 20,973 Interest and other fiscal charges 219,872 Total expenditures 2,227,191 Amount to be recovered through future increments 767,281  Reconciliation of recoverable costs Long-term notes payable \$ 171,367 TID #1 fund balance - deficit 595,914	Intergovernmental	2,593
Total revenues  Project costs  Construction  Administration  Professional services and DOR fees Interest and other fiscal charges  Total expenditures  Amount to be recovered through future increments  Reconciliation of recoverable costs  Long-term notes payable  TID #1 fund balance - deficit  1,459,910  1,459,910  1,972,987  20,973  13,359  20,973  219,872  2227,191  4767,281	Lot sales	739,116
Project costs  Construction 1,972,987  Administration 13,359  Professional services and DOR fees 20,973  Interest and other fiscal charges 219,872  Total expenditures 2,227,191  Amount to be recovered through future increments \$767,281  Reconciliation of recoverable costs  Long-term notes payable \$171,367  TID #1 fund balance - deficit 595,914	Other	104,191
Construction 1,972,987 Administration 13,359 Professional services and DOR fees 20,973 Interest and other fiscal charges 219,872 Total expenditures 2,227,191 Amount to be recovered through future increments \$767,281  Reconciliation of recoverable costs Long-term notes payable \$171,367 TID #1 fund balance - deficit 595,914	Total revenues	1,459,910
Administration 13,359 Professional services and DOR fees 20,973 Interest and other fiscal charges 219,872 Total expenditures 2,227,191 Amount to be recovered through future increments \$767,281  Reconciliation of recoverable costs Long-term notes payable \$171,367 TID #1 fund balance - deficit 595,914	Project costs	
Professional services and DOR fees 20,973 Interest and other fiscal charges 219,872 Total expenditures 2,227,191 Amount to be recovered through future increments \$767,281  Reconciliation of recoverable costs Long-term notes payable \$171,367 TID #1 fund balance - deficit 595,914	Construction	1,972,987
Interest and other fiscal charges  Total expenditures  Amount to be recovered through future increments  Reconciliation of recoverable costs  Long-term notes payable  TID #1 fund balance - deficit  219,872  2,227,191  \$767,281	Administration	13,359
Total expenditures Amount to be recovered through future increments  \$\frac{2,227,191}{5767,281}\$  Reconciliation of recoverable costs  Long-term notes payable \$171,367  TID #1 fund balance - deficit \$595,914	Professional services and DOR fees	20,973
Amount to be recovered through future increments  \$\frac{767,281}{281}\$  Reconciliation of recoverable costs  Long-term notes payable \$171,367  TID #1 fund balance - deficit \$595,914	Interest and other fiscal charges	219,872
Reconciliation of recoverable costs  Long-term notes payable \$ 171,367  TID #1 fund balance - deficit 595,914	Total expenditures	2,227,191
Long-term notes payable \$ 171,367 TID #1 fund balance - deficit 595,914	Amount to be recovered through future increments	\$ 767,281
TID #1 fund balance - deficit 595,914	Reconciliation of recoverable costs	
	Long-term notes payable	\$ 171,367
Total \$ 767,281	TID #1 fund balance - deficit	595,914
	Total	\$ 767,281

As shown in Note 8, the general fund advanced cash to TID #1 to pay project costs. The balance of the advance as of December 31, 2024, is \$791,900. 2.67% interest rate is being charged in advance. The amounts to be recovered will be increased by interest charged in advance.

### NOTE 11 <u>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</u>

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, 2024, the various components of deferred inflows of resources reported in the governmental funds were as follows:

Property tax receivable	\$ 413,950
Tax increment receivable	207,146
2024 Water utility tax equivalent	36,311
Village share of closed managed forest land	478
Special assessments	559
Interest on advance to TID #1	195,495
Total	\$ 853,939

# NOTE 12 GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES

Governmental fund balances reported on the fund financial statements at December 31, 2024 includes the following:

	General		TIF		Capital		Gov	Other vernmental
Nongpandabla		Fund		District #1		Projects		Funds
Nonspendable: Advances to other funds Prepaid expenses	\$	835,983 13,619	\$		\$		\$	
Restricted for: Environmental projects Debt service		100,314						18,400
Assigned for: Capital projects						215,478		
Unassigned (deficit)		646,809		(595,914)				(49,612)
Total fund balances	\$	1,596,725	\$	(595,914)	\$	215,478	\$	(31,212)

The following nonmajor funds had (deficit) unassigned fund balances at December 31, 2024:

Public Property and Events Fund \$ (49,612)

# NOTE 13 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, 2024:

Sewer utility restricted net position	
Debt service - revenue bonds	\$ 38,594
Equipment replacement	 91,664
Total sewer restricted net position	130,258
Water utility restricted net position	 
Debt service - revenue bonds	 36,164
Total utility restricted net position	\$ 166,422

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 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 EFFECT OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ON CURRENT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has adopted GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2024, GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2025, and GASB Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2025. When these become effective, application of these standards may restate portions of these financial statements.

### Note 16

### **CHANGE IN REPORTING ENTITY**

Effective December 31, 2023, changes within the financial reporting entity resulted in restatements of beginning fund balance as follows:

# Reporting Units Affected by Restatements of Beginning Balances

								Other
		Capital		Debt	Pub	lic Property	Go	vernmental
	]	Projects	Service		and Events		Funds	
12/31/2023, as previously reported	\$		\$	17,145	\$	(126,641)	\$	(100,580)
Change within financial reporting entity (nonmajor to major fund) Change within financial reporting		(9,523)						9,523
entity (major to nonmajor fund)				(17,145)		126,641		(109,496)
1/1/2024, as restated	\$	(9,523)	\$		\$		\$	(200,553)



# Exhibit B-1 Required Supplementary Information Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Variances-

							Positive (	Negat	ive)		
	Budgeted A		Amo	Amounts			Original			Final	
		Original		Final		Actual		to Actual		to Actual	
REVENUES	ф	0.47.0.40	Ф	247.242	Ф	247.720	ф	470	ф	470	
Taxes	\$	247,242	\$	247,242	\$	247,720	\$	478	\$	478	
Special assessments		820		820		1,291		471		471	
Intergovernmental		271,892		271,892		272,830		938		938	
Licenses and permits		5,850		5,850		7,474		1,624		1,624	
Fines and forfeitures		1,250		1,250		2,457		1,207		1,207	
Public charges for services		52,716		52,716		50,671		(2,045)		(2,045)	
Interest income		42,896		42,896		68,615		25,719		25,719	
Miscellaneous		14,638		14,638		14,014		(624)	-	(624)	
Total revenues		637,304		637,304		665,072		27,768		27,768	
EXPENDITURES											
Current:											
General government		208,684		208,684		232,641		(23,957)		(23,957)	
Public safety		278,948		278,948		314,690		(35,742)		(35,742)	
Public works		185,707		185,707		141,116		44,591		44,591	
Leisure activities		30,373		30,373		30,681		(308)		(308)	
Capital outlay		· 		· 		18,074		(18,074)		(18,074)	
Total expenditures		703,712		703,712		737,202		(33,490)		(33,490)	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues											
over expenditures		(66,408)		(66,408)		(72,130)		(5,722)		(5,722)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)											
Sale of capital assets		10,000		10,000		4,500		(5,500)		(5,500)	
Transfers in		56,408		56,408		41,265		(15,143)		(15,143)	
Transfers out		(412,300)		(412,300)		(398,517)		13,783		13,783	
Total other financing sources (uses)		(345,892)		(345,892)		(352,752)		(6,860)		(6,860)	
Net changes in fund balance		(412,300)		(412,300)		(424,882)		(12,582)		(12,582)	
Fund balance - beginning of year		2,021,607		2,021,607		2,021,607					
Fund balance - end of year	\$	1,609,307	\$	1,609,307	\$	1,596,725	\$	(12,582)	\$	(12,582)	

# Exhibit B-2 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Wisconsin Retirement System Schedule December 31, 2024

# SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Last Calendar Year\*

		Contributions in			
		relation to			Contributions as a
	Contractually	the contractually	Contribution		percentage of
Year ended	required	required	deficiency	Covered-employee	covered-
December 31,	contributions	contributions	(excess)	payroll	employee payroll
2024	\$ 21.813	\$ (21.813)	\$	\$ 244 914	8 91%

<sup>\*</sup> The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end that occurred within the fiscal year.

# 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 <u>Excess Expenditures Over Appropriations</u>

The following expenditures exceeded budget appropriations for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	I	Excess
Expenditure	Exp	enditures
General fund		
Current:		
General government	\$	23,957
Public safety		35,742
Leisure activities		308
Capital outlay		18,074

### Note 3

### WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM SCHEDULES

# Changes in Benefit Terms and Assumptions related to Pension Liabilities (Assets)

Changes of benefit terms: There were no changes of benefit terms for any participating employer in WRS.

### Changes of assumptions:

Based on a three-year experience study conducted in 2021 covering January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2020, the ETF Board adopted assumption changes that were used to measure the total pension liability beginning with the year-end December 31, 2021, including the following:

- Lowering the long-term expected rate of return from 7.0% to 6.8%
- Lowering the discount rate from 7.0% to 6.8%
- Lowering the price inflation rate from 2.5% to 2.4%
- Lowering the post-retirement adjustments from 1.9% to 1.7%
- Mortality assumptions were changed to reflect updated trends by transitioning from the Wisconsin 2018 Mortality Table to the 2020 WRS Experience Mortality Table.

Based on a three-year experience study conducted in 2018 covering January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2017, the ETF Board adopted assumption changes that were used to measure the total pension liability beginning with the year-ended December 31, 2018, including the following:

- Lowering the long-term expected rate of return from 7.2% to 7.0%
- Lowering the discount rate from 7.2% to 7.0%
- Lowering the wage inflation rate from 3.2% to 3.0%
- Lowering the price inflation rate from 2.7% to 2.5%
- Lowering the post-retirement adjustments from 2.1% to 1.9%
- Mortality assumptions were changed to reflect updated trends by transitioning from the Wisconsin 2012 Mortality Table to the Wisconsin 2018 Mortality Table.

# NOTE 3 <u>WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM SCHEDULES (CONTINUED)</u>

# Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating Wisconsin Retirement System Actuarially Determined Contributions:

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Valuation Date:	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Actuarial Cost Method:	Frozen Entry Age	Frozen Entry Age	Frozen Entry Age	Frozen Entry Age	Frozen Entry Age
Amortization Method:	Level Percent of	Level Percent of	Level Percent of	Level Percent of	Level Percent of
	Payroll-Closed	Payroll-Closed	Payroll-Closed	Payroll-Closed	Payroll-Closed
	Amortization Period	Amortization Period	Amortization Period	Amortization Period	Amortization Period
Amortization Period:	30 Year closed from	30 Year closed from	30 Year closed from	30 Year closed from	30 Year closed from
	date of participation in	date of participation in	date of participation in	date of participation in	date of participation in
	WRS	WRS	WRS	WRS	WRS
Asset Valuation Method:	Five Year Smoothed	Five Year Smoothed	Five Year Smoothed	Five Year Smoothed	Five Year Smoothed
	Market (Closed)	Market (Closed)	Market (Closed)	Market (Closed)	Market (Closed)
Actuarial Assumptions					
Net Investment Rate of					
Return:	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.5%
Weighted based on					
assumed rate for:					
Pre-retirement:	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.2%
Post-retirement:	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Salary Increases					
Wage Inflation:	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%
Seniority/Merit:	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%
Post-retirement Benefit		4.054	4.0	4.054	
Adjustments*:	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%
Retirement Age:	Experience - based	Experience - based	Experience - based	Experience - based	Experience -based
	table of rates that are	table of rates that are	table of rates that are	table of rates that are	table of rates that are
	specific to the type of	specific to the type of	specific to the type of	specific to the type of	specific to the type of
	eligibility condition.	eligibility condition.	eligibility condition.	eligibility condition.	eligibility condition.
	Last updated for the	Last updated for the	Last updated for the	Last updated for the	Last updated for the
	2021 valuation	2018 valuation	2018 valuation	2018 valuation	2015 valuation
	pursuant to an	pursuant to an	pursuant to an	pursuant to an	pursuant to an
	period 2018-2020.	period 2015-2017.	experience study of the period 2015-2017.	period 2015 - 2017.	period 2012 - 2014.
	period 2016-2020.	period 2013-2017.	period 2013-2017.	period 2013 - 2017.	period 2012 - 2014.
Mortality:	2020 WRS Experience	Wisconsin 2018	Wisconsin 2018	Wisconsin 2018	Wisconsin 2012
	Tables. The rates based	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mortality Table. The	Mortality Table. The	Mortality Table. The
	on actual WRS	rates based on actual	rates based on actual	rates based on actual	rates based on actual
	experience adjusted for	WRS experience	WRS experience	WRS experience	WRS experience
	future mortality	adjusted for future mortality	adjusted for future mortality	adjusted for future mortality	adjusted for future mortality
	improvements using the MP-2021 fully	improvements using	improvements using	improvements using	improvements using
	generational	the MP-2018 fully	the MP-2018 fully	the MP-2018 fully	the MP-2015 fully
	improvement scale	generational	generational	generational	generational
	from a base year of	improvement scale	improvement scale	improvement scale	improvement scale
	2010.	(multiplied by 60%).	(multiplied by 60%).	(multiplied by 60%).	(multiplied by 50%).
		·	(r	·	·

<sup>\*</sup>No post-retirement adjustment is guaranteed. Actual adjustments are based on recognized investment return, actuarial experience, and other factors. Value is the assumed annual adjustment based on the investment return assumption and the post-retirement discount rate.

# NOTE 3 <u>WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM SCHEDULES (CONTINUED)</u>

Significant methods and assumptions used in calculating Wisconsin Retirement System Actuarially Determined Contributions:

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Valuation Date:	December 31, 2016	Dacambar 21 2015	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	Docambar 21 2012
	ŕ	December 31, 2015	·	•	December 31, 2012
Actuarial Cost Method:	Frozen Entry Age	Frozen Entry Age	Frozen Entry Age	Frozen Entry Age	Frozen Entry Age
Amortization Method:	Level Percent of	Level Percent of	Level Percent of	Level Percent of	Level Percent of
	Payroll-Closed Amortization Period	Payroll-Closed Amortization Period	Payroll-Closed Amortization Period	Payroll-Closed Amortization Period	Payroll-Closed Amortization Period
A					
Amortization Period:	30 Year closed from	30 Year closed from	30 Year closed from date of participation in	30 Year closed from	30 Year closed from
	WRS	WRS	WRS	WRS	WRS
Asset Valuation Method:	Five Year Smoothed	Five Year Smoothed	Five Year Smoothed	Five Year Smoothed	Five Year Smoothed
	Market (Closed)	Market (Closed)	Market (Closed)	Market (Closed)	Market (Closed)
Actuarial Assumptions					
Net Investment Rate of					
Return:	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%
Weighted based on					
assumed rate for:					
Pre-retirement:	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%
Post-retirement:	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Salary Increases					
Wage Inflation:	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
Seniority/Merit:	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%	0.1%-5.6%
Post-retirement Benefit					
Adjustments*:	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Retirement Age:	Experience - based table of rates that are	Experience - based table of rates that are	Experience-based table of rates that are	Experience-based table of rates that are	Experience-based table of rates that are
	specific to the type of	specific to the type of	specific to the type of	specific to the type of	specific to the type of
	eligibility condition.	eligibility condition.	eligibility condition.	eligibility condition.	eligibility condition.
	Last updated for the	Last updated for the	Last updated for the	Last updated for the	Last updated for the
	2015 valuation	2015 valuation	2012 valuation	2012 valuation	2012 valuation
	pursuant to an	pursuant to an	pursuant to an	pursuant to an	pursuant to an
	experience study of	experience study of	experience study of	experience study of	experience study of
	the period 2012 -	the period 2012 -	the period 2009 -	the period 2009 -	the period 2009 -
	2014.	2014.	2011.	2011.	2011.
Mortality:	Wisconsin 2012	Wisconsin 2012	Wisconsin 2012	Wisconsin 2012	Wisconsin 2012
	Mortality Table. The	Mortality Table. The	Mortality Table. The	Mortality Table. The	Mortality Table. The
	rates based on actual	rates based on actual	rates based on actual	rates based on actual	rates based on actual
	WRS experience	WRS experience	WRS experience	WRS experience	WRS experience
		•			
	-				
			(margin) in mortality	(margin) in mortality	(margin) in mortanty
	0	•			
	•	-			
	adjusted for future mortality improvements using the MP-2015 fully generational improvement scale (multiplied by 50%).	adjusted for future mortality improvements using the MP-2015 fully generational improvement scale (multiplied by 50%).	projected to 2017 with scale BB to all for future improvements (margin) in mortality	projected to 2017 with scale BB to all for future improvements (margin) in mortality	projected to 2017 with scale BB to all for future improvements (margin) in mortality

<sup>\*</sup>No post-retirement adjustment is guaranteed. Actual adjustments are based on recognized investment return, actuarial experience, and other factors. Value is the assumed annual adjustment based on the investment return assumption and the post-retirement discount rate.



# Exhibit C-1 Village of Ridgeway, Wisconsin Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2024

		Debt		ial Revenue			
	Service		Public Property and Events		CDBG		Totals
ASSETS							
Cash and investments	\$	63,413	\$	83,413	\$	\$	146,826
Taxes receivable		93,539					93,539
Due from other governments					 20,281		20,281
Total assets	\$	156,952	\$	83,413	\$ 20,281	\$	260,646
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	\$		\$	778	\$	\$	778
Due to other funds				132,247	 20,281		152,528
Total liabilities				133,025	20,281		153,306
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Deferred revenues		138,552			 		138,552
FUND BALANCES							
Restricted		18,400					18,400
Unassigned (deficit)		_		(49,612)	 		(49,612)
Total fund balances		18,400		(49,612)	 		(31,212)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows							
of resources, and fund balances	\$	156,952	\$	83,413	\$ 20,281	\$	260,646

# 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, 2024

			Special Revenue		
	Formerly	Formerly	Formerly		
	Nonmajor Fund	Major Fund	Major Fund		
	Capital	Debt	Public Property		
	Projects	Service	and Events	CDBG	Totals
REVENUES					
Property taxes	\$	\$ 102,168	\$	\$	\$ 102,168
Intergovernmental				20,281	20,281
Public charges for services			9,166		9,166
Miscellaneous			126,393		126,393
Total revenues		102,168	135,559	20,281	258,008
EXPENDITURES					
Leisure activities			37,371		37,371
Capital outlay:					
Leisure activities			21,159		21,159
Debt service:		115.020			115.020
Principal retirement		115,838			115,838
Interest and fiscal charges		14,643			14,643
Total expenditures		130,481	58,530		189,011
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(28,313)	77,029	20,281	68,997
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES					
Loan proceeds		29,568			29,568
Transfer in		29,500		70,776	70,776
Total other financing sources (uses)		29,568		70,776	100,344
Net change in fund balances		1,255	77,029	91,057	169,341
Fund balance - beginning of year, as					
previously reported	(9,523)			(91,057)	(100,580)
Change within financial reporting					
entity (major to nonmajor fund)		17,145	(126,641)		(109,496)
Change within financial reporting		,	( -,- /		( , ,
entity (nonmajor to major fund)	9,523				9,523
Fund balance - beginning of year, as restated		17,145	(126,641)	(91,057)	(200,553)
Fund balance - end of year	\$	\$ 18,400	\$ (49,612)	\$	\$ (31,212)