Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

City Officials December 31, 2022

#### Mayor:

Nathan Anderson

### **Governing Board:**

William Roelke

Troy Boone

Art Schott

Eli Seeley

Michael Tiedeman

Teresa Sveeggen

### Finance Officer:

Elaine Johnson

### **Table of Contents**

	Page
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and	
on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements	
Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	1-2
Schedule of Findings	3
Independent Auditor's Report	· 4-6
Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Position	
Statement of Activities	_
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	9
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	11-12
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	
in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities	
Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund	
Net Position – Proprietary Funds	
Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds	16-17
Notes to the Financial Statements	18-47
Required Supplementary Information	48
Budgetary Comparison Schedules-Budgetary Basis General Fund	49-50
Budgetary Comparison Schedules-Budgetary Basis Additional Sales Tax Fund	
Notes to the Budgetary Comparison Schedules	
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	
Schedule of the City's Contributions (SDRS)	
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information – Pension Schedules	55-56
Supplementary Information	57
Combining Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	58
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	
in Fund Balances of Nonmajor Governmental Funds	59



# Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

To the Governing Board Beresford, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Beresford, South Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 12, 2023. A disclaimer of opinion was issued on the aggregate discretely presented component units because the financial data of the component units were not audited.

#### **Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

#### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Beresford's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed one instance of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as item 2022-001.

#### City's Response to Findings

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

#### **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. As required by South Dakota Codified Law 4-11-11, this report is a matter of public record, and its distribution is not limited.

Elk Point, South Dakota

C10 ly 12C

July 12, 2023

# Schedule of Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

#### **Schedule of Prior Audit Findings**

The prior audit report contained no written audit comments.

#### **Schedule of Current Audit Findings**

#### Audit Finding Number 2022-001 - Compliance Finding

Expenditures were paid in excess of appropriations for some departments.

#### Criteria:

SDCL 9-12-9 requires that the governing body shall not add to the expenditures any sum in excess of the amount provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance expect as otherwise specially provided.

#### **Condition Found:**

In 2022, the expenditures paid from the General Fund exceeded amounts budgeted in 7 different functions.

#### Recommendations:

We recommend that when such a situation occurs in the future, a supplemental budget be adopted to utilized unobligated fund balances.

#### Management's Response:

The City of Beresford will monitor the budgets of each fund more closely to ensure that overspending does not occur. If expenditures are anticipated to exceed the annual appropriation, the City of Beresford will adopt a supplemental appropriation to utilize unobligated fund balances.



#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

City Council City of Beresford Beresford, South Dakota

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Disclaimer of Opinion and Unmodified Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Beresford, South Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements. We were not engaged to audit the financial statements of the aggregate discretely presented component units. These financial statements collectively comprise the City of Beresford's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Disclaimer of Opinion on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units

Because of the Significance of the matter described in the Basis for Disclosure of Opinion and Unmodified Opinions section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the financial statements of the aggregate discretely presented component units of the City of Beresford. Accordingly, we do not express opinions on those financial statements.

Unmodified Opinions on the Governmental Activities, Business-type Activities, Each Major Fund, and Aggregate Remaining Fund Information.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above 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 City of Beresford, South Dakota as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion and Unmodified Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* (Government Auditing Standards), issued by the Comptroller General of The United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City of Beresford 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 unmodified audit opinions.

Matter Giving Rise to disclaimer of Opinion on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units

The financial statements of the Beresford Housing and Redevelopment Commission and the Beresford Economic Development Commission have not been audited, and we were not engaged to audit the Beresford Housing and Redevelopment Commission or the Beresford Economic Development Commission's financial statements as part of the City's basic financial statements. The Beresford Housing and Redevelopment Commission and the Beresford Economic Development Commission financial activities are included in the City's basic financial statements as a part of the discretely presented component units and represent the assets, net position, and revenues of the City's aggregate discretely presented component units.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the 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 misstatements, 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 City of Beresford, South Dakota'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 and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we

- Exercise professional judgement 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 purposes of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Beresford, South Dakota'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 judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City of Beresford, South Dakota'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 Schedules, the Schedule of the Municipal Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), and Schedule of the City's Contributions listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not 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.

The City has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) 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 opinion on the basic financial statements is 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 City's basic financial statements. The Combining Nonmajor Fund Financial Statements as listed in the Table of Contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management was derived from and related directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 12, 2023 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Elk Point, South Dakota

C10 hf 12C

July 12, 2023

### Statement of Net Position December 31, 2022

	F	Primary Governmer	nt	Unaudited Component Units					
	Governmental	Business-Type		Housing &	Economic				
	Activities	Activities	Total	Redevelopment	Development				
Assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,515,056	\$ 5,422,578	\$ 7,937,634	\$ 36,227	\$ 170,722				
Accounts receivable, net	227,693	746,362	974,055						
Inventories	88,409	1,372,299	1,460,708	771,630	731,900				
Other assets	35,123	165,194	200,317						
Restricted assets:									
Investments	397,983	512,964	910,947						
Net pension asset	7,661		7,661						
Capital assets:									
Land	681,920	451,487	1,133,407						
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	6,629,143	25,180,065	31,809,208						
Total Assets	10,582,988	33,850,949	44,433,937	807,857	902,622				
Deferred Outflows of Resources:									
Pension related deferred outflows	699,518		699,518						
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable and other curent liabilities	7,501	88,154	95,655						
Noncurrent liabilities:									
Due within one year	207,229	455,184	662,413						
Due in more than one year	3,568,521	8,391,577	11,960,098	506,630	454,974				
Total Liabilities	3,783,251	8,934,915	12,718,166	506,630	454,974				
Deferred Inflows of Resources:									
Pension related deferred inflows	445,880		445,880						
Net Position:									
Net investment in capital assets	3,623,653	16,912,594	20,536,247						
Restricted for:									
Debt services	400,389	511,653	912,042						
Library	62,435		62,435						
Meter Deposits		24,852	24,852						
SDRS pension purposes	261,299		261,299						
Unrestricted	2,705,599	7,466,935	10,172,534	301,227	447,648				
Total Net Position	\$ 7,053,375	\$ 24,916,034	\$ 31,969,409	\$ 301,227	\$ 447,648				

## Statement of Activities

### For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Program	Revenues		Ne	et (Expense) Revenu Changes in Net Posi			
		•	Operating	Capital		Primary Governme	ent	Unaudited Co	mponent Units
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Housing & Redevelopment	Economic Development
Primary Government:	<u> </u>								
Governmental Activities:									
General government	\$ 407,032	\$	\$ 185,243	\$	\$ (221,789)	\$	\$ (221,789)		
Public safety	714,807	3,112			(711,695)		(711,695)		
Public works	777,479	6,599			(770,880)		(770,880)		
Health and welfare			34,172		34,172		34,172		
Culture and recreation	845,836	44,785			(801,051)		(801,051)		
Conservation and development	56,102				(56,102)		(56,102)		
Interest on long-term debt	241,185				(241,185)		(241,185)		
Total Governmental Activities	3,042,441	54,496	219,415		(2,768,530)		(2,768,530)		
Business-type Activities:									
Liquor	69,028	26,441				(42,587)	(42,587)		
Water	784,736	878,798				94,062	94,062		
Electric	3,628,669	5,174,456				1,545,787	1,545,787		
Sewer	453,904	357,694				(96,210)	(96,210)		
Telephone	1,257,453	2,159,000				901,547	901,547		
Garbage	174,492	220,229				45,737	45,737		
Cablevision	443,117	482,699				39,582	39,582		
Golf Course	695,082	561,421				(133,661)	(133,661)		
Total Business-Type Activities	7,506,481	9,860,738				2,354,257	2,354,257		
Total Primary Government	\$ 10,548,922	\$ 9,915,234	\$ 219,415	\$	(2,768,530)	2,354,257	(414,273)		
Component Units:									
Housing and redevelopment	\$ 181,104	\$						\$ (181,104)	
Economic development	\$ 26,645	\$ \$ 24,531							\$ (2,114)
		General Revenues:							
		Property tax			1,413,250		1,413,250		50,605
		Sales tax			698,547		698,547		
		State shared reve	nues		103,333		103,333		
		County shared re			11,586		11,586		
		Unrestricted inve			9,042	17,605	26,647		144
		Miscellaneous re	•		194,073	51,801	245,874		
		Transfers	venue		532,076	(532,076)	245,074		
			Revenues and Tran	sfers	2,961,907	(462,670)	2,499,237		50,749
		Change in N	et position		193,377	1,891,587	2,084,964	(181,104)	48,635
	N	let Position-Beginn	ing of Year		6,859,998	23,024,447	29,884,445	482,331	399,013
		let Position-End of	· ·		\$ 7,053,375	\$ 24,916,034	\$ 31,969,409	\$ 301,227	\$ 447,648

### Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

	General Fund	Additional Sales Tax Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:	4	4		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,557,647	\$ 892,568	\$ 64,841	\$ 2,515,056
Taxes receivable:	40.500			40.000
Delinquent	10,602			10,602
Accounts receivable			7,175	7,175
Due from state government	17,094	9,752		26,846
Supply inventory	88,409			88,409
Prepaid expense	35,123			35,123
Restricted investments and deposits		326,299	71,684	397,983
Note receivable-component unit	183,070			183,070
Total Assets	1,891,945	1,228,619	143,700	3,264,264
Liabilities and Fund Balances:				
Accounts payable	\$ 326	\$	\$ 7,175	\$ 7,501
Total Liabilities	326		7,175	7,501
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property taxes	10,602			10,602
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,602			10,602
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable				
Inventory and prepaid expense	123,532			123,532
Restricted				
Debt Service		326,299	74,090	400,389
Library			62,435	62,435
Unassigned	1,757,485	902,320		2,659,805
Total Fund Balances	1,881,017	1,228,619	136,525	3,246,161
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows				
of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 1,891,945	\$ 1,228,619	\$ 143,700	\$ 3,264,264

# Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2022

Total Fund Balances - Government Funds		\$ 3,246,161
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Net pension asset reported in governmental activities is not an available resourse and therefore is not reported in the funds.		7,661
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		7,311,063
Pension related deferred outflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.		699,518
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued leave payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Accrued Leave Lease Payable Certificates of Participation	(88,340) (7,535) (3,679,875)	(3,775,750)
Assets such as taxes receivable (deliquent) are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are not deferred in the funds.		10,602
Pension related deferred inflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(445,880)
Net Position - Governmental Funds		\$ 7,053,375

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Revenues:		eneral Fund		lditional ales Tax Fund	Go	Other overnmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds	
Taxes									
General property taxes	\$	743,966	\$	619,698	\$	48,355	\$	1,412,019	
General sales taxes	Y	698,547	Y		Y		7	698,547	
Penalties and interest		1,231						1,231	
Licenses and permits		27,386						27,386	
Intergovernmental revenue		27,000						27,000	
Federal grants		185,243						185,243	
State shared revenues		100,1						200,2 10	
Bank franchise tax		12,606						12,606	
Liquor tax reverson		31,676						31,676	
Motor vehicles licenses		40,435						40,435	
Local government highway and bridge		18,616						18,616	
County shared revenues		11,586						11,586	
Charges for goods and services									
General government		2,875						2,875	
Highways and streets		6,599						6,599	
Culture and recreation		44,785						44,785	
Fines and forfeits									
Court fines and costs		237						237	
Miscellaneous revenue									
Investment earnings		4,844		4,158		40		9,042	
Rentals		56,873						56,873	
Contributions	(3,120)					24,840		21,720	
Other	88,094							88,094	
Total Revenue	\$ 1	\$ 1,972,479		623,856	\$	73,235	\$	2,669,570	

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Continued)

	G	ieneral Fund	Sa	ditional les Tax Fund	Gov	Other ernmental Funds	Gov	Total vernmental Funds	
Expenditures:									
Current:									
General government:									
Legislative	\$	40,794	\$		\$			40,794	
Executive administration		144,922						144,922	
Elections		9,398						9,398	
Legal		22,102						22,102	
Financial administration		138,893						138,893	
Planning and zoning		24,064						24,064	
Public safety:									
Police		540,151						540,151	
Fire		66,953						66,953	
Public works:									
Highways and streets		585,554						585,554	
Culture and recreation:									
Parks		274,421						274,421	
Library		232,140				11,381		243,521	
Pool		127,020						127,020	
Community subsidies		80,363						80,363	
Conservation and development:									
Economic development and									
assistance (industrial development)		7,747				48,355		56,102	
Debt service				229,794		102,060		331,854	
Capital outlay		126,913				104,875		231,788	
Total Expenditures		2,421,435		229,794		266,671		2,917,900	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)									
Expenditures		(448,956)		394,062		(193,436)		(248,330)	
Other Financing Sources:									
Transfers in		593,616				102,243		695,859	
Transfers out		(61,540)		(102,243)				(163,783)	
Long-term debt issued						104,875		104,875	
Total Other Financing Sources		532,076		(102,243)		207,118		636,951	
Net Change in Fund Balance		83,120		291,819		13,682		388,621	
Fund Balances- Beginning of Year		1,797,897	936,800			122,843	2,857,540		
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$	1,881,017	\$ 1	,228,619	\$	136,525	\$	3,246,161	

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Government Funds	\$ 388,621
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
This amount represents capital asset purchases which are reported as expenditures on the fund financial statements but increase assets on the government wide statements.	231,788
This amount represents the current year depreciation expense reported in the statement of activities which is not reported on the fund financial statements because it does not require the use of current financial resources.	(447,843)
Payment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds but the payment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	92,175
The isuance of long-term debt is an other financing source in the fund statements but an increase in the long-term liabilities on the government wide statements.	(104,875)
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	34,093
Governmental funds do not reflect the change in accrued leave, but the statement of activities reflects the change in accrued leave through expenditures.	 (582)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 193,377

### Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds December 31, 2022

					Enter	prise Funds						
	Water		Electric	Sewer		Telephone	Garbage	(	Cablevision	Golf	Course	
	Fund		Fund	Fund		Fund	Fund		Fund	F	und	Totals
Assets:												
Current Assets:												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 175,832	\$	2,636,014	\$ 47,442	\$	2,126,964	\$ 234,434	\$	159,985	\$	41,907	\$ 5,422,578
Accounts receivable, net	50,452		438,266	33,862		199,525	22,893		1,364			746,362
Supply inventory	58,103		1,180,890	20,045		43,280			55,838		14,143	1,372,299
Prepaid expense	6,326		19,716	 2,960		11,518	 714				6,503	 47,737
Total Current Assets	290,713		4,274,886	 104,309		2,381,287	 258,041		217,187		62,553	 7,588,976
Noncurrent Assets:												
Restricted investments			512,964									512,964
Deposit			17,731			99,726						117,457
Capital assets:												
Land	30,738		22,250	19,000		15,300	62,931				301,268	451,487
Buildings	1,069,484		218,654			322,854	65,345			1	L,522,624	3,198,961
Improvements other than buildings	4,778,610		13,627,816	4,871,411			51,195			1	L,757,973	25,087,005
Machinery and equipment	81,069		1,453,396	171,675		10,350,741	46,623		913,753		303,229	13,320,486
Other Assets	1,803,174										35,865	1,839,039
Accumulated depreciation	(2,616,765	)	(5,807,690)	(1,805,560)		(5,148,266)	(117,420)		(900,398)	(1	L,364,637)	(17,760,736)
Accumulated amortization	(468,825	)									(35,865)	(504,690)
Total Capital Assets:	4,677,485		9,514,426	 3,256,526		5,540,629	 108,674		13,355	2	2,520,457	 25,631,552
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,677,485		10,045,121	3,256,526		5,640,355	108,674		13,355	2	2,520,457	26,261,973
Total Assets	4,968,198		14,320,007	3,360,835		8,021,642	 366,715		230,542	2	2,583,010	 33,850,949
Liabilities:												
Current Liabilities:												
Accounts payable			24,362				7,790		30,306		844	63,302
Customer deposits			17,385			7,467						24,852
Current portion of long term debt	145,716		275,000	34,468								455,184
Total Current Liabilities	145,716	_	316,747	34,468		7,467	7,790		30,306		844	543,338
Noncurrent Liabilities:												
Bonds payable:												
Accrued leave payable	16,847		34,735	23,353		42,031					10,837	127,803
Other long-term debt	1,030,969		6,140,000	1,092,805								8,263,774
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,047,816		6,174,735	1,116,158		42,031					10,837	8,391,577
Total Liabilities	1,193,532		6,491,482	1,150,626		49,498	 7,790		30,306		11,681	 8,934,915
Net Position:												
Net investment in capital assets	3,500,800		3,099,426	2,129,253		5,540,629	108,674		13,355	2	2,520,457	16,912,594
Restricted net position restricted for:												
Debt service			511,653									511,653
Customer deposits			17,385			7,467						24,852
Unrestricted net position	273,866		4,200,061	 80,956		2,424,048	 250,251		186,881		50,872	 7,466,935
Total Net Position	\$ 3,774,666	\$	7,828,525	\$ 2,210,209	\$	7,972,144	\$ 358,925	\$	200,236	\$ 2	2,571,329	\$ 24,916,034

# City of Beresford Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Liquor Fund	Water Fund	Electric Fund	Sewer Fund	Telephone Fund	Garbage Fund	Cablevision Fund	Golf Course Fund	Totals
Operating Revenues:									
Charges for goods and services	\$ 26,441	\$ 869,734	\$ 5,174,456	\$ 357,694	\$ 2,159,000	\$ 220,229	\$ 482,699	\$ 534,127	\$ 9,824,380
Other		9,064						27,294	36,358
Total Operating Revenues	26,441	878,798	5,174,456	357,694	2,159,000	220,229	482,699	561,421	9,860,738
Operating Expenses:									
Personal services	22,540	490,486	456,436	137,918	538,759	23,196		230,976	1,900,311
Other current expense	15,119	34,211	43,894	73,028	229,241	7,393	462,196	200,187	1,065,269
Materials	31,369	92,979	2,614,674	96,891	243,724	138,818	(32,116)	168,648	3,354,987
Amortization		36,063						17,933	53,996
Depreciation		104,676	362,317	106,250	245,729	5,085	13,037	77,338	914,432
Total Operating Expenses	69,028	758,415	3,477,321	414,087	1,257,453	174,492	443,117	695,082	7,288,995
Operating Income (Loss)	(42,587)	120,383	1,697,135	(56,393)	901,547	45,737	39,582	(133,661)	2,571,743
Nonoperating Revenues:									
Investment earnings	77	313	9,330	494	5,835	771	271	514	17,605
Interest expense		(26,321)	(151,348)	(39,817)					(217,486)
Gain/Loss on sale of capital assets	46,293		5,508						51,801
Total Nonoperating Revenue	46,370	(26,008)	(136,510)	(39,323)	5,835	771	271	514	(148,080)
Net Income (Loss) Before Contributions	3,783	94,375	1,560,625	(95,716)	907,382	46,508	39,853	(133,147)	2,423,663
Transfers in								61,540	61,540
Transfers out	(43,616)		(250,000)		(250,000)	(50,000)			(593,616)
Net Change in Net Position	(39,833)	94,375	1,310,625	(95,716)	657,382	(3,492)	39,853	(71,607)	1,891,587
Net Position - Beginning of Year	39,833	3,680,291	6,517,900	2,305,925	7,314,762	362,417	160,383	2,642,936	23,024,447
Net Position - End of Year	\$	\$ 3,774,666	\$ 7,828,525	\$ 2,210,209	\$ 7,972,144	\$ 358,925	\$ 200,236	\$ 2,571,329	\$ 24,916,034

### Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Liquor Fund	Water Fund	Electric Fund	Sewer Fund	Telephone Fund	Garbage Fund	Cablevision Fund	Golf Course Fund	Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:									
Receipt from customers	\$ 55,428	\$ 869,839	\$ 4,926,192	\$ 355,308	\$ 2,145,303	\$ 217,050	\$ 441,100	\$ 566,288	\$ 9,576,508
Payments to suppliers	(35,835)	(120,192)	(2,644,414)	(165,510)	(446,639)	(138,201)	(402,140)	(354,425)	(4,307,356)
Payments to employees	(23,598)	(487,295)	(453,260)	(136,210)	(642,889)	(23,196)		(230,543)	(1,996,991)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	(4,005)	262,352	1,828,518	53,588	1,055,775	55,653	38,960	(18,680)	3,272,161
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:									
Transfers to other funds	(43,616)		(250,000)		(250,000)	(50,000)		61,540	(532,076)
Loans (to) other funds			131,796						131,796
Loans (to) from other funds	(131,796)								(131,796)
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(175,412)		(118,204)		(250,000)	(50,000)		61,540	(532,076)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:									
Purchase of capital assets			(126,196)		(45,027)			(11,143)	(182,366)
Proceeds from sales of capital assets	73,521		5,508						79,029
Payments on long term debt		(145,106)	(275,000)	(33,370)				(18,067)	(471,543)
Debt interest paid		(26,321)	(151,348)	(39,817)					(217,486)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities:	73,521	(171,427)	(547,036)	(73,187)	(45,027)			(29,210)	(792,366)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:									
Interest earnings	77	313	8,019	494	5,835	771	271	514	16,294
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	77	313	8,019	494	5,835	771	271	514	16,294
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(105,819)	91,238	1,171,297	(19,105)	766,583	6,424	39,231	14,164	1,964,013
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	105,819	84,594	1,464,717	66,547	1,270,891	228,010	120,754	27,743	3,369,075
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$	\$ 175,832	\$ 2,636,014	\$ 47,442	\$ 2,037,474	\$ 234,434	\$ 159,985	\$ 41,907	\$ 5,333,088

### Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Continued)

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities:  Operating income (loss)	<b>/</b>	(42,587)	Ś	120,383	\$ 1,697,135	ė	(56,393)	Ś	901,547	Ś	45,737	ė	39,582	ė	(133,661)	\$ 2,571,743
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided	Ş	(42,367)	Ş	120,363	\$ 1,097,155	Ş	(30,393)	Ş	901,347	Ş	43,737	Ş	39,362	Ş	(133,001)	\$ 2,3/1,743
by operating activities:																
Provided by operating activities:																
Depreciation expense				104,676	362,317		106,250		245,729		5,085		13,037		77,338	914,432
Amortization expense				36,063											17,933	53,996
(Increase) decrease in:																
Receivables		603		(4,462)	(18,594)		(2,368)		(9,641)		(3,179)		3,337			(34,304)
Prepaid expenses		12,471		6,998	9,596		4,409		27,906		1,192				14,394	76,966
Inventories		28,384		(4,497)	(229,670)		(18)		(4,056)				(44,936)		4,867	(249,926)
Increase (decrease) in:																
Accounts and other payables		(1,818)			4,558				(1,580)		6,818		27,940		16	35,934
Accrued wages and leave payable		(1,058)		3,191	3,185		1,708		(11,441)						433	(3,982)
Deposits					(9)				(92,689)							(92,698)
Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities	\$	(4,005)	\$	262,352	\$ 1,828,518	\$	53,588	\$ 1	,055,775	\$	55,653	\$	38,960	\$	(18,680)	\$ 3,272,161

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

#### a. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of the City of Beresford consists of the primary government (which includes all of the funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that make up the legal entity, plus those funds for which the primary government has a fiduciary responsibility), those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the financial 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 City is financially accountable if its Governing Board appoints a voting majority of another organization's governing body and it has the ability to impose its will on that organization, or there is a potential for that organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the City (primary government). The City may also be financially accountable for another organization if that organization is fiscally dependent on the City.

The Housing and Redevelopment Commission of the City of Beresford, South Dakota (Commission) is a proprietary fund-type, discretely presented component unit. The five members of the Commission elects its own chairperson, recruits, and employs its own management personnel and other workers. The Governing Board, though, retains the statutory authority to approve or deny or otherwise modify the Commission's plans to construct low-income housing units, or to issue debt, which gives the Governing Board the ability to impose its will on the Commission. Separately issued financial statements from the Housing and Redevelopment Commission may be obtained at Beresford City Hall.

The Beresford Economic Development Corporation is a legally separate proprietary fund-type, discretely presented component unit. The members of the City Council are members of the corporation along with four additional members elected by the City Council. Separately issued financial statements from the Beresford Economic Development Corporation may be obtained at Beresford City Hall.

The City participates in a cooperative unit with several other telephone companies, in a venture called South Dakota Network, Inc. See detailed note entitled "Joint Ventures" for specific disclosures. Joint Ventures do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity as a component unit but are discussed in these notes because of their relationship with the City.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

#### b. Basis of Presentation:

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting entity 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 non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. Discretely presented component units are legally separate organizations that meet certain criteria, as described in note 1.a, above, and may be classified as either governmental or business-type activities. See the discussion of individual component units in Note 1.a, above.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by recipients of goods and services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

#### **Fund Financial Statements:**

Fund 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 that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. 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 City or it meets the following criteria:

- 1. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined, or
- 3. Management has elected to classify one or more governmental or enterprise funds as major for consistency in reporting from year to year, or because of public interest in the fund's operations.

The funds of the City's financial reporting entity are described below:

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

#### **Governmental Funds:**

<u>General Fund</u> – The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund is always considered to be a major fund.

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts for individuals, private organizations, or other governments or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Additional Sales Tax Fund – To account for an additional one percent sales tax which may be used only for capital improvement, land acquisition, the funding of public ambulances and medical emergency response vehicles, public hospitals, or nonprofit hospitals with fifty or fewer licensed beds and other public health care facilities or nonprofit health care facilities with fifty or fewer licensed beds, the transfer to the special 911 fund, the purchasing of fire fighting vehicles and equipment, and debt retirement (Ordinance #02-2005). This is a major fund.

<u>Library Fund</u> – to account for library operations obtained and used through governmental services. This is not a major fund.

<u>Debt Service Funds</u> – Debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

<u>The Community Center and Clubhouse Debt Service Fund</u> – to account for the required restricted cash and payments related to debt principal, interest and related costs of the community center and clubhouse bond issue. This is not a major fund.

<u>Tax Increment Debt Service Fund #2</u> – to account for special assessments taxes, which may be used only for the payment of the debt principal, interest, and related costs. This is not a major fund.

<u>Hybrid Turkey Tax Increment Fund</u> – to account for the special assessment's taxes, which may be used only for the payment of the debt principle, interest, and related costs. This is not a major fund.

<u>Capital Projects Funds</u> – capital projects funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds or trust funds for individuals, private organizations, or other governments).

<u>Grace V. Nelson Fund</u>– to account for the financial resources to be used for the construction of a new ballfield. This is not a major fund.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

#### **Proprietary Funds:**

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> – Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if any one of the following criteria is met. Governments should apply each of these criteria in the context of the activity's principal revenue sources:

- a. The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of the activity. Debt that is secured by a pledge of net revenues from fees and charges and the full faith and credit of a related primary government or component unit—even if that government is not expected to make any payments—is not payable solely from fees and charges of the activity. (Some debt may be secured, in part, by a portion of its own proceeds but should be considered as payable "solely" from the revenues of the activity.)
- b. Laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.
- c. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

<u>Liquor Fund</u> – financed by liquor, beer and merchandise sales, this fund accounts for the operation of the municipal liquor store. This is a major fund.

<u>Water Fund</u> – financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal waterworks system and related facilities (SDCL 9-47-1). This is a major fund.

<u>Electric Fund</u> – financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal electrical system and related facilities (SDCL 9-39-1 and 9-39-96). This is a major fund.

<u>Sewer Fund</u> – financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal sanitary sewer system and related facilities (SDCL 9-48-2). This is a major fund.

<u>Telephone Fund</u> – financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal telephone system and related facilities. This is a major fund.

<u>Garbage Fund</u> – financed by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal solid waste system and related facilities. This a major fund.

<u>Golf Course Fund</u> – financed by user charges, this fund accounts for the operations of the golf course services. This is a major fund.

<u>Cablevision Fund</u> – financed by user charges, this fund accounts for the operations of the cable television service. This is a major fund.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

#### c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "how" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements, regardless of the measurement focus.

#### Measurement Focus:

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, applied on the accrual basis of accounting.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting are applied to governmental fund, while the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are applied to the proprietary fund types.

#### **Basis of Accounting:**

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, governmental and business-type activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues and related assets are recorded when earned (usually when the right to receive cash vests); and expenses and related liabilities are recorded when an obligation is incurred (usually when the obligation to pay cash in the future vests).

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

All governmental fund types are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period for the City of Beresford is 30 days. The revenues which are accrued at December 31, 2022 are amounts due from the county and state interest.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, receivables may be measured but not available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Unavailable revenues, where asset recognition criteria have been met but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met, are reported as a deferred inflow of resources.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Expenditures are generally recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule include principal and interest on general long-term debt which are recognized when due.

All proprietary fund types are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

#### d. Interfund Eliminations and Reclassifications:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the process of aggregating data for the government-wide financial statements, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the fund financial statements have been eliminated or reclassified, as follows:

1. In order to minimize the grossing-up effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental and business-type activities columns of the primary government, amounts reported as interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns.

#### e. Deposits and Investments:

For the purpose of financial reporting, "cash and cash equivalents" includes all demand and savings accounts and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with term to maturity at a date of acquisition of three months or less. Investments in open-end mutual fund shares, or similar investments in external investment pools, are also considered to be cash equivalents.

Investments classified in the financial statements consist primarily of certificates of deposit whose term to maturity at date of acquisition exceeds three months, or those types of investments authorized by South Dakota Codified Laws (SDCL) 4-5-6.

#### f. <u>Capital Assets</u>:

Capital assets include land, buildings, machinery, and equipment, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. *Infrastructure assets* are long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets.

The accounting treatment over capital assets depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations, and whether they are reported in government-wide or fund financial statements.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or estimated cost, where actual cost could not be determined. Donated capital assets are valued at their acquisition value on the date donated. Reported cost values include ancillary charges necessary to place the asset into its intended location and condition for use. Subsequent to initial capitalization, improvements or betterments that are significant, and which extend to useful file of a capital asset are also capitalized.

Infrastructure assets used in general government operations, consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems, acquired prior to January 1, 2004, were not required to be capitalized by the City. Infrastructure assets acquired since January 1, 2004 are recorded at cost and classified as "Improvements other than Buildings".

For governmental activities Capital Assets, construction-period interest is not capitalized, in accordance with USGAAP. Capital assets used in business-type activities/proprietary fund operations, construction-period interest is also not capitalized; this is in accordance with USGAAP.

Depreciation/Amortization of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the government-wide Statement of Activities, except for that portion related to common use assets for which allocation would be unduly complex, and which reported as Unallocated Depreciation/Amortization, with net capital assets reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Accumulated depreciation/amortization is reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position and on each proprietary fund's Statement of Net Position.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

	Cani	italization	Estimated	
	Capitalization Threshold		Amortization Method	Useful Life
*Land and land rights	All		N/A	N/A
Improvements other than				
buildings	\$	5,000	Straight-line	10-50 years
Buildings		5,000	Straight-line	50 years
Machinery and equipment		4,000	Straight-line	2-20 years
Intangible Lease Assets		4,000	Straight-line	5-20 years
Telephone property and improvemen	t	1,000	Straight-line	5-23 years

<sup>\*</sup>Land, an inexaustible capital asset, is not depreciated

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

#### **Fund Financial Statements:**

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the appropriate governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets acquired for use in proprietary fund operations are accounted for on the accrual basis, the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

#### g. <u>Long-Term Liabilities</u>:

The accounting treatment of long-term liabilities depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term liabilities consist primarily of general obligation bonds, certificates of participation, direct borrowings, lease liabilities, and compensated absences.

In the fund financial statements, debt proceeds are reported as revenues (other financing sources), while payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures when they become due. The accounting for proprietary fund long-term debt is on the accrual basis, the same in the fund statements as in the government-wide financial statements.

#### h. <u>Leases:</u>

#### Lessee:

The City is a lessee for noncancellable leases of a postage meter. The City recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The City recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$11,299 in the government wide statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The City uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate
  charged by the lessor is not provided, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing
  rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the
  measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that
  the City is reasonably certain to exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

#### i. <u>Program Revenues</u>:

Program revenues derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the City's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole. Program revenues are classified into three categories, as follows:

- Charges for services These arise from charges to customers, applicants, or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from the goods, services, or privileges provided, or are otherwise directly affected by the services.
- 2. Program-specific operating grants and contributions These arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for use in a particular program.
- 3. Program-specific capital grants and contributions These arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for the acquisition of capital assets for use in a particular program.

#### j. Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows of Resources:

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent consumption of net position that applies to a future period or periods. These items will not be recognized as an outflow of resources until the applicable future period.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent acquisitions of net position that applies to a future period or periods. These items will not be recognized as an inflow of resources until the applicable future period.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

#### k. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position, revenues and expenses are classified in a manner consistent with how they are classified in the Statement of Cash Flows. That is, transactions for which related cash flows are reported as capital and related financing activities, noncapital financing activities, or investing activities are not reported as components of operating revenues or expenses.

#### I. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The City pools the cash resources of its funds for cash management purposes. The proprietary funds essentially have access to the entire amount of their cash resources on demand. Accordingly, each proprietary fund's equity in the cash management pool is considered to be cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

#### m. Equity Classifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

- Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of
  accumulated depreciation (if applicable) and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds,
  mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisitions, construction or
  improvement of those assets.
- 2. Restricted net position Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use either by (a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. Unrestricted net position All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

#### **Fund Financial Statements:**

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and may distinguish between "non-spendable," "restricted," "committed," "assigned" and "unassigned" components. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

#### n. Application of Net Position:

It is the City's policy to first use restricted net position, prior to the use of unrestricted net position, when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

#### o. Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures:

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, the City classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

<u>Nonspendable</u> – Includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.

<u>Restricted</u> – Includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> – Includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority and does not lapse at year-end.

<u>Assigned</u> – Includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted nor committed. Fund balance may be assigned by the City Council.

<u>Unassigned</u> – Includes positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above-mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

The City uses restricted/committed amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreement requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the Government would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

The City does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

The purpose of each major special revenue fund and revenues source is listed below:

Major Special Revenue Fund	Revenue Source			
Additional Sales Tax Fund	Taxes			

#### p. <u>Pensions</u>:

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense (revenue), information about the fiduciary net position of the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS) and additions to/deletions from SDRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SDRS. City contributions and net pension liability (asset) are recognized on an accrual basis of accounting.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 2. Violations of Finance-Related Legal and Contractual Provisions:

The City is prohibited by statute from spending in excess of appropriated amounts at the department level. The following represents the significant overdrafts of the expenditures compared to appropriations.

	Year Ended	
General Fund	2022	
General Government Building	\$	3,385
Police		10,056
Fire		10,353
Highways and Streets		38,709
Parks		3,659
Pool		11,883
Community Subsidies		1,163

# 3. Deposits and Investments Fair Value Measurement, Credit Risk, Concentrations of Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk:

The City follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are summarized below:

Deposits – The City's cash deposits are made in qualified public depositories as defined by SDCL 4-6A-1, 9-22-6, 9-22-6.1 and 9-22-6.2, and may be in the form of demand or time deposits. Qualified depositories are required by SDCL 4-6A-3 to maintain at all times, segregated from their other assets, eligible collateral having a value equal to at least 100 percent of the public deposit accounts which exceed deposit insurance such as the FDIC and NCUA. In lieu of pledging eligible securities, a qualified public depository may furnish irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by federal home loan banks accompanied by written evidence of that bank's public debt rating which may not be less than "AA" or a qualified public depository may furnish a corporate surety bond of a corporation authorized to do business in South Dakota.

Investments – In General, SDCL 4-5-6 permits City funds to be invested in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States Government either directly or indirectly; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a) above; or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) above and repurchase agreements described in (b) above. Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires investments to be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

**Fair Value Measurement** – The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based upon the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 are significant unobservable inputs.

The City has U.S. Treasury Notes at Level 2 holdings.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

# 3. Deposits and Investments Fair Value Measurement, Credit Risk, Concentrations of Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk: (Continued)

**Credit Risk** – State Law limits eligible investments for the City, as discussed above. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

As of December 31, 2022, the City had the following investments, not including certificates of deposits.

Fund	Investments	Credit Rating	Maturity	Fair Value
Electric	U.S. Treasury Notes	N/A	12/1/2039	\$ 476,370
Electric	U.S. Treasury Notes	N/A	12/1/2023	36,594
Commmunity Center	U.S. Treasury Notes	N/A	12/1/2026	71,684
Second Penny	U.S. Treasury Notes	N/A	1/1/2024	32,278
Second Penny	U.S. Treasury Notes	N/A	12/1/2035	294,021
	Subtotal			910,947
External	SDFIT-Government			
Investment Pools	Cash Reserves Total Investments	N/A	N/A	1,190,107 \$ 2,101,054
	. otavestilients			<del>\$ 2,101,031</del>

The South Dakota Public Funds Investment Trust (SDFIT) is an external investment pool created for South Dakota local government investing. It is regulated by a nine-member board with representation from municipalities, school districts and counties. The net asset value of the SDFIT money market account (GCR) is kept at one dollar per share by adjusting the rate of return on a daily basis. Earnings are credited to each account on a monthly basis.

**Concentration of Credit Risk** – The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

**Interest Rate Risk** – The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment securities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

**Assignment of Investment Income** – State law allows income from deposits and investments to be credited to either the General Fund or the fund making the investment. The City's policy is to credit all income from deposits and investments to the fund making the investment.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 4. Restricted Cash and Investments:

Assets restricted to use for a specific purpose through segregation of balances in separate accounts are as follows:

Fund	 mount:	Purpose:			
Additional Sales Tax	\$ 326,299	Debt Services, by debt covenants			
Community Center	71,684	Debt Services, by debt covenants			
Electric	 512,964	Debt Services, by debt covenants			
Total	\$ 910,947				

#### 5. Receivables and Payables:

Receivables and payables are not aggregated in these financial statements. The City expects all receivables to be collected within one year.

#### 6. Inventory:

Inventory in the General Fund consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. Supply inventories are recorded at cost.

Inventory acquired for resale in the proprietary funds is recorded as an asset when acquired. The consumption of inventories held for resale is charged to expense as it is consumed. Inventories held for resale are recorded at the lower of cost or market, on the first-in, first-out cost flow assumption.

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide financial statements, inventory is recorded as an asset at the time of purchase and charged to expense as it is consumed.

#### **Fund Financial Statements:**

In the fund financial statements, inventory is recorded as an asset at the time of purchase and charged to expense as it is consumed. Material supply inventories are offset by a nonspendable fund balance, which indicates that they do not constitutes "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

#### 7. Property Taxes:

Property taxes are levied on or before October 1, of the year preceding the start of the fiscal year. They attach as an enforceable lien on property, and become due and payable as of January 1, the first day of the fiscal year. Taxes are payable in two installments on or before April 30 and October 31 of the fiscal year.

The City is permitted by several state statutes to levy varying amounts of taxes per \$1,000 of taxable valuation on taxable real property in the City.

#### 8. Changes in Capital Assets:

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 is as follows:

	Balance			Balance	
	12/31/2021	Increases	Decreases	12/31/2022	
Governmental Activities:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized					
Land	\$ 577,045	\$	\$	\$ 577,045	
Construction in progress		104,875		104,875	
Total, not being depreciated/amortized	577,045	104,875		681,920	
Captial assets, being depreciated/amortized					
Buildings	3,344,127			3,344,127	
Improvements	7,276,283	62,649	17,456	7,321,476	
Machinery & Equipment	2,250,406	57,214		2,307,620	
Library Books	322,052	7,050	5,581	323,521	
Intangible Lease Assets	11,299			11,299	
Total, being depreciated/amortized	13,204,167	126,913	23,037	13,308,043	
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:					
Buildings	1,422,008	119,231		1,541,239	
Improvements	2,858,017	207,015	17,456	3,047,576	
Machinery & Equipment	1,897,123	103,915		2,001,038	
Library Books	75,440	16,176	5,581	86,035	
Intangible Lease Assets	1,506	1,506		3,012	
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	6,254,094	447,843	23,037	6,678,900	
Capital Assets Net	\$ 7,527,118	\$ (216,055)	\$	\$ 7,311,063	

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to functions as follows:

General government	\$ 26,780
Public safety	107,121
Public works	191,925
Culture and recreation	120,511
Amortization	 1,506
	\$ 447,843

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

### 8. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

Construction Work in Progress at December 31, 2022 is composed of the following:

Project Name	Project Authorization		Expended thru 6/30/2022		Committed	
Governmental  Grace V Nelson Ballfield	\$	104,875	\$	104,875	\$	
Enterprise	Ψ	101,073	Y	10 1,075	Ψ	
East Substation		39,448		39,448		
Total Work in Progress	\$	144,323	\$	144,323	\$	

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

# 8. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 is as follows: (Continued)

	Balance	<b>.</b>	D	Balance
Duning and Town Australia	12/31/2021	Increases	Decreases	12/31/2022
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 469,687	\$	\$ 18,200	\$ 451,487
CIP	12,367,081	63,357	12,430,438	
Total, not being depreciated	12,836,768	63,357	12,448,638	451,487
Capital assts, being depreciated/amorti	zed:			
Buildings	3,346,209		147,248	3,198,961
Improvements	17,834,781	7,252,224		25,087,005
Machinery & Equipment	2,312,850	74,400	44,370	2,342,880
Outside Plant	585,266			585,266
Head End Equipment	289,728			289,728
General Support Assets	303,845			303,845
Central Office Switching	1,708,789	17,333		1,726,122
Central Office Transmission	813,248	27,276		840,524
Origination and Termination	87,709			87,709
Cable and Wire	1,966,198	5,178,214		7,144,412
Intangible Lease Assets	35,864			35,864
Other Intangible Assets	1,803,175			1,803,175
Total, being depreciated/amortized	31,087,662	12,549,447	191,618	43,445,491
Less accumulated depreciation/amortiz	ation for:			
Buildings	2,030,347	44,979	141,584	1,933,742
Improvements	7,668,476	541,700		8,210,176
Machinery & Equipment	2,012,733	89,808	41,008	2,061,533
Outside Plant	559,356	12,832		572,188
Head End Equipment	289,313	138		289,451
General Support Assets	291,474	4,137		295,611
Central Office Switching	1,646,795	24,132		1,670,927
Central Office Transmission	796,037	10,633		806,670
Origination and Termination	87,709			87,709
Cable and Wire	1,646,656	186,073		1,832,729
Intangible Lease Assets	17,932	17,933		35,865
Other Intangible Assets	432,762	36,063		468,825
Total accumulated				
depreciation/amortization	17,479,590	968,428	182,592	18,265,426
Capital Assets Net	\$ 26,444,840	\$ 11,644,376	\$ 12,457,664	\$ 25,631,552

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

# 8. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

Depreciation/Amortization expense was charged to functions as follows:

Water	\$ 140,739
Electric	362,317
Sewer	106,250
Telephone	245,729
Solid Waste	5,085
Cablevision	13,037
Golf Course	95,271
Total Depreciation/Amortization	
Expense -	
Business-Type Activities	\$ 968,428

### 9. Long-Term Debt:

A summary of changes in long-term debt follows:

	Beginning					Ending	Du	e Within
	Balance	A	Additions Deletions		Balance	One Year		
Primary Government								
Government Activities:								
Bonds Payable:								
Certificates of Participation	\$ 3,665,000	\$	104,875	\$	90,000	\$ 3,679,875	\$	134,316
Intangible Lease	9,710				2,175	7,535		2,241
Total Debt	3,674,710		104,875		92,175	3,687,410		136,557
Accrued Leave	87,758		88,340		87,758	88,340		70,672
Total Governmental Activities	3,762,468		193,215		179,933	3,775,750		207,229
Business-Type Activities:								
Bonds Payable:								
Revenue	1,847,434				53,476	1,793,958		55,184
General Obligation	635,000				125,000	510,000		125,000
Certificates of Participation	6,690,000				275,000	6,415,000		275,000
Intangible Lease	18,067				18,067			
Total Debt	9,190,501				471,543	8,718,958		455,184
Accrued Leave	131,785		127,802		131,785	127,802		
Total Business-Type Activities	9,322,286		127,802		603,328	8,846,760		455,184
Total Primary Government	\$ 13,084,754	\$	321,017	\$	783,261	\$ 12,622,510	\$	662,413

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

### 9. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

Debt payable at December 31, 2022, is comprised of the following:

#### **Governmental Activities:**

Certificates of participation:

Certificate of Participation, Series

2020D Community Center/clubhouse project	and final payment due December, 2026. This debt is serviced by the Community Center Fund.	\$ 580,000
Certificate of Participation, Series 2020B Bridges Golf Course project	2% fixed; matures and final payment due January 1, 2024. This debt is serviced by the Additional Sales Tax Fund.	215,000
Certificate of Participation, Series 2016 Swimming pool project	varying interest rate of 2.5 to 4%; matures and final payment due December 1, 2035. This debt is serviced by the Additional Sales Tax Fund.	2,780,000
Certificate of Participation, Series 2022A Grace V. Nelson project	2% fixed; matures and final payment due December 1, 2042. This debt is serviced by the Additional Sales Tax Fund.	 104,875

### Intangible Lease:

**Total Certificate of Participation Debt** 

Quadient Leasing USA, Inc. for postage 3% fixed; matures and final payment due meter.

April, 2026. This debt is serviced by the General Fund.

Fund. 7,535

Accrued Leave Payable The liability for accrued leave represents leave benefits earned as of December 31,

2022. This debt is serviced by the General Fund.

varying interest rate of .7 to 2.0%; matures

Total Governmental Activities Debt \$ 3,775,750

3,679,875

88,340

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

# 9. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

Debt payable at December 31, 2022, is comprised of the following: (Continued)

# **Business-type Activities:**

State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loans:		
Series 2013 State Revolving Fund	3.25%; matures April 15, 2044. This debt will be repaid from the Sewer Fund.	\$ 1,127,273
Series 2013 State Revolving Fund	3%; matures April 15, 2044. This debt will be repaid from the Water Fund.	666,685
Total Revenue Debt		1,793,958
Certificates of participation:		
Certificate of Participation, Series 2020C Electrical Equipment project	2.0% fixed; matures and final payment due December 1, 2023. This debt is serviced by the Electric Fund.	120,000
Certificate of Participation, Series 2020A East Substation project	varying interest rate of .6 to 3.0%; matures and final payment due December 1, 2039. This debt is serviced by the Electric Fund.	6,295,000
Total Certificate of Participation Debt		6,415,000
General Obligation Bonds:		
General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020 Lewis & Clark Rural Water Systems Construction Costs (city's share)	varying interest rates of .55 to.9%; matures and final payment due 2026. This debt is serviced by the Water Fund.	510,000
Accrued Leave Payable	The liability for accrued leave represents leave benefits earned as of December 31, 2022. This debt is serviced by the proprietary fund making the payroll payment.	127,802
Total Business Activity Debt	rand making the payron payment.	8,846,760
Grand Total		\$ 12,622,510
Grana rotal		Ÿ 12,322,310

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

# 9. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2022, except for compensated absences are as follows:

### **Government Activities:**

### **Years Ending**

Dec. 31,	<b>Certificates of Participation</b>			Intangible Lease				Total			
	Principal	Interest	_	Principal	Ir	iterest	P	rincipal		nterest	
2023	\$ 134,316	\$ 113,060	\$	2,241	\$	195	\$	136,557	\$	113,255	
2024	264,403	110,199		2,309		127		266,712		110,326	
2025	229,491	107,471		2,379		57		231,870		107,528	
2026	239,581	102,881		606		3		240,187		102,884	
2027	269,672	49,865						269,672		49,865	
2028-2032	1,479,800	382,925						1,479,800		382,925	
2033-2037	1,032,381	111,968						1,032,381		111,968	
2038-2042	30,231	1,838	_					30,231		1,838	
Total	\$ 3,679,875	\$ 980,207	\$	7,535	\$	382	\$	3,687,410	\$	980,589	

### **Business-Type Activities:**

# **Years Ending**

Dec. 31,	G	eneral Obli	gatior	Bonds	Ce	Certificates of Participation			State Revolving Loa			Loans
	P	rincipal	Ir	terest	P	rincipal	Interest		F	Principal	Interest	
2023	\$	125,000	\$	3,892	\$	275,000	\$	144,321	\$	55,183	\$	55,988
2024		130,000		3,080		330,000		140,216		56,946		54,226
2025		125,000		2,170		335,000		136,091		58,765		52,407
2026		130,000		1,170		340,000		131,569		60,642		50,530
2027						345,000		126,469		62,579		48,593
2028-2032						1,830,000		535,281		344,189		211,670
2033-2037						2,055,000		310,946		402,803		153,056
2038-2042						905,000		40,950		471,415		84,444
2043-2047										281,436		15,056
Total	\$	510,000	\$	10,312	\$	6,415,000	\$	1,565,843	\$	1,793,958	\$	725,970

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

### 9. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2022, except for compensated absences are as follows (Continued):

Years Ending							
Dec. 31,		То	tal	al			
	Р	rincipal	ı	nterest			
2023	\$	455,183	\$	204,201			
2024		516,946		197,522			
2025		518,765		190,668			
2026		530,642		183,269			
2027		407,579		175,062			
2028-2032		2,174,189		746,951			
2033-2037		2,457,803		464,002			
2038-2042		1,376,415		125,394			
2043-2047		281,436		15,056			
Total	\$	8,718,958	\$	2,302,125			

### Utilities Revenues Pledged:

The City has pledged future water, electric, telephone and cable customer revenues, net of specified operating expenses:

The water fund will repay \$1,600,000 in water system bonds issued in March 2012. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for the City's share of Lewis and Clark Rural Water Systems construction costs. The bonds are payable solely from water customer net revenues and are payable through 2026. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require 35 percent of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to paid on the bonds is \$520,313. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total customer net revenues were \$129,643 and \$869,734, respectively.

The electric fund will repay \$1,855,000 in electric system bonds issued in March 2012. Proceeds from the bonds provided financing for improvements on the City's electric utility system. The bonds are payable solely from electric customer net revenues and are payable through 2023. Annual principal and interest payments on the bonds are expected to require 9 percent of net revenues. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$122,400. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total customer net revenues were \$129,897 and \$5,174,456, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

#### **10.** Restricted Net Position:

Restricted Net Position for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	 ernmental Funds	Proprietary Funds		 Total
Debt service	\$ 400,389	\$	511,653	\$ 912,042
Library	62,435			62,435
Customer deposits			24,852	24,852
SDRS pension purposes	 261,299			 261,299
Total	\$ 724,123	\$	536,505	\$ 1,260,628

These balances are restricted due to federal grant and statutory requirements.

#### 11. Interfund Transfers:

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

Transfer from Electric, Telephone, and Solid Waste funds to cover temporary cash shortages in the general fund.	\$ 550,000
Transfer from Additional Sales Tax Fund to cover debt payments in the Community Center and Clubhouse Debt	
Service Fund.	\$ 102,243
Transfer from General Fund to Golf Course fund to cover negative cash shortages.	\$ 61,540
Transfer from Liquor Fund to General Fund to close out	
fund.	\$ 43,616

#### 12. Pension Plan:

### **Plan Information:**

All employees, working for more than 20 hours per week during the year, participate in the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS), a cost sharing, multiple employer hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by SDRS to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The SDRS provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering, and amending plan provisions are found in South Dakota Codified Law 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained at <a href="http://sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx">http://sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx</a> or by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605)773-3731.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

### 12. Pension Plan: (Continued)

### **Benefits Provided:**

SDRS has four classes of employees, Class A general members, Class B public safety and judicial members, Class C Cement Plant Retirement Fund members, and Class D Department of Labor and Regulation members.

Members that were hired before July 1, 2017, are Foundation members. Class A Foundation members and Class B Foundation members who retire after age 65 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 55 for Class A Foundation members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 85 or after age 55 for Class B Foundation judicial members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 80. Class B Foundation public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 55 with three years of contributory service. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 45 for Class B Foundation public safety members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 75. All Foundation retirement benefits that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level. Class A and B eligible spouse of Foundation members will receive a 60 percent joint survivor benefit when the member dies.

Members that were hired on/after July 1, 2017, are Generational members. Class A Generational members and Class B Generational judicial members who retire after age 67 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. Class B Generational public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 57 with three years of contributory service. At retirement, married Generational members may elect a single-life benefit, a 60 percent joint and survivor benefit, or a 100 percent joint and survivor benefit. All Generational retirement benefits that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level. Generational members will also have a variable retirement account (VRA) established, in which they will receive up to 1.5 percent of compensation funded by part of the employer contribution. VRAs will receive investment earnings based on investment returns.

Legislation enacted in 2017 established the current COLA process. At each valuation date:

- Baseline actuarial accrued liabilities will be calculated assuming the COLA is equal to long-term inflation assumption of 2.25%.
- If the fair value of assets is greater or equal to the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
  - The increase in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than 3.5%.
- If the fair value of assets is less than the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
  - The increase in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than a restricted maximum such that, that if the restricted maximum is assumed for future COLAs, the fair value of assets will be greater or equal to the accrued liabilities.

Legislation enacted in 2021 reduced the minimum COLA from 0.5 percent to 0.0 percent.

All benefits except those depending on the Member's Accumulated Contributions are annually increased by the Cost-of-Living Adjustment.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

### 12. Pension Plan: (Continued)

### **Contributions:**

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statue to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A members, 6% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8% of salary. State Statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. The City's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 equal to the required contributions each year as follows:

2022 \$ 116,054 2021 \$ 114,672 2020 \$ 116,691

# <u>Pension Asset, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources to Pensions:</u>

At June 30, 2022, SDRS is 100.1% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The proportionate shares of the components of the net pension asset of South Dakota Retirement System, for the City as of this measurement period ending June 30, 2022, and reported by the City as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 11	,442,649
Less proportionate share of total pension restricted for		
pension benefits	11	,450,310
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$	(7,661)

At December 31, 2022, the City reported an asset of (\$7,661) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2022 and the total pension asset used to calculate the net pension asset was based on a projection of the City's share of contributions to the plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. As of June 30, 2022, the City's proportion was 0.08105800%, which is a decrease of -0.0029750% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2021.

For the year ended December 31, 2022 the City recognized a reduction of pension expense of (\$34,091). At December 31, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

### Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

### 12. Pension Plan: (Continued)

		eferred tflows of	_	eferred flows of
	Re	sources	Re	sources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	145,823	\$	497
Changes in assumption		486,879		426,683
Net Difference between projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments				18,358
Changes in proportion and difference between City				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		5,320		342
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date		61,496		
Total Revenues	\$	699,518	\$	445,880

\$61,496 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions recognized in pension expense (reduction of pension expense) as follows:

2023	\$ 51,940
2024	107,924
2025	(120,008)
2026	152,284
	\$ 192,140

### **Actuarial Assumptions:**

The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	Graded by years of service, from 7.66% at entry to 3.15%
	after 25 years of service
Discount Rate	6.50% net of plan investment expense. This is composed of
	an average inflation rate of 2.5% and real returns of 4%
Future COLAs	2.10%

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

### 12. Pension Plan: (Continued)

### Mortality Rates:

All mortality rates based on Pub-2010 amount-weighted mortality tables, projected generationally with improvement scale MP-2020.

### Active and Terminated Vested Members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial: PubT-2010

Other Class A Members: PubG-2010 Public Safety Members: PubS-2010

#### Retired members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial Retirees: PubT-2010, 108% of rates above age 65

Other Class A Retirees: PubG-2010, 93% of rates through age 74, increasing by 2% per year until 111%

of rates at age 83 and above.

Public Safety Retirees: PubS-2010; 102% of rates at all ages

#### Beneficiaries:

PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table Others: PubG-2010 disabled member mortality table

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2021.

Investment portfolio management is the statutory responsibility of the South Dakota Investment Council (SDIC), which may utilize the services of external money managers for management of a portion of the portfolio. SDIC is governed by the Prudent Man Rule (i.e. the council should use the same degree of care as a prudent man). Current SDIC investment policies dictate limits on the percentage of assets invested in various types of vehicles (equities, fixed income securities, real estate, cash, private equity, etc.) The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a 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 weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2022 (see discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

		Expected
	Target	Real Rate of
Asset Class	Allocation	Return
Global equity	58.0%	3.7%
Fixed income	30.0%	1.1%
Real estate	10.0%	2.6%
Cash	2.0%	40.0%
Total	100%	

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

### 12. Pension Plan: (Continued)

### **Discount Rate:**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (asset) was 6.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that matching employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability (asset).

### **Sensitivity of Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate:**

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

		C	urrent		
	Discount				
	1% Decrease		Rate	1% Increase	
City's proportionate share of the net pension					
liability (asset)	\$ 1,590,630	\$	(7,661)	\$(1,313,886)	

#### **Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:**

Detailed information about the plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued SDRS financial report.

#### 13. Joint Ventures:

The City joined with numerous other telephone companies in the state in ownership of the South Dakota Network, a fiber optic ring encompassing the state for communications transmission. The network is a revenue pooling arrangement in which revenues are derived based on the amount of usage of the system. The City invested in the network based on its usage for the year ended December 31, 1998, and the number of lines in existence on December 31, 1998. The City of Beresford's investment in the network is \$89,490. The City received \$70,813 in revenue distributions from this investment during 2022.

Separate financial statements for the network are available from South Dakota Network, Inc. 2900 West 10<sup>th</sup> Street Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57104.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

### 13. Joint Ventures: (Continued)

The following is the percentages of stock ownership as of December 31, 2022:

Alliance Communication Coop	7.51%
City of Beresford/Beresford Municipal Telephone	1.28%
City of Brookings/Swiftel Communications	7.84%
City of Faith/Faith Municipal Telephone	0.89%
CRST Telephone Co.	2.39%
Golden West Telecommunications	26.72%
Interstate Telecommunications Coop.	10.56%
James Valley Telecommunications	4.31%
Kennebec Telelphone Co.	1.16%
Midstates Communications	4.37%
RC Technologies	2.35%
Santel Communications Coop.	4.70%
Triotel Communications Inc	5.31%
Valley Telecommunications Coop.	3.88%
Venture Communications Coop.	9.45%
West River Cooperative Telephone Co.	4.21%
West River Telecommunications Coop.	3.07%

### 14. Risk Management:

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to tort; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the period ended December 31, 2022, the City managed its risks as follows:

### **Employee Health Insurance:**

The City purchases employee health insurance for its employees from a commercial insurance carrier. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

### Liability Insurance:

The City purchases liability insurance for risks related to torts; theft or damage to property; and errors and omissions of public officials from a commercial insurance carrier. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

#### Worker's Compensation:

The City purchases liability insurance for worker's compensation from a commercial carrier. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage over the past three years.

# Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

### 14. Risk Management: (Continued)

### **Unemployment Benefits:**

The city provides coverage for unemployment benefits by paying into the Unemployment Compensation Fund established by state law and managed by the State of South Dakota.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, one claim was filed for unemployment benefits. This claim resulted in payment of benefits in the amount of \$0. At December 31, 2022, no claims were outstanding. One claim is anticipated for 2023. The amount of the claim is currently unknown.

### 15. Component Unit Notes Receivable:

In August of 2014, the City of Beresford issued a loan to BEDCO in the amount of \$665,000 for development and construction of 28 new housing lots on the south end of the Bridges Golf Course on land that was owned by BEDCO. An additional \$200,000 was issued to BEDCO on November 4, 2015 to complete the next phase which included three more lots. In November of 2022, the City of Beresford issued an additional \$150,000 to BEDCO for the purchase of property at 13<sup>th</sup> and Cottonwood for future development. The remaining amount due on this note as of December 31, 2022 is \$183,070.

### 16. Significant Contingencies-Litigation:

At December 31, 2022, the City of Beresford was not involved in any litigation.

**Required Supplementary Information** 

# Budgetary Comparison Schedules-Budgetary Basis – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted	d Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
Revenue from Local Sources: Taxes:				
General property tax	\$ 767,000	\$ 767,000	\$ 743,966	\$ (23,034)
General sales and use tax	595,756	595,756	698,547	102,791
Penalties and interest on taxes	2,200	2,200	1,231	(969)
Licenses and permits	23,200	23,200	27,386	4,186
Intergovernmental:				
Federal grants	183,151		185,243	185,243
State shared revenues				
Bank franchise tax	10,700	10,700	12,606	1,906
Liquor tax reversion	18,000	18,000	31,676	13,676
Motor vehicle licenses (5%)	32,000	32,000	40,435	8,435
Local government highway				
and bridge fund	29,000	29,000	18,616	(10,384)
County Shared Revenue:				
County road tax (25%)	15,500	15,500	11,586	(3,914)
Charges for Goods and Services:				
General government	1,500	1,500	2,875	1,375
Highway and streets	5,000	5,000	6,599	1,599
Culture and recreation	36,900	36,900	44,785	7,885
Fines and Forfeits:				
Court fines and costs	200	200	237	37
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment earnings	5,000	5,000	4,844	(156)
Rentals	55,000	55,000	56,873	1,873
Contributions and donations			(3,120)	(3,120)
Liquor operating agreement income	30,000	30,000	41,104	11,104
Other	24,000	24,000	46,990	22,990
Total Revenues	\$ 1,834,107	\$ 1,650,956	\$ 1,972,479	\$ 321,523

# Budgetary Comparison Schedules-Budgetary Basis – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Continued)

Budgeted	l Amounts		Variance with Final Budget		
Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)		
<u>_</u>					
\$ 70,990	\$ 70,990	\$ 40,794	\$ 30,196		
10,875	10,875	9,398	1,477		
146,240	146,240	144,922	1,318		
145,616	145,616	138,893	6,723		
26,800	26,800	22,102	4,698		
20,679	20,679	24,064	(3,385)		
498,075	587,309	597,365	(10,056)		
56,600	56,600	66,953	(10,353)		
546,845	546,845	585,554	(38,709)		
4,000	4,000		4,000		
259,436	333,411	337,070	(3,659)		
252,110	252,110	239,190	12,920		
99,030	115,137	127,020	(11,883)		
72,200	79,200	80,363	(1,163)		
12,025	12,025	7,747	4,278		
2,221,521	2,407,837	2,421,435	(13,598)		
(387,414)	(756,881)	(448,956)	307,925		
550,000	550,000	593,616	43,616		
		(61,540)	(61,540)		
550,000	550,000	532,076	(17,924)		
162,586	(206,881)	83,120	290,001		
1,797,897	1,797,897	1,797,897			
\$ 1,960,483	\$ 1,591,016	\$ 1,881,017	\$ 290,001		
	\$ 70,990 10,875 146,240 145,616 26,800 20,679  498,075 56,600  546,845  4,000  259,436 252,110 99,030 72,200  12,025 2,221,521  (387,414)  550,000 550,000 162,586 1,797,897	\$ 70,990 \$ 70,990 10,875 10,875 146,240 146,240 145,616 26,800 26,800 20,679 20,679 498,075 587,309 56,600 56,600 56,600 56,600 56,600 56,600 56,600 15,137 72,200 79,200 12,025 2,221,521 2,407,837 (387,414) (756,881) 550,000 550,000 550,000 162,586 (206,881) 1,797,897 1,797,897	Original         Final         Actual Amounts           \$ 70,990         \$ 70,990         \$ 40,794           10,875         10,875         9,398           146,240         146,240         144,922           145,616         145,616         138,893           26,800         26,800         22,102           20,679         20,679         24,064           498,075         587,309         597,365           56,600         56,600         66,953           546,845         546,845         585,554           4,000         4,000            259,436         333,411         337,070           252,110         252,110         239,190           99,030         115,137         127,020           72,200         79,200         80,363           12,025         12,025         7,747           2,221,521         2,407,837         2,421,435           (387,414)         (756,881)         (448,956)           550,000         550,000         593,616             (61,540)           550,000         550,000         532,076           162,586         (206,881)         83,120		

# Budgetary Comparison Schedules-Budgetary Basis – Additional Sales Tax Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budg Original	eted Am	ounts Final	Actual Amounts		ance with al Budget ositive egative)
Revenues						
Revenue from Local Sources: Taxes:						
General sales and use tax	\$ 595,45	56 \$	595,456	\$ 619,698	\$	24,242
Miscellaneous Revenue: Investment earnings	20	00	200	 4,158_		3,958
Total Revenues	595,65	6	595,656	623,856		28,200
Expenditures						
Debt Service	302,85		302,855	 229,794		73,061
Total Expenditures	302,85	<u> </u>	302,855	 229,794		73,061
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	292,80	)1	292,801	 394,062		101,261
Other Financing Sources: Transfers (out)		<u></u>		 (102,243)		(102,243)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>		<u> </u>		 (102,243)		(102,243)
Net Changes in Fund Balance	292,80	)1	292,801	291,819		(982)
Adjusted Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	936,80	00	936,800	 936,800		
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,229,60	)1 \$	1,229,601	\$ 1,228,619	\$	(982)

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
Schedules of Budgetary Comparisons for the General Fund
and for each major Special Revenue Fund with a legally required budget
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

### Note 1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the schedules:

- At the first regular board meeting in September of each year or within ten days thereafter, the Governing Board/City Commission introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
- After adoption by the Governing Board/City Commission, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in number 4.
- 3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed 5 percent of the total municipal budget and may be transferred by resolution of the Governing Board/City Commission to any other budget category that is deemed insufficient during the year.
- 4. If it is determined during the year that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows the adoption of supplemental budgets.
- 5. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year end unless encumbered by resolution of the Governing Board/City Commission.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and special revenue funds.
- 7. Budgets for the General Fund and special revenue funds are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (USGAAP).

### Note 2. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:

The financial statements prepared in conformity with USGAAP applied within the context of the modified accrual basis of accounting present capital outlay expenditure information in a separate category of expenditures. Under the budgetary basis of accounting, capital outlay expenditures are reported within the function to which they relate. For example, the purchase of a new fire truck would be reported as a capital outlay expenditure on the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, however in the Budgetary RSI Schedule, the purchase of a fire truck would be reported as an expenditure of the Public Safety/Fire Department function of government, along with all other current Fire Department related expenditures.

### Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Years Ended December 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0810580%	0.0840330%	0.0824899%	0.0838134%	0.0831327%	0.0868469%	0.0925035%	0.0885260%	0.0907358%
City's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (7,660)	\$ (643,549)	\$ (3,582)	\$ (8,882)	\$ (1,939)	\$ (7,881)	\$ 312,468	\$ (375,464)	\$ (653,714)
City's covered-employee payroll	1,836,317	1,812,601	1,860,625	1,756,104	1,676,233	1,671,218	1,690,379	1,601,740	1,528,067
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-0.42%	-35.50%	-0.19%	-0.51%	-0.12%	-0.47%	18.49%	-23.44%	-42.78%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension benefit	100.10%	105.52%	100.04%	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104.10%	107.30%

<sup>\*</sup>The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date of the collective net pension liability (asset) which is 6/30.

<sup>\*\*</sup>GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

# Schedule of the City's Contributions (SDRS) As of December 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 116,054	\$ 114,672	\$ 116,691	\$ 106,983	\$ 105,048	\$ 104,995	\$ 105,936	\$ 100,390
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	116,054	114,672	116,691	106,983	105,048	104,995	105,936	100,390
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
City's covered-employee payroll	\$1,836,562	\$ 1,812,601	\$ 1,860,625	\$ 1,756,104	\$ 1,676,233	\$ 1,671,218	\$ 1,690,379	\$ 1,601,740
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	6.32%	6.33%	6.27%	6.09%	6.27%	6.28%	6.27%	6.27%

<sup>\*\*</sup>GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions
As of December 31,

### **Changes from Prior Valuation:**

The June 30, 2022 Actuarial Valuation reflects numerous changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of an experience analysis completed since the June 30, 2021 Actuarial Valuation. In addition, two changes in actuarial methods have been implemented since the prior valuation.

The details of the changes since the last valuation are as follows:

### **Benefit Provision Changes:**

During the 2022 Legislative Session no significant SDRS benefit changes were made and gaming enforcement agents became Class B Public Safety Members.

### **Actuarial Assumption Changes:**

As a result of an experience analysis covering the period from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2021 and presented to the SDRS Board of Trustees in April and June, 2022, significant changes to the actuarial assumptions were recommended by the SDRS Senior Actuary and adopted by the Board of Trustees first effective for this June 30, 2022 actuarial valuation.

The changes to economic assumptions included increasing the price inflation to 2.50% and increasing the wage inflation to 3.15%. The current assumed investment return assumption of 6.50% was retained, lowering the assumed real investment return to 4.00%. The baseline COLA assumption of 2.25% was also retained. Salary increase assumptions were modified to reflect the increase in assumed wage inflation and recent experience. The assumed interest on accumulated contributions was decreased to 2.25%.

The demographic assumptions were also reviewed and revised. The mortality assumption was changed to the Pub-2010 amount-weighted tables using separate tables for teachers, general, and public safety retirees, with assumptions for retirees adjusted based on credible experience. The mortality assumption for active and terminated vested members was changed to the unadjusted amount-weighted Pub-2010 tables, again by member classification and the assumption for beneficiaries was changed to the amount-weighted Pub-2010 general contingent survivor table. Adjustments based on experience were also made to the assumptions regarding retirement, termination, disability, age of spouses for married Foundation members, percentage of terminated vested members electing a refund, and benefit commencement age for terminated vested Public Safety members with 15 or more years of service.

The SDRS COLA equals the percentage increase in the most recent third calendar quarter CPI-W over the prior year, no less than 0% (0.5% prior to 2021) and no greater than 3.5%. However, if the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (currently 2.25%) is less than 100%, the maximum COLA payable will be limited to the increase that if assumed on a long-term basis, results in a FVFR equal to or exceeding 100%.

As of June 30, 2021, the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (2.25%) was greater than 100% and the full 0% to 3.5% COLA range was payable. For the June 30, 2021 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25%.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions
As of December 31, (Continued)

As of June 30, 2022, the FVFR assuming future COLAs equal to the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25% is less than 100% and the July 2023 SDRS COLA is limited to a restricted maximum of 2.10%. The July 2023 SDRS COLA will equal inflation, between 0% and 2.10%. For this June 30, 2022 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA of 2.10%.

Actuarial assumptions are reviewed for reasonability annually and reviewed in depth periodically, with the next experience analysis anticipated before the June 30, 2027 Actuarial Valuation and any recommended 7 changes approved by the Board of Trustees are anticipated to be first implemented in the June 30, 2027 Actuarial Valuation.

### **Actuarial Method Changes:**

Actuarial method changes with minor impact were implemented for this valuation after recommendation by Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting as part other reviews of prior valuations. As a result, liabilities and normal costs for refund benefits and the Generational Variable Retirement Account are now calculated using the entry age normal cost method with normal costs based on the expected value of these accounts rather than the actual balance.

**Supplementary Information** 

# Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

	Special evenue		nmunity	Service			apital ojects	Total		
	ibrary Fund	Center & Clubhouse Debt Service		TIF #1 Fund		Grace V. Nelson Fund		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
Assets:										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 62,435	\$		\$	2,406	\$		\$	64,841	
Accounts receivable							7,175		7,175	
Restricted cash	 		71,684						71,684	
Total Assets	62,435		71,684		2,406		7,175		143,700	
Liabilities and Fund Balances:										
Accounts payable							7,175		7,175	
Total Liabilities							7,175		7,175	
Fund Balances:										
Restricted	62,435		71,684		2,406				136,525	
Total Fund Balances	 62,435		71,684		2,406				136,525	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows										
of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 62,435	\$	71,684	\$	2,406	\$	7,175	\$	143,700	

# Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

	Special Revenue		Debt Service	Capital Projects			
	Library Fund	Community Center & Clubhouse Debt Service	ity use TIF#1 Hybrid Turke		Grace V. Nelson Fund	Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:							
Taxes							
General property taxes	\$	\$	\$	\$ 48,355	\$	\$ 48,355	
Miscellaneous revenue							
Investment earnings	40					40	
Contributions	24,840					24,840	
Total Revenue	24,880			48,355		73,235	
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Culture and recreation:							
Library	11,381					11,381	
Conservation and development:							
Economic development and							
assistance (industrial development)				48,355		48,355	
Debt service		102,060				102,060	
Capital outlay					104,875	104,875	
Total Expenditures	11,381	102,060		48,355	104,875	266,671	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	13,499	(102,060)			(104,875)	(193,436)	
Other Financing Sources:							
Transfers in		102,243				102,243	
Long-term debt issued					104,875	104,875	
Total Other Financing Sources		102,243			104,875	207,118	
Net Change in Fund Balance	13,499	183				13,682	
Fund Balances- Beginning of Year	48,936	71,501	2,406			122,843	
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 62,435	\$ 71,684	\$ 2,406	\$	\$	\$ 136,525	