MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES LAKE ANDES, SOUTH DAKOTA

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1, 2021 TO DECEMBER 31, 2021

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS **DECEMBER 31, 2021**

MAYOR:

Ryan Frederick

GOVERNING BOARD:

Kevin Tschumper - President Steven Nielsen - Vice President Amanda Frandsen James Nelson Ray Parker Patrick Pesicka

FINANCE OFFICER:

Debbra Houseman

ATTORNEY:

Tim Whalen

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

Governing Board Municipality of Lake Andes Lake Andes, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the modified cash basis of accounting financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Municipality of Lake Andes, South Dakota (Municipality), as of December 31, 2021 and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 6, 2022, which was adverse for aggregate discretely presented component units because they were not presented and unmodified for the remaining opinion units.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Municipality'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 Municipality's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipality'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 Municipality'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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings as item 2021-001 to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Municipality's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the Municipality's response to the findings identified in our audit. The Municipality's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings. The Municipality'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 Municipality'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.

Schoenfish & Co., Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Schoenfiel + Co., chre.

September 6, 2022

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SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

PRIOR FEDERAL AUDIT FINDINGS:

Finding Number 2020-001:

Material weaknesses were noted for internal accounting control due to a lack of segregation of duties. This comment has not been corrected and a similar comment is restated as current audit finding number 2021-001.

PRIOR OTHER AUDIT FINDINGS:

There were no prior other audit findings except for finding number 2020-001 above.

SCHEDULE OF CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGS

CURRENT OTHER AUDIT FINDINGS:

<u>Internal Control – Related Findings – Material Weaknesses:</u>

Finding Number 2021-001:

A material weakness in internal controls was noted due to a lack of proper segregation of duties for the revenues. This is a continuing audit comment since 2002.

Criteria:

Proper segregation of duties results in increased reliability of reported financial data and decreased potential for the loss of public assets.

Condition:

The Finance Officer processes all revenue transactions from beginning to end. The Finance Officer also receives money, issues receipts, records receipts, posts receipts in the accounting records, prepares bank deposits, reconciles bank statements, and prepares financial statements.

Effect:

As a result, there is an increased likelihood that errors could occur and not be detected in a timely manner by employees in the ordinary course of performing their duties.

Recommendation:

 We recommend that the Municipality of Lake Andes officials be cognizant of this lack of segregation of duties for revenues and attempt to provide compensating internal controls whenever, and wherever, possible and practical.

Management's Response:

The Municipality of Lake Andes Mayor, Ryan Frederick, is the contact person responsible for the corrective action plan for this comment. This comment is due to the size of the Municipality of Lake Andes, which precludes staffing at a level sufficient to provide an ideal environment for internal controls. We are aware of this problem and are attempting to develop policies and provide compensating controls.

CLOSING CONFERENCE

The audit and recommendations were discussed with the officials during the course of the audit and with the Mayor and Finance Officer on January 23, 2023.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Governing Board Municipality of Lake Andes Lake Andes, South Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis of accounting financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Municipality of Lake Andes, South Dakota (Municipality), as of December 31, 2021, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Adverse Opinion on Discretely Presented Component Units

In our opinion, because of the omission of the discretely presented component units, as discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion, the financial statements referred to previously do not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the aggregate discretely presented component units of the Municipality of Lake Andes, South Dakota, as of December 31, 2021, or the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended.

Unmodified Opinions

In our opinion, the accompanying modified cash basis of accounting 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 Municipality of Lake Andes as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.c. to the financial statements.

Basis for Adverse 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 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 Municipality and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Matter Giving Rise to Adverse Opinion on Discretely Presented Component Units

The financial statements do not include financial data for the Municipality's legally separate component units. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require the financial data for those component units to be reported with the financial data of the Municipality's primary government unless the Municipality also issues financial statements for the financial reporting entity that include the financial data for its component units. The Municipality has not issued such reporting entity financial statements. Because of this departure from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the assets, liabilities, net position, revenues, and expenses of the aggregate discretely presented component units would have been presented inclusive of the component units.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1.c. of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting, the financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.c.; this includes determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Municipality'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 modified cash basis of accounting 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 judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the modified cash basis of accounting financial statements that collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements. The Budgetary Comparison Schedules, Schedule of Long-term Liabilities, the Schedule of the Municipality's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), and the Schedule of Municipal Contributions 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 and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Budgetary Comparison Schedules, Schedule of Long-term Liabilities, the Schedule of the Municipality's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), and the Schedule of Municipal Contributions is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 6, 2022 on our consideration of the Municipality'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 Municipality'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 Municipality's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Schoenfish & Co., Inc.

Certified Public Accountants

Schoenfish & lo, chre.

September 6, 2022

105 EAST MAIN, PARKSTON, SOUTH DAKOTA 57366

MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS December 31, 2021

	P	Primary Government					
	Governmental	Business-Type					
	Activities	Activities	Total				
ASSETS:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	486,051.54	595,006.19	1,081,057.73				
Investments		41,300.00	41,300.00				
TOTAL ASSETS	486,051.54	636,306.19	1,122,357.73				
NET POSITION:							
Restricted for:							
Debt Services Purposes		41,300.00	41,300.00				
Library Purposes	2,365.83		2,365.83				
Unrestricted	483,685.71	595,006.19	1,078,691.90				
TOTAL NET POSITION	486,051.54	636,306.19	1,122,357.73				

MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Changes in Net Position Primary Government	Business-Type Activities Total	1	(40,209.02)	(30,089.65)	(319.00)	(129,895.05) 27,562.83	(560,159.51)		16,891.45 16,891.45	143,785.05 143,785.05 5,775.37 5,775.37	166,451.87	166,451.87 (393,707.64)			278,553.38	201,648.29 8 735 48	258.48 1,290.73	54,002.88	258.48 610,230.76	166,710.35 216,523.12	469,595.84 905,834.61
Cha	Governmental B Activities		(40,209.02)	(300,209,62)	(319.00)	(129,895.05)	(560,159.51)					(560,159.51)			278,553.38	8.735.48	1,032.25	54,002.88	609,972.28	49,812.77	436,238.77
	Grants and Contributions			2,307,53			2,307.53			368,344.31	368,344.31	370,651.84									
Program Revenues Operating	Grants and Contributions		73,408.33	121,489.50		7,085.00	201,982.83				0.00	201,982.83									
	Charges for Services		17,670.00	00.03		2,698.05	47,955.88		257,994.61	128,720.96 73,831.29	460,546.86	508,502.74	:S:		SS	evenues	Unrestricted Investment Earnings	kevenue Kevenue	sennes	sition	inning
	Expenses		131,287.35	424,006.65	319.00	139,678.10	812,405.75		241,103.16	353,280.22	662,439.30	1,474,845.05	General Revenue	Taxes:	Property Taxes	State Shared Revenues	Unrestricted Inv	Miscellaneous Kevenue	Total General Revenues	Change in Net Position	Net Position - Beginning
	Functions/Programs	Primary Government: Governmental Activities:	General Government Public Safety	Public Works	Health and Welfare	Culture and Recreation Miscellaneous	Total Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities:	Water	Sewer Sanitation	Total Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government									

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

NET POSITION - ENDING

1,122,357.73

636,306.19

486,051.54

MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES BALANCE SHEET - MODIFIED CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2021

	General Fund	Library Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	483,685.71	2,365.83	486,051.54
TOTAL ASSETS	483,685.71	2,365.83	486,051.54
FUND BALANCES:			
Restricted for Library		2,365.83	2,365.83
Unassigned	483,685.71		483,685.71
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	483,685.71	2,365.83	486,051.54

MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	General Fund	Library Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Taxes:			
General Property Taxes	276,379.70		276,379.70
General Sales and Use Taxes	267,648.29		267,648.29
Penalties & Interest on Delinquent Taxes	2,173.68		2,173.68
Total Taxes	546,201.67	0.00	546,201.67
Licenses and Permits	3,320.00	0.00	3,320.00
Intergovernmental Revenue:			
Federal Grants	168,194.04		168,194.04
State Shared Revenue:			
Bank Franchise Tax	2,618.62		2,618.62
Prorate License Fees	2,865.76		2,865.76
Liquor Tax Reversion	6,116.86		6,116.86
Motor Vehicle Licenses	12,525.46		12,525.46
Local Government Highway	44.040.00		44.040.00
and Bridge Fund County Shared Revenue:	11,816.62		11,816.62
County Shared Revenue: County Road Tax	1,782.68		1,782.68
County Wheel Tax	4,798.27		4,798.27
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	210,718.31	0.00	210,718.31
_	210,110.01	0.00	210,710.01
Fines and Forfeits:			
Court Fines and Costs	25.00		25.00
Library	05.00	2,698.05	2,698.05
Total Fines and Forfeits	25.00	2,698.05	2,723.05
Miscellaneous Revenue:			
Investment Earnings	1,032.25		1,032.25
Rentals	14,350.00		14,350.00
Special Assessments	2,307.53		2,307.53
Contributions and Donations			
from Private Sources	4,856.43		4,856.43
Liquor Operating Agreement Income	27,562.83		27,562.83
Other	49,146.45	0.00	49,146.45
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	99,255.49	0.00	99,255.49
Total Revenue	859,520.47	2,698.05	862,218.52

MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	General Fund	Library Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Expenditures:			
General Government:			
Legislative	47,910.67		47,910.67
Executive	68,241.18		68,241.18
Other	15,135.50	0.00	15,135.50
Total General Government	131,287.35	0.00	131,287.35
Public Safety:			
Police	108,000.00		108,000.00
Fire	9,114.65		9,114.65
Total Public Safety	117,114.65	0.00	117,114.65
Public Works:			
Highways and Streets	415,683.86		415,683.86
Airport	2,973.25		2,973.25
Total Public Works	418,657.11	0.00	418,657.11
Health and Welfare:			
Health	319.00		319.00
Total Health and Welfare	319.00	0.00	319.00
Culture and Recreation:			
Recreation	42,344.67		42,344.67
Parks	51,399.64		51,399.64
Libraries	44,570.85	1,362.94	45,933.79
Total Culture and Recreation	138,315.16	1,362.94	139,678.10
Daht Camilia	E 240 E4	0.00	E 040 E4
Debt Service	5,349.54	0.00	5,349.54
Total Expenditures	811,042.81	1,362.94	812,405.75
Net Change in Fund Balance	48,477.66	1,335.11	49,812.77
Fund Balance - Beginning	435,208.05	1,030.72	436,238.77
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	483,685.71	2,365.83	486,051.54

MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUNDS December 31, 2021

	E	nterprise Funds		
	Water	Sewer	Sanitation	
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Totals
ASSETS:		* == == == 3 3 ?		
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	427,811.46	139,323.31	27,871.42	595,006.19
Investments	28,500.00	12,800.00		41,300.00
Total Current Assets	456,311.46	152,123.31	27,871.42	636,306.19
TOTAL ASSETS	456,311.46	152,123.31	27,871.42	636,306.19
NET POSITION:				
Restricted for:				
Revenue Bond Debt Service	28,500.00	12,800.00		41,300.00
Unrestricted	427,811.46	139,323.31	27,871.42	595,006.19
TOTAL NET POSITION	456,311.46	152,123.31	27,871.42	636,306.19

MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

	E	interprise Funds		
	Water	Sewer	Sanitation	
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Totals
Operating Revenue:				
Surcharge as Security for Debt		17,954.05		17,954.05
Charges for Goods and Services	255,752.36	104,790.90	73,831.29	434,374.55
Miscellaneous	2,242.25	5,976.01		8,218.26
Total Operating Revenue	257,994.61	128,720.96	73,831.29	460,546.86
Operating Expenses:				
Personal Services	60,581.09	59,406.82	34,292.14	154,280.05
Other Current Expense	15,128.35	148,145.50	28,414.24	191,688.09
Materials	138,859.74	1,271.86	-	140,131.60
Total Operating Expenses	214,569.18	208,824.18	62,706.38	486,099.74
Operating Income (Loss)	43,425.43	(80,103.22)	11,124.91	(25,552.88)
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense):				
Capital Grants		368,344.31		368,344.31
Investment Earnings	164.52	93.96		258.48
Capital Assets		(126,302.50)		(126,302.50)
Debt Service (Principal)	(11,976.83)	(12,202.04)	(434.48)	(24,613.35)
Debt Service (Interest)	(14,557.15)	(5,951.50)	(4,915.06)	(25,423.71)
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	(26,369.46)	223,982.23	(5,349.54)	192,263.23
Change in Net Position	17,055.97	143,879.01	5,775.37	166,710.35
Net Position - Beginning	439,255.49	8,244.30	22,096.05	469,595.84
NET POSITION - ENDING	456,311.46	152,123.31	27,871.42	636,306.19

MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS FIDUCIARY FUNDS December 31, 2021

	Custodial Funds
ASSETS: Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,006.93
TOTAL ASSETS	7,006.93
NET POSITION: Restricted for:	
Lake Andes Youth Recreation Association	7,006.93
TOTAL NET POSITION	7,006.93

MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION MODIFIED CASH BASIS FIDUCIARY FUNDS

	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS:	
Total Addtions	0.00
DEDUCTIONS Other Deductions	0.00
Total Deductions	0.00
Change in Net Position	0.00
Net Position - Beginning	7,006.93
NET POSITION - ENDING	7,006.93

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As discussed further in Note 1.c, these financial statements are presented on a modified cash basis of accounting. The modified cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements.

a. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of the Municipality of Lake Andes (Municipality) 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, even though those fiduciary funds may represent organizations that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity); 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 Municipality 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 Municipality (primary government). The Municipality may also be financially accountable for another organization if that organization is fiscally dependent on the Municipality.

The Housing and Redevelopment Commission of the Municipality of Lake Andes, South Dakota (Commission) is a proprietary fund-type, discretely-presented component unit. This information is not presented in the financial statements. The five members of the Commission are appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the Governing Board, for five-year, staggered terms. The Commission elects its own chairperson and 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 of the Housing and Redevelopment Commission may be obtained from: Lake Andes Housing and Redevelopment, Lake Andes, SD 57356.

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.

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the Municipality and for each function of the Municipality'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 Municipality 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
- 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 Municipality financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Funds:

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

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of special 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.

Library Fines Fund – to account for fines and similar charges, deposited in a library board bank account subject to checks by the librarian for library purposes. (SDCL 14-2-42 and AGR 82-33) This is a major fund.

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).

Water Fund – 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.

Sewer Fund – 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.

Sanitation Fund – financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the collection and disposal of solid waste from the municipality. (SDCL 9-32-11 and 34A-6) This is a major fund.

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary funds consist of the following sub-categories and are never considered to be major funds:

<u>Custodial Funds</u> – Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds. The Municipality maintains custodial funds to hold assets as an agent in a trustee capacity for the L.A. Youth Recreation Association.

c. <u>Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting</u>:

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.

The Municipality's basis of accounting is the modified cash basis, which is a basis of accounting other than USGAAP. Under USGAAP, transactions are recorded in the accounts when revenues are earned and liabilities are incurred. Under the modified cash basis, transactions are recorded when cash in received or disbursed.

Measurement Focus:

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 within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting as defined below.

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus or the "economic resources" measurement focus is used, applied with the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting.

Basis of Accounting:

In the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-type activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting.

The modified cash basis of accounting involves the measurement of cash and cash equivalents and changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from cash receipt and disbursement transactions. Under the modified cash basis of accounting, transactions are recorded in the accounts when cash and/or cash equivalents are received or disbursed and assets and liabilities are recognized to the extent that cash has been received or disbursed. Acceptable modifications to the cash basis of accounting implemented by the Municipality in these financial statements are:

- a. Recording long-term investments in marketable securities (those with maturities more than 90 days (three months) from the date of acquisition) acquired with cash assets at cost.
- b. Recording assets and liabilities related to interfund receivables and payables resulting from cash transactions between funds.

As a result of the use of this modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

If the Municipality applied USGAAP, the fund financial statements for governmental funds would use the modified accrual basis of accounting, while the fund financial statements for proprietary fund types would use the accrual basis of accounting. All government-wide financial statements would be presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

d. 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 a term to maturity at 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 entirely of certificates of deposit whose term to maturity at date of acquisition exceeds three months, and/or those types of investment authorized by South Dakota Codified Laws (SDCL) 4-5-6. Under the modified cash basis of accounting, investments are carried at cost.

e. Long-Term Liabilities:

Under the modified cash basis of accounting, cash proceeds from long-term debt issuances is recorded as a receipt, while payments to creditors to reduce long-term debts are recorded as a cost of the program which benefits from the financing. Allocations are made where appropriate. Interest costs are not allocated, but are reported as a separate program cost category.

Long-term debts arising from cash transactions of governmental funds are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. Instead, the debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures. The accounting for long-term debts of proprietary funds is the same in the fund financial statements as it is in the government-wide financial statements.

f. <u>Program Revenues</u>:

Program revenues derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the Municipality'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.
- Program-specific operating grants and contributions These arise from mandatory and voluntary nonexchange 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.

g. 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 as operating or non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses directly relate to the purpose of the fund.

h. Equity Classifications:

Government-wide Statements:

Equity is classified as net position and is displayed in two components.

- 1. 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.
- 2. 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 "Nonspendable", "Restricted", "Committed", "Assigned" and "Unassigned" components. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

Application of Net Position:

It is the Municipality'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 is available.

j. 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 Municipality classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

 Nonspendable - includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints. -----

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

- <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 or committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the Finance Officer.
- <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 Municipality 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 Municipality would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts for unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

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

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

Major Special Revenue Fund Library Fund Revenue Source Library Fines

2. <u>DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS, CREDIT RISK, CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK AND INTEREST RATE RISK</u>

The Municipality 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 as follows:

Deposits – The Municipality'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 Municipality funds to be invested only 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.

As of December 31, 2021, the Municipality did not have any investments. The investments reported in the financial statements consist of only certificates of deposit.

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

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the Municipality's deposits may not be returned to it. The Municipality does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

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

Interest Rate Risk – The Municipality does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities 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 Municipality's policy is to credit all income from deposits and investments to the fund making the investment.

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

4. LONG-TERM COMMITMENTS

The Municipality of Lake Andes entered into a forty-year commitment with Randall Community Water District to provide water to the Municipality. A monthly charge in the amount of \$4,875.00 along with a charge of \$2.50 per 1,000 gallons of water consumed is paid by the Municipality to Randall Community Water District. The monthly charge represents a contribution by the Municipality to aid Randall Community Water District in the construction of the facilities necessary to provide the Municipality with water. The Municipality will not acquire ownership of any of these water facilities through these payments. Payments are made from the Municipality's Water Fund.

5. RESTRICTED NET POSITION

Restricted net position for the year ended December 31, 2021 was as follows:

Debt Service Purposes Total Restricted Net Position	<u>e</u>	43,665.83
Total Restricted Net Position	Φ_	43,000.03

PENSION PLAN

Plan Information:

All employees, working 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 SDCL 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

required supplementary information. That report may be obtained at http://www.sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx or by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

Benefits Provided:

SDRS has three different classes of employees, Class A general members, Class B public safety and judicial members, and Class C Cement Plant Retirement Fund 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 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.

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 the 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 3rd 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 3rd 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.

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

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 statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. The Municipality's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019, were \$9,008.23, \$9,100.34, and \$8,369.48, respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

Pension Liabilities (Assets):

At June 30, 2021, SDRS is 105.53% funded and accordingly has net pension asset. The proportionate shares of the components of the net pension asset of the South Dakota Retirement System, for the Municipality as of the measurement period ending June 30, 2021, are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 901,314.06
Less proportionate share of net pension restricted	
for pension benefits	\$ 951,092.94
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (49,778.88)

The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was based on a projection of the Municipality's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2021, the Municipality's proportion was 0.00650000%, which is an increase (decrease) of (0.0003323%) from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020.

Actuarial Assumptions:

The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.25 percent

Salary Increases Graded by years of service, from 6.50% at entry to 3.00% after 25 years of service
Discount Rate 6.50% net of plan investment expense. This is composed of an average inflation rate

of 2.25% and real returns of 4.25%.

Future COLAs 2.25%

Mortality rates were based on 97% of the RP-2014 Mortality Table, adjusted to 2006 projected generationally with Scale MP-2016, white collar rates for females and total dataset rates for males. Mortality rates for disabled members were based on the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table, adjusted to 2006 and projected generationally with Scale MP-2016.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016.

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 for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

Asset Class	Target <u>Allocation</u>	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	58.0%	4.3%
Fixed Income	30.0%	1.6%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.6%
Cash	2.0%	0.9%
Total	100%	

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (asset) was 6.50 percent. 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 from 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 plan 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 (asset) to changes in the discount rate:

At June 30, 2021, the following presents the Municipality's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.50 percent, as well as what the Municipality'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:

	1% <u>Decrease</u>	Current Discount <u>Rate</u>	1% <u>Increase</u>
Municipality's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$80,604.38	\$(49,778.88)	\$(155,619.73)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

7. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES - LITIGATION

At December 31, 2021, the Municipality was not involved in any significant litigation.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Municipality is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the period ended December 31, 2021, the Municipality managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance:

The Municipality purchases 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 Municipality joined the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance (SDPAA), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the SDPAA is to administer and provide risk management services and risk sharing facilities to the members and to defend and protect the members against liability, to advise members on loss control guidelines and procedures, and provide them with risk management services, loss control and risk reduction information and to obtain lower costs for that coverage. The Municipality's responsibility is to promptly report to and cooperate with the SDPAA to resolve any incident which could result in a claim being made by or against the Municipality. The Municipality pays an annual premium, to provide liability coverage detailed below, under a claims-made policy and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the SDPAA member, based on their exposure or type of coverage. The Municipality pays an annual premium to the pool to provide coverage for general liability, officials' liability, auto insurance, and law enforcement liability.

Effective October 5, 2021, the SDPAA adopted a new policy on member departures. Departing members will no longer be eligible for any partial refund of the calculated portion of their contributions which was previously allowed. The prior policy provided the departing member with such a partial refund because the departing member took sole responsibility for all claims and claims expenses whether reported or unreported at the time of their departure from the SDPAA. With such partial refund being no longer available, the SDPAA will now assume responsibility for all reported claims of a departing member pursuant to the revised IGC.

The Municipality carries a \$500 deductible for the real and personal property and tools coverage and a \$100/250 deductible for the vehicle coverage.

The Municipality does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past year.

Workmen's Compensation:

The Municipality joined the South Dakota Municipal League Worker's Compensation Fund, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of worker's compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. The Municipality's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's compensation claims. The Municipality pays an annual premium to the pool to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees, under a retrospectively rated policy and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the Fund members. Coverage limits are set by state statute. The pool pays the first \$650,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up to an additional \$2,000,000 per individual per incident.

The Municipality does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Unemployment Benefits:

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

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated whether any subsequent events have occurred through September 6, 2022, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued.

10. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

The Municipal Finance Officer is also the President of the Andes Central School District Board of Education. This may have an effect on decisions that are made that affect both entities.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS GENERAL FUND

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget -
	Original	Final	(Budgetary Basis)	Positive (Negative)
Revenues:	\) 	
Taxes:				
General Property Taxes	288,767.00	288,767.00	276,379.70	(12,387.30)
General Sales and Use Taxes	240,000.00	240,000.00	267,648.29	27,648.29
Amusement Taxes	200.00	200.00	0.00	(200.00)
Tax Deed Revenue	200.00	200.00	0.00	(200.00)
Penalties and Interest				
on Delinquent Taxes	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,173.68	173.68
Total Taxes	531,167.00	531,167.00	546,201.67	15,034.67
Licenses and Permits	3,120.00	3,120.00	3,320.00	200.00
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Federal Grants	0.00	0.00	168,194.04	168,194.04
State Grants	8,000.00	8,000.00		(8,000.00)
State Shared Revenue:		2		
Bank Franchise Tax	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,618.62	118.62
Prorate License Fees	0.00	0.00	2,865.76	2,865.76
Liquor Tax Reversion	5,500.00	5,500.00	6,116.86	616.86
Motor Vehicle Licenses	13,000.00	13,000.00	12,525.46	(474.54)
Local Government Highway				
and Bridge Fund	9,000.00	9,000.00	11,816.62	2,816.62
County Shared Revenue:			. ====	(1 0 1 7 0 0)
County Road Tax	3,000.00	3,000.00	1,782.68	(1,217.32)
County Road and Bridge Tax	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	(3,000.00)
County Wheel Tax	3,500.00	3,500.00	4,798.27	1,298.27
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	47,500.00	47,500.00	210,718.31	163,218.31
Charges for Goods and Services:				200
Culture and Recreation	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	(3,000.00)
Other	2,500.00	2,500.00	0.00	(2,500.00)
Total Charges for Goods and Services	5,500.00	5,500.00	0.00	(5,500.00)
Fines and Forfeits:				.3423.
Animal Control Fines	100.00	100.00	25.00	(75.00)
Total Fines and Forfeits	100.00	100.00	25.00	(75.00)
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment Earnings	550.00	550.00	1,032.25	482.25
Rentals	9,000.00	9,000.00	14,350.00	5,350.00
Special Assessments	500.00	500.00	2,307.53	1,807.53
Contributions and Donations			4.000.40	4.050.40
from Private Sources	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,856.43	1,856.43
Liquor Operating Agreement Income	26,300.00	26,300.00	27,562.83	1,262.83
Other	1,720.00	1,720.00	49,146.45	47,426.45
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	41,070.00	41,070.00	99,255.49	58,185.49
Total Revenue	628,457.00	628,457.00	859,520.47	231,063.47

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS GENERAL FUND

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget -
	Original	Final	(Budgetary Basis)	Positive (Negative)
Expenditures:	(=====)			
General Government:				
Legislative	44,300.00	50,300.00	47,910.67	2,389.33
Financial Administration	68,731.70	75,731.70	68,241.18	7,490.52
Other	25,000.00	25,000.00	15,135.50	9,864.50
Total General Government	138,031.70	151,031.70	131,287.35	19,744.35
Public Safety:				
Police	108,000.00	108,000.00	108,000.00	0.00
Fire	24,600.00	24,600.00	9,114.65	15,485.35
Total Public Safety	132,600.00	132,600.00	117,114.65	15,485.35
Public Works:				
Highways and Streets	218,755.13	428,755.13	415,683.86	13,071.27
Airport	3,200.00	3,200.00	2,973.25	226.75
Total Public Works	221,955.13	431,955.13	418,657.11	13,298.02
Health and Welfare:				
Health	5,500.00	5,500.00	319.00	5,181.00
Total Health and Welfare	5,500.00	5,500.00	319.00	5,181.00
Culture and Recreation:				
Recreation	47,400.00	47,400.00	42,344.67	5,055.33
Parks	30,200.00	52,200.00	51,399.64	800.36
Libraries	50,984.00	50,984.00	44,570.85	6,413.15
Total Culture and Recreation	128,584.00	150,584.00	138,315.16	12,268.84
Debt Service	6,000.00	6,000.00	5,349.54	650.46
Total Expenditures	632,670.83	877,670.83	811,042.81	66,628.02
Net Change in Fund Balances	(4,213.83)	(249,213.83)	48,477.66	297,691.49
Fund Balance - Beginning	435,208.05	435,208.05	435,208.05	0.00
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	430,994.22	185,994.22	483,685.71	297,691.49

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS LIBRARY FUND

	Budgeted A	mounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget -
	Original	Final	(Budgetary Basis)	Positive (Negative)
Revenues: Fines and Forfeits:				
Library	3,045.00	3,045.00	2,698.05	(346.95)
Total Fines and Forfeits	3,045.00	3,045.00	2,698.05	(346.95)
Total Revenue	3,045.00	3,045.00	2,698.05	(346.95)
Expenditures: Culture and Recreation:				
Libraries	3.045.00	3.045.00	1,362.94	1,682.06
Total Culture and Recreation	3,045.00	3,045.00	1,362.94	1,682.06
Total Expenditures	3,045.00	3,045.00	1,362.94	1,682.06
Net Change in Fund Balances	0.00	0.00	1,335.11	1,335.11
Fund Balance - Beginning	1,030.72	1,030.72	1,030.72	0.00
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	1,030.72	1,030.72	2,365.83	1,335.11

NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedules of Budgetary Comparisons for the General Fund and for each major Special Revenue Fund with a legally required budget.

NOTE 1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

The Municipality followed these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. At the first regular board meeting in September of each year or within ten days thereafter, the Governing Board introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
- After adoption by the Governing Board, 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 five percent of the total municipal budget and may be transferred by resolution of the Governing Board 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.
- Unexpected appropriations lapse at year end unless encumbered by resolution of the Governing Board.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the General Fund and special revenue funds.

The Municipality did not encumber any amounts at December 31, 2021.

- 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 the modified cash basis of accounting.

NOTE 2. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences

The Municipality's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a basis other than GAAP. The major differences between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis lie in the manner in which revenues and expenditures are recorded. Under the budgetary basis, revenue and expenditures are recognized on a modified cash basis. Utilizing the modified cash basis, revenues are recorded when received in cash and expenditures are recorded when paid. Under the GAAP basis, revenues and expenditures are recorded on the modified accrual basis of accounting on the governmental fund statements and on the full accrual basis on the government-wide statements.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES

SCHEDULE OF LONG-TERM DEBT

LONG-TERM DEBT

A summary of changes in long-term debt follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Primary Government:					
Governmental Activities:					
Note Payable - Dump Truck	2,301.44		2,301.44	0.00	0.00
Financing (Capital Acquisition)					
Lease - Payloader	10,055.77		2,997.97	7,057.80	2,730.70
Total Governmental Activities	12,357.21	0.00	5,299.41	7,057.80	2,730.70
Business-Type Activities:					
Note Payable - Dump Truck	6,904.31		6,904.31	0.00	0.00
Financing (Capital Acquisition)					
Lease - Payloader	30,167.31		8,993.90	21,173.41	8,192.08
Bonds Payable:					
Revenue - USDA (Water)	241,143.06		9,642.90	231,500.16	10,122.80
Revenue - USDA (Sewer)	41,832.35		969.28	40,863.07	993.75
Revenue - USDA (Sewer)	328,357.01		6,324.94	322,032.07	6,405.11
Total Business-Type Activities	648,404.04	0.00	32,835.33	615,568.71	25,713.74
Total Primary Government	660,761.25	0.00	38,134.74	622,626.51	28,444.44

\$ 231,500.16

Debt payable at December 31, 2021, is comprised of the following:

USDA Loan No. 91-05:

Maturity Date: October 28, 2037

Interest Rate: 4.875% Payable from Water Fund

USDA Loan No. 92-07: \$ 40,863.07

Maturity Date: September 28, 2050

Interest Rate: 2.50% Payable from Sewer Fund

USDA Loan No. 92-10: \$ 322,032.07

Maturity Date: June 11, 2060 Interest Rate: 1.375% Payable from Sewer Fund

Financing Capital Acquisition) Leases: \$ 28,231.21

Volvo Payloader Dated June 7, 2019

Maturity Date: June 7, 2024

Interest Rate: 4.39%

Payable from General, Water, Sewer & Sanitation Funds

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION MUNICIPALITY OF LAKE ANDES

The purchase price at the commencement of the financing (capital acquisition) lease was:

Principal \$145,533.00
Interest 6,187.40
TOTAL \$151,720.40

The principal amount, above, was included in the appropriate classification of capital assets, and is being depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful-life of the asset, or the lease term (where title never transfers), as appropriate.

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2021, including interest payments, are as follows:

Annual Requirements to Maturity for Long-Term Debt December 31, 2021

Year Ending	USDA N	o 91-05	USDA N	o. 92-07	Financing (Capit Lease - Pa	• ,
December 31,	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	10,122.80	11,061.64	993.75	1,010.25	10,922.78	1,021.30
2023	10,627.47	10,556.97	1,018.88	985.12	11,412.04	532.04
2024	11,157.28	10,027.16	1,044.64	959.36	5,896.39	75.65
2025	11,713.51	9,470.93	1,071.08	932.92		
2026	12,297.48	8,886.96	1,098.18	905.82		
2027-2031	71,318.27	34,603.93	5,921.65	4,098.35		
2032-2036	90,958.96	14,963.24	6,709.22	3,310.78		
2037-2041	13,304.39	818.57	7,601.59	2,418.41		
2042-2046			8,612.58	1,407.42		
2047-2051			6,791.50	389.50		
2052-2056						
2057-2061						
Totals	231,500.16	100,389.40	40,863.07	16,417.93	28,231.21	1,628.99

Year				
Ending	USDA No	o. 92-10	Tota	als
December 31,	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2022	6,405.11	4,394.89	28,444.44	17,488.08
2023	6,493.73	4,306.27	29,552.12	16,380.40
2024	6,583.59	4,216.41	24,681.90	15,278.58
2025	6,674.71	4,125.29	19,459.30	14,529.14
2026	6,767.06	4,032.94	20,162.72	13,825.72
2027-2031	35,265.98	18,734.02	112,505.90	57,436.30
2032-2036	37,774.35	16,225.65	135,442.53	34,499.67
2037-2041	40,461.14	13,538.86	61,367.12	16,775.84
2042-2046	43,338.95	10,661.05	51,951.53	12,068.47
2047-2051	46,421.48	7,578.52	53,212.98	7,968.02
2052-2056	49,723.23	4,276.77	49,723.23	4,276.77
2057-2061	36,122.74	1,677.26	36,122.74	1,677.26
Totals	322,032.07	93,767.93	622,626.51	212,204.25

The above long-term debt information is presented for informational purposes only. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis so no liabilities are shown.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET)

South Dakota Retirement System

Last 7 Fiscal Years *

2015	0.0052281%	(22, 174)	95,113	23.31%	104.10%
	0	↔	↔		
2016	0.0049024%	16,560	87,669	18.89%	%68.96
	0.0	↔	↔		
2017	0.0051408%	(467)	101,539	0.46%	100.10%
	0.0	↔	↔		
2018	0.0056945%	(133)	117,364	0.11%	100.02%
	0.0	↔	↔		
2019	0.0064767%	(989)	137,707	0.50%	100.09%
	0.0	↔	↔		
2020	0.0068323%	(297)	149,998	0.20%	100.04%
	0.0	↔	€9		
2021	0.0065000%	(49,779)	142,027	35.05%	105.52%
	0.0	↔	↔		
MA . minimalifation and and and and and and and and and an	Municipality s proponion of the net pension liability/asset	Municipality's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	Municipality's covered-employee payroll	Municipality's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)

The amounts presented were determined as of the measurement date of the collective net pension liability (asset) which is 6/30 of previous fiscal year. Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the Municipality will present information for those years for which information is available.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE MUNICIPALITY CONTRIBUTIONS

South Dakota Retirement System

Last 7 Years *

		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015
Contractually required contribution	↔	800'6	↔	9,100	↔	8,369	₩	7,953	↔	6,311	↔	5,633	₩	5,579
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	↔	9,008	₩	9,100	↔	8,369	€	7,953	₩	6,311	↔	5,633	↔	5,579
Contribution deficiency (excess)	⇔		\$		₩	e	↔		↔	1	↔		↔	
Municipality's covered-employee payroll	↔	150,136	€9	151,672	↔	139,491	↔	132,528	↔	105,422	↔	93,833	↔	92,799
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		8.00%		6.00%		6.00%		9:00%		5.99%		6.00%		6.01%

^{*} Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the Municipality will present information for those years for which information is available.

Notes to Supplementary Information for the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions.

Changes from Prior Valuation

The June 30, 2021 Actuarial Valuation reflects no changes in actuarial methods from the June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation. One change in actuarial assumptions and two plan provision changes are reflected and described below.

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

Benefit Provision Changes

Legislation enacted in 2021 reduced the minimum SDRS COLA from 0.5% to 0%. This change will impact the SDRS COLA only when inflation is very low or when a restricted maximum COLA of 0.5% is not affordable. The change had no impact on the current assets or liabilities of SDRS.

Actuarial Assumption Changes

The SDRS COLA equals the percentage increase in the most recent third calendar quarter CPI-W over the prior year, no less than 0.5% 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%. That condition existed as of June 30, 2020 and July 2021 SDRS COLA was limited to a restricted maximum of 1.41%. As of June 30, 2021, the FVFR assuming the COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption is greater than 100%. The July 2022 SDRS COLA will equal inflation, between 0% and 3.5%. For the June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA of 1.41%. For this June 30, 2021 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs are assumed to equal the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25%.

The change in the COLA assumption increased the Actuarial Accrued Liability by \$1.135 million, or 8.9% of the Actuarial Accrued Liability based on the 1.41% restricted maximum COLA.

Actuarial assumptions are reviewed in depth periodically, with the next experience analysis anticipated before the June 30, 2022 Actuarial Valuation and any recommended changes anticipated to be first implemented in the June 30, 2022 Actuarial Valuation.

Actuarial Method Changes

No changes in actuarial methods were made since the prior valuation.