Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

City Officials December 31, 2023

Mayor:

Nathan Anderson

**Governing Board**:

William Roelke

Troy Boone

Art Schott

Eli Seeley

Michael Tiedeman

Larry Rohrer

Finance Officer:

Elaine Johnson

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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

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, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 28, 2024. 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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **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

June 28, 2024

## Schedule of Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

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

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

There is a material weakness resulting from budgeted expenditures exceeding the budgeted means of finance. The city adopted a budget that did not reflect the means of finance in the General Fund for General Government Building, Police, Fire, Highway and Streets, Parks, Pool and Community Subsidies functions. This finding has been corrected.

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

No Current Audit Findings



#### **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, 2023, 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, 2023, 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 June 28, 2024, 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 June 28, 2024

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### Statement of Net Position December 31, 2023

	Pi	rimary Governmer	nt	Unaudited Component Units					
	Governmental	Business-Type		Housing &	Economic				
	Activities	Activities	Total	Redevelopment	Development				
Assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,920,118	\$ 6,812,544	\$ 9,732,662	\$ 269,946	\$ 221,538				
Accounts receivable, net	219,618	711,538	931,156						
Inventories	90,644	1,778,403	1,869,047	300,000	727,900				
Other assets	37,791 161,652 199,443								
Restricted assets:									
Investments	397,983	477,077	875,060						
Net pension asset	7,723		7,723						
Capital assets:									
Land	2,826,542	451,487	3,278,029						
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	6,282,015	24,822,407	31,104,422						
Total Assets	12,782,434	35,215,108	47,997,542	569,946	949,438				
Deferred Outflows of Resources:									
Pension related deferred outflows	603,337		603,337						
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable and other curent liabilities		107,600	107,600						
Noncurrent liabilities:									
Due within one year	418,583	523,666	942,249						
Due in more than one year	5,330,533	8,326,534	13,657,067		454,974				
Total Liabilities	5,749,116	8,957,800	14,706,916		454,974				
Deferred Inflows of Resources:									
Pension related deferred inflows	385,940		385,940						
Net Position:									
Net investment in capital assets	3,440,698	16,565,623	20,006,321						
Restricted for:									
Debt services	400,389	477,077	877,466						
Library	69,044		69,044						
Meter Deposits		16,965 16,965							
SDRS pension purposes	225,120		225,120						
Unrestricted	3,115,464	5,464 9,197,643 12,313,107 569,946		494,464					
Total Net Position	\$ 7,250,715	\$ 26,257,308	\$ 33,508,023	\$ 569,946	\$ 494,464				

### Statement of Activities

### For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

		Program	Revenues	c	hanges in Net Pos	sition		
			Operating		Primary Governn	nent	Unaudited Con	ponent Units
		Charges for	Grants and	Governmental	<b>Business-Type</b>		Housing &	Economic
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total	Redevelopment	Development
Primary Government:								
Governmental Activities:								
General government	\$ 453,377	\$	\$	\$ (453,377)	\$	\$ (453,377)		
Public safety	745,284	11,169		(734,115)		(734,115)		
Public works	745,907	8,274		(737,633)		(737,633)		
Culture and recreation	763,391	37,635		(725,756)		(725,756)		
Conservation and development	9,776			(9,776)		(9,776)		
Interest on long-term debt	485,055			(485,055)		(485,055)		
Total Governmental Activities	3,202,790	57,078		(3,145,712)		(3,145,712)		
Business-type Activities:								
Water	824,039	832,165			8,126	8,126		
Electric	3,539,692	4,722,689			1,182,997	1,182,997		
Sewer	360,245	362,706			2,461	2,461		
Telephone	1,245,863	1,984,310			738,447	738,447		
Garbage	174,070	214,922			40,852	40,852		
Cablevision	439,566	399,967			(39,599)	(39,599)		
Golf Course	767,094	708,171			(58,923)	(58,923)		
Total Business-Type Activities	7,350,569	9,224,930			1,874,361	1,874,361		
Total Primary Government	\$ 10,553,359	\$ 9,282,008	\$	(3,145,712)	1,874,361	(1,271,351)		
Component Units:								
Housing and redevelopment	\$ 122,981	\$					\$ (122,981)	
Economic development	\$ 35,819	\$ 82,407						\$ 46,588
		General Revenue	s:					
		Taxes:						
		Property tax		1,501,030		1,501,030		
		Sales tax		776,547		776,547		
		State shared rev	venues .	92,093		92,093		
		County shared r	evnues	14,073		14,073		
		•	estment earnings	-	206,913	276,957		228
		Miscellaneous r	-	149,265		149,265	391,700	
		Transfers		740,000	(740,000)			
	To		nues and Transfers		(533,087)	2,809,965	391,700	228
		Change in N	let position	197,340	1,341,274	1,538,614	268,719	46,816
	1	Net Position-Begi	nning of Year	7,053,375	24,916,034	31,969,409	301,227	447,648
	1	Net Position-End	of Year	\$ 7,250,715	\$ 26,257,308	\$ 33,508,023	\$ 569,946	\$ 494,464

### Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds December 31, 2023

	General Fund	Additional Sales Tax Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,838,815	\$ 1,009,853	\$ 71,450	\$ 2,920,118
Taxes receivable:				
Delinquent	10,602			10,602
Due from state government	15,893	•		25,946
Supply inventory	90,644			90,644
Prepaid expense	37,791			37,791
Restricted investments and deposits		326,299	71,684	397,983
Note receivable-component unit	183,070			183,070
Total Assets	\$ 2,176,815	\$ 1,346,205	\$ 143,134	\$ 3,666,154
Liabilities and Fund Balances:				
No liabilities	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Liabilities				
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property taxes	10,602			10,602
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,602			10,602
Fund Balances: Nonspendable				
Inventory, prepaid expense & note receivable Restricted	311,505			311,505
Debt Service		326,299	74,090	400,389
Library			69,044	69,044
Unassigned	1,854,708	1,019,906		2,874,614
Total Fund Balances	2,166,213		143,134	3,655,552
Total Liabilities Deformed Inflams	_			
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 2,176,815	\$ 1,346,205	\$ 143,134	\$ 3,666,154

## Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2023

Total Fund Balances - Government Funds		\$ 3,655,552
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.		7,723
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		9,108,557
Pension related deferred outflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.		603,337
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	(81,257) (5,295) (5,662,564)	(5,749,116)
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.		(385,940)
Net Position - Governmental Funds		\$ 7,250,715

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	 General Fund		dditional ales Tax Fund	Gove	Other ernmental Funds	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
Revenues:							
Taxes							
General property taxes	\$ 798,508	\$	700,667	\$		\$	1,499,175
General sales taxes	776,547						776,547
Penalties and interest	1,855						1,855
Licenses and permits	27,372						27,372
Intergovernmental revenue							
State shared revenues							
Bank franchise tax	11,230						11,230
Liquor tax reverson	19,045						19,045
Motor vehicles licenses	31,230						31,230
Local government highway and bridge	30,588						30,588
County shared revenues	14,073						14,073
Charges for goods and services							
General government	11,169						11,169
Highways and streets	5,950						5,950
Culture and recreation	37,635						37,635
Miscellaneous revenue							
Investment earnings	37,255		32,708		81		70,044
Rentals	55,859						55,859
Special assessments	2,324						2,324
Contributions	13,000				10,262		23,262
Other	42,772	-					42,772
Total Revenue	\$ 1,916,412	\$	733,375	\$	10,343	\$	2,660,130

### Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 (Continued)

	Genera Fund	nl	Additional Sales Tax Fund		Gove	Other ernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government:							
Legislative	\$ 36,5	596	\$		\$		36,596
Executive administration	154,5	508					154,508
Elections	9,8	354					9,854
Legal	23,8	316					23,816
Financial administration	143,6	509					143,609
Planning and zoning	22,4	142					22,442
Public safety:							
Police	597,3	325					597,325
Fire	49,5	551					49,551
Public works:							
Highways and streets	556,9	901					556,901
Culture and recreation:							
Parks	201,4	410				640	202,050
Library	240,2	114				3,734	243,848
Pool	130,4	458					130,458
Community subsidies	68,3	357					68,357
Economic development and							
assistance (industrial development)	9,7	776					9,776
Debt service			540,1	162		75,627	615,789
Capital outlay	126,4	199			2	2,112,049	2,238,548
Total Expenditures	2,371,2	216	540,1	162		2,192,050	5,103,428
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	(454,8	304)	193,2	213	(2	2,181,707)	(2,443,298)
Other Financing Sources:							
Transfers in	740,0	000				75,627	815,627
Transfers out			(75,6	527)			(75,627)
Long-term debt issued						2,112,689	2,112,689
Total Other Financing Sources	740,0	000	(75,6	527)		2,188,316	2,852,689
Net Change in Fund Balance	285,2	196	117,5	586		6,609	409,391
Fund Balances- Beginning of Year	1,881,0	017	1,228,619			136,525	3,246,161
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$ 2,166,2	213	\$ 1,346,2	205	\$	143,134	\$ 3,655,552

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

#### For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Government Funds	\$	409,391
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.		2,238,548
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.		(441,054)
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.		132,240
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.	(	2,112,689)
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.		(36,179)
Governmental funds do not reflect the change in accrued leave, but the statement of activities reflects the change in accrued leave through expenditures.		7,083
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	197,340

## Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds December 31, 2023

	Water	Electric	Sewer	Telephone	Garbage	Non-Major Cablevision	Golf Course	
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Totals
Assets:								
Current Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 181,966	\$ 3,168,008	\$ 231,694	\$ 2,763,262	\$ 244,252	\$ 167,857	\$ 55,505	\$ 6,812,544
Accounts receivable, net	46,663	399,647	33,226	209,614	22,388			711,538
Supply inventory	54,668	1,493,719	59,299	111,403		47,034	12,280	1,778,403
Prepaid expense	6,326	19,716	2,960	11,518	714		6,503	47,737
Total Current Assets	289,623	5,081,090	327,179	3,095,797	267,354	214,891	74,288	9,350,222
Noncurrent Assets:								
Restricted investments		477,077						477,077
Deposit		14,224		99,691				113,915
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		1,522,624	3,198,961
Improvements other than buildings	4,778,610	13,794,038	4,884,596		51,195		1,757,973	25,266,412
Machinery and equipment	93,850	1,457,609	171,675	10,465,154	46,623	913,753	321,236	13,469,900
Other Assets	1,803,174						35,865	1,839,039
Accumulated depreciation	(2,721,970)	(6,182,982)	(1,906,377)	(5,397,625)	(118,728)	(911,728)	(1,445,576)	(18,684,986)
Accumulated amortization	(504,888)				· · · · ·		(35,865)	(540,753)
Construction in Progress			273,834					273,834
Total Capital Assets:	4,548,998	9,309,569	3,442,728	5,405,683	107,366	2,025	2,457,525	25,273,894
Total Noncurrent Assets	4,548,998	9,800,870	3,442,728	5,505,374	107,366	2,025	2,457,525	25,864,886
Total Assets	4,838,621	14,881,960	3,769,907	8,601,171	374,720	216,916	2,531,813	35,215,108
Liabilities:								
Current Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	25	15,798	1,963		13,240	55,945	3.664	90,635
Customer deposits		13,610	-,-	3,355		,- :-		16,965
Current portion of long term debt	158,064	330,000	35,602					523,666
Total Current Liabilities	158,089	359,408	37,565	3,355	13,240	55,945	3,664	631,266
Name and the hills in a constant of the same and the same								
Noncurrent Liabilities:	16.010	27.070	22.114	E4 22E			12 702	141.020
Accrued leave payable	16,918 879,625	37,879	22,114	51,225			13,793	141,929
Other long-term debt Total Noncurrent Liabilities	896,543	5,810,000 5,847,879	1,494,980 1,517,094	51,225			13,793	8,184,605 8,326,534
Total Noncurrent Elabilities	890,343	5,647,679	1,517,094	51,225			15,795	8,320,334
Total Liabilities	1,054,632	6,207,287	1,554,659	54,580	13,240	55,945	17,457	8,957,800
Net Position:								
Net investment in capital assets	3,511,309	3,169,569	1,912,146	5,405,683	107,366	2,025	2,457,525	16,565,623
Restricted net position restricted for:								
Debt service		477,077						477,077
Customer deposits		13,610		3,355				16,965
Unrestricted net position	272,680	5,014,417	303,102	3,137,553	254,114	158,946	56,831	9,197,643
Total Net Position	\$ 3,783,989	\$ 8,674,673	\$ 2,215,248	\$ 8,546,591	\$ 361,480	\$ 160,971	\$ 2,514,356	\$ 26,257,308

City of Beresford

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position – Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Non-Major								
	Water	Electric	Sewer	Telephone	Garbage	Cablevision	Golf Course		
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Totals	
Operating Revenues:									
Charges for goods and services	\$ 823,170	\$ 4,722,689	\$ 362,706	\$ 1,984,310	\$ 214,922	\$ 399,967	\$ 665,103	\$ 9,172,867	
Other	8,995				<u></u>		43,068	52,063	
Total Operating Revenues	832,165	4,722,689	362,706	1,984,310	214,922	399,967	708,171	9,224,930	
Operating Expenses:									
Personal services	512,220	482,542	146,881	538,573	25,601		284,217	1,990,034	
Other current expense	27,330	90,844	34,633	218,139	7,870	415,086	211,334	1,005,236	
Materials	118,260	2,455,278	39,195	239,792	139,291	13,150	190,604	3,195,570	
Amortization	36,063							36,063	
Depreciation	105,205	375,292	100,817	249,359	1,308	11,330	80,939	924,250	
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	799,078	3,403,956	321,526	1,245,863	174,070	439,566	767,094	7,151,153	
Operating Income (Loss)	33,087	1,318,733	41,180	738,447	40,852	(39,599)	(58,923)	2,073,777	
Nonoperating Revenues:									
Investment earnings	1,197	113,151	2,578	86,000	1,703	334	1,950	206,913	
Interest expense	(24,961)	(135,736)	(38,719)					(199,416)	
Total Nonoperating Revenue	(23,764)	(22,585)	(36,141)	86,000	1,703	334	1,950	7,497	
Net Income (Loss) Before Contributions	9,323	1,296,148	5,039	824,447	42,555	(39,265)	(56,973)	2,081,274	
Transfers out		(450,000)		(250,000)	(40,000)			(740,000)	
Net Change in Net Position	9,323	846,148	5,039	574,447	2,555	(39,265)	(56,973)	1,341,274	
Net Position - Beginning of Year	3,774,666	7,828,525	2,210,209	7,972,144	358,925	200,236	2,571,329	24,916,034	
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 3,783,989	\$ 8,674,673	\$ 2,215,248	\$ 8,546,591	\$ 361,480	\$ 160,971	\$ 2,514,356	\$ 26,257,308	

### Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Water Fund	Electric Fund	Sewer Fund	Telephone Fund	Garbage Fund	Cablevision Fund	Golf Course Fund	Totals	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:									
Receipt from customers	\$ 839,389	\$ 4,448,479	\$ 324,088	\$ 1,906,098	\$ 215,427	\$ 410,135	\$ 710,034	\$ 8,853,650	
Payments to suppliers	(145,565)	(2,554,686)	(71,865)	(457,931)	(141,711)	(402,597)	(399,118)	(4,173,473)	
Payments to employees	(512,149)	(479,666)	(148,120)	(533,456)	(25,601)		(281,261)	(1,980,253)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	181,675	1,414,127	104,103	914,711	48,115	7,538	29,655	2,699,924	
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:									
Transfers to other funds		(450,000)		(250,000)	(40,000)			(740,000)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Non-Capital Financing Activities		(450,000)		(250,000)	(40,000)			(740,000)	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:									
Purchase of capital assets	(12,781)	(170,435)	(287,019)	(114,413)			(18,007)	(602,655)	
Proceeds of new long term debt	6,720		437,777					444,497	
Payments on long term debt	(145,716)	(275,000)	(34,468)					(455,184)	
Debt interest paid	(24,961)	(135,736)	(38,719)					(199,416)	
Change in restricted cash		35,887						35,887	
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities:	(176,738)	(545,284)	77,571	(114,413)			(18,007)	(776,871)	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:									
Interest earnings	1,197	113,151	2,578	86,000	1,703	334	1,950	206,913	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	1,197	113,151	2,578	86,000	1,703	334	1,950	206,913	
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,134	531,994	184,252	636,298	9,818	7,872	13,598	1,389,966	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	175,832	2,636,014	47,442	2,126,964	234,434	159,985	41,907	5,422,578	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$ 181,966	\$ 3,168,008	\$ 231,694	\$ 2,763,262	\$ 244,252	\$ 167,857	\$ 55,505	\$ 6,812,544	

### Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 (Continued)

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities:								
Operating income (loss)	\$ 33,087	\$ 1,318,733	\$ 41,180	\$ 738,447	\$ 40,852	\$ (39,599)	\$ (58,923)	\$ 2,073,777
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided								
by operating activities:								
Provided by operating activities:								
Depreciation expense	105,205	375,292	100,817	249,359	1,308	11,330	80,939	924,250
Amortization expense	36,063							36,063
(Increase) decrease in:								
Receivables	3,789	38,619	636	(10,089)	505	1,364		34,824
Inventories	3,435	(312,829)	(39,254)	(68,123)		8,804	1,863	(406,104)
Increase (decrease) in:								
Accounts and other payables	25	(8,564)	1,963		5,450	25,639	2,820	27,333
Accrued wages and leave payable	71	3,144	(1,239)	9,194			2,956	14,126
Deposits	 	 (268)	 	 (4,077)	 	 	 	 (4,345)
Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 181,675	\$ 1,414,127	\$ 104,103	\$ 914,711	\$ 48,115	\$ 7,538	\$ 29,655	\$ 2,699,924

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

#### 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, 2023

#### 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, 2023

#### 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, 2023

#### 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>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 is not 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 not a major fund.

<u>Cablevision Fund</u> – financed by user charges, this fund accounts for the operations of the cable television service. This is not a major fund.

## Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

#### 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, 2023 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, 2023

#### 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. Capital Assets:

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, 2023

#### 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 and amortization methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

			Depreciation/	
	Capi	talization	Amortization	Estimated
	Threshold		<u>Method</u>	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 improvement	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, 2023

#### 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. Long-Term Liabilities:

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, revenue bonds, certificates of participation, 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 \$4,000 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.

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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

• 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>Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements</u>:

The City has not entered into subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) with vendors to use vendor-provided information technology. The City recognizes a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset (subscription asset) in the government-wide financial statements if this should happen. The City recognizes subscription liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$4,000 or more.

#### j. Program Revenues:

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:

- 1. 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.

#### k. 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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

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.

#### I. 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.

#### m. 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.

#### n. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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

#### o. 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.

#### p. 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
Additional Sales Tax Fund
Taxes

## Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

#### q. <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.

#### 2. Implementation of New Accounting Standards:

In 2023, the City implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements. This statement improves accounting and financial reporting for SBITAs; enhances the comparability of financial statements between governments; and also enhances the understandability, reliability, relevance, and consistency of information about SBITAs. The implementation of this standard had no effect on beginning net position.

## 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.

## Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

**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.

**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, 2023, the City had the following investments, not including certificates of deposits.

Fund	Investments	Credit Rating	ating Maturity Fair Va	
Electric	U.S. Treasury Notes	N/A	12/1/2039	\$ 477,077
Commmunity Center	U.S. Treasury Notes	N/A	12/1/2026	71,684
Second Penny	U.S. Treasury Notes	N/A	1/1/2024	31,261
Second Penny	U.S. Treasury Notes	N/A	12/1/2035	295,038
	Subtotal			875,060
External Investment Pools	SDFIT-Government Cash Reserves	N/A	N/A	7,094,611
mvestment Pools	Total Investments	IV/A	IN/ A	\$ 7,969,671

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, 2023

#### 4. Restricted Cash and Investments:

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

Fund	Amount:	Purpose:			
Additional Sales Tax	\$ 326,299	Debt Services, by debt covenants			
Community Center	71,684	Debt Services, by debt covenants			
Electric	477,077	Debt Services, by debt covenants			
Total	\$ 875,060				

#### 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, 2023

#### 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, 2023 is as follows:

	E	Balance					ı	Balance
	12	/31/2022	<u> </u>	creases	Dec	reases	12	/31/2023
Governmental Activities:								
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized								
Land	\$	577,045	\$		\$		\$	577,045
Construction in progress		104,875		2,144,622				2,249,497
Total, not being depreciated/amortized		681,920		2,144,622		<u></u>		2,826,542
Captial assets, being depreciated/amortized								
Buildings		3,344,127		21,588				3,365,715
Improvements		7,321,476		9,988				7,331,464
Machinery & Equipment		2,307,620		53,320				2,360,940
Library Books		323,521		9,030		8,987		323,564
Intangible Lease Assets		11,299						11,299
Total, being depreciated/amortized		13,308,043		93,926		8,987		13,392,982
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:								
Buildings		1,541,239		120,292				1,661,531
Improvements		3,047,576		199,539				3,247,115
Machinery & Equipment		2,001,038		103,539				2,104,577
Library Books		86,035		16,178		8,987		93,226
Intangible Lease Assets		3,012		1,506				4,518
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization		6,678,900		441,054		8,987		7,110,967
Capital Assets Net	\$	7,311,063	\$	1,797,494	\$		\$	9,108,557

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to functions as follows:

General government	\$ 26,373
Public safety	105,491
Public works	189,006
Culture and recreation	118,678
Amortization	1,506
	\$ 441,054

Construction Work in Progress at December 31, 2023 is composed of the following:

Project Name	Project Authorization	Expended thru 12/31/2023	Committed	
Governmental				
Grace V Nelson Ballfield	\$ 3,400,000	\$ 2,216,924	\$ 1,183,076	
New City Hall Building	175,000	5,000	170,000	
Seventh Street Utility Expansion	5,177,347	27,573	5,149,774	
Enterprise				
Waste Water Treatment Facility	6,850,000	273,834	6,576,166	
Total Work in Progress	\$ 15,602,347	\$ 2,523,331	\$ 13,079,016	

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows: (Continued)

	Balance			Balance
	12/31/2022	Increases	Decreases	12/31/2023
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 451,487	\$	\$	\$ 451,487
CIP	۶ 451,467 	273,834		273,834
Total, not being depreciated	451,487	273,834		725,321
rotal, not being depredated	+31,407	273,034		723,321
Capital assts, being depreciated/amorti	zed:			
Buildings	3,198,961			3,198,961
Improvements	25,087,005	179,407		25,266,412
Machinery & Equipment	2,342,880	79,953		2,422,833
Outside Plant	585,266			585,266
Head End Equipment	289,728			289,728
General Support Assets	303,845	44,506		348,351
Central Office Switching	1,726,122	24,955		1,751,077
Central Office Transmission	840,524			840,524
Origination and Termination	87,709			87,709
Cable and Wire	7,144,412			7,144,412
Intangible Lease Assets	35,864			35,864
Other Intangible Assets	1,803,175			1,803,175
Total, being depreciated/amortized	43,445,491	328,821		43,774,312
Less accumulated depreciation/amortiz	ation for:			
Buildings	1,933,742	44,844		1,978,586
Improvements	8,210,176	554,600		8,764,776
Machinery & Equipment	2,061,533	86,236		2,147,769
Outside Plant	572,188	11,192		583,380
Head End Equipment	289,451	138		289,589
General Support Assets	295,611	5,153		300,764
Central Office Switching	1,670,927	29,123		1,700,050
Central Office Transmission	806,670	8,120		814,790
Origination and Termination	87,709			87,709
Cable and Wire	1,832,729	184,844		2,017,573
Intangible Lease Assets	35,865			35,865
Other Intangible Assets	468,825	36,063		504,888
Total accumulated				
depreciation/amortization	18,265,426	960,313		19,225,739
Capital Assets Net	\$ 25,631,552	\$ (357,658)	\$	\$ 25,273,894

## Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

Depreciation/Amortization expense was charged to functions as follows:

Water	\$ 141,268
Electric	375,292
Sewer	100,817
Telephone	249,359
Solid Waste	1,308
Cablevision	11,330
Golf Course	 80,939
Total Depreciation/Amortization	
Expense -	
Business-Type Activities	\$ 960,313

### 9. Long-Term Debt:

A summary of changes in long-term debt follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Due Vetions Balance One	
Primary Government					
Government Activities:					
Bonds Payable:					
Certificates of Participation	\$ 3,679,875	\$ 2,112,689	\$ 130,000	\$ 5,662,564	\$ 351,268
Intangible Lease	7,535		2,240	5,295	2,309
Total Debt	3,687,410	2,112,689	132,240	5,667,859	353,577
Accrued Leave	88,340	81,257	88,340	81,257	65,006
Total Governmental Activities	3,775,750	2,193,946	220,580	5,749,116	418,583
Business-Type Activities:					
Bonds Payable:					
Revenue	1,793,958	444,497	55,184	2,183,271	63,666
General Obligation	510,000		125,000	385,000	130,000
Certificates of Participation	6,415,000		275,000	6,140,000	330,000
Total Debt	8,718,958	444,497	455,184	8,708,271	523,666
Accrued Leave	127,802	141,929	127,802	141,929	
Total Business-Type Activities	8,846,760	586,426	582,986	8,850,200	523,666
Total Primary Government	\$ 12,622,510	\$ 2,780,372	\$ 803,566	\$ 14,599,316	\$ 942,249

## Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

Debt payable at December 31, 2023, is comprised of the following:

#### **Governmental Activities:**

Certificates of participation:			
Certificate of Participation, Series 2020D Community Center/clubhouse project	varying interest rate of .7 to 2.0%; matures 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.		110,000
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.		2,755,000
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.		2,217,564
Total Certificate of Participation Debt			5,662,564
Intangible Lease: Quadient Leasing USA, Inc. for postage meter.	3% fixed; matures and final payment due April, 2026. This debt is serviced by the General Fund.		5,295
Accrued Leave Payable			
	The liability for accrued leave represents leave benefits earned as of December 31, 2023. This debt is serviced by the General Fund.		81,257
Total Governmental Activities Debt	,	<u> </u>	5,749,116
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## Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

Debt payable at December 31, 2023, 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.	\$ 1,092,805
Series 2013 State Revolving Fund	3%; matures April 15, 2044. This debt will be repaid from the Water Fund.	645,969
Series 2023 State Revolving Fund	2.125%; matures February 15, 2054. This debt 5will be repaid from the Sewer Fund.	437,777
Series 2023 State Revolving Fund	1.875%; matures February 15, 2054. This debt will be repaid from the Water Fund.	6,720
Total Revenue Debt		2,183,271
Certificates of participation:		
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.	6,140,000
Total Certificate of Participation Debt		6,140,000
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.	385,000
Accrued Leave Payable	The liability for accrued leave represents leave benefits earned as of December 31, 2023. This debt is serviced by the proprietary fund making	444.000
Total Business Activity Debt	the payroll payment.	8,850,200
·		
Grand Total		\$ 14,599,316

### Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2023, except for compensated absences are as follows:

#### **Government Activities:**

#### **Years Ending**

Dec. 31,	Certificates of Participation		Intangib	le Lease	Total		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Principal Interest		Interest	
2024	\$ 351,268	\$ 152,539	\$ 2,309	\$ 127	\$ 353,577	\$ 152,666	
2025	318,093	148,074	2,379	57	320,472	148,131	
2026	329,955	141,711	606	3	330,561	141,714	
2027	361,854	86,889			361,854	86,889	
2028	373,791	129,100			373,791	129,100	
2029-2033	2,024,395	482,864			2,024,395	482,864	
2034-2038	1,263,974	160,619			1,263,974	160,619	
2039-2043	639,235	38,862			639,235	38,862	
Total	\$ 5,662,565	\$ 1,340,658	\$ 5,294	\$ 187	\$ 5,667,859	\$ 1,340,845	

## **Business-Type Activities:**

#### **Years Ending**

Dec. 31,	G	eneral Obli	gation	Bonds	Certificates of Participation			icipation	State Revolving Loans			
	P	rincipal	In	terest	P	rincipal		nterest		Principal		nterest
2024	\$	130,000	\$	3,080	\$	330,000	\$	140,216	\$	63,666	\$	54,226
2025		125,000		2,170		335,000		136,091		496,542		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						350,000		120,949		64,578		46,594
2029-2033						1,870,000		497,489		355,185		200,673
2034-2038						2,110,000		254,940		415,674		140,184
2039-2043						460,000		13,800		486,483		69,375
2044-2048										177,922		7,398
Total	\$	385,000	\$	6,420	\$	6,140,000	\$	1,421,523	\$	2,183,271	\$	669,980

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2023, except for compensated absences are as follows (Continued):

Total					
P	rincipal		Interest		
\$	523,666	\$	197,522		
	956,542		190,668		
	530,642		183,269		
	407,579		175,062		
	414,578		167,543		
	2,225,185		698,162		
	2,525,674		395,124		
	946,483		83,175		
	177,922		7,398		
\$	8,708,271	\$	2,097,923		
	\$	\$ 523,666 956,542 530,642 407,579 414,578 2,225,185 2,525,674 946,483	Principal		

#### **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 \$391,420. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total customer net revenues were \$128,893 and \$823,170, respectively.

## Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

#### 10. Restricted Net Position:

Restricted Net Position for the year ended December 31, 2023 was as follows:

	 Governmental Funds		ProprietaryFunds		Total	
Debt service	\$ 400,389	\$	477,077	\$	877,466	
Library	69,044				69,044	
Customer deposits			16,965		16,965	
SDRS pension purposes	225,120				225,120	
Total	\$ 694,553	\$	494,042	\$	1,188,595	

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

#### 11. Interfund Transfers:

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2023 were as follows:

Transfer from Electric, Telephone, and Solid Waste funds	\$ 740,000
to cover temporary cash shortages in the general fund.	
Transfer from Additional Sales Tax Fund to cover debt	\$ 75,627
payments in the Community Center and Clubhouse Debt	
Service Fund.	

#### 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, 2023

#### 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, 2023

#### 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, 2023, 2022, and 2021 equal to the required contributions each year as follows:

2023	\$ 123,002
2022	116,054
2021	114,672

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

At June 30, 2023, 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, 2023, and reported by the City as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 11	,465,036
Less proportionate share of total pension restricted for		
pension benefits	11	,472,759
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$	(7,723)

At December 31, 2023, the City reported an asset of (\$7,723) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2023 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, 2023, the City's proportion was 0.00079120%, which is a decrease of -0.0019380% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

#### 12. Pension Plan: (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2023 the City recognized a pension expense of \$36,177. At December 31, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Outflows of ResourcesInflows of ResourcesDifference between expected and actual experience\$ 218,897\$ -	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows of	Inflows of
Difference between expected and actual experience \$ 218,897 \$ -	Resources	Resources
	tween expected and actual experience \$ 218,897	\$
Changes in assumption 264,021 385,94	sumption 264,021	385,940
Net Difference between projected and actual earnings	e between projected and actual earnings	
on pension plan investments 51,414 -	plan investments 51,414	
Changes in proportion and difference between City	oportion and difference between City	
contributions and proportionate share of contributions 6,956 -	is and proportionate share of contributions 6,956	
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date 62,049 -	ions subsequent to the measurement date 62,049	
Total Revenues \$ 603,337 \$ 385,94	nues \$ 603,337	\$ 385,940

\$62,049 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, 2024. 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:

Year Ended	
December 31:	
2024	\$ 107,782
2025	(114,706)
2026	151,056
2027	11,217
	\$ 155,349

#### **Actuarial Assumptions:**

The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2023 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	1.91%

## Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

#### 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, 2023, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2022.

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, 2023 (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
Public Equity	56.3%	3.8%
Investment Grade Debt	22.8%	1.7%
High Yield Debt	7.0%	2.7%
Real estate	12.0%	3.5%
Cash	1.9%	0.8%
Total	100%	

## Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

#### 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	Current				
		Discount					
	1% Decrease		Rate	1% Increase			
City's proportionate share of the net pension							
liability (asset)	\$ 1,582,834	\$	(7,723)	\$(1,308,495)			

#### **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 \$71,504 in revenue distributions from this investment during 2023.

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, 2023

#### 13. Joint Ventures: (Continued)

The following is the percentages of stock ownership as of December 31, 2023:

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, 2023, 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, 2023

#### 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, 2023, one claim was filed for unemployment benefits. This claim resulted in payment of benefits in the amount of \$0. At December 31, 2023, 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 2023, 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, 2023 is \$183,070.

**Required Supplementary Information** 

## Budgetary Comparison Schedules-Budgetary Basis – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

								iance with al Budget
		<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>				Actual		ositive
	Original		Final		Amounts		(N	legative)
Revenues								
Revenue from Local Sources:								
Taxes:								
General property tax	\$	803,475	\$	803,475	\$	798,508	\$	(4,967)
General sales and use tax		630,000		630,000		776,547		146,547
Amusement tax		300		300				(300)
Penalties and interest on taxes		2,000		2,000		1,855		(145)
Licenses and permits		22,700		22,700		27,372		4,672
Intergovernmental:								
State shared revenues								
Bank franchise tax		12,700		12,700		11,230		(1,470)
Liquor tax reversion		24,300		24,300		19,045		(5,255)
Motor vehicle licenses (5%)		36,200		36,200		31,230		(4,970)
Local government highway								
and bridge fund		30,285		30,285		30,588		303
County Shared Revenue:								
County road tax (25%)		17,000		17,000		14,073		(2,927)
Charges for Goods and Services:								
General government		1,500		1,500		11,169		9,669
Highway and streets		6,500		6,500		5,950		(550)
Culture and recreation		38,000		38,000		37,635		(365)
Fines and Forfeits:								
Court fines and costs		300		300				(300)
Miscellaneous Revenue:								
Investment earnings		3,855		3,855		37,255		33,400
Rentals		56,900		56,900		55,859		(1,041)
Special assessments						2,324		2,324
Contributions and donations						13,000		13,000
Liquor operating agreement income		39,100		39,100		41,974		2,874
Other		5,000		5,000		798		(4,202)
Total Revenues	\$	1,730,115	\$	1,730,115	\$	1,916,412	\$	186,297

## Budgetary Comparison Schedules-Budgetary Basis – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 (Continued)

	Budgeted	l Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)		
Expenditures						
General Government:						
Mayor & council	\$ 42,030	\$ 42,030	\$ 36,596	\$ 5,434		
Elections	10,650	10,650	9,854	796		
Executive Admin	163,740	163,740	154,508	9,232		
Financial administration	160,580	160,580	143,609	16,971		
Legal	26,800	26,800	23,816	2,984		
General Government Building	27,645	27,645	27,442	203		
Public Safety:						
Police	644,835	644,835	644,395	440		
Fire	49,650	49,650	49,551	99		
Public Works:						
Highways and streets	657,629	657,629	598,712	58,917		
Culture and Recreation:						
Parks	315,035	315,035	224,998	90,037		
Libraries	295,535	295,535	249,144	46,391		
Pool	130,580	130,580	130,458	122		
Community Subsidies	68,360	68,360	68,357	3		
Conservation and Development:						
<b>Economic Development and Assistance</b>	10,790	10,790	9,776	1,014		
Total Expenditures	2,603,859	2,603,859	2,371,216	232,643		
Excess of Revenues Over						
Expenditures	(873,744)	(873,744)	(454,804)	418,940		
Other Financing Sources:						
Transfers in	740,000	740,000	740,000			
Total Other Financing Sources	740,000	740,000	740,000			
Net Changes in Fund Balance	(133,744)	(133,744)	285,196	418,940		
Adjusted Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,881,017	1,881,017	1,881,017			
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,747,273	\$ 1,747,273	\$ 2,166,213	\$ 418,940		

## Budgetary Comparison Schedules-Budgetary Basis – Additional Sales Tax Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

		d Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
Parameter	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
Revenue from Local Sources: Taxes:				
General sales and use tax	\$ 595,456	\$ 595,456	\$ 700,667	\$ 105,211
Miscellaneous Revenue: Investment earnings			32,708	32,708
Total Revenues	595,456	595,456	733,375	137,919
Expenditures				
Debt Service	563,779	563,779	540,162	23,617
Total Expenditures	563,779	563,779	540,162	23,617
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	31,677	31,677	193,213	161,536
Other Financing Sources: Transfers (out)		(75,627)	(75,627)	
Total Other Financing Sources		(75,627)	(75,627)	
Net Changes in Fund Balance	31,677	(43,950)	117,586	161,536
Adjusted Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,228,619	1,228,619	1,228,619	
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,260,296	\$ 1,184,669	\$ 1,346,205	\$ 161,536

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, 2023

#### Note 1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

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

- 1. 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,

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0791200%	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)	\$ (7,723)	\$ (7,661)	\$ (643,549)	\$ (3,582)	\$ (8,882)	\$ (1,939)	\$ (7,881)	\$ 312,468	\$ (375,464)	\$ (653,714)
City's covered-employee payroll	1,933,952	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	-0.40%	-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%	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,

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 123,002	\$ 116,054	\$ 114,672	\$ 116,691	\$ 106,983	\$ 105,048	\$ 104,995	\$ 105,936	\$ 100,390
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	123,002	116,054_	114,672_	116,691	106,983	105,048	104,995	105,936	100,390
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,936,936	\$ 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	6.35%	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, 2023, Actuarial Valuation reflects no changes to the plan provisions or actuarial methods and one change to the actuarial assumptions from the June 30, 2022, Actuarial Valuation.

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

#### **Benefit Provision Changes**

During the 2023 Legislative Session no significant SDRS benefit changes were made and emergency medical services personnel prospectively became Class B Public Safety members.

#### **Actuarial Method Changes**

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

#### **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% 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, 2022 the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (2.25%) was less than 100% and the July 2023 SDRS COLA was limited to a restricted maximum of 2.10%. For the June 30, 2022, Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA assumption of 2.10%.

As of June 30, 2023 the FVFR assuming future COLAs equal to the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25% is again less than 100% and the July 2024 SDRS COLA is limited to a restricted maximum of 1.91%. The July 2024 SDRS COLA will equal inflation, between 0% and 1.91%. For this June 30, 2023 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA of 1.91%.

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 changes approved by the Board of Trustees are anticipated to be first implemented in the June 30, 2027 Actuarial Valuation.

**Supplementary Information** 

## Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2023

	S	Special					Ca	pital			
	Re	evenue		Debt Service				jects			
	Library Fund		Community Center						Total Nonmajor		
			& Clubhouse  Debt Service		TIF #2 Fund		Grace V. Nelson Fund			ernmental Funds	
Assets:											
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	69,044	\$		\$	2,406	\$		\$	71,450	
Restricted cash				71,684						71,684	
Total Assets		69,044		71,684		2,406				143,134	
Fund Balances:											
Restricted		69,044		71,684		2,406				143,134	
Total Fund Balances		69,044		71,684		2,406				143,134	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows											
of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	69,044	\$	71,684	\$	2,406	\$		\$	143,134	

# Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures And Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2023

		pecial evenue	Debt Service				Capital Projects	
				enter				Total
	Library Fund		& Clubhouse Debt Service		TIF #2 Fund		Grace V.	Governmental
							Nelson Fund	Funds
Revenues:								
Miscellaneous revenue								
Investment earnings	\$	81	\$		\$		\$	\$ 81
Contributions		10,262						10,262
Total Revenue		10,343						10,343
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Culture and recreation:								
Parks							640	640
Library		3,734						3,734
Debt service				75,627				75,627
Capital outlay							2,112,049	2,112,049
Total Expenditures		3,734		75,627			2,112,689	2,192,050
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures		6,609		(75,627)			(2,112,689)	(2,181,707)
Other Financing Sources:								
Transfers in				75,627				75,627
Long-term debt issued							2,112,689	2,112,689
Total Other Financing Sources				75,627			2,112,689	2,188,316
Net Change in Fund Balance		6,609						6,609
Fund Balances- Beginning of Year		62,435		71,684		2,406		136,525
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$	69,044	\$	71,684	\$	2,406	\$	\$ 143,134