Financial Statements
December 31, 2025

City of Britton

City of Britton
Municipal Officials (unaudited)
December 31, 2025

Mayor	Clyde Fredrickson
Governing Board	Brian Beck, President
	Jerome Marlow
	Erik Peterson
	Lindsey Kimber
	Norman Mack
	Tim Dahme
Finance Officer	Jacki Medhaug
Attorney	Justin Scott

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the City Council
City of Britton
Britton, South Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Britton (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash basis financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City as of December 31, 2025, and the respective changes in modified cash basis financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). 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 and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

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Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The schedules of employer's share of net pension liability (asset) and employer's contribution, budgetary comparison schedules, and schedule of changes in notes and bonds payable and direct borrowings payable (collectively the "supplementary information") are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from, and relates directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the schedules of employer's share of net pension liability (asset) and employer's contribution, budgetary comparison schedules, and schedule of changes in notes and bonds payable and direct borrowings payable, are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Other Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 15, 2026 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, grant agreements, 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.

Eide Bailly LLP

Aberdeen, South Dakota
September 15, 2026

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 454,088	$ 3,484	$ 457,572
Investments	30,000	-	30,000
Restricted assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13,460	712,489	725,949
Investments	213,703	-	213,703
	$ 711,251	$ 715,973	$ 1,427,224
Liabilities and Net Position			
Net Position			
Restricted for			
Debt service purposes	$ -	$ 712,489	$ 712,489
Cemetery perpetual care			
Expendable	9,588	-	9,588
Nonexpendable	50,000	-	50,000
Library foundation			
Expendable	3,872	-	3,872
Nonexpendable	61,290	-	61,290
Library Fines Fund	57,056	-	57,056
Revolving Loan Fund	150,966	-	150,966
Promoting the City	91,034	-	91,034
Unrestricted	287,445	3,484	290,929
	$ 711,251	$ 715,973	$ 1,427,224

City of Britton
Statement of Activities – Modified Cash Basis
Year Ended December 31, 2025

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Business-Type Activities	Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Total
Primary Government							
Governmental activities							
General government	$ 518,790	$ 58,639	$ -	$ -	$ (460,151)	$ -	$ (460,151)
Public safety	292,491	-	-	-	(292,491)	-	(292,491)
Public works	538,454	147,083	100,897	197,220	(93,254)	-	(93,254)
Health and welfare	10,242	-	-	-	(10,242)	-	(10,242)
Culture and recreation	690,595	66,804	123,555	-	(500,236)	-	(500,236)
Conservation and development	25,564	-	-	-	(25,564)	-	(25,564)
Debt service	125,865	-	-	-	(125,865)	-	(125,865)
Miscellaneous	-	85,184	-	-	85,184	-	85,184
Total governmental activities	2,202,001	357,710	224,452	197,220	(1,422,619)	-	(1,422,619)
Business-type activities							
Water	427,579	403,692	-	-	-	(23,887)	(23,887)
Sewer	840,484	489,488	-	-	-	(350,996)	(350,996)
Total business-type activities	1,268,063	893,180	-	-	-	(374,883)	(374,883)
Total primary government	$ 3,470,064	$ 1,250,890	$ 224,452	$ 197,220	(1,422,619)	(374,883)	(1,797,502)
General Revenues							
Taxes							
Property taxes					584,662	-	584,662
Sales taxes					989,181	-	989,181
State shared revenues					13,501	-	13,501
Unrestricted investment earnings					17,318	14,777	32,095
Debt issued					-	437,077	437,077
Miscellaneous					80,315	2,428	82,743
Transfers					(35,000)	35,000	-
Total general revenues					1,649,977	489,282	2,139,259
Change in Net Position					227,358	114,399	341,757
Net Position - Beginning					483,893	601,574	1,085,467
Net Position - Ending					$ 711,251	$ 715,973	$ 1,427,224

See Notes to Financial Statements

City of Britton

Balance Sheet – Modified Cash Basis – Governmental Funds

December 31, 2025

	General Fund	Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Library Fines Fund	Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	Library Foundation Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 257,445	$ 91,034	$ 103,354	$ 2,255	$ -	$ -	$ 454,088
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	9,588	3,872	13,460
Investments	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Restricted investments	-	-	47,612	54,801	50,000	61,290	213,703
Total assets	$ 287,445	$ 91,034	$ 150,966	$ 57,056	$ 59,588	$ 65,162	$ 711,251
Liabilities and Fund Balance							
Fund Balance							
263 Nonspendable for							
Perpetual care cemetery	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000	$ -	$ 50,000
Library foundation	-	-	-	-	-	61,290	61,290
264 Restricted for							
Perpetual care	-	-	-	-	9,588	-	9,588
Promoting the City	-	91,034	-	-	-	-	91,034
Library purposes	-	-	-	57,056	-	3,872	60,928
Economic development	-	-	150,966	-	-	-	150,966
266 Assigned for							
Event center improvements	2,445	-	-	-	-	-	2,445
Event center theatre	3,109	-	-	-	-	-	3,109
Pool improvements	128	-	-	-	-	-	128
267 Unassigned	281,763	-	-	-	-	-	281,763
Total fund balance	287,445	91,034	150,966	57,056	59,588	65,162	711,251
	$ 287,445	$ 91,034	$ 150,966	$ 57,056	$ 59,588	$ 65,162	$ 711,251

See Notes to Financial Statements

	General Fund	Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Library Fines Fund	Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	Library Foundation Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues							
310 Taxes							
311 General property taxes	$ 583,412	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 583,412
313 General sales and use taxes	946,889	42,292	-	-	-	-	989,181
319 Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	1,250
Total taxes	1,531,551	42,292	-	-	-	-	1,573,843
320 Licenses and permits	670	-	-	-	-	-	670
330 Intergovernmental revenue							
331 Federal grants	73,553	-	-	-	-	-	73,553
334 State grants	123,667	-	-	-	-	-	123,667
335 State shared revenue							
335.01 Bank franchise tax	5,387	-	-	-	-	-	5,387
335.02 Motor vehicle commercial prorate	5,859	-	-	-	-	-	5,859
335.03 Liquor tax reversion	8,114	-	-	-	-	-	8,114
335.04 Motor vehicle licenses (5%)	23,444	-	-	-	-	-	23,444
335.08 Local government highway and bridge fund	50,939	-	-	-	-	-	50,939
338 County shared revenue							
338.01 County road tax (25%)	1,375	-	-	-	-	-	1,375
338.02 County road and bridge tax (25%)	19,280	-	-	-	-	-	19,280
Total intergovernmental revenue	311,618	-	-	-	-	-	311,618
340 Charges for goods and services							
341 General government	2,999	-	-	-	-	-	2,999
344 Sanitation	142,883	-	-	-	-	-	142,883
346 Culture and recreation	66,804	-	-	-	-	-	66,804
348 Cemetery	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	4,200
Total charges for good and services	216,886	-	-	-	-	-	216,886

	General Fund	Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Library Fines Fund	Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	Library Foundation Fund	Total Governmental Funds
350 Fines and forfeits							
354 Library	-	-	-	1,210	-	-	1,210
Total fines and forfeits	-	-	-	1,210	-	-	1,210
360 Miscellaneous revenue							
361 Investment earnings	3,313	3,807	4,259	2,375	416	3,148	17,318
362 Rentals	54,970	-	-	-	-	-	54,970
367 Contributions and donations from private sources	123,555	-	-	-	-	-	123,555
368 Liquor operating agreement income	83,974	-	-	-	-	-	83,974
369 Other	74,000	-	-	-	-	-	74,000
Total miscellaneous revenue	339,812	3,807	4,259	2,375	416	3,148	353,817
Total revenues	2,400,537	46,099	4,259	3,585	416	3,148	2,458,044
Expenditures							
410 General government							
411 Legislative	17,810	-	-	-	-	-	17,810
412 Executive	4,037	-	-	-	-	-	4,037
413 Elections	921	-	-	-	-	-	921
414 Financial administration	381,380	-	-	-	-	-	381,380
419 Other	98,815	-	-	-	-	829	99,644
Total general government	502,963	-	-	-	-	829	503,792
420 Public safety							
421 Police	201,499	-	-	-	-	-	201,499
422 Fire	90,992	-	-	-	-	-	90,992
Total public safety	292,491	-	-	-	-	-	292,491
430 Public works							
430 Public works administration	70,120	-	-	-	-	-	70,120
431 Highways and streets	243,478	-	-	-	-	-	243,478
432 Sanitation	142,577	-	-	-	-	-	142,577
435 Airport	56,635	-	-	-	-	-	56,635
437 Cemeteries	25,644	-	-	-	-	-	25,644
Total public works	538,454	-	-	-	-	-	538,454

	General Fund	Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Library Fines Fund	Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	Library Foundation Fund	Total Governmental Funds
440 Health and welfare							
441 Health	10,242	-	-	-	-	-	10,242
Total health and welfare	10,242	-	-	-	-	-	10,242
450 Culture and recreation							
451 Recreation	110,950	-	-	-	-	-	110,950
452 Parks	109,842	-	-	-	-	-	109,842
455 Libraries	176,646	-	-	5,116	-	-	181,762
456 Auditorium	-	39,422	-	-	-	-	39,422
Total culture and recreation	397,438	39,422	-	5,116	-	-	441,976
460 Conservation and development							
465 Economic development and assistance (industrial development)	4,565	-	20,999	-	-	-	25,564
Total conservation and development	4,565	-	20,999	-	-	-	25,564
470 Debt service	125,865	-	-	-	-	-	125,865
485 Capital outlay	263,617	-	-	-	-	-	263,617
Total expenditures	2,135,635	39,422	20,999	5,116	-	829	2,202,001
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
391.03 Sale of municipal property	6,315	-	-	-	-	-	6,315
511 Transfers out	(35,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(35,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(28,685)	-	-	-	-	-	(28,685)
Net Change in Fund Balance	236,217	6,677	(16,740)	(1,531)	416	2,319	227,358
Fund Balance - Beginning	51,228	84,357	167,706	58,587	59,172	62,843	483,893
Fund Balance - Ending	$ 287,445	$ 91,034	$ 150,966	$ 57,056	$ 59,588	$ 65,162	$ 711,251

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Totals
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,484	$ -	$ 3,484
Total current assets	3,484	-	3,484
Noncurrent Assets			
107.1 Restricted cash and cash equivalents	54,556	657,933	712,489
Total noncurrent assets	54,556	657,933	712,489
	$ 58,040	$ 657,933	$ 715,973
Net Position			
253.20 Restricted net position for 253.21 Revenue bond debt service	$ 54,556	$ 657,933	$ 712,489
253.90 Unrestricted	3,484	-	3,484
Total net position	58,040	657,933	715,973
	$ 58,040	$ 657,933	$ 715,973

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Totals
Operating Revenue			
Charges for goods and services	$ 403,692	$ 489,488	$ 893,180
369 Miscellaneous	1,428	1,000	2,428
Total operating revenue	405,120	490,488	895,608
Operating Expenses			
410 Personal services	47,330	50,115	97,445
420 Other current expense	280,528	35,840	316,368
426.2 Materials	529	8,118	8,647
430 Capital assets	-	453,100	453,100
Total operating expenses	328,387	547,173	875,560
Operating Income (Loss)	76,733	(56,685)	20,048
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)			
361 Investment earnings	1,457	13,320	14,777
391.2 Long-term debt issued	-	437,077	437,077
441 Debt service principal	(57,704)	(178,437)	(236,141)
470 Interest expense and fiscal charges	(41,488)	(114,874)	(156,362)
Total nonoperating revenue (expense)	(97,735)	157,086	59,351
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(21,002)	100,401	79,399
391.1 Transfers In	35,000	-	35,000
Change in Net Position	13,998	100,401	114,399
Net Position - Beginning	44,042	557,532	601,574
Net Position - Ending	$ 58,040	$ 657,933	$ 715,973

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Totals
Cash Flows from (used for) Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers	$ 405,120	$ 490,488	$ 895,608
Payments to suppliers	(281,057)	(43,958)	(325,015)
Payments to employees	(47,330)	(50,115)	(97,445)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	76,733	396,415	473,148
Cash Flows from (used for) Noncapital Financing Activities			
Transfers between funds	35,000	-	35,000
Net Cash from Noncapital Financing Activities	35,000	-	35,000
Cash Flows from (used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Proceeds from capital debt	-	437,077	437,077
Purchase of capital assets	-	(453,100)	(453,100)
Principal paid on capital debt	(57,704)	(178,437)	(236,141)
Interest paid on capital debt	(41,488)	(114,874)	(156,362)
Net Cash used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(99,192)	(309,334)	(408,526)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Interest earnings	1,457	13,320	14,777
Net Cash from Investing Activities	1,457	13,320	14,777
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,998	100,401	114,399
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	44,042	557,532	601,574
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	$ 58,040	$ 657,933	$ 715,973
Cash and Cash Equivalents Consist of			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,484	$ -	$ 3,484
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	54,556	657,933	712,489
	$ 58,040	$ 657,933	$ 715,973
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash from Operating Activities			
Operating income (loss)	$ 76,733	$ (56,685)	$ 20,048
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash from operating activities			
Purchase of capital assets	-	453,100	453,100
Net Cash from Operating Activities	$ 76,733	$ 396,415	$ 473,148

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The reporting entity of the City of Britton (the City) consists of the primary government (which includes all of the funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that make up the legal entity); those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the City's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, the City of Britton.

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. Based upon the application of these criteria, the City does not have any component units.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the City as a whole. They include all funds of the City. 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.

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 City are organized into funds, each of which is considered 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 two major categories: governmental and proprietary. 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 the fund meets the following criteria:

1. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10% 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% 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 of Britton are described below:

Governmental Funds

General Fund – 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.

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

- Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund – To account for an additional one percent sales tax on the gross receipts of lodging, alcoholic beverages, prepared food, and admissions, which tax shall be used for the purpose of land acquisition, architectural fees, construction costs, payments for civic center, auditorium or athletic facilities buildings, and including the promotion and advertising of the City (SDCL 10-52A-2). This is a major fund.
- Revolving Loan Fund – To account for resources loaned to businesses to be repaid over a period of time and resources used to collateralize business loans. This is a major fund.
- Library Fines Fund – To account for library-related fines, similar charges, and donations to be used for library purposes. This is a major fund.

Permanent Funds – Permanent funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the City's programs, that is, for the benefit of the City and its citizenry.

- Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund – To account for the payments received for perpetual care of cemeteries which is permanently set aside and for which only the income from the trust fund investments is used for the care and maintenance of the cemetery. (SDCL 9-32-18) This is a major fund.

- Library Foundation Fund – To account for the library endowment placed with the South Dakota Community Foundation and related investment earnings established by the library board. This is a major fund.

Proprietary Funds

Enterprise Funds – Enterprise funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

The City reports the following enterprise funds:

- Water Fund – Financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal waterworks system and related facilities. (SDCL 9-47-1) This is a major fund.
- Sewer Fund – Financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal sanitary sewer system and related facilities. (SDCL 9-48-2) This is a major fund.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services and administrative expenses including capital assets specific to the systems that deliver the service. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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

In the government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the "economic resources" measurement focus, applied within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting as defined below.

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

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are presented in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. This basis of accounting involves modifications to the cash basis of accounting to report in the statement of net position or balance sheet cash transactions or events that provide a benefit, or result in an obligation, that covers a period greater than the period in which the cash transaction or event occurred. Such report balances include investments in certificates of deposit (those with maturities more than 90 days (three months) from date of acquisition) acquired with cash accounts at cost and interfund advances and borrowings arising from the use of a pooled cash account.

The modified cash basis of accounting differs from GAAP primarily because certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected, and other accrued revenue and receivables) and certain liabilities and their related expense or expenditures (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods and services received but not yet paid, and other accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements. In addition, other economic assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that do not arise from a cash transaction or event that would be reported in GAAP basis financial statements (such as donated assets) are not reported in this modified cash basis presentation, and the measurement of reported assets and liabilities does not involve adjustment to fair value.

D. Deposits and Investments

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

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

E. Interfund Eliminations and Reclassifications

Government-Wide Financial Statements

In the process of aggregating data for the government-wide financial statements, amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the fund financial statements will be eliminated or reclassified.

F. Capital Assets

Under the modified cash basis of accounting, capital assets are expensed when the cash transaction occurs.

G. Long-Term Liabilities

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

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

H. Program Revenues

In the government-wide statement of activities, reported 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.

I. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications

In the proprietary funds' 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.

J. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City pools the cash resources of its funds for cash management purposes. The Water Fund and Sewer Fund 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 cash and cash equivalents.

K. Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Statements

Equity is classified as net position and is comprised of three components: invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position. Because capital assets are not reported by the City under the modified cash basis of accounting, only the following components are displayed:

1. Restricted Net Position – Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use either by (a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
2. Unrestricted Net Position – All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted."

Fund Financial Statements

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

L. Application of Net Position and Fund Balance

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

M. Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

- Nonspendable Fund Balance – Amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted Fund Balance – Amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bond holders, donors, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- Committed Fund Balance – Amounts constrained to specific purposes by the City itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., City Council). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City takes the same highest-level action to remove or change the constraint. The City Council establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of an ordinance.
- Assigned Fund Balance – Amounts the City intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the City Council or by an official or body to which the City Council delegates the authority. An assigned fund balance is established by City Council through adoption of a resolution designating a fund balance is intended for a specific purpose (such as the purchase of fixed assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes).
- Unassigned Fund Balance – Amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the General Fund.

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

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

Major Special Revenue Fund	Revenue Source
Liquor, Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	Sales taxes
Revolving Loan Fund	Interest
Library Fines Fund	Fees and donations

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments

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% 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.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits – The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2025, the City's deposits in financial institutions were properly collateralized.

The actual bank balances at December 31, 2025, are as follows:

	Bank Balance
Insured (FDIC/NCUA)	$ 432,776
Uninsured, collateral jointly held by State's/City's agent in the name of the State and the pledging financial institution	994,571
	$ 1,427,347

The City's carrying amount of deposits at December 31, 2025, is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,183,521
Investments	243,703
	$ 1,427,224

Investments

In general, SDCL 4-5-6 permits City funds to be invested only in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States government either directly or indirectly; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a) above; or (c) 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.

Interest Rate Risk – The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. As of December 31, 2025, all of the City's investments consist of certificates of deposit which have maturities of less than one year.

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

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 investments to the fund making the investment, except for interest generated by the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund, which must be credited to the General Fund, and used only for maintenance of the municipal cemetery, as required by SDCL 9-32-18. The City credits the interest income into the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund and transfers the earnings to the General Fund at the time the earnings will be spent.

Note 3 - Property Taxes

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

The 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.

Note 4 - Water Supply Contract

The City entered into a 40-year agreement with B.D.M. Rural Water Systems, Inc., to provide water to the City. A monthly minimum payment in the amount of $3,419 is paid by the City to B.D.M. Rural Water Systems, Inc., along with a charge of $4.00 per thousand gallons of water consumed. The monthly service charge represents a contribution by the City to aid B.D.M. Rural Water Systems, Inc., in the construction of the facilities necessary to provide water to the City. The City will not acquire ownership of any of these water facilities through these payments. Payments are made from the City's Water Fund.

The following are the minimum payments on this agreement:

Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2026	$ 41,033
2027	41,033
2028	41,033
2029	41,033
2030	41,033
2031-2035	205,165
2036-2040	205,165

Note 5 - Retirement Plan

All employees working more than 20 hours per week during the year participate in the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS). SDRS is a hybrid defined-benefit plan designed with several defined contribution plan type provisions and is 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. 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 https://sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx or by writing to the SDRS, PO Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

Benefits Provided

SDRS has four classes of members: 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 spouses 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 the long-term inflation assumption of 2.25%
- If the fair value of assets is greater or equal to the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
    - The increase in the 3rd quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than 3.5%.
- If the fair value of assets is less than the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
    - The increase in the 3rd quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than a restricted maximum such that, 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% to 0.0%.

All benefits except those depending on the member's accumulated contributions are annually increased by the cost-of-living adjustment.

Contributions

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan: Class A members, 6.0% of salary; Class B judicial members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B public safety members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee’s contribution. State statute also requires the employer to make an additional contribution in the amount of 6.2 percent for any compensation exceeding the maximum taxable amount for social security for general employees only. The City’s share of contributions to the SDRS for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, were $32,442, $32,624 and $31,229, respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

Pension Liability (Asset)

At June 30, 2025, SDRS is 100.1% funded and, accordingly, has a net pension asset. The proportionate share of the components of the net pension asset of the South Dakota Retirement System, for the City as of the measurement period ending June 30, 2025, and reported by the City of Britton as of December 31, 2025, are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	$ 2,835,257
Less proportionate share of net position restricted for pension benefits	2,836,837
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	$ (1,580)

At December 31, 2025, the City disclosed a liability (asset) of ($1,580) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2025, and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was based on a projection of the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2025, the City's proportion was 0.018576%, which is a decrease of 0.000426% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2024. The City's proportionate share net pension liability (asset) is not reported in financial statements shown under the modified cash basis of accounting.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2025, 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 2.50% and real returns of 4.00%.
Future COLAs	1.56%

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 Members: PubS-2010, 102% of rates at all ages

Beneficiaries:
- Pub G-2010 contingent survivor mortality table

Disabled Members:
- Public Safety: PubS-2010 disabled member mortality table
- Others: PubG-2010 disabled member mortality table

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2025, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2021.

Investment portfolio management is the statutory responsibility of the South Dakota Investment Council (SDIC), which may utilize the services of external money managers for management of a portion of the portfolio. SDIC is governed by the Prudent Man Rule (i.e., the council should use the same degree of care as a prudent man). Current SDIC investment policies dictate limits on the percentage of assets invested in various types of vehicles (equities, fixed income securities, real estate, cash, private equity, etc.). The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting 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, 2025, (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Public Equity	56.3 %	3.8 %
Investment Grade Debt	22.8	2.3
High Yield Debt	7.0	2.9
Real Estate	12.0	4.0
Cash	1.9	0.8
	100.0 %	

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 plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability (asset).

Sensitivity of Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the City's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.50%, 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:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 387,204	$ (1,580)	$ (320,087)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

Note 6 - Contingencies

At December 31, 2025, the City was not involved in any litigation that would be material to the financial statements.

Note 7 - Net Position

The following table shows the net position restricted for other purposes as shown on the statement of net position:

Fund	Restricted By	Amount
Revolving Loan Fund	Contractual	$ 150,966
Library Foundation Fund	Contractual	65,162
Water Fund	Contractual	54,556
Sewer Fund	Contractual	657,933
Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	State Law	59,588
Library Fines Fund	State Law	57,056
Liquor, Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	State Law	91,034

Note 8 - Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the City managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance

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

Liability Insurance

The City joined the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance (SDPAA), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the SDPAA is to administer and provide risk management services and risk sharing facilities to the members and to defend and protect the members against liability, to advise members on loss control guidelines and procedures, and provide them with risk management services, loss control and risk reduction information, and to obtain lower costs for that coverage.

The City's responsibility is to promptly report to, and cooperate with, the SDPAA to resolve any incident which could result in a claim being made by or against the City. The City pays a members' annual operating contribution to provide liability coverage detailed below under a claims-made policy, and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience-to-date of the SDPAA member, based on their exposure or type of coverage. The City pays an annual premium to the pool to provide coverage for general liability, official's liability, automobile liability, law enforcement liability, physical damage, property and equipment, cyber liability, and enhanced crime. The City purchases airport bodily injury and property damage liability insurance and surety bond coverage from a commercial insurance carrier.

The City carries various deductibles for the different types of coverage. The City does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Workers' Compensation

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

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

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, 2025, no claims for unemployment benefits were paid. At December 31, 2025, no claims had been filed for unemployment and none are anticipated in the next fiscal year.

Note 9 - Pledged Assets

As of December 31, 2025, the City has pledged two certificates of deposit totaling $47,612 from the Revolving Loan Fund as business loan guarantees to lenders. The value of certificates of deposit pledged are $3,000 and $44,612 on loans totaling $100,000 for two businesses. The City has the risk of loss in the event of default on the loan by the borrowers.

Note 10 - Interfund Transactions

During 2025, the City made the following transfers:

- The General Fund transferred $35,000 to the Water Fund to cover operations.

Note 11 - Commitments

During 2023, engineering began on the South Main Sewer Addition project with construction of the project beginning in 2024. The project is primarily funded through a grant in amount of $504,968 and an SRF loan in the amount of $911,862. In March 2024, the City awarded the project construction to two different companies for a total estimated cost of $1,945,000. The remaining commitment for construction costs as of December 31, 2025, is approximately $287,000.

Note 12 - Related Party

A council member is the executive director of a non-profit who received a contribution in the amount of $21,000 from the City for economic development. The non-profit organization collected donations from donors for the Ballfield Lighting Project and remitted those donations of $119,000 to the City for Ballfield Lighting for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Note 13 - Violations of Finance-Related Legal Provisions

South Dakota Codified Law prohibits cities from expending amounts in excess of appropriations at the department level. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the City expended amounts in excess of appropriations within the Library Fines Fund, Culture and Recreation – Libraries department in the amount of $2,716.

Supplementary Information
December 31, 2025

City of Britton

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)

Pension Plan	Fiscal Year Ending	City's Percentage of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a)	City's Covered Payroll (b)	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll (a/b)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability (Asset)
SDRS	6/30/2025	0.0186%	$ (1,580)	$ 552,678	-0.3%	100.10%
SDRS	6/30/2024	0.0190%	(769)	533,091	-0.1%	100.00%
SDRS	6/30/2023	0.0212%	(2,070)	552,107	-0.4%	100.10%
SDRS	6/30/2022	0.0208%	(1,962)	495,820	-0.4%	100.10%
SDRS	6/30/2021	0.0193%	(147,591)	437,358	-33.7%	105.52%
SDRS	6/30/2020	0.0183%	(794)	398,103	-0.2%	100.04%
SDRS	6/30/2019	0.0156%	(1,652)	331,372	-0.5%	100.09%
SDRS	6/30/2018	0.0143%	(335)	298,200	-0.1%	100.02%
SDRS	6/30/2017	0.0155%	(1,403)	311,500	-0.5%	100.10%
SDRS	6/30/2016	0.0161%	54,437	301,503	18.1%	96.89%

Schedule of Employer's Contribution

Pension Plan	Year Ending	Statutorily Required Contribution (a)	Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution (b)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a-b)	Covered Payroll (d)	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/d)
SDRS	12/31/2025	$ 32,442	$ 32,442	$ -	$ 540,699	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2024	32,624	32,624	-	543,735	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2023	31,229	31,229	-	520,487	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2022	32,170	32,170	-	536,155	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2021	27,937	27,937	-	465,612	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2020	25,443	25,443	-	424,045	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2019	21,699	21,699	-	361,652	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2018	18,881	18,881	-	314,689	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2017	18,392	18,392	-	306,535	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2016	18,511	18,511	-	308,520	6.0%

City of Britton

Schedule of Changes in Notes and Bonds Payable and Direct Borrowings Payable

Year Ended December 31, 2025

Business-Type Activities	Notes and Bonds Payable 1/1/25	Add New Debt	Less Debt Retired	Notes and Bonds Payable 12/31/25
Enterprise Notes and Bonds Payable				
Sewer revenue bonds - 2012	$ 320,592	$ -	$ (50,805)	$ 269,787
Sewer revenue bonds - 2013	1,070,144	-	(68,771)	1,001,373
Sewer revenue bonds - 2023	680,977	230,885	(5,412)	906,450
Sewer revenue bonds - 2024	-	206,192	-	206,192
Rural Development #1	172,234	-	(3,941)	168,293
Rural Development #2	1,095,148	-	(24,479)	1,070,669
Rural Development #5	2,239,107	-	(57,704)	2,181,403
Rural Development #7	803,773	-	(15,470)	788,303
Enterprise Direct Borrowing Payable				
Sewer Vac	15,000	-	(9,559)	5,441
	$ 6,396,975	$ 437,077	$ (236,141)	$ 6,597,911

Governmental Activities	Direct Borrowing Payable 1/1/25	Add Additions	Less Payments	Direct Borrowing Payable 12/31/25
Governmental Direct Borrowing Payable				
Printer/copier	$ 7,009	$ -	$ (1,734)	$ 5,275
Caterpillar	100,250	-	(24,020)	76,230
CAT Skid Steer	42,299	-	(20,554)	21,745
CAT Wheel Loader	179,016	-	(56,591)	122,425
Snow Blade	26,856	-	(6,104)	20,752
	$ 355,430	$ -	$ (109,003)	$ 246,427

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
310 Taxes				
311 General property taxes	$ 589,167	$ 589,167	$ 583,412	$ (5,755)
313 General sales and use taxes	875,000	875,000	946,889	71,889
319 Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes	455	455	1,250	795
Total taxes	1,464,622	1,464,622	1,531,551	66,929
320 Licenses and permits	500	500	670	170
330 Intergovernmetal revenue				
331 Federal grants	-	-	73,553	73,553
334 State grants	7,200	130,867	123,667	(7,200)
335 State shared revenue				
335.01 Bank franchise tax	2,500	2,500	5,387	2,887
335.02 Motor vehicle commerical prorate	5,000	5,000	5,859	859
335.03 Liquor tax reversion	8,500	8,500	8,114	(386)
335.04 Motor vehicle licenses (5%)	25,000	25,000	23,444	(1,556)
335.08 Local government highway and bridge fund	50,000	50,000	50,939	939
338 County shared revenue				
338.01 County road tax (25%)	1,000	1,000	1,375	375
338.02 County road and bridge tax (25%)	12,500	12,500	19,280	6,780
Total intergovernmental revenue	111,700	235,367	311,618	76,251
340 Charges for good and services				
341 General government	3,500	3,500	2,999	(501)
344 Sanitation	151,000	151,000	142,883	(8,117)
346 Culture and recreation	47,000	47,000	66,804	19,804
348 Cemetery	2,000	2,000	4,200	2,200
Total charges for goods and services	203,500	203,500	216,886	13,386
360 Miscellaneous revenue				
361 Investment earnings	7,000	7,000	3,313	(3,687)
362 Rentals	40,000	40,000	54,970	14,970
367 Contributions and donations from private sources	4,100	123,100	123,555	455
368 Liquor operating agreement income	70,000	70,000	83,974	13,974
369 Other	46,720	68,410	74,000	5,590
Total miscellaneous revenue	167,820	308,510	339,812	31,302
Total revenues	1,948,142	2,212,499	2,400,537	188,038

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Expenditures				
410 General government				
411 Legislative	16,083	19,283	17,810	1,473
411.5 Contingency	35,000	35,000		
Amount transferred	-	(33,985)	-	1,015
412 Executive	3,310	4,160	4,037	123
413 Elections	100	925	921	4
414 Financial administration	389,471	404,106	396,378	7,728
419 Other	101,618	101,618	98,815	2,803
Total general government	545,582	531,107	517,961	13,146
420 Public safety				
421 Police	201,499	201,499	201,499	-
422 Fire	85,972	90,972	90,992	(20)
Total public safety	287,471	292,471	292,491	(20)
430 Public works				
430 Public works administration	92,258	71,258	70,120	1,138
431 Highways and streets	289,316	248,316	243,478	4,838
432 Sanitation	144,701	144,701	142,577	2,124
435 Airport	55,525	57,725	56,635	1,090
437 Cemetery	29,989	29,989	25,644	4,345
Total public works	611,789	551,989	538,454	13,535
440 Health and welfare				
441 Health	9,792	10,517	10,242	275
Total health and welfare	9,792	10,517	10,242	275
450 Culture and recreation				
451 Recreation	101,093	111,093	110,950	143
452 Parks	65,733	356,090	352,421	3,669
455 Library	197,584	197,584	182,686	14,898
Total culture and recreation	364,410	664,767	646,057	18,710
460 Conservation and development				
465 Economic development	3,200	4,750	4,565	185
Total conservation and development	3,200	4,750	4,565	185
470 Debt service	125,898	125,898	125,865	33
Total expenditures	1,948,142	2,181,499	2,135,635	45,864

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
391.03 Sale of municipal property	-	-	6,315	6,315
511 Transfers out	-	-	(35,000)	(35,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	(28,685)	(28,685)
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	31,000	236,217	205,217
Fund Balance - Beginning	51,228	51,228	51,228	-
Fund Balance - Ending	$ 51,228	$ 82,228	$ 287,445	$ 205,217

City of Britton

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund

Year Ended December 31, 2025

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
310 Taxes				
313 General sales and use taxes	$ 40,500	$ 40,500	$ 42,292	$ 1,792
Total taxes	40,500	40,500	42,292	1,792
360 Miscellaneous revenue				
361 Investment earnings	2,000	2,000	3,807	1,807
Total miscellaneous revenue	2,000	2,000	3,807	1,807
Total revenues	42,500	42,500	46,099	3,599
Expenditures				
450 Culture and recreation				
456 Auditorium	42,500	42,500	39,422	3,078
Total expenditures	42,500	42,500	39,422	3,078
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	6,677	6,677
Fund Balance - Beginning	84,357	84,357	84,357	-
Fund Balance - Ending	$ 84,357	$ 84,357	$ 91,034	$ 6,677

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
360 Miscellaneous revenue				
361 Investment earnings	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 4,259	$ 1,259
Total miscellaneous revenue	3,000	3,000	4,259	1,259
Total revenues	3,000	3,000	4,259	1,259
Expenditures				
460 Conservation and development				
465 Economic development and assistance (industrial development)	21,000	21,000	20,999	1
Total expenditures	21,000	21,000	20,999	1
Net Change in Fund Balance	(18,000)	(18,000)	(16,740)	1,260
Fund Balance - Beginning	167,706	167,706	167,706	-
Fund Balance - Ending	$ 149,706	$ 149,706	$ 150,966	$ 1,260

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
350 Fines and forfeits				
354 Library	$ 2,400	$ 2,400	$ 1,210	$ (1,190)
360 Miscellaneous revenue				
361 Investment earnings	-	-	2,375	2,375
Total revenues	2,400	2,400	3,585	1,185
Expenditures				
450 Culture and recreation				
455 Libraries	2,400	2,400	5,116	(2,716)
Total expenditures	2,400	2,400	5,116	(2,716)
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-	(1,531)	3,901
Fund Balance - Beginning	58,587	58,587	58,587	-
Fund Balance - Ending	$ 58,587	$ 58,587	$ 57,056	$ 3,901

Note 1 - Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

1. At the first regular City Council meeting in November of each year, the City Council introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.

2. After adoption by the City Council, 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% of the total municipal budget and may be transferred by resolution of the City Council 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 City Council.

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

   The City did not encumber any amounts at December 31, 2025.

6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and special revenue funds. Formal budgetary integration is not employed for debt service funds because effective budgetary control is alternatively achieved through general obligation bond indenture provisions.

7. Budgets for the General Fund and special revenue funds are adopted on a basis consistent with a modified cash basis of accounting.

Note 2 - Modified Cash Basis/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences

The financial statements prepared on the modified cash 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 comparison 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.

Note 3 - Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Pension Contributions

Changes of Prior Valuation

The June 30, 2025, actuarial valuation reflects no changes to the plan provisions or actuarial methods and one change to the actuarial assumptions from the June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation.

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

Changes of Benefit Provision

During the 2025 legislative session, no significant SDRS benefit changes were made.

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, 2024, the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (2.25%) was less than 100% and the July 2025 SDRS COLA was limited to a restricted maximum of 1.71%. For the June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA assumption of 1.71%.

As of June 30, 2025, the FVFR assuming future COLAs equal to the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25% is again less than 100% and the July 2026 SDRS COLA is limited to a restricted maximum of 1.56%. The July 2026 SDRS COLA will equal inflation, no less than 0% and no greater than 1.56%. For this June 30, 2025, actuarial valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA of 1.56%.

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.

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 City Council
City of Britton
Britton, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Britton (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements - modified cash basis and have issued our report thereon dated September 15, 2026. The statements were prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as the 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's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies

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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We considered the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2025-001 and 2025-002 to be material weaknesses.

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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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2025-003 to be a significant deficiency.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards,* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2025-003.

City of Britton's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Eide Bailly LLP

Aberdeen, South Dakota
September 15, 2026

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

2025-001 Lack of Segregation of Duties

Material Weakness

Criteria: A good system of internal controls contemplates an adequate segregation of duties so that no one individual handles a transaction from its inception to its completion.

Condition: The City of Britton (the City) has a limited number of office personnel and, accordingly, does not have adequate internal accounting controls in revenue, expenditures and payroll functions because of a lack of segregation of duties.

Cause: The City has an insufficient number of staff to adequately separate duties.

Effect: This condition increases the risk of fraud or errors that might occur in the financial reporting process and not be detected.

Recommendation: Although it is recognized that the number of office staff may not be large enough to permit adequate segregation of duties in all respects, it is important that management and those charged with governance be aware of this condition. We recommend that the City Council exercise adequate oversight of the accounting function.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding.

2025-002 Preparation of Financial Statements and Footnotes and Adjusting Journal Entries

Material Weakness

Criteria: The City's internal control structure should be designed to provide for the preparation of the financial statements and footnotes, which includes having an adequate system for recording and processing all necessary entries to the financial statements being audited in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting.

Condition: The City does not have an internal control system designed to provide for the preparation of the financial statements being audited, including required footnotes and disclosures. During the course of our engagement, we also proposed audit adjustments to the City's recorded account balances which, if not recorded, would have resulted in a misstatement of the City's financial statements.

Cause: The City does not have adequate staff trained to prepare the financial statements and the related footnotes which could, at times, cause the need for auditors to propose various journal entries.

Effect: This condition may affect the City's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements and could result in the City's interim financial information being misstated.

Recommendation: This circumstance is not unusual in an organization of this size. It is the responsibility of management and those charged with governance to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations. Also, a thorough review of the transactions in each fund should take place prior to the beginning of the audit to ensure that the modified cash basis of accounting has been followed for each fund type, especially for transaction types infrequent in occurrence.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding.

2025-003 SDCL Violation

Significant Deficiency

Criteria: The City's control structure should be such as to ensure compliance with South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL) for municipal finances. SDCL 9-22-2 provides for the requirements of the budget and the need for appropriate sums of money necessary to meet all lawful expenses.

Condition: In 2025, the City overspent the budget in the Library Fines Fund.

Cause: The City does not have a tracking system in place to review the Library Fines Fund budget on a monthly basis to ensure that budgeted expenses are not being overspent.

Effect: This condition affects the City's ability to be compliant with SDCLs applicable to municipalities. With the City not fully reviewing this budget monthly or annually, overspending the budget can occur in Library Fines Fund.

Recommendation: We recommend the City officials review the Library Fines Fund budget on a quarterly basis to ensure that the budget will be proper for the fund. If a new revenue stream or larger donation is received which allows for money to be spent annually, budget amendments should be completed.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding.