

**City of Centerville**

**Independent Auditor's Report  
and Financial Statements**

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

**City of Centerville**

City Officials

December 31, 2022

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Mayor:

Kent Austin

Governing Board:

Vicki Sikkink

Adam Carlson

Conway Lunning

Jackie Krebs

Kyle Strand

Finance Officer:

Kristin Voegeli

# City of Centerville

## Table of Contents

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	Page
<b>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 <i>Government Auditing Standards</i></b> -----	1-2
<b>Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings</b> -----	3-4
<b>Independent Auditor’s Report</b> -----	5-8
<b>Financial Statements:</b>	
Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis -----	9
Statement of Activities – Modified Cash Basis: -----	10
Balance Sheet – Modified Cash Basis – Governmental Funds-----	11
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Modified Cash Basis – Governmental Funds: -----	12-13
Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis – Proprietary Funds -----	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Modified Cash Basis – Proprietary Funds: -----	15
<b>Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements</b> -----	16-30
<b>Supplemental Information</b> -----	31
Budgetary Comparison Schedules-Modified Cash Basis: General Fund -----	32-33
Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules-----	34
Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt -----	35
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) -----	36
Schedule of the City’s Contributions-----	37
Notes to the Supplementary Information – Pension Schedules -----	38-39



**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 Council Members  
City of Centerville, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the modified cash basis of accounting financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the City of Centerville, South Dakota (City), as of December 31, 2022, and for the year then ended, 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 12, 2024. A disclaimer of opinion was issued on the aggregate discretely presented component unit because the financial data of the component units was not audited.

**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 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’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City’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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings, as item 2022-001 to be a material weakness.

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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings as Item 2022-002 .

## **City's Response to Findings**

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

## **Purpose of this Report**

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



Elk Point, South Dakota  
June 12, 2024

**City of Centerville**  
Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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**Schedule of Prior Audit Findings**

Finding No. 2021-001 – Financial Statement Preparation-Internal Control-Related Finding.

This finding is ongoing and is being restated as Finding No. 2022-001.

Finding No. 2021-002 – Compliance Finding

Expenditures were paid in excess of appropriations for some departments. This finding is ongoing and is being restated as Finding No. 2022-002.

**Schedule of Current Audit Findings**

Internal Control-Related Findings – Material Weaknesses:

Finding No. 2022-001 – Lack of Segregation of Duties

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 Centerville has limited number of office personnel, and accordingly, does not have adequate internal accounting controls in revenue, expenditures, and payroll functions because of lack of segregation of duties. This is a continuing audit comment.

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

Effect: As a result, a misappropriation of assets and errors could occur in the financial reporting process and not detected.

Recommendation: Although it is recognized that 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 officials exercise adequate oversight of the accounting function.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding and recommendations. They will monitor internal controls by reviewing all bills presented for payment, and review budget to actual reports. A council member will review cash reconciliations.

Finding No. 2022-002 – Compliance Finding

Expenditures were paid in excess of appropriations for some departments.

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

Condition Found: In 2022, the expenditures paid from four funds exceeded amounts budgeted in several different functions.

**City of Centerville**  
Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Continued)

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Finding No. 2022-002 – Compliance Finding (Continued)

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

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



## Independent Auditor's Report

To the City Council  
City of Centerville, South Dakota

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Disclaimer of Opinion and Unmodified Opinions

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis of accounting financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Centerville, South Dakota (City), as of December 31, 2022, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We were not engaged to audit the financial statements of the aggregate discretely presented component unit.

#### Disclaimer of Opinion on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Unit

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 unit of the City of Centerville. Accordingly, we do not express opinions on those financial statements.

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

In our opinion, the accompanying modified cash basis of accounting financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Centerville as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.c. to the financial statements.

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

#### Matter Giving Rise to Disclaimer of Opinion on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Unit

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

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

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

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the modified cash basis of accounting financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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 modified cash basis of accounting financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule, Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt, the Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), and Schedule of the City's Contributions are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Budgetary Comparison Schedule, the Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt, and the Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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 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.

**Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 12, 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 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 City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "CIO of Elk Point LLC".

Elk Point, South Dakota  
June 12, 2024

**City of Centerville**  
Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis  
December 31, 2022

	<u>Primary Government</u>			<u>Unaudited Component Unit</u>
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<b>Assets:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 650,670	\$ 472,191	\$ 1,122,861	\$ 64,585
Investments - certificates of deposit	--	280,719	280,719	--
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>\$ 650,670</u>	<u>\$ 752,910</u>	<u>\$ 1,403,580</u>	<u>\$ 64,585</u>
<b>Net Position:</b>				
Restricted				
Debt services	\$ --	\$ 71,082	\$ 71,082	\$ --
Promotion of the city	43,869	--	43,869	--
Unrestricted	606,801	681,828	1,288,629	64,585
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<u>\$ 650,670</u>	<u>\$ 752,910</u>	<u>\$ 1,403,580</u>	<u>\$ 64,585</u>

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

**City of Centerville**  
Statement of Activities – Modified Cash Basis  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			Unaudited Component Unit
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Primary Government Business-Type Activities	Total	
Primary Government:							
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 167,068	\$ --	\$ 639	\$ (166,429)	\$ --	\$ (166,429)	
Public safety	190,889	2,969	86,605	(101,315)	--	(101,315)	
Public works	228,154	--	--	(228,154)	--	(228,154)	
Culture and recreation	159,305	12,251	--	(147,054)	--	(147,054)	
Conservation and development	102,028	--	--	(102,028)	--	(102,028)	
Miscellaneous	--	17,975	--	17,975	--	17,975	
Total Governmental Activities	<u>847,444</u>	<u>33,195</u>	<u>87,244</u>	<u>(727,005)</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>(727,005)</u>	
Business-type Activities:							
Water	190,353	238,063	--	--	47,710	47,710	
Sewer	188,273	244,247	--	--	55,974	55,974	
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>378,626</u>	<u>482,310</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>103,684</u>	<u>103,684</u>	
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 1,226,070</u>	<u>\$ 515,505</u>	<u>\$ 87,244</u>	<u>(727,005)</u>	<u>103,684</u>	<u>(623,321)</u>	
Component Units:							
Housing and redevelopment	<u>\$ 120</u>	<u>\$ --</u>					<u>\$ (120)</u>
General Revenues:							
Taxes:							
*The City does not have interest expense related to the functions presented above. This amount includes indirect interest	Property tax			417,166	--	417,166	--
	Sales tax			286,708	--	286,708	--
	State shared revenues			48,293	--	48,293	--
	Unrestricted investment earnings			1,911	4,832	6,743	--
	Miscellaneous revenue			45,987	--	45,987	237
	Total General Revenues			<u>800,065</u>	<u>4,832</u>	<u>804,897</u>	<u>237</u>
	Change in Net Position			73,060	108,516	181,576	117
	<b>Net Position-Beginning of Year</b>			<u>577,610</u>	<u>644,394</u>	<u>1,222,004</u>	<u>64,468</u>
	<b>Net Position-End of Year</b>			<u>\$ 650,670</u>	<u>\$ 752,910</u>	<u>\$ 1,403,580</u>	<u>\$ 64,585</u>

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

**City of Centerville**  
 Balance Sheet – Modified Cash Basis – Governmental Funds  
 December 31, 2022

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	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Revolving Fund</b>	<b>3rd Cent Fund</b>	<b>Total Governmental Funds</b>
<b>Assets:</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 543,098	\$ 63,703	\$ 43,869	\$ 650,670
Total Assets	543,098	63,703	43,869	650,670
<b>Fund Balances:</b>				
Restricted				
Promotion of the city	--	--	43,869	43,869
Committed	--	63,703	--	63,703
Unassigned	543,098	--	--	543,098
Total Fund Balances	\$ 543,098	\$ 63,703	\$ 43,869	\$ 650,670

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

**City of Centerville**  
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –  
Modified Cash Basis – Governmental Funds  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Revolving Fund</u>	<u>3rd Cent Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Taxes:				
General property taxes	\$ 415,252	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 415,252
General sales and use taxes	278,299	--	8,409	286,708
Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes	1,914	--	--	1,914
Licenses and permits	17,975	--	--	17,975
Intergovernmental:				
Federal grants	86,605	--	--	86,605
State grants	639	--	--	639
State shared revenues:				
Liquor tax reversion	6,433	--	--	6,433
Motor vehicle licenses	15,781	--	--	15,781
Local government highway and bridge fund	22,405	--	--	22,405
County shared revenues:				
County road tax	577	--	--	577
County wheel tax	3,097	--	--	3,097
Charges for goods and services				
Culture and recreation	12,251	--	--	12,251
Fines and forfeits				
Animal control fines	125	--	--	125
Other fines	2,844	--	--	2,844
Miscellaneous revenue:				
Investment income	1,723	94	94	1,911
Special Assessments	1,114	--	--	1,114
Other	39,928	--	--	39,928
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<u>\$ 906,962</u>	<u>\$ 94</u>	<u>\$ 8,503</u>	<u>\$ 915,559</u>

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

**City of Centerville**  
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –  
Modified Cash Basis – Governmental Funds  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Continued)

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Revolving Fund</u>	<u>3rd Cent Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Current:				
General government:				
Legislative	\$ 19,196	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 19,196
Elections	348	--	--	348
Financial administration	61,620	--	--	61,620
General government	54,496	--	--	54,496
Other	31,408	--	--	31,408
Public safety:				
Police	151,269	--	--	151,269
Fire	39,620	--	--	39,620
Public works:				
Highways and streets	225,654	--	--	225,654
Sanitation	2,500	--	--	2,500
Culture and recreation:				
Recreation	32,231	--	--	32,231
Parks	51,601	--	--	51,601
Libraries	75,473	--	--	75,473
Conservation and development:				
Economic development and assistance	577	--	--	577
Other Economic assistance	96,452	--	4,999	101,451
Total Expenditures	<u>842,445</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>4,999</u>	<u>847,444</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>64,517</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>3,504</u>	<u>68,115</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Compensation for loss or damage to capital assets	4,945	--	--	4,945
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>4,945</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>4,945</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	69,462	94	3,504	73,060
<b>Fund Balance - Beginning of Year</b>	<u>473,636</u>	<u>63,609</u>	<u>40,365</u>	<u>577,610</u>
<b>Fund Balance - End of Year</b>	<u>\$ 543,098</u>	<u>\$ 63,703</u>	<u>\$ 43,869</u>	<u>\$ 650,670</u>

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.



## City of Centerville

### Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis – Proprietary Funds

December 31, 2022

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	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Totals
<b>Assets:</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 168,059	\$ 304,132	\$ 472,191
Investments - certificates of deposit	196,504	84,215	280,719
Total Assets	<u>\$ 364,563</u>	<u>\$ 388,347</u>	<u>\$ 752,910</u>
<b>Net Position:</b>			
Restricted for:			
Revenue Bond Debt Service	\$ 45,522	\$ 25,560	\$ 71,082
Unrestricted	<u>319,041</u>	<u>362,787</u>	<u>681,828</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 364,563</u>	<u>\$ 388,347</u>	<u>\$ 752,910</u>

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

## City of Centerville

### Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Modified Cash Basis – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<b>Water Fund</b>	<b>Sewer Fund</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>			
Charges for goods and services	\$ 225,731	\$ 244,247	\$ 469,978
Other	12,332	--	12,332
Total Operating Revenues	238,063	244,247	482,310
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>			
Personal services	68,820	58,321	127,141
Other current expense	18,644	13,177	31,821
Supplies & materials	19,480	13,502	32,982
Total Operating Expenses	106,944	85,000	191,944
Operating Income (Loss)	131,119	159,247	290,366
<b>Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)</b>			
Interest income	1,188	3,644	4,832
Capital assets	(1,655)	--	(1,655)
Debt Service (Principal)	(30,996)	(72,410)	(103,406)
Interest Expense	(14,526)	(30,863)	(45,389)
Distribution Project	(36,232)	--	(36,232)
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	(82,221)	(99,629)	(181,850)
Change in Net Position	48,898	59,618	108,516
<b>Net Position - Beginning of Year</b>	315,665	328,729	644,394
<b>Net Position - End of Year</b>	\$ 364,563	\$ 388,347	\$ 752,910

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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

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

a. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of the City of Centerville, (City) consists of the primary government (which includes all of the funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that make up the legal entity, plus those funds for which the primary government has a fiduciary responsibility, even though those fiduciary funds may represent organizations that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity); those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the financial reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The 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 Centerville Housing and Redevelopment Commission (CHRC) is a component unit of the City of Centerville. CHRC is organized to provide housing in Centerville under SDCL 11-7-7. In 2018 CHRC sold its apartment units and has no housing units at December 31, 2022. Financial information about CHRC is available at the Centerville City Hall.

b. Basis of Presentation:

**Government-Wide Financial Statements:**

The Statements of Net Position and Statements 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.

The Statements 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.

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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

**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 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 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:

**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, or other governments or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

3rd Cent Sales Tax Fund – to account for the collection of 3<sup>rd</sup> cent sales tax imposed on liquor, lodging and dining sales. The 3<sup>rd</sup> cent sales tax fund can be spent on the promotion of the city. The 3<sup>rd</sup> cent fund is a major fund.

Revolving Loan Fund – The revolving loan fund is a special revenue fund used for economic development by making loans to start or expand local businesses. The revolving loan fund was created in the 1980's from 5 years of \$10,000 property tax levies. The revolving loan fund is a major fund.

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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

**Proprietary Funds:**

Enterprise Funds – 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 activities' principal revenue sources.

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 City sanitary sewer system and related facilities. (SDCL 9-48-2) This is a major fund.

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

**Measurement Focus:**

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

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

**Government-Wide Financial Statements:**

In the government-wide Statements of Net Position and Statements 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.

**Fund Financial Statements:**

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

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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

**Basis of Accounting:**

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

The modified cash basis of accounting involves the measurement of cash and cash equivalents and changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from cash receipt and disbursement transactions. Under the cash basis of accounting, the statement of financial position reports only cash and cash equivalents (those investments with terms to maturity of 90 days (three months) or less at the date of acquisition). Under the modified cash basis of accounting, transactions are recorded in the accounts when cash and/or cash equivalents are received or disbursed, and assets and liabilities are recognized to the extent that cash has been received or disbursed. The acceptable modification to the cash basis of accounting implemented by the City in these financial statements is:

Recording long-term investments in marketable securities (those with maturities more than 90-days (three months) from the date of acquisition) acquired with cash assets at cost.

Recording assets and liabilities related to interfund receivables and payables resulting from cash transactions between funds.

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

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

d. Deposits and Investments:

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

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

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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

e. Capital Assets:

Capital assets include land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, furnishings and equipment, construction/development in progress, infrastructure, intangible lease assets, 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 significantly greater number of years than most capital assets.

As discussed in Note 1.c. above, the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-type activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. The City has not elected to modify their cash basis presentation by recording capital assets arising from cash transactions and depreciating/amortizing those assets where appropriate, so any capital assets owned by the City and the related depreciation/amortization are not reported on the financial statements of the City.

f. Long-Term Liabilities:

Long-term liabilities include, but are not limited to, Revenue Bonds Payable.

As discussed in Note 1.c. above the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-type activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. The City has not elected to modify their cash basis presentation by recording long-term debt or long-term liabilities arising from cash transactions, so any outstanding long-term debt or long-term liabilities are not reported on the financial statements of the City. The City does report the principal and interest payments on long-term debt as Debt Service expenditures on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. On the Statement of Activities, the principal portion of these Debt Service payments are reported within the appropriate expense function while the interest portion is reported as Interest on Long-Term Debt.

The City has presented as Supplementary Information a Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt along with related notes that include details of any outstanding Long-Term Debt.

g. 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.

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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

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.

h. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, revenues and expenses are classified as operating or non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses directly relate to the purpose of the fund.

i. Equity Classifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

Equity is classified as Net Position and is displayed in two components:

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

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.

j. 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.

k. 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:

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



**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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

- Restricted – 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.
- Committed – 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.
- Assigned – 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.
- Unassigned – Included 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.

At December 31, 2022, The City of Centerville had a committed fund balance of \$63,703 for the nonmajor Revolving Loan Fund.

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

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

<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>2023</u>
General government	\$ 22,870
Other	12,212

**3. Deposits and Investments 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:

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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**3. Deposits and Investments Credit Risk, Concentrations of Credit Risk, and Interest Rate Risk: (Continued)**

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

As of December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022, the City’s investments are entirely certificates of deposits.

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.

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, 2022, the City deposits in financial institutions were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

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 Maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

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

**4. 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.

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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**5. Restricted Net Position:**

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

Major Purpose	12/31/2022
Debt service for Water	\$ 45,522
Debt service for Sewer	25,560
Promotion of the city	43,869
Total restricted net position	\$ 114,951

**6. Pension Plan:**

Plan Information:

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. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in SDCL 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained at <http://sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx> or by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

Benefits Provided:

SDRS has 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 retirements 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.

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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**6. Pension Plan: (Continued)**

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 retirements 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, 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.

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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**6. 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 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. The City's share of contributions to the SDRS for the calendar years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, equal to the required contributions each year, were as follows:

2022	\$ 22,857
2021	21,940
2020	20,744

Pension Asset:

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

Proportionate share of net position restricted for pension benefits	\$ 2,233,955
Less proportionate share of total pension liability	<u>2,235,451</u>
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	<u>\$ (1,496)</u>

The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2022 and the total pension asset used to calculate the net pension (asset) was based on a projection of the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2022, the City's proportion was 0.01582500%, which is an increase of 0.0003710 % from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions:

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

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Graded by years of service, from 7.66% at entry to 3.15% after 25 years of service
Discount Rate	6.50% net of plan investment expense. This is composed of an average inflation rate of 2.50% and real returns of 4.00%
Future COLAs	2.10%

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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**6. 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

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

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, 2021 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Global Equity	58.0%	3.7%
Fixed Income	30.0%	1.1%
Real Estate	10.0%	2.6%
Cash	2.0%	0.4%
Total	<u>100%</u>	

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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**6. Pension Plan: (Continued)**

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension asset was 6.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that matching employer contributions from will be made at rates equal to the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension asset.

Sensitivity of (Asset) 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% as well as what the City’s proportionate share of the net pension (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:

	<u>1 % Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1 % Increase</u>
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 310,540	\$ (1,496)	\$ (256,511)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

**7. 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 period ended December 31, 2022, the City managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance:

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League Health Pool of South Dakota. This is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The City pays a monthly premium to the pool to provide health insurance coverage for its employees. The pool purchases reinsurance coverage with the premiums it receives from the members.

The City does not carry additional health insurance coverage to pay claims in excess of this upper limit. Settles claims resulting from these risks have nor exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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**7. Risk Management: (Continued)**

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 an occurrence-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, automobile liability, and official liability.

Effective October 5, 2021, the SDPAA adopted a new policy on member departures. Departing members will no longer be eligible for any partial refund of the calculated portion of their contributions which was previously allowed.

The prior policy provided the departing member with such a partial refund because the departing member took sole responsibility for all claims and claims expenses whether reported or unreported at the time of their departure from the SDPAA. With such partial refund being no longer available, the SDPAA will now assume responsibility for all reported claims of a departing member pursuant to the revised IGC.

The 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 during the past three years.



**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements  
December 31, 2022

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**7. 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. No unemployment payments were made during the year ending December 31, 2022 and none are expected in 2023.

## **Supplemental Information**

**City of Centerville**  
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Modified Cash Basis – General Fund  
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<b>Variance with Final Budget</b>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<b>Positive (Negative)</b>
<b>Revenues (inflows):</b>				
Taxes:				
General property tax	\$ 426,040	\$ 426,040	\$ 415,252	\$ (10,788)
General sales and use tax	200,000	200,000	278,299	78,299
Amusement taxes	200	200	--	(200)
Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes	2,800	2,800	1,914	(886)
Licenses and permits	11,800	11,800	17,975	6,175
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Federal grants	--	--	86,605	86,605
State Grants	4,000	4,000	639	(3,361)
State Shared Revenues:				
Bank Franchise Tax	3,400	3,400	--	(3,400)
Prorate License Fees	1,800	1,800	--	(1,800)
Liquor Tax Reversion (25%)	5,500	5,500	6,433	933
Motor Vehicle Licenses	12,500	12,500	15,781	3,281
Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	21,000	21,000	22,405	1,405
County shared revenues:				
County road tax(25%)	--	--	577	577
County Wheel Tax	2,600	2,600	3,097	497
Charges for goods and services:				
Culture and recreation	10,100	10,100	12,251	2,151
Fines and forfeits				
Animal Control Fines	500	500	125	(375)
Other	100	100	2,844	2,744
Miscellaneous revenue:				
Investment income	1,000	1,000	1,723	723
Special Assessments	--	--	1,114	1,114
Other	34,102	34,102	39,928	5,826
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 737,442</b>	<b>\$ 737,442</b>	<b>\$ 906,962</b>	<b>\$ 169,520</b>

The accompanying Notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this statement.

**City of Centerville**  
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Modified Cash Basis – General Fund  
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Continued)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Expenditures (Outflows):</b>				
General government:				
Legislative	\$ 38,208	\$ 41,908	\$ 19,196	\$ 22,712
Elections	850	998	348	650
Financial administration	60,069	62,092	61,620	472
General government	17,620	31,626	54,496	(22,870)
Other	15,000	19,196	31,408	(12,212)
Public safety:				
Police	151,531	164,653	151,269	13,384
Fire	36,300	39,876	39,620	256
Public works:				
Highway and Streets	207,858	238,287	225,654	12,633
Sanitation	2,800	2,800	2,500	300
Culture and recreation				
Recreation	47,393	48,651	32,231	16,420
Parks	52,044	57,444	51,601	5,843
Libraries	87,126	87,259	75,473	11,786
Conservation and development				
Economic development and assistance	800	1,580	577	1,003
Economic opportunity	97,797	97,797	96,452	1,345
Total Expenditures	<u>815,396</u>	<u>894,167</u>	<u>842,445</u>	<u>51,722</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(77,954)</u>	<u>(156,725)</u>	<u>64,517</u>	<u>221,242</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources</b>				
Compensation for loss/damage of capital assets	--	--	4,945	4,945
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>4,945</u>	<u>4,945</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(77,954)	(156,725)	69,462	226,187
<b>Beginning Fund Balance</b>	<u>473,636</u>	<u>473,636</u>	<u>473,636</u>	<u>--</u>
<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>	<u>\$ 395,682</u>	<u>\$ 316,911</u>	<u>\$ 543,098</u>	<u>\$ 226,187</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this statement.

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to the Budgetary Comparison Schedules  
December 31, 2022

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**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 introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
2. After adoption by the Governing Board, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in number 4.
3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed 5 percent of the total municipal budget and may be transferred by resolution of the Governing Board to any other budget category that is deemed insufficient during the year.
4. If it is determined during the year that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows the adoption of supplemental budgets.
5. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year end unless encumbered by resolution of the Governing Board.

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

6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and special revenue funds.

**2. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:**

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

**City of Centerville**  
Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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

Indebtedness	Long-Term Debt 01/01/22	Add New Debt	Less Debt Retired	Long-Term Debt 12/31/22	Due in One Year
Proprietary Funds					
Clean Water Revolving Revenue Bonds - Issued 7/1/04; final maturity 4/1/2042; interest rate 3.5%; paid from the Sewer Fund.	\$ 83,116	\$ --	\$ 32,380	\$ 50,736	\$ 33,529
Clean Water Revolving Revenue Bonds - Issued -issued 5/15/15; final maturity 5/15/2045; interest rate 3.25%, paid from the Sewer Fund.	343,452	--	9,914	333,538	10,240
Clean Water Revolving Revenue Bonds - Issued -issued 2/15/2019; final maturity 11/15/2048; interest rate 2.5%, paid from the Sewer Fund.	223,246	--	5,869	217,377	6,017
Drinking Water Revolving Revenue Bonds -issued 2/15/2019; final maturity 11/15/2048; interest rate 2.5%, paid from the Water Fund.	401,326	--	9,178	392,148	9,563
USDA Loan - issued June, 2007, final maturity April, 2047; interest rate 4%, paid from the Sewer Fund.	488,502	--	30,009	458,493	30,996
<b>Total Long-Term Debt</b>	<b><u>\$ 1,539,642</u></b>	<b><u>\$ --</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 87,350</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 1,452,292</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 90,345</u></b>

The annual debt service requirements are as follows:

	Principal	Interest
2023	\$ 90,345	\$ 47,956
2024	75,934	44,933
2025	60,703	42,730
2026	62,746	40,687
2027	64,860	38,574
Thereafter	1,097,704	332,523
	<b><u>\$ 1,452,292</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 547,403</u></b>

**City of Centerville**  
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
City's proportion of the net pension liability/asset	0.0158250%	0.0154540%	0.0167761%	0.0138399%	0.0139625%	0.0128663%	0.0139806%	0.1309170%	0.0132712%
City's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (1,496)	\$ (118,351)	\$ (729)	\$ (1,467)	\$ (326)	\$ (1,168)	\$ 47,225	\$ (55,526)	\$ (95,614)
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 347,603	\$ 321,319	\$ 337,267	\$ 272,049	\$ 280,000	\$ 251,362	\$ 235,962	\$ 223,729	\$ 216,900
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.43%	36.83%	0.22%	0.54%	0.12%	0.46%	20.01%	24.82%	44.08%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	100.10%	105.52%	100.04%	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104.10%	107.30%

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

**City of Centerville**  
Schedule of the City's Contributions

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 22,857	\$ 21,940	\$ 20,744	\$ 20,942	\$ 15,672	\$ 16,635	\$ 15,388	\$ 14,927
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>\$ 22,857</u>	<u>\$ 21,940</u>	<u>\$ 20,744</u>	<u>\$ 20,942</u>	<u>\$ 15,672</u>	<u>\$ 16,635</u>	<u>\$ 15,388</u>	<u>\$ 14,927</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>	<u>\$ --</u>
City's covered payroll	\$ 351,307	\$ 334,929	\$ 316,818	\$ 322,883	\$ 251,979	\$ 266,416	\$ 227,556	\$ 232,752
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.51%	6.55%	6.55%	6.49%	6.22%	6.24%	6.76%	6.41%

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



**City of Centerville**  
Notes to Supplementary Information  
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)  
As of December 31, 2022

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**Changes from Prior Valuation**

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

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

**Benefit Provision Changes**

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

**Actuarial Assumption Changes**

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

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

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

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

**City of Centerville**  
Notes to Supplementary Information  
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)  
As of December 31, 2022 (Continued)

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

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

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

**Actuarial Method Changes**

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