Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

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

To the City Council City of De Smet, South Dakota

We have audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of De Smet as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of De Smet's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated February 28, 2025. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of Housing and Redevelopment Commission of the City of De Smet as described in our report on the City of De Smet financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

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 preceding paragraph 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 identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings as items 2023-001 and 2023-002 that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of De Smet'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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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 Current Audit 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 entity'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.

Huron, South Dakota February 28, 2025

C10 Ref LRC

Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

Finding Number 2022-001

A material weakness in internal control was disclosed by our audit for lack of proper segregation of duties over revenues and expenditures. The finding has not been corrected and is being restated as a current audit finding 2023-001.

Finding Number 2022-002

A material weakness in internal control over Year-end Closing Procedures Including Preparation of the Financial Statements was disclosed by our audit. This finding has not been corrected and is being restated as a current audit finding 2023-002

Schedule of Current Audit Findings

Finding 2023-001

A material weakness in internal control was disclosed by our audit for lack of proper segregation of duties over revenues and expenditures.

<u>Criteria</u>: The internal control system of a City can help assist in increased reliability of reported financial data, compliance with laws and regulations, and decreased potential for the loss of public records.

<u>Condition</u>: The City has a limited number of office personnel and, accordingly, does not have adequate segregation of duties in the revenue, expenditure, and payroll functions.

<u>Cause</u>: The limited size of the City's staff and resources cause the inability to maintain proper segregation of duties.

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

<u>Auditor's Recommendation</u>: We recommend a high level of awareness be maintained by management to assist in preventing, detecting, or correcting matters that may arise due to this internal control weakness along with continuous monitoring in an effort to prevent, detect, or correct matters that may result.

Management's Response: Management agrees with the finding and recommendation.

Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings (Continued) For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Finding 2023-002

A material weakness in internal control over Year-end Closing Procedures Including Preparation of the Financial Statements was disclosed by our audit .

<u>Criteria</u>: The City requested the external auditors to assist in the preparation of the financial statements and related footnotes for the year ended December 31, 2023. As part of the financial statement preparation process, at times we propose material audit adjustments that are not identified as a result of the City's existing internal controls and, therefore, could result in a misstatement to the City's financial statements.

<u>Condition</u>: The City does not have adequate staff trained to prepare the financial statements and footnotes that are materially correct.

<u>Cause</u>: 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 entries material to the financial statements being audited in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

<u>Effect</u>: This condition may affect the City's ability to District's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements.

<u>Auditor's Recommendation</u>: 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.

Management's Response: Management agrees with the finding and recommendation.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the City Council City of De Smet, South Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the City of De Smet as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements 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 financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the City of De Smet as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of Housing and Redevelopment Commission of the City of De Smet, which represent 100 percent, 100 percent, and 100 percent, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the component unit as of February 28, 2025. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the component unit, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit 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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City of De Smet 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.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material 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 of De Smet's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards, 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 financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of City of De Smet's 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 City of De Smet's internal control over compliance. 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 of De Smet's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information:

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Budgetary Comparison Schedules, Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (SDRS), and Schedule of the City's Contributions (SDRS) be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplemental information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

The City has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 28, 2025, 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 of De Smet'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.

Huron, South Dakota February 28, 2025

C10 Rf LRC

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2023

	Primary G	overnment		
	Governmental	Business-Type		Component
	Activities	Activities	Total	Unit
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,254,586	\$ 1,095,791	\$ 4,350,377	\$ 178,294
Accounts receivable, net	60,427	50,012	110,439	13,369
Inventories	24,462	7,446	31,908	
Other assets	4,541	2,292	6,833	6,659
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,497,589	112,797	1,610,386	27,564
Deposits	9,536	40,557	50,093	
Net pension asset	1,272	290	1,562	
Capital assets:				
Land and construction in progress	549,285	295,018	844,303	27,313
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	12,382,424	1,851,646	14,234,070	1,332,879
Total Assets	17,784,122	3,455,849	21,239,971	1,586,078
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Pension related deferred outflows	100,075	22,822	122,897	
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	7,553	1,028	8,581	13,804
Other current liabilities	9,854	1,829	11,683	22,684
Unearned revenue		32,685	32,685	32,487
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year		18,236	18,236	54,587
Due in more than one year	14,242	435,140	449,382	471,814
Total Liabilities	31,649	488,918	520,567	595,376
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Pension related deferred inflows of resources	63,579	14,498	78,077	
Net Position:				
Net Investment in capital assets	12,931,709	1,697,634	14,629,343	833,739
Restricted for:				
Debt service purposes		112,797	112,797	
Depot museum	13,732		13,732	
Facilities and promoting the city	237,390		237,390	
Library purposes	8,335		8,335	
Fire department	39,417		39,417	
SDRS pension purposes	37,768	8,614	46,382	
Unrestricted	4,520,618	1,156,210	5,676,828	156,963
Total Net Position	\$ 17,788,969	\$ 2,975,255	\$ 20,764,224	\$ 990,702

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

			Program Revenues						Net (Exp	ense	e) Revenue an	nd Char	nges in Net	Positi	ion			
					0	perating		Capital			Prim	nary Governm	ent					
			Cha	arges for	Gr	rants and	G	rants and	Gove	Governmental		overnmental		siness-Type			Co	mponent
Functions/Programs	E	xpenses	S	ervices	Con	tributions	Coi	ntributions	Ac	tivities		Activities		Total		Unit		
Primary Government:																		
Governmental Activities:																		
General government	\$	240,265	\$	1,730	\$	279,442	\$		\$	40,907	\$		\$	40,907	\$			
Public safety		150,351		2,958						(147,393)				(147,393)				
Public works		776,153		153,933		379,429				(242,791)				(242,791)				
Health and welfare		170,071								(170,071)				(170,071)				
Culture and recreation		490,701		38,535		3,294				(448,872)				(448,872)				
Conservation and development		67,029								(67,029)				(67,029)				
Total Governmental Activities		1,894,570		197,156		662,165			(1	L,035,249)			(2	1,035,249)				
Business-type Activities:																		
Water		244,943		397,220								152,277		152,277				
Sewer		101,502		280,488								178,986		178,986				
Total Business-type Activities		346,445		677,708								331,263		331,263				
Total Primary Government	\$	2,241,015	\$	874,864	\$	662,165	\$		(1	L,035,249)		331,263		(703,986)				
Component Unit:																		
Housing and Redevelopment Commission	\$	424,413	\$	298,522	\$	102,379	\$	33,998								10,486		
					Gene	ral Revenu	es:											
					Tax	es:												
					Р	roperty tax	es			603,587				603,587				
					S	ales taxes				784,163				784,163				
					Sta	te shared r	evenu	es		15,996				15,996				
					Uni	restricted i	nvestn	nent earning	S	106,522		28,172		134,694		1,396		
					Mis	scellaneous	rever	nues		37,124				37,124				
				To	tal Ge	neral Reve	nues a	nd Transfers	1	1,547,392		28,172		1,575,564		1,396		
					Chan	ge in Net P	ositior	1		512,143		359,435		871,578		11,882		
					Net P	osition, Be	ginnin	g of Year	17	7,276,826		2,615,820	19	9,892,646		978,820		
					Net P	Position, En	d of Ye	ear	\$ 17	7,788,969	\$	2,975,255	\$ 20	0,764,224	\$	990,702		

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds December 31, 2023

	Ge	neral Fund	Но	spital Fund	Lo Dir	Liquor, odging & ning Sales ax Fund	Lib	rary Fines Fund	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
Assets:										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,717,700	\$	1,536,886	\$		\$		\$	3,254,586
Taxes receivable-delinquent	•	28,625	·		·				·	28,625
Accounts Receivable		13,252		6,032		1,285				20,569
Due from other governments		11,233		, 		, 				11,233
Inventory of supplies		24,462								24,462
Prepaid expenses		4,541								4,541
Deposits		9,536								9,536
Restricted cash		1,443,399				45,855		8,335		1,497,589
Total Assets	\$	3,252,748	\$	1,542,918	\$	47,140	\$	8,335	\$	4,851,141
Liabilites, Deferred Inflows of Resources,										
and Fund Balances:										
Liabilities:										
Accounts payable	\$	7,553	\$		\$		\$		\$	7,553
Accured taxes payable	·	1,109	·		•		•		·	1,109
Customer Deposits		8,745								8,745
Total Liabilities		17,407								17,407
Deferred inflows of resources:										
Unavailable revenue		28,625								28,625
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		28,625								28,625
Fund Balances:										
Nonspendable - inventory		24,462								24,462
Nonspendable - prepaids		4,541								4,541
Nonspendable - deposits		9,536								9,536
Restricted - depot museum		13,732								13,732
Restricted - facilities and promoting										
the city		190,250				47,140				237,390
Restricted - library purposes								8,335		8,335
Restricted - fire department		39,417								39,417
Committed - Capital Replacements				1,542,918						1,542,918
Unassigned		2,924,778							_	2,924,778
Total Fund Balances		3,206,716		1,542,918		47,140		8,335		4,805,109
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows										
of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	3,252,748	\$	1,542,918	\$	47,140	\$	8,335	\$	4,851,141

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

Total Fund Balances Government Funds	\$ 4,805,109
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Net pension asset reported in governmental activities is not available financial resource and therefore is not reported in the funds.	1,272
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	12,931,709
Pension related deferred outflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.	100,075
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(14,242)
Assets such as taxes receivable (delinquent) are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	28,625
Pension related deferred inflows are components of pension liability (asset)/OPEB liability and therefore are not reported in the funds.	 (63,579)
Net Position Governmental Activities	\$ 17,788,969

City of De Smet

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

			Liquor, Lodging & Dining Sales		Library Fines		Gov	Total vernmental		
	Ge	neral Fund	Hos	pital Fund	Ta	ax Fund		Fund	Funds	
Revenues										
Taxes:										
General property taxes	\$	602,390	\$		\$		\$		\$	602,390
General sales and use taxes		741,253				42,910				784,163
Penalties and interest on taxes		1,197								1,197
Licenses and permits		1,590								1,590
Intergovernmental Revenue:										
Federal grants		308,592								308,592
State grants		13,299								13,299
State shared revenues:										
Bank franchise tax		8,737								8,737
Prorate license fees		5,053								5,053
Liquor tax reversion (25%)		7,259								7,259
Motor vehicle licenses		21,362								21,362
Local government highway and bridge		31,123								31,123
County shared revenues		17,474								17,474
Charges for Goods or Services:										
General government		1,730								1,730
Public safety		2,700								2,700
Sanitation		110,877								110,877
Culture and recreation		38,535								38,535
Other		2,013								2,013
Fines and Forfeits:										
Court fines		258								258
Miscellaneous Revenue:										
Interest earned		64,543		40,985		994				106,522
Rentals		146,768		115,200						261,968
Donations from private sources								3,294		3,294
Liquor operating agreement income		39,453								39,453
Other		37,124								37,124
Total Revenues	\$	2,203,330	\$	156,185	\$	43,904	\$	3,294	\$	2,406,713

City of De Smet

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

						Liquor, odging &				Total
						ning Sales	Lik	rary Fines	Gov	ernmental
	Gei	neral Fund	Но	Hospital Fund		Tax Fund	Fund		Funds	
Expenditures										
General Government:										
Legislative	\$	34,044	\$		\$		\$		\$	34,044
Financial administration		165,383								165,383
Other		28,933								28,933
Public Safety:										
Police		75,400								75,400
Fire		36,491								36,491
Public Works:										
Highways and streets		374,665								374,665
Sanitation		90,828								90,828
Airport		21,469								21,469
Health and Welfare:										
Health		6,411								6,411
Hospitals, Nursing & Rest Homes		2,953		11,119						14,072
Culture and Recreation:										
Recreation		75,011								75,011
Parks		46,577								46,577
Libraries		73,635						3,694		77,329
Auditorium		183,790								183,790
Museums		6,598								6,598
Conservation and Development:										
Economic development and assistance		31,529				35,500				67,029
Capital Outlay		376,117		12,338						388,455
Total Expenditures		1,629,834		23,457		35,500		3,694		1,692,485
Net Change in Fund Balances		573,496		132,728		8,404		(400)		714,228
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		2,633,220		1,410,190		38,736		8,735		4,090,881
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	3,206,716	\$	1,542,918	\$	47,140	\$	8,335	\$	4,805,109

Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures, And Changes In Fund Balances To The Statement Of Activities

For The Year Ended December 31, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances Total Government Funds	\$ 714,228
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
This amount represents capital asset purchases which are reported as expenditures on the fund financial statements but increase assets on the government wide statements.	388,455
This amount represents the current year depreciation expense reported in the statement of activities which is not reported on the fund financial statements because it does not require the use of current financial resources.	(586,602)
The fund financial statement governmental fund property tax accruals differ from the government wide statement property tax accruals in the the fund financial statements require the amounts to be "available".	4,797
Governmental funds recognize expenditures for amounts of compensated absences actually paid to employees with current financial resources during the year. Amounts of compensated absences earned by employees are not recognized in the funds. In the statement of activities, expenses for these benefits are recognized when the employees	
earn leave credits.	(1,287)
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	(7,448)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 512,143

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds December 31, 2023

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 568,187	\$ 527,604	\$ 1,095,791
Accounts receivable, net	26,916	23,096	50,012
Inventory of supplies	1,660	5,786	7,446
Prepaid expenses	591	1,701	2,292
Total Current Assets	597,354	558,187	1,155,541
Noncurrent Assets:			
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	112,797		112,797
Deposits	40,557		40,557
Net pension asset	144	146	290
Capital assets:			
Land and construction in progress	188,388	106,630	295,018
Capital assets, net of depreciation	1,239,873	611,773	1,851,646
Total Capital Asssets	1,428,261	718,403	2,146,664
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,581,759	718,549	2,300,308
Total Assets	2,179,113	1,276,736	3,455,849
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Pension related deferred outflows	11,343	11,479	22,822
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	649	379	1,028
Accrued interest payable	1,829		1,829
Unearned revenue	32,685		32,685
Bonds payable - current:			
Revenue	18,236		18,236
Total Current Liabilities	53,399	379	53,778
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Bonds payable:			
Revenue	430,794		430,794
Accrued leave payable	2,173	2,173	4,346
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	432,967	2,173	435,140
Total Liabilities	486,366	2,552	488,918
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Pension related deferred inflows	7,206	7,292	14,498
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	979,231	718,403	1,697,634
Restricted for			
Revenue bond debt service	112,797		112,797
SDRS pension purposes	4,281	4,333	8,614
Unrestricted net position	600,575	555,635	1,156,210
Total Net Position	\$ 1,696,884	\$ 1,278,371	\$ 2,975,255

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

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total
Operating Revenues:			
Charges for goods and services	\$ 397,220	\$ 280,488	\$ 677,708
Total Operating Revenue	397,220	280,488	677,708
Operating Expenses:			
Personal services	55,906	53,171	109,077
Materials (cost of goods sold)	133,316	43,845	177,161
Other current expense		(7,545)	(7,545)
Depreciation	37,136	12,031	49,167
Total Operating Expenses	226,358	101,502	327,860
Operating Income	170,862	178,986	349,848
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense):			
Interest earned	16,161	12,011	28,172
Interest expense	(18,585)		(18,585)
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	(2,424)	12,011	9,587
Change in Net Position	168,438	190,997	359,435
Net Position , Beginning of Year	1,528,446	1,087,374	2,615,820
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 1,696,884	\$ 1,278,371	\$ 2,975,255

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

	Wa	ater Fund	Se	wer Fund	 Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:					_
Receipts from customers	\$	395,243	\$	278,794	\$ 674,037
Payments to employees for services		(53,952)		(51,678)	(105,630)
Payments to suppliers		(131,164)		(38,959)	(170,123)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		210,127		188,157	398,284
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing					
Purchase of capital assets		(169,610)		(114,950)	(284,560)
Debt principal paid		(15,575)			(15,575)
Debt interest paid		(17,239)			(17,239)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing					
Activities		(202,424)		(114,950)	 (317,374)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Cash received for interest		16,161		12,011	28,172
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		16,161		12,011	28,172
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		23,864		85,218	109,082
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		697,677		442,386	 1,140,063
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$	721,541	\$	527,604	\$ 1,249,145
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Flows					
Provided by Operating Activities:					
Operating Income	\$	170,862	\$	178,986	\$ 349,848
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net					
cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation		37,136		12,031	49,167
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:					
Receivables		(1,977)		(1,694)	(3,671)
Inventories		2,173		(263)	1,910
Prepaid expenses		236		(975)	(739)
Net pension asset		729		268	997
Accounts and other payables		(257)		(1,421)	(1,678)
Compensated absences		1,225		1,225	2,450
Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities	\$	210,127	\$	188,157	\$ 398,284

Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2023

	 Custodial Funds			
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,850			
Total Assets	\$ 1,850			
Liabilities:				
Amounts held for others	\$ 1,850			
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,850			

Statement of Changes in Net Position – Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2023

	 todial nds
Additons: Interest Income	\$ 42
Deductions: Other Deductions	 42
Change in Net Position	
Net Position - Beginning Net Position - Ending	\$

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

a. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of the City of De Smet (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); those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the financial reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The City is financially accountable if its Governing Board appoints a voting majority of another organization's governing body and it has the ability to impose its will on that organization, or there is a potential for that organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the City (primary government). The City may also be financially accountable for another organization if that organization is fiscally dependent on the City.

The Housing and Redevelopment Commission of the City of De Smet, South Dakota (Commission) is a proprietary fund-type, discretely presented component unit. The five members of the Commission are appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Governing Board for five-year staggered terms. The Commission elects its own chairperson and recruits and employs its own management personnel and other workers. The Governing Board, though, retains the statutory authority to approve or deny or otherwise modify the Commission's plans to construct a low-income housing unit, or to issue debt, which gives the Governing Board the ability to impose its will on the Commission. Separately issued financial statements of the Housing and Redevelopment Commission may be obtained from: De Smet Housing and Redevelopment Commission, 408 Calumet Avenue, De Smet, South Dakota 57231. The December 31, 2023 year-end statements are presented in these financial statements.

b. <u>Basis of Presentation</u>:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the reporting entity are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City or it meets the following criteria:

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

Governmental Funds:

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

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

<u>Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund</u> – To account for the collection of a one percent tax on the gross receipts of lodgings, alcoholic beverages, prepared food and admissions which tax shall be used to the purpose of land acquisition, architectural fees, construction costs, payments for civic center, auditorium or athletic facility buildings, including the maintenance, staffing, and operations of such facilities and the promotion and advertising of the city (SDCL 10-52A-2). This fund may be established at the direction of the governing body through local ordinance. This is a major fund.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

<u>Hospital Fund</u> – to account for the related financial activity primarily related to an operational agreement with a regional hospital. This is a major fund.

<u>Library Fund</u> – to account for the library related fines, similar charges, and donations to be used for library purposes. This is a major fund.

Proprietary Funds:

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

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

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

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

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary funds consist of the following sub-category and are never considered to be major funds.

<u>Custodial Funds</u> – Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds. Custodial funds consist of special assessment projects and payroll-related withholdings.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

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

Measurement Focus:

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> – In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, both governmental, business-type and component units activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, applied on the accrual basis of accounting.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> — In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus, and the modified accrual basis of accounting are applied to governmental fund types, while the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are applied to the proprietary and fiduciary fund types.

Basis of Accounting:

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> – All governmental fund types are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period for the City of De Smet is 30 days. The revenues which are accrued at December 31, 2023 are sales tax, real estate taxes, state shared revenues, and miscellaneous other revenues.

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

d. Deposits and Investments:

For the purpose of financial reporting, "cash and cash equivalents" includes all demand and savings accounts 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.

There are no investments classified in the financial statements.

e. <u>Capital Assets</u>:

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.

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

The total December 31, 2023 balance of governmental activities capital assets includes approximately 33% for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. The total December 31, 2023 balance of business-type capital assets includes approximately 33% for which costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. These estimated original costs were established by appraisals or deflated current replacement cost.

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

For governmental activities and business-type/proprietary fund capital assets, construction-period interest is not capitalized, in accordance with USGAAP.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

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

	Depreciation/								
	Capi	talization	Amortization	Estimated					
	Th	reshold	Method	Useful Life					
Land		All	*						
Buildings	\$	25,000	straight-line	25-100 years					
Improvements other than buildings	\$	25,000	straight-line	5-50 years					
Machinery and equipment	\$	4,000	straight-line	5-60 years					
Utility improvements	\$	10,000	straight-line	5-20 years					

^{*}Land is an inexhaustible capital asset and is not depreciated.

Fund Financial Statements:

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

f. Long-Term Liabilities:

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

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. The long-term liabilities primarily consist of revenue bonds and compensated absences..

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

g. <u>Leases</u>:

The City is a lessor for an operating lease to use the Hospital and Clinic buildings to Avera Queen of Peace for a monthly payment. The agreements can be cancelled by either party upon 180-day notice. No lease payments receivable or deferred inflow of resources has been accrued.

h. Program Revenues:

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

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

i. <u>Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:</u>

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in 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. Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows of Resources:

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

k. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

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

I. Equity Classifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and may distinguish between "Nonspendable," "Restricted," "Committed," "Assigned," and "Unassigned" components. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements. Fiduciary fund equity is reported as Net Position – Restricted.

m. 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 positions are available.

n. 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:

1. Nonspendable – Includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- 2. 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.
- 3. Committed included 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. The governing board has committed fund balances for hospital and event center purposes.
- 4. 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 Finance Officer.
- 5. Unassigned Includes positive fund balances within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above-mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

The Nonspendable Fund Balance is comprised of inventory, prepaid expenses, and deposits.

The Committed Fund Balance is for capital replacements.

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 assigned and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made. The City does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

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

Major Special Revenue Fund	Revenue Source
Liquor, Lodging & Dining Sales Tax Fund	Sales Tax
Hospital Fund	Lease Proceeds
Library Fines Fund	Contributions & Donations from Private Source

o. Pensions:

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

2. 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:

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.

Investments:

In general, SDLC 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 openend, no load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in a. above and repurchase agreements described in b. above.

Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires investments to be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

Fair Value Measurement:

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

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

As of December 31, 2023, the City had no investments.

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.

Concentration of Credit Risk:

The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Assignment of Investment Income:

State law allows income from deposits and investments to be credited to either the General Fund or the fund making the investment. The Municipality's policy is to credit all income from 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.

3. Restricted Cash and Investments:

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

 Amount	Purpose
\$ 1,436,105	For faciliites and promoting the City
\$ 8,335	Donor restricted for purposes for library
\$ 39,417	Donor restricted purposes for fire department
\$ 112,797	Debt service for water and sewer
\$ 13,732	Donor restricted purposes for depot musuem

4. Receivables and Payables:

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

5. Restricted Net Position:

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

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Debt service purposes	\$ 112,797
Depot museum	13,732
Facilities and promoting the city	237,390
Library purposes	8,335
Fire department	39,417
SDRS pension purposes	 46,382
Total Restricted Net Position	\$ 458,053

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

6. Inventory:

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

7. Property Taxes:

Property taxes are levied on or before October 1, of the year preceding the start of the fiscal year. They attach as an enforceable lien on property and become due and payable as of the following 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

8. Changes in Capital Assets:

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

	Balance			Balance	
	1/01/23	Increases	Decreases	12/31/23	
Governmental Activities:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 214,947	\$	\$	\$ 214,947	
Construction in progress	52,242	282,096		334,338	
Total, not being depreciated	267,189	282,096		549,285	
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings	11,761,892			11,761,892	
Improvements other than Buildings	4,979,991			4,979,991	
Machinery and equipment	2,475,561	106,359		2,581,920	
Total, being depreciated	19,217,444	106,359		19,323,803	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	2,536,849	236,141		2,772,990	
Improvements other than Buildings	2,343,699	256,109		2,599,808	
Machinery and equipment	1,474,229	94,352		1,568,581	
Total accumulated depreciation	6,354,777	586,602		6,941,379	
Governmental Activity					
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 13,129,856	\$ (198,147)	\$	\$ 12,931,709	

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

General government	\$ 7,967
Public safety	38,460
Public works	289,191
Health and welfare	149,588
Culture and recreation	101,396
Total Depreciation Expense	
Governmental Activities	\$ 586,602

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

8. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

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

	Balance 1/01/23		In	ncreases Decr		Decreases		Balance 2/31/2023
Business-Type Activities:								
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	18,850	\$		\$		\$	18,850
Construction in progress		15,677		260,491				276,168
Total, not being depreciated		34,527		260,491				295,018
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings		78,255						78,255
Improvements other than Buildings		2,791,777		14,569				2,806,346
Machinery and equipment		256,196		9,500				265,696
Total, being depreciated		3,126,228		24,069				3,150,297
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings		78,255						78,255
Improvements other than Buildings		989,502		38,982				1,028,484
Machinery and equipment		181,727		10,185				191,912
Total accumulated depreciation		1,249,484		49,167				1,298,651
Business-Type Activities								
Capital Assets, Net	\$	1,911,271	\$	235,393	\$		\$	2,146,664
Depreciation expense was charged to func	tion	s as follows:						
Water				\$	37,136			
Sewer					12,031			
Total Depre	eciat	tion Expense						
Business-T		•		\$	49,167			

Construction work in progress at December 31, 2023 is composed of the following:

		Project	Expended thru				Required		
Project Name	Aut	horization	12	.2/31/2023 Committed			Future		
Airport	\$	403,354	\$	322,000	\$		\$	81,354	
Hospital Entrance		50,000		12,338				37,662	
VFD & Pump for Well #8		50,000		15,677				34,323	
2nd Street & Chase Street Project		200,000		142,000				58,000	
Calumet Project		150,000		112,500				37,500	
East Area Water Project		50,000		3,891				46,109	
Manhole replacement		50,000		2,100				47,900	
Total	\$	953,354	\$	610,506	\$		\$	342,848	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

9. Changes in Component Unit Capital Assets:

A summary of changes in component unit fixed assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 is composed of the following:

	Balance 1/01/23		Adjust	ment	In	creases	Dec	reases	Balance 12/31/2023		
De Smet Housing and Revelopment											
Commission											
Capital assets, not being depreciated:											
Land	\$	19,678	\$		\$		\$		\$	19,678	
Construction in progress		7,839						(204)		7,635	
Total, not being depreciated		27,517						(204)	27,313		
Capital assets, being depreciated:											
Buildings & Improvements		3,862,826				70,062				3,932,888	
Machinery and equipment		59,572				5,479	(2,156)		62,895		
Other capital assets		17,347								17,347	
Total, being depreciated		3,939,745				75,541		(2,156)		4,013,130	
Less accumulated depreciation for:											
Buildings & Improvements		2,514,819		(3)		113,084				2,627,900	
Machinery and equipment		44,108				5,443		(1,249)		48,302	
Other capital assets		2,891				1,158				4,049	
Total accumulated depreciation		2,561,818		(3)		119,685		(1,249)		2,680,251	
Component Unit Activities											
Capital Assets, Net	\$	1,405,444	\$	3	\$	(44,144)	\$	(1,111)	\$	1,360,192	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

10. Long-Term Liabilities:

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities follows:

	Beginning Balance		Additions		Deletions		Ending Balance		Due Within One Year	
Primary Government										
Governmental Activities:										
Accrued Compensated Absences	\$	12,955	\$	14,242	\$	(12,955)	\$	14,242	\$	
Total Governmental Activities	\$	12,955	\$	14,242	\$	(12,955)	\$	14,242	\$	
Business-type Activities:										
Revenue Bonds	\$	464,605	\$		\$	(15,575)	\$	449,030	\$	18,236
Total Debt		464,605				(15,575)		449,030		18,236
Accrued Compensated Absences		1,896		4,346		(1,896)		4,346		
Total Business Type Activities	\$	466,501	\$	4,346	\$	(17,471)	\$	453,376	\$	18,236
Component Unit Activities										
Component Unit Activities	۲	EZE ZZO	Ļ		خ	/E1 212\	Ļ	E24 E66	Ļ	F2 7F2
Revenue Bonds	<u> </u>	575,779	\$		\$	(51,213)	\$	524,566	\$	52,752
Total Debt		575,779				(51,213)		524,566		52,752
Accrued Compensated Absences		1,836		1,835		(1,836)		1,835		1,835
Total Component Unit Activities	\$	577,615	\$	1,835	\$	(53,049)	\$	526,401	\$	54,587

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

10. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

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

Revenue Borrower Bonds, Series 2009	A long-term bond with quarterly payments of \$2,666 with an interest rate of 2.25% with the last payment scheduled to be made October 2032. Payable from the Water Fund.	\$	85,537
Revenue Borrower Bonds, Series 2023	A long-term bond with quarterly payments of \$4,043 with an interest rate of 1.875% with the last payment scheduled to be made January 2053. Payable from the Water Fund.		363,493
Compensated Absences	The liability for compensated absences represents leave benefits earned as of December 31, 2023. The compensated absences in the Governmental Activities are currently paid from the General Fund. The compensated absences in the Business-Type Activities are currently paid from the Water		18,588
Crand Total		<u> </u>	
Grand Total		<u> </u>	467,618

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

10. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

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

Essential Function Housing Development Revenue Bond, Series 1999-01	Original issue of \$277,500; maturing in 2026 with an interest rate of 4% at December 31, 2013 and adjusted on July 26, 2004 and every 5 years thereafter to 200 basis points under the national prime rate callable as provided by SDCL 6-8B-23 secured only by real and personal property of the 4-plex built with this bond. Paid by Calumet Town Homes Fund.	\$ 42,666
Essential Function Housing Development Revenue Bond, Series 1999-02	Original issue of \$277,500; maturing in 2025 with an interest rate of 4% at December 31, 2013 and adjusted on July 1, 2005 and every 5 years thereafter to 200 basis points under the national prime rate callable as provided by SDCL 6-8B-23 secured only by real and personal property of the 4-plex built with this bond. Paid by Calumet Town Homes Fund.	22,918
Essential Function Housing Development Revenue Bond, Series 2001	Original issue of \$277,500; maturing in 2032 with an interest rate of 4% at December 31, 2013 and adjusted on July 1, 2007 and every 5 years thereafter to 200 basis points under the national prime rate callable as provided by SDCL 6-8B-23 secured only by real and personal property of the 4-plex built with this bond. Paid by Calumet Town Homes Fund.	124,134
Essential Function Housing Development Revenue Bond, Series 2016	Original issue of \$385,000; maturing in 2047 with an interest rate of 3% callable as provided by SDCL 6-8B-23 secured only by real and personal property of the 4-plex built with this bond. Paid by Calumet Town Homes Fund.	334,848
Compensated Absenses	Payments for compensated absences are made form the Prairie Park Fund.	1,835
Grand Total		\$ 526,401

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

10. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

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

nding

December 31,	Revenue Bonds				То	tal		
	P	Principal		Interest		Principal		nterest
2024	\$	18,236	\$	8,601	\$	18,236	\$	8,601
2025		18,617		8,223		18,617		8,223
2026		19,001		7,836		19,001		7,836
2027		19,395		7,443		19,395		7,443
2028		19,797		7,040		19,797		7,040
2029-2033		93,150		28,993		93,150		28,993
2034-2038		58,997		21,869		58,997		21,869
2039-2043		64,782		16,084		64,782		16,084
2044-2048		71,133		9,733		71,133		9,733
2049-2053		65,922		2,816		65,922		2,816
Totals	\$	449,030	\$	118,638	\$	449,030	\$	118,638

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

Years Ending	Es	Essential Function Housing					
December 31,	Dev	velopment I	Reven	ue Bonds			
	P	rincipal		nterest			
2024	\$	52,752	\$	22,623			
2025		40,674		20,490			
2026		26,775		18,842			
2027		19,729		17,745			
2028		20,544		16,930			
2029-2033		85,296		71,701			
2034-2038		38,727		59,265			
2039-2043		48,238		49,754			
2044-2047		191,831		31,404			
Totals	\$	524,566	\$	308,754			

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

11. 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 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:

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

- 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.

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 fiscal years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, equal to the required contributions each year, were as follows:

2023	\$ 24,454
2022	24,358
2021	24,714

Pension Liabilities (Assets), Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources to Pensions:

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

Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	\$ (1,562)
Less proportionate share of net penion restricted for pension benefits	2,320,073
Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 2,318,511

At December 31, 2023, the City reported an asset of \$(1,562) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total pension asset used to calculate the net pension asset was based on a projection of the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2023, the City's proportion was 0.01600000%, which is a decrease of -0.0010260% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the City recognized pension expense of \$8,446. At December 31, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		In	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	44,266	\$		
Changes in assumption		53,391		78,046	
Net Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		10,397			
Changes in proportion and difference between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions		2,482		31	
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date		12,361			
	\$	122,897	\$	78,077	

\$12,361 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (reduction of pension expense) as follows:

Year Ended	
December 31:	
2024	\$ 22,051
2025	(22,866)
2026	30,891
2027	 2,383
	\$ 32,459

The total pension asset in the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Graded by years of services, 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	1.91%

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

Actuarial Assumptions:

Investment portfolio management is the statutory responsibility of the South Dakota Investment Council (SDIC), which may utilize the services of external money managers for management of a portion of the portfolio. SDIC is governed by the Prudent Man Rule (i.e., the council should use the same degree of care as a prudent man). Current SDIC investment policies dictate limits on the percentage of assets invested in various types of vehicles (equities, fixed income securities, real estate, cash, private equity, etc.). The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2023 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Public equity	56.3%	3.8%
Investment grade debt	22.8%	1.7%
High yield debt	7.0%	2.7%
Real estate	12.0%	3.5%
Cash	1.9%	0.8%
Total	100%	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension asset was 6.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that matching employer contributions 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 Liability (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 liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (5.50%) or 1-percentage point higher (7.50%) than the current rate:

			C	urrent			
	1%	Decrease	Disc	ount Rate	1% Increase		
City's proportionate							
share of the net pension	\$	320,088	\$	(1,562)	\$	(264,610)	

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

12. 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, 2023 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. Under the US Health Care Law it is no longer allowed for insurance companies to set a dollar limit on essential health benefits for either annual or lifetime coverage.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

12. Risk Management: (Continued)

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.

Liability Insurance:

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

Required Supplemental Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Budgeted	l Amo			Actual	Fin F	ance with al Budget ositive
	Original		Final		Amounts	(N	egative)
Revenues							
Taxes:							
General property taxes	\$ 602,000	\$	602,000	\$	602,390	\$	390
General sales and use taxes	545,000		545,000		741,253		196,253
Penalties and interest on taxes					1,197		1,197
Licenses and permits	1,400		1,400		1,590		190
Intergovernmental Revenue:							
Federal grants					308,592		308,592
State grants					13,299		13,299
State shared revenues:							
Bank franchise tax	5,500		5,500		8,737		3,237
Prorate license fees					5,053		5,053
Liquor tax reversion (25%)	6,500		6,500		7,259		759
Motor vehicle licenses	20,000		20,000		21,362		1,362
Local government highway and bridge fund	38,000		38,000		31,123		(6,877)
County shared revenues	5,600		5,600		17,474		11,874
Charges for Goods or Services:							
General government	1,300		1,300		1,730		430
Public safety	2,700		2,700		2,700		
Sanitation	94,025		94,025		110,877		16,852
Culture and recreation	20,250		20,250		38,535		18,285
Other					2,013		2,013
Fines and Forfeits:							
Court fines	200		200		258		58
Miscellaneous Revenue:							
Interest earned	1,500		1,500		64,543		63,043
Rentals	120,800		120,800		146,768		25,968
Liquor operating agreement income	30,000		30,000		39,453		9,453
Other	10,500		10,500		37,124		26,624
Total Revenues	\$ 1,505,275	\$	1,505,275	\$	2,203,330	\$	698,055

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 (Continued)

	Budgeted	l Amo	ounts		Actual	Fina	iance with al Budget ositive
	 Original		Final		Amounts	(N	egative)
<u>Expenditures</u>							
General Government:							
Legislative	\$ 43,050	\$	43,050	\$	34,044	\$	9,006
Contingency	25,850		25,850				25,850
Amount transferred			(25,850)				(25,850)
Financial administration	170,308		186,308		165,383		20,925
Other	82,640		82,640		46,933		35,707
Public Safety:							
Police	75,400		75,400		75,400		
Fire	59,950		69,300		65,241		4,059
Public Works:							
Highways and streets	348,489		428,489		409,565		18,924
Sanitation	88,430		93,430		90,828		2,602
Airport	32,463		302,463		291,227		11,236
Health and Welfare:							
Health	10,740		10,740		6,411		4,329
Hospitals, Nursing Homes, and Rest Homes	6,500		6,500		2,953		3,547
Culture and Recreation:							
Recreation	85,030		85,530		75,011		10,519
Parks	85,550		85,550		66,825		18,725
Libraries	89,731		89,731		78,096		11,635
Auditorium	191,798		193,798		183,790		10,008
Museums	16,130		16,130		6,598		9,532
Conservation and Development:							
Economic development and assistance	33,100		33,100		31,529		1,571
Total Expenditures	1,445,159		1,802,159		1,629,834		172,325
Net Change in Fund Balances	60,116		(296,884)		573,496		870,380
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	2,633,220		2,633,220		2,633,220		
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 2,693,336	\$	2,336,336	\$	3,206,716	\$	870,380

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Hospital Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Budgeted Original	Amo	ounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues						-8	
Miscellaneous Revenue:							
Interest earned	\$ 500	\$	500	\$ 40,985	\$	40,485	
Rentals	 115,200		115,200	115,200			
Total Revenues	 115,700		115,700	156,185		40,485	
<u>Expenditures</u>							
Health and Welfare:							
Hospitals, Nursing Homes, and Rest Homes	18,700		38,700	 23,457		15,243	
Total Expenditures	18,700		38,700	23,457		15,243	
Net Change in Fund Balances	97,000		77,000	132,728		55,728	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	1,410,190		1,410,190	1,410,190			
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,507,190	\$	1,487,190	\$ 1,542,918	\$	55,728	

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Liquor, Lodging, & Dining Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

		Budgeted Original	nts Final	Actual mounts	Fina Po	ance with I Budget ositive egative)
Revenues	Original		<u> Filiai</u>	 inounts	(14)	egative
Taxes:						
General sales and use taxes	\$	33,000	\$ 33,000	\$ 42,910	\$	9,910
Miscellaneous Revenue:						
Interest earned				994		994
Total Revenues		33,000	33,000	43,904		10,904
<u>Expenditures</u>						
Conservation and Development:						
Economic development and assistance		35,500	36,500	35,500		1,000
Total Expenditures		35,500	36,500	35,500		1,000
Net Change in Fund Balances		(2,500)	(3,500)	8,404		11,904
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		38,736	38,736	38,736		
Fund Balance, End of Year		36,236	\$ 35,236	\$ 47,140	\$	11,904

Budgetary Comparison Schedule –Library Fines Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

		Budgeted	Amou	ı	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive			
	Original			Final	Aı	mounts	(Negative)		
Revenues									
Miscellaneous Revenue:									
Donations from private sources	\$	5,000	\$	5,000	\$	3,294	\$	(1,706)	
Fines & forfeitures		1,000		1,000				(1,000)	
Total Revenues		6,000		6,000		3,294		(2,706)	
<u>Expenditures</u>									
Culture and Recreation:									
Libraries		12,000	\$	12,000		3,694		8,306	
Total Expenditures		12,000		12,000		3,694		8,306	
Net Change in Fund Balances		(6,000)		(6,000)		(400)		5,600	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		8,735		8,735		8,735			
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	2,735	\$	2,735	\$	8,335	\$	5,600	

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information December 31, 2023

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% of the total city 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.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and special revenue funds.
- 7. Budgets for the General Fund and special revenue funds are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (USGAAP).

8. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:

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

City of De Smet
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (SDRS)
December 31, 2023

		2023	2022		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016			2015
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.	0160000%	6 0.0170260%		0.0175790%		0.0176510%		0.0174580%		0.0185100%		0.0182680%		0.0196140%		0.0)1738600%
City's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$	(1,562)	\$	(1,609)	\$	(134,625)	\$	(767)	\$	(1,850)	\$	(432)	\$	(1,658)	\$	66,254	\$	(73,739)
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	412,704	\$	406,552	\$	398,926	\$	387,413	\$	374,955	\$	384,795	\$	371,171	\$	370,711	\$	317,423
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		0.38%		0.40%		33.75%		0.20%		0.49%		0.11%		0.45%		17.87%		23.23%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)		100.10%		100.10%		105.52%		100.04%		100.09%	1	100.02%	:	100.10%		96.89%		104.10%

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

Schedule of the City's Contributions (SDRS) Year Ended December 31, 2023

	20	023	2022		2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		 2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2	24,454	\$	24,358	\$	24,714	\$	23,430	\$	22,320	\$	23,259	\$	22,380	\$	22,680	\$ 20,238
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	2	24,454		24,358		24,714		23,430		22,320		23,259		22,380		22,680	20,238
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	<u></u>	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 40	07,563	\$	405,965	\$	411,907	\$	390,492	\$	372,528	\$	390,911	\$	373,001	\$	377,997	\$ 337,293
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%		6.00%	6.00%

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

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

Changes from Prior Valuation

The June 30, 2023 Actuarial Valuation reflects no changes to the plan provisions or actuarial methods and one change to the actuarial assumptions from the June 30, 2022 Actuarial Valuation.

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

Benefit Provision Changes

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

Actuarial Method Changes

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

Actuarial Assumption Changes

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

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

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

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