Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

City Officials December 31, 2023

Mayor:

Deborah McCreary

Governing Board:

Jim Verros

Ben Irlbeck

Kris Hurlbert

Lance Penfield

Amanda Abraham

Kenneth VonHaden

Finance Officer:

Erika Hammitt

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

To the Governing Board Elk Point, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Elk Point, South Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 6, 2024. A disclaimer of opinion was issued on the aggregate discretely presented component units because the financial data of the component units was not audited.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Elk Point's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Elk Point's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Elk Point's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings as item 2023-001 to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Elk Point's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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 Findings. The City's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of this Report

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

Elk Point, South Dakota

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August 6, 2024

Schedule of Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

Audit Finding Number 2022-001:

The City of Elk Point did not have an adequate segregation of duties for revenues resulting in decreased reliability of reported financial data and increased potential for the loss of public assets. This finding has not been corrected and is being restated as Audit Finding Number 2023-001.

Audit Finding Number 2022-02

Expenditures were paid in excess of appropriations for some departments. This finding has since been corrected.

Schedule of Current Audit Findings

Audit Finding Number 2023-001 – Internal Control Finding

Criteria:

Internal controls should be continually monitored to ensure they have been implemented as designed. A strong review and segregation of duties function are a necessary part of any internal control system and the effectiveness of the internal control system relies on enforcement by management. Additionally, the lack of preparation of bank reconciliations without exceptions on a timely basis does not ensure the financial statements presented to the board are complete to make sound business decisions.

Condition Found:

During our review of internal controls and in testing of those controls, we noted that the bank statements were not being reviewed and the related bank reconciliations were not prepared timely during the year.

Recommendations:

Supervision and review functions must be performed continually during all phases of the accounting cycle. Additional training should be provided on internal control policies and procedures and best business practices. We recommend the board strengthen monitoring controls of the financial officer's duties to ensure controls are in place and enforced. In addition, bank reconciliations should be prepared and reviewed timely. Management should review the bank statements and bank reconciliations monthly. This review includes identifying any significant or unusual transactions by scanning the detail and cancelled checks. Also looking at the outstanding checks for old items and significant or unusual items.

Management's Response:

The City of Elk Point has considered the lack of segregation of duties. At this time, it is not cost efficient for the City of Elk Point to hire additional staff needed to achieve segregation of duties. The City of Elk Point has implemented alternate procedures, to decrease the likelihood that financial data is adversely affected.



Independent Auditor's Report

City Council
City of Elk Point
Elk Point, South Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Disclaimer of Opinion and Unmodified Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Elk Point, South Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements. We were not engaged to audit the financial statements of the aggregate discretely presented component units. These financial statements collectively comprise the City of Elk Point's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Disclaimer of Opinion on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units

Because of the Significance of the matter described in the Basis for Disclosure of Opinion and Unmodified Opinions section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the financial statements of the aggregate discretely presented component units of the City of Elk Point. Accordingly, we do not express opinions on those financial statements.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Elk Point, South Dakota as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion and Unmodified Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* (Government Auditing Standards), issued by the Comptroller General of The United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City of Elk Point and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unmodified audit opinions.

Matter Giving Rise to disclaimer of Opinion on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units

The financial statements of the Housing and Redevelopment Commission (HRC) and the Economic Development (ED) have not been audited, and we were not engaged to audit the these financial statements as part of the City's basic financial statements. The HRC's and ED's financial activities are included in the City's basic financial statements as discretely presented component units and represent the assets, net position, and revenues of the City's discretely presented component units.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The Combining Nonmajor Fund Financial Statements as listed in the Table of Contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management was derived from and related directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 6, 2024 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Elk Point, South Dakota

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August 6, 2024

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) December 31, 2023

This section of Elk Point's annual financial report presents discussion and analysis of the City's financial performance during the fiscal year ended on December 31, 2023. Please read it in conjunction with the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

During the year, the City of Elk Point revenues generated from charges for services, taxes, and other revenues of the governmental programs were \$941,622 more than the \$4,965,743 governmental and business-type program expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, including related notes, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City:

- 1. The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the overall financial status of the City of Elk Point.
- 2. The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of City government, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
 - A. The governmental fund statements tell how general government services like public safety were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending.
 - B. Proprietary fund statements offer short- and long-term financial information about the activities that the City operates like businesses. The City has four proprietary funds the Water Fund, the Sewer Fund, the Electric Fund and the Garbage Fund.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. In addition to the required elements, we have included a section with combining statements that provide details about our non-major governmental funds, each of which are added together and presented in a single column in the basic financial statements.

Figure A-2 summarizes the major features of the City of Elk Point's financial statements, including the portion of the City government they cover and the types of information they contain. The remainder of the overview section of the management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)
December 31, 2023

Figure A-2

		Fund State	ements
	Government Wide Statements	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds
Scope	Entire City government (except fiduciary funds)	The activities of the City that are not proprietary or fiduciary, such as finance office, police, fire and parks.	Activities the City operates similar to private businesses.
Required Financial Statements	 Statement of Net Position Statement of Activities 	 Balance Sheet Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances 	 Statement of Net Position Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Statement of Cash Flows
Accounting Basis and Measurement Focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of Asset/Liability Information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter no capital assets included	All assets and liabilities both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term
Type of Inflow/Outflow Information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid.	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) December 31, 2023

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the City as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the government's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the City of Elk Point's net position and how they have changed. Net position – the difference between the City of Elk Point's assets and liabilities – is one way to measure the City of Elk Point's financial health or position.

- 1. Increases or decreases in the City of Elk Point's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- 2. To assess the overall health of the City you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the City of Elk Point's property tax base and changes in the sales tax revenue base.

The government-wide financial statements of the City are reported in two categories:

- 1. Governmental Activities -- This category includes most of the City of Elk Point's basic services, such as police, swimming pool, cemetery, library, public works, parks department and general administration. Property taxes, sales taxes, charges for services, state and federal grants and interest earnings finance most of these activities.
- 2. Business-type Activities -- The City charges a fee to customers to help cover the costs of certain services it provides. The City of Elk Point's water, sewer, electric and garbage systems are included here.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the City of Elk Point's most significant funds – not the City as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the City uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

- 1. State Law requires some of the funds.
- 2. The City Council establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain taxes and grants.

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) December 31, 2023

The City has two kinds of funds:

- 1. Governmental Funds Most of the City of Elk Point's basic services are included in the governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at the year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City of Elk Point's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds statements, or on the subsequent page, that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.
- 2. <u>Proprietary Funds</u> Services for which the City charges customers a fee is generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds, like the government-wide statements, provide both short- and long-term financial information. The City of Elk Point's enterprise funds (one type of proprietary fund) are the same as its business-type activities, but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) December 31, 2023

Financial Analysis of the City as a Whole

The City's combined net position shows an increase of 4.13% between fiscal year 2022 and 2023 – increasing by \$736,676.

Table A-1
City of Elk Point
Statement of Net Position

							Percentage
	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Type Activities		To	tal	Change
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022-2023
Current and Other Assets	\$ 2,177,481	\$ 2,383,292	\$ 4,189,099	\$ 4,679,578	\$ 6,366,580	\$ 7,062,870	10.94%
Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)	5,509,218	5,653,431	10,230,839	9,855,901	15,740,057	15,509,332	-1.47%
Total Assets	7,686,699	8,036,723	14,419,938	14,535,479	22,106,637	22,572,202	2.11%
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	352,041	315,907			352,041	315,907	-10.26%
Total Deferred Outflows or Resources	352,041	315,907			352,041	315,907	-10.26%
Long-Term Liabilities Outstanding	1,654,660	1,578,858	2,526,012	2,295,988	4,180,672	3,874,846	-7.32%
Other Liabilities	54,835	56,992	152,211	172,242	207,046	229,234	10.72%
Total Liabilities	1,709,495	1,635,850	2,678,223	2,468,230	4,387,718	4,104,080	-6.46%
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	231,370	207,763			231,370	207,763	-10.20%
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	231,370	207,763			231,370	207,763	-10.20%
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,901,484	4,133,696	7,721,908	7,577,734	11,623,392	11,711,430	0.76%
Restricted	542,097	1,197,088	867,197	766,068	1,409,294	1,963,156	39.30%
Unrestricted	1,654,294	1,178,233	3,152,610	3,723,447	4,806,904	4,901,680	1.97%
Total Net Position	6,097,875	6,509,017	11,741,715	12,067,249	17,839,590	18,576,266	4.13%
Beginning Net Position	5,721,422	6,097,875	11,166,029	11,741,715	16,887,451	17,839,590	5.64%
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ 376,453	\$ 411,142	\$ 575,686	\$ 325,534	\$ 952,139	\$ 736,676	-22.63%
Percentage of Increase (Decrease)							
in Net Position	6.58%	6.74%	5.16%	2.77%	5.64%	4.13%	

The Statement of Net position reports all financial and capital resources. The statement presents the assets and liabilities in order of relative liquidity. The liabilities with average maturities greater than one year are reported in two components – the amount due within one year and the amount due in more than one year. The long-term liabilities of the City, consisting of compensated absences payable, general obligation bonds, and water and wastewater revenue bonds payable, have been reported in this manner on the Statement of Net position. The difference between the City of Elk Point's assets and liabilities is its net position.

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) December 31, 2023

Changes in Net Position

The City of Elk Point's total revenues (excluding special items) totaled \$6,033,543. Approximately, 32% of the City's revenue comes from property and other taxes, with another 57% from business type activities. (See Table A-2).

Table A-2 City of Elk Point Sources of Revenues Fiscal Year 2022-2023

Taxes	\$ 1,952,207	32.36%
State Sources	97,225	1.61%
Operating Grants & Contributions	399,651	6.62%
Business type activities	3,363,768	55.75%
Charges For Services	78,189	1.30%
Other General Revenues	110,027	1.82%
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	32,476	0.54%
Total Revenue	\$ 6,033,543	100.00%

The city's expenses totaled \$5,296,867. The City's expenses cover a range of services. (See Table A-3).

Table A-3
City of Elk Point
Statement of Expenditures
Fiscal Year 2022-2023

General government	\$ 384,482	7.24%
Public safety	525,017	9.91%
Public works	471,362	8.90%
Health and welfare	16,792	0.32%
Culture and recreation	738,196	13.94%
Conservation and development	88,758	1.68%
Debt service	34,026	0.64%
Water	546,124	10.31%
Electric	1,713,919	32.36%
Sewer	589,815	11.14%
Garbage	188,376	3.56%
Total Expenditures	\$ 5,296,867	100.00%

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) December 31, 2023

Governmental and Business-Type Activities

Table A-4 and the narrative that follows consider the operations of the governmental activities and the business-type activities of the City.

Table A-4 Changes in Net Position

	Governme	nt Activities	Business-type Activities		To	tal	Percentage
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	Change
Revenues							
Program Revenues							
Charge for Services	\$ 78,342	\$ 78,189	\$ 3,565,172	\$ 3,344,168	\$ 3,643,514	\$ 3,422,357	-6.07%
Operating Grants/Contributions	307,362	399,651			307,362	399,651	30.03%
General Revenues							
Taxes	1,966,670	1,952,207			1,966,670	1,952,207	-0.74%
Revenue State Sources	113,285	97,225			113,285	97,225	-14.18%
Other general revenues	200,524	110,027	40,966	400	241,490	110,427	-54.27%
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	19,434	32,476	2,004	19,200	21,438	51,676	141.05%
	2,685,617	2,669,775	3,608,142	3,363,768	6,293,759	6,033,543	-4.13%
Expenses							
General government	369,171	384,482			369,171	384,482	4.15%
Public safety	502,805	525,017			502,805	525,017	4.42%
Public works	783,339	471,362			783,339	471,362	-39.83%
Health and welfare	694	16,792			694	16,792	2319.60%
Culture and recreation	396,741	738,196			396,741	738,196	86.06%
Conservation and development	232,047	88,758			232,047	88,758	-61.75%
Debt service	24,367	34,026			24,367	34,026	39.64%
Water			578,472	546,124	578,472	546,124	-5.59%
Electric			1,779,137	1,713,919	1,779,137	1,713,919	-3.67%
Sewer			455,293	589,815	455,293	589,815	29.55%
Garbage			219,554	188,376	219,554	188,376	-14.20%
	2,309,164	2,258,633	3,032,456	3,038,234	5,341,620	5,296,867	-0.84%
Increase (Decrease) in							
Net Position	376,453	411,142	575,686	325,534	952,139	736,676	-22.63%
Beginning Net Position	5,721,422	6,097,875	11,166,029	11,741,715	16,887,451	17,839,590	5.64%
Ending Net Position	\$ 6,097,875	\$ 6,509,017	\$ 11,741,715	\$ 12,067,249	\$ 17,839,590	\$ 18,576,266	4.13%

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) December 31, 2023

Governmental Activities

The decrease in the governmental expenses was -2.24%, mainly due to decreases in public works and conservation and development. The decrease in the governmental revenues was -.59%, mainly due to decreases in capital grants and other general revenues.

Business-Type Activities

Operating revenues decreased by -7.26%, mainly due to decreases in other general revenue sources. Expenses increased by .19%, mainly due to an increase in sewer expenditures.

Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

The financial analysis of the City of Elk Point funds mirror those highlighted in the analysis of governmental and business-type activities presented above. The City maintains four governmental funds — General Fund, UDAG Fund and Liquor, lodging, and dining sales tax fund, one trust and agency fund, and four business type funds — Water, Electric, Sewer and Garbage Funds.

Overall, the governmental funds have a \$411,142 dollar increase in fund balance over the last year. Due to an increase in governmental revenues.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the City Council revised the City budget. This amendment was for contingency transfers and supplemental appropriations approved for unanticipated, yet necessary, expenses to provide for items necessary for health and welfare of its citizens and to improve the Elk Point Community.

Capital Asset Administration

By the end of 2023, the City had invested \$15,509,332 (net of depreciation) in a broad range of capital assets, including, land, construction in progress, buildings, improvements, various machinery and equipment, and library books. (See Table A-5). This amount represents a net decrease (including additions and deductions) of \$230,724.

Table A-5 Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	G	overnment	tal Activities Business-Ty		Type Activities			tal Dollar	Tota	al %				
		2022		2023 202		2023		2022	2023			Change	Cha	nge
Land	\$	33,336	\$	182,596	\$	153,487	\$	153,487	\$	149,260	7	9.89%		
Construction in progress		434,314		796,266						361,952	8	3.34%		
Buildings		533,081		487,906		15,151		13,595		(46,731)	-	8.52%		
Improvements	;	3,686,125		3,475,129		8,802,176		8,377,043		(636,129)	-	5.09%		
Machinery & Equipment		797,139		687,595		1,260,024		1,311,776		(57,792)	-	2.81%		
Library Books		25,223		23,939						(1,284)		5.09%		
Total Capital Assets	\$	5,509,218	\$	5,653,431	\$ 1	.0,230,838	\$	9,855,901	\$	(230,724)		1.47%		

Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) December 31, 2023

This year's major capital asset purchases included construction work in progress for a storm shelter and a pool house and cart facility, land, a backhoe loader, a 2010 Peterbilt, and three transformers.

Long-Term Debt

At the end of the year, the City has \$3,874,846 in general long-term obligations. This is a total dollar change of \$(305,826). See individual balances as shown on Table A-6 below.

Table A-6
Outstanding Debt and Obligations

Ou	totalianing Debt t	ina Obligations		
			Total Dollar	Total %
Governmental Activities	2022	2023	Change	Change
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,365,000	\$ 1,295,000	\$ (70,000)	-5.13%
Direct Borrowing Note	242,734	224,735	(17,999)	-7.42%
Accrued Compensated Absences -				
Governmental Funds	46,926	59,123	12,197	25.99%
Total Outstanding Debt	\$ 1,654,660	\$ 1,578,858	\$ (75,802)	-4.58%
			Total Dollar	Total %
Business-Type Activities	2022	2023	Change	Change
State Revolving Loans	\$ 2,508,931	\$ 2,278,167	\$ (230,764)	-9.20%
Accrued Compensated Absences -				
Business-Type Funds	17,081	17,821	740	4.33%
Total Outstanding Debt	\$ 2,526,012	\$ 2,295,988	\$ (230,024)	-9.11%

Contacting the City's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the City of Elk Point's finances and to demonstrate the City of Elk Point's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the City of Elk Point's Finance Office, 106 W. Pleasant Street, PO Box 280, Elk Point, SD 57025.

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2023

Unaudited Component

			Prima	ry Government	t			Ur	nits	ts	
	Go	vernmental		siness-Type			Но	ousing &	E	conomic	
		Activities	Activities			Total		Redevelopment		Development	
Assets:											
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,812,537	\$	2,555,474	\$	4,368,011	\$	58,792	\$	104,596	
Investments		158,837		494,586		653,423					
Accounts receivable, net		398,111		515,428		913,539					
Inventories		9,721		218,865		228,586					
Restricted assets:											
Cash				192,418		192,418					
Investments				702,807		702,807					
Net pension asset		4,086				4,086					
Capital assets:											
Land		978,862		153,487		1,132,349				139,535	
Other capital assets, net of depreciation		4,674,569		9,702,414		14,376,983				246,000	
Total Assets		8,036,723		14,535,479		22,572,202		58,792		490,131	
Deferred Outflows of Resources:											
Pension related deferred outflows		315,907				315,907					
Liabilities:											
Accounts payable		37,442		172,242		209,684					
Other current liabilities		19,550				19,550					
Noncurrent liabilities:											
Due within one year		148,684		153,848		302,532					
Due in more than one year		1,430,174		2,142,140		3,572,314		<u></u>			
Total Liabilities		1,635,850		2,468,230		4,104,080					
Deferred Inflows of Resources:											
Pension related deferred inflows		207,763				207,763		<u></u>			
Net Position:											
Net investment in capital assets		4,133,696		7,577,734		11,711,430					
Restricted for:											
Debt services		406,854		418,947		825,801					
Library		20,914				20,914					
Facility Replacement				301,407		301,407					
Meter Deposits				45,714 45,714							
Promotion of the city		657,090		657,090							
SDRS pension purposes		112,230		112,230							
Unrestricted		1,178,233		3,723,447		4,901,680		58,792		490,131	
Total Net Position	\$	6,509,017	\$	12,067,249	\$	18,576,266	\$	58,792	\$	490,131	

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

		Net (Expense) Revenue and Program Revenues Changes in Net Position							
			Operating	Capital		Primary Governm	nent	Unaudited Cor	•
	_	Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-Type		Housing &	Economic
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total	Redevelopment	Development
Primary Government:									
Governmental Activities:	ć 204.402	^	ć 200.654	<u> </u>	ć 45.460	^	ć 45.460		
General government	\$ 384,482	\$	\$ 399,651	\$	\$ 15,169	\$	\$ 15,169		
Public safety	525,017	1,040			(523,977)		(523,977)		
Public works	471,362	18,748			(452,614)		(452,614)		
Health and welfare	16,792	4,711			(12,081)		(12,081)		
Culture and recreation	738,196	53,690			(684,506)		(684,506)		
Conservation and development	88,758				(88,758)		(88,758)		
Debt service	34,026				(34,026)		(34,026)		
Total Governmental Activities	2,258,633	78,189	399,651		(1,780,793)		(1,780,793)		
Business-type Activities:									
Water	546,124	581,511				35,387	35,387		
Electric	1,713,919	2,093,638				379,719	379,719		
Sewer	589,815	421,511				(168,304)	(168,304)		
Garbage	188,376	247,508				59,132	59,132		
Total Business-Type Activities	3,038,234	3,344,168				305,934	305,934		
Total Primary Government	\$ 5,296,867	\$ 3,422,357	\$ 399,651	\$	(1,780,793)	305,934	(1,474,859)		
Component Units:									
Housing and redevelopment	\$ 265	\$ 124						\$ (141)	
Economic development	\$ 6,080	\$ 9,313						+ (- :-/	\$ 3,233
		General Revenues	:						
		Taxes:							
		Property tax			1,137,600		1,137,600		
		Sales tax			814,607		814,607		
		State shared rev	enues		97,225		97,225		
		County shared re	evenues		7,817		7,817		
		Unrestricted inv	estment earnings		32,476	19,200	51,676		
		Miscellaneous re			102,210	400	102,610		
		Total Genera	l Revenues		2,191,935	19,600	2,211,535		
		Change in N	Net Position		411,142	325,534	736,676	(141)	3,233
	1	Net Position-Begir	nning of Year		6,097,875	11,741,715	17,839,590	58,933	486,898
		Net Position-End o			\$ 6,509,017	\$ 12,067,249	\$ 18,576,266	\$ 58,792	\$ 490,131
	•		 -		,505,027	,,55,,2.15	,-,-,	, 30,.32	

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

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds December 31, 2023

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,208,305	\$ 604,232	\$ 1,812,537
Investments	158,837		158,837
Taxes receivable:			
Delinquent	5,153		5,153
Accounts receivable	290,087		290,087
Special assessments receivable	2 200		2 200
Current	2,286		2,286
Deferred Due from state government	3,102 12,987	206	3,102 13,193
Supply inventory	9,721	200	9,721
Loans receivable		84,290	84,290
Total Assets	1,690,478	688,728	2,379,206
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows			
of Resources	\$ 1,690,478	\$ 688,728	\$ 2,379,206
Liabilities and Fund Balances:			
Accounts payable	\$ 37,442	\$	\$ 37,442
Accrued wages payable	16,109		16,109
Accrued benefits payable	3,441		3,441
Total Liabilities	56,992		56,992
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property taxes	5,153		5,153
Special Assessments	5,388	<u> </u>	5,388
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,541		10,541
Fund Balances:			
Nonspendable			0 -01
Inventory	9,721		9,721
Restricted	24 420	200.000	202.000
Equipment	31,130	260,960 406,854	292,090 406,854
Capital Projects Library		20,914	20,914
Assigned		20,914	20,914
Capital outlay accumulations	365,000		365,000
Unassigned	1,217,094		1,217,094
Total Fund Balances	1,622,945	688,728	2,311,673
Total Liabilities Defermed Inflame			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 1,690,478	\$ 688,728	\$ 2,379,206

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

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

Total Fund Balances - Government Funds		\$ 2,311,673
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Net pension asset reported in governmental activities is not an available resourse and therefore is not reported in the funds.		4,086
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		5,653,431
Pension related deferred outflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.		315,907
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued leave payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Accrued Leave	(59,123)	
Direct Borrowing Note	(224,735)	
Government Obligation Bonds	(1,295,000)	(1,578,858)
Assets such as taxes receivable (deliquent) are not available to pay		
for current period expenditures and therefore are not deferred in the funds.		E 1E2
		5,153
Special assessments receivable reported in governmental activities is not an available resource and therefore not reported in		
the funds.		5,388
Pension related deferred inflows are components of pension		
liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(207,763)
Net Position - Governmental Funds		\$ 6,509,017

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

	General	Other Governmental	
Payanyan	Fund	Funds	<u>Funds</u>
Revenues: Taxes			
	\$ 1,105,939	\$	\$ 1,105,939
General property taxes General sales taxes	\$ 1,105,959 814,607	-	\$ 1,105,959 814,607
	614,607	 20.970	•
Amusement taxes Penalties and interest		30,870 791	30,870 791
	10.764		
Licenses and permits	10,764		10,764
Intergovernmental revenue	200 425		200 425
Federal grants	366,425		366,425
State grants	33,226		33,226
State shared revenues Bank franchise tax	14 212		14 212
	14,312		14,312
Motor vehicles licenses	28,111		28,111
Local government highway and bridge	29,861		29,861
Other	24,941		24,941
County shared revenues	7,817		7,817
Charges for goods and services	4 744		
Health	4,711		4,711
Culture and recreation	53,236		53,236
Fines and forfeits			
Court fines and costs	1,040		1,040
Parking fines		454	454
Miscellaneous revenue			
Investment earnings	31,917	559	32,476
Rentals	3,300		3,300
Cemetery	9,400		9,400
Special assessments	9,348		9,348
Contributions	8,170		8,170
Other	14,211		14,211
Total Revenue	\$ 2,571,336	\$ 32,674	\$ 2,604,010

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

Expenditures: Current: Funds Governmental Funds Current: Current: General government: Legislative \$ 384,188 \$ \$ 384,188 Public safety: Police 485,670 485,670 Building inspection 3,323 3,323 Public works: 149,511 29,690 179,201 Cemetary 20,148 20,148 Health and welfare: 481,511 29,690 179,201 Cemetary 20,148 2,269 Health 2,269 2,269 Humane Society 165 165 Culture and recreation: 8 39,739 Recreation 136,376 39,773 Parks 395,299 39,773 Conservation and development: 8 88,758 Economic development and 88,758			Other				Total	
Expenditures: Current: General government: Legislative \$ 384,188 \$ \$ 384,188 Public safety: Publice 485,670 485,670 Building inspection 3,323 3,323 Public works: Highways and streets 149,511 29,690 179,201 Cemetary 20,148 20,148 Health and welfare: Health 2,269 2,269 Humane Society 165 165 Culture and recreation: Recreation 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322		General		Gov	ernmental	Governmental		
Current: General government: \$ 384,188 \$ \$ 384,188 Public safety: \$ 285,670 \$ \$ 485,670 Building inspection 3,323 \$ \$ 3,323 Public works: \$ 149,511 \$ 29,690 \$ 179,201 Cemetary 20,148 \$ \$ 20,148 Health and welfare: \$ 2,269 \$ \$ 2,269 Humane Society 165 \$ \$ 165 Culture and recreation: \$ 395,299 \$ \$ 395,299 Recreation \$ 136,376 \$ \$ 39,773 Parks \$ 395,299 \$ \$ 395,299 Library \$ 39,773 \$ \$ 39,773 Conservation and development: \$ 20,200 \$ 2,200 \$ 2,200 Economic development and assistance (industrial development) \$ 88,758 \$ \$ 88,758 Debt service \$ 94,814 \$ 27,211 \$ 122,025 Capital outlay \$ 609,127 \$ \$ 609,127 Total Expenditures \$ 2,409,421 \$ 56,901 \$ 2,466,322		Fund		Funds		Funds		
General government: Legislative \$ 384,188 \$ \$ 384,188 Public safety: 485,670 485,670 Building inspection 3,323 3,323 Public works: 149,511 29,690 179,201 Cemetary 20,148 20,148 Health and welfare: 20,148 20,148 Health ealth 2,269 2,269 Humane Society 165 165 Culture and recreation: Recreation 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,466,322 56,901 2,466,322	Expenditures:							
Legislative \$ 384,188 \$ \$ 384,188 Public safety: 485,670 485,670 Building inspection 3,323 3,323 Public works: 149,511 29,690 179,201 Cemetary 20,148 20,148 Health and welfare: 2,269 2,269 Humane Society 165 165 Culture and recreation: Recreation 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,466,322 609,127 609,127	Current:							
Public safety: 485,670 485,670 Building inspection 3,323 3,323 Public works: 149,511 29,690 179,201 Cemetary 20,148 20,148 Health and welfare: 2,269 2,269 Humane Society 165 165 Culture and recreation: 8creation 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	General government:							
Police 485,670 485,670 Building inspection 3,323 3,323 Public works: 3,323 3,323 Public works: 179,201 20,148 20,148 Health and welfare: 20,148 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 136,376 395,299 <td>Legislative</td> <td>\$</td> <td>384,188</td> <td>\$</td> <td></td> <td>\$</td> <td>384,188</td>	Legislative	\$	384,188	\$		\$	384,188	
Building inspection 3,323 3,323 Public works: 149,511 29,690 179,201 Cemetary 20,148 20,148 Health and welfare: 2,269 2,269 Humane Society 165 165 Culture and recreation: 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Public safety:							
Public works: Highways and streets 149,511 29,690 179,201 Cemetary 20,148 20,148 Health and welfare: 2,269 2,269 Humane Society 165 165 Culture and recreation: 8ccreation 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Police		485,670				485,670	
Highways and streets 149,511 29,690 179,201 Cemetary 20,148 20,148 Health and welfare: Health 2,269 2,269 Humane Society 165 165 Culture and recreation: Recreation 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Building inspection		3,323				3,323	
Cemetary 20,148 20,148 Health and welfare: 2,269 2,269 Humane Society 165 165 Culture and recreation: 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Public works:							
Health and welfare: Health 2,269 2,269 Humane Society 165 165 Culture and recreation: Recreation 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Highways and streets		149,511		29,690		179,201	
Health 2,269 2,269 Humane Society 165 165 Culture and recreation: Recreation 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Cemetary		20,148				20,148	
Humane Society 165 165 Culture and recreation: 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Health and welfare:							
Culture and recreation: 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Health		2,269				2,269	
Recreation 136,376 136,376 Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Humane Society		165				165	
Parks 395,299 395,299 Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Culture and recreation:							
Library 39,773 39,773 Conservation and development: 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Recreation		136,376				136,376	
Conservation and development: Economic development and 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Parks		395,299				395,299	
Economic development and assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Library		39,773				39,773	
assistance (industrial development) 88,758 88,758 Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Conservation and development:							
Debt service 94,814 27,211 122,025 Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Economic development and							
Capital outlay 609,127 609,127 Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	assistance (industrial development)		88,758				88,758	
Total Expenditures 2,409,421 56,901 2,466,322	Debt service		94,814		27,211		122,025	
· <u> </u>	Capital outlay		609,127			609,127		
	Total Expenditures		2,409,421		56,901		2,466,322	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)	Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures 161,915 (24,227) 137,688	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		161 915	(24 227)		127 688		
<u> </u>	Experiences		101,313		(24,221)		137,000	
Other Financing Sources:	Other Financing Sources:							
Sale of Municipal Property (Land held for resale) 65,765 65,765			65,765				65,765	
Total Other Financing Sources 65,765 65,765	Total Other Financing Sources		65,765				65,765	
Net Change in Fund Balance 227,680 (24,227) 203,453	Net Change in Fund Balance		227,680		(24,227)		203,453	
Fund Balances- Beginning of Year 1,395,265 712,955 2,108,220	Fund Balances- Beginning of Year		1,395,265		712,955		2,108,220	
Fund Balances - End of Year \$ 1,622,945 \$ 688,728 \$ 2,311,673	Fund Balances - End of Year	\$	1,622,945	\$	688,728	\$	2,311,673	

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Government Funds	\$ 203,453
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.	609,127
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.	(464,914)
Payment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds but the payment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	87,999
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	(12,326)
Governmental funds do not reflect the change in accrued leave, but the statement of activities reflects the change in accrued leave through expenditures.	 (12,197)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 411,142

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds December 31, 2023

		Enterprise Funds		Non-Major	
	Water	Electric	Sewer	Garbage	
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Totals
Assets:					
Current Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 396,036	\$ 1,785,841	\$ 94,914	\$ 278,683	\$ 2,555,474
Investments-certificates of deposit	38,584	408,529	22	47,451	494,586
Accounts receivable, net	4,047	227,965	3,170	3,215	238,397
Accounts receivable - Surcharge	37,042	185,574	34,512	19,903	277,031
Supply inventory	28,776	184,464	1,674	3,951	218,865
Total Current Assets	504,485	2,792,373	134,292	353,203	3,784,353
Noncurrent Assets:					
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	104,429		87,989		192,418
Restricted investments		702,807			702,807
Capital assets:					
Land	16,150	10,000	7,740	119,597	153,487
Buildings	203,703	56,490	22,190		282,383
Improvements other than buildings	6,277,877	2,700,310	5,683,546	22,655	14,684,388
Machinery and equipment	637,142	1,416,921	1,122,693	381,331	3,558,087
Accumulated depreciation	(3,450,758)	(1,815,625)	(3,307,012)	(249,049)	(8,822,444)
Total Capital Assets:	3,684,114	2,368,096	3,529,157	274,534	9,855,901
Total Assets	4,293,028	5,863,276	3,751,438	627,737	14,535,479
Liabilities:					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	12,277	31,647	3,872	12,106	59,902
Accrued wages and benefits	16,017	27,460	11,646	11,503	66,626
Customer deposits		45,714			45,714
Current portion of long term debt	108,256		45,592		153,848
Total Current Liabilities	136,550	104,821	61,110	23,609	326,090
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Bonds payable:					
State Revolving Loans	1,361,991		762,328		2,124,319
Accrued leave payable	4,710	8,905	3,475	731	17,821
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,366,701	8,905	765,803		
Total Liabilities	1,503,251	113,726	826,913	24,340	2,468,230
Net Position:					
Net investment in capital assets	2,213,867	2,368,096	2,721,237	274,534	7,577,734
Restricted net position restricted for:		, ,	, ,	•	, ,
Debt service	181,363	113,000	124,584		418,947
Equipment replacement	67,616	162,291	71,500		301,407
Customer deposits	,	45,714			45,714
Unrestricted net position	326,931	3,060,449	7,204	328,863	3,723,447
Total Net Position	\$ 2,789,777	\$ 5,749,550	\$ 2,924,525	\$ 603,397	\$ 12,067,249

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

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

		Enterprise Funds	Non Major		
	Water	Electric	Electric Sewer		
	Fund	Fund	Fund Fund		Totals
Operating Revenues:					
Charges for goods and services	\$ 581,511	\$ 2,091,516	\$ 421,511	\$ 246,610	\$ 3,341,148
Other		2,122		898	3,020
Total Operating Revenues	581,511	2,093,638	421,511	247,508	3,344,168
Operating Expenses:					
Personal services	106,166	176,450	90,157	62,573	435,346
Other current expense	143,110	89,677	274,687	97,692	605,166
Materials	20,680	1,266,390		7,333	1,294,403
Depreciation	221,772	181,402	208,406	20,778	632,358
Total Operating Expenses	491,728	1,713,919	573,250	188,376	2,967,273
Operating Income (Loss)	89,783	379,719	(151,739)	59,132	376,895
Nonoperating Revenues:					
Investment earnings	7,584	11,616			19,200
Interest expense	(54,396)		(16,565)		(70,961)
Gain/Loss on sale of capital assets				400	400
Net Change in Net Position	42,971	391,335	(168,304)	59,532	325,534
Net Position - Beginning of Year	2,746,806	5,358,215	3,092,829	543,865	11,741,715
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 2,789,777	\$ 5,749,550	\$ 2,924,525	\$ 603,397	\$ 12,067,249

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

	Water Fund	Electric Fund	Sewer Fund	Non-Major Garbage Fund	Totals	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:						
Receipt from customers	\$ 580,088	\$ 2,189,733	\$ 419,713	\$ 241,421	\$ 3,430,955	
Payments to suppliers	(163,790)	(1,342,988)	(274,721)	(104,002)	(1,885,501)	
Payments to employees	(103,465)	(175,732)	(87,551)	(61,895)	(428,643)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	312,833	671,013	57,441	75,524	1,116,811	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:						
Purchase of capital assets	(59,250)	(59,250) (178,920)			(257,420)	
Proceeds from sales of capital assets				400	400	
Payments on long term debt	(99,705)		(131,059)		(230,764)	
Debt interest paid	(54,396)		(16,565)		(70,961)	
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities:	(213,351)	(178,920)	(166,874)	400	(558,745)	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Interest earnings	7,584	11,616			19,200	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	7,584	11,616			19,200	
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	107,066	503,709	(109,433)	75,924	577,266	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	431,983	2,393,468	292,358	250,210	3,368,019	
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$ 539,049	\$ 2,897,177	\$ 182,925	\$ 326,134	\$ 3,945,285	

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

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$ 89,783	\$ 379,719	\$ (151,739)	\$ 59,132	\$ 376,895
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided					
by operating activities:					
Provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation expense	221,772	181,402	208,406	20,778	632,358
(Increase) decrease in:					
Receivables	(2,156)	127,836	(1,788)	(2,475)	121,417
Inventories	733	(31,741)	(10)	(3,612)	(34,630)
Increase (decrease) in:					
Accounts and other payables		13,079	(34)	1,023	14,068
Accrued wages and leave payable	2,701	1,847	2,606	678	7,832
Deposits		(1,129)		 	 (1,129)
Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 312,833	\$ 671,013	\$ 57,441	\$ 75,524	\$ 1,116,811

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

a. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of the City of Elk Point 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 Elk Point, 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, recruits, and employs its own management personnel and other workers. The Governing Board, though, retains the statutory authority to approve or deny or otherwise modify the Commission's plans to construct low-income housing units, or to issue debt, which gives the Governing Board the ability to impose its will on the Commission. Separately issued financial statements from the Housing and Redevelopment Commission may be obtained at Elk Point City Hall.

The Elk Point Economic Development Corporation is a legally separate proprietary fund-type, discretely presented component unit. The members of the City Council are members of the corporation along with four additional members elected by the City Council. Separately issued financial statements from the Elk Point Economic Development Corporation may be obtained at Elk Point Housing and Redevelopment Commission, P.O. Box 280, Elk Point, SD 57025.

b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Notes to the 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 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined, or
- 3. Management has elected to classify one or more governmental or enterprise funds as major for consistency in reporting from year to year, or because of public interest in the fund's operations.

The funds of the City's financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Funds:

<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.

The remaining Special Revenue Funds, the Public Library Fund, the Urban Development Action Grant Fund (UDAG), the Liquor/Lodging, Dining Sales Tax Fund, and the Safe Routes to School (SRTS), are not considered major funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Proprietary Funds:

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

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

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

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

<u>Electric Fund</u> – financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal electrical system and related facilities (SDCL 9-39-1 and 9-39-96). This is a major fund.

<u>Garbage Fund</u> – financed by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal solid waste system and related facilities. This not a major fund.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Measurement Focus:

Government-Wide Financial Statements

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type and component unit activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, applied on the accrual basis of accounting.

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting are applied to governmental fund, while the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are applied to the proprietary fund types.

Basis of Accounting:

Government-Wide Financial Statements

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, governmental and business-type, 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).

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental fund types are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period for the City of Elk Point is 30 days. The revenues which are accrued at December 31, 2023 are amounts due from accounts receivable.

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

d. Interfund Eliminations and Reclassifications:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the process of aggregating data for the government-wide financial statements, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the fund financial statements have been eliminated or reclassified, as follows:

 In order to minimize the grossing-up effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental and business-type activities columns of the primary government, amounts reported as interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns.

e. Deposits and Investments:

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

Investments classified in the financial statements consist primarily of certificates of deposit whose term to maturity at date of acquisition exceeds three months, or those types of investments authorized by South Dakota Codified Laws (SDCL) 4-5-6.

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

Capital assets include land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery, equipment, construction in progress, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. *Infrastructure assets* are long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets.

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

The total December 31, 2023 balance of governmental activities capital assets includes approximately 3.31% for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. The total December 31, 2023 balance of business-type capital assets are all valued at original costs. These estimated original costs were established by reviewing applicable historical costs of similar items and basing the estimation thereon.

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

For governmental activities Capital Assets, construction-period interest is not capitalized, in accordance with USGAAP. For capital assets used in business-type activities/proprietary fund operations, construction-period interest is also not capitalized; this is in accordance with USGAAP.

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

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

	Capitalization Threshold		Amortization/ Method	Estimated Useful Life
*Land and land rights	All		N/A	N/A
Improvements other than				
buildings	\$	5,000	Straight-line	10-50 years
Buildings		5,000	Straight-line	50 years
Machinery and equipment		4,000	Straight-line	2-20 years
Furniture		2,000	Straight-line	12 years

^{*}Land, an inexaustible capital asset, is not depreciated

Fund Financial Statements:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

g. Long-Term Liabilities:

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

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term liabilities consist primarily of general obligation bonds, state revolving loans, direct borrowing notes, and compensated absences.

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

h. Leases:

The City recognizes lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$40,000 in the government wide statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The City uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the
 measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price
 that the City is reasonably certain to exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

i. <u>Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements:</u>

The City does not have any subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) with vendors to use vendor-provided information technology. If the City did have any, it would recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset (subscription asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The City recognizes subscription liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$45,000 or more.

At the commencement of a subscription, the City initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of subscription payments made. The subscription asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the subscription liability, adjusted for subscription payments made at or before the subscription commencement date, plus certain initial implementation costs. Subsequently, the subscription asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Key estimates and judgments related to subscription include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected subscription payments to present value, (2) subscription term, and (3) subscription payments.

- The City uses the interest rate charged by the vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the vendor is not provided, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for subscriptions.
- The subscription term includes the noncancellable period of the subscription. Subscription payments included in the measurement of the subscription liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the City is reasonably certain to exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its subscription and will remeasure the subscription asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the subscription liability.

Subscription assets are reported with other capital assets and subscription liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

j. Program Revenues:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- 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 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.

k. Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows of Resources:

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

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

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

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position, revenues and expenses are classified in a manner consistent with how they are classified in the Statement of Cash Flows. That is, transactions for which related cash flows are reported as capital and related financing activities, noncapital financing activities, or investing activities are not reported as components of operating revenues or expenses.

m. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

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

n. Equity Classifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

o. Application of Net Position:

It is the City's policy to first use restricted net position, prior to the use of unrestricted net position, when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

p. Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures:

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, the City classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

<u>Nonspendable</u> – Includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.

<u>Restricted</u> – Includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> – Includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority and does not lapse at year-end.

<u>Assigned</u> – Includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted nor committed. Fund balance may be assigned by the City Council.

<u>Unassigned</u> – Includes positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above-mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

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

q. 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.

2. Implementation of New Accounting Standard:

In 2023, the City implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements. The implementation of this standard had no effect on beginning net position.

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

The City follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are summarized below:

Deposits – The City's cash deposits are made in qualified public depositories as defined by SDCL 4-6A-1, 9-22-6, 9-22-6.1 and 9-22-6.2, and may be in the form of demand or time deposits. Qualified depositories are required by SDCL 4-6A-3 to maintain at all times, segregated from their other assets, eligible collateral having a value equal to at least 100 percent of the public deposit accounts which exceed deposit insurance such as the FDIC and NCUA. In lieu of pledging eligible securities, a qualified public depository may furnish irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by federal home loan banks accompanied by written evidence of that bank's public debt rating which may not be less than "AA" or a qualified public depository may furnish a corporate surety bond of a corporation authorized to do business in South Dakota.

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

Investments – In General, SDCL 4-5-6 permits City funds to be invested in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States Government either directly or indirectly; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a) above; or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) above and repurchase agreements described in (b) above. Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires investments to be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

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

As of December 31, 2023, the City had the following investments, not including certificates of deposits.

Fund	Investments	Credit Rating	Fa	air Value
	External Investment Pools:	_		
Various	SDFIT-Government Cash Reserves	Unrated		622,555
	Total Investments		\$	622,555

The South Dakota Public Funds Investment Trust (SDFIT) is an external investment pool created for South Dakota local government investing. It is regulated by a nine-member board with representation from municipalities, school districts and counties. The net asset value of the SDFIT money market account (GCR) is kept at one dollar per share by adjusting the rate of return on a daily basis. Earnings are credited to each account on a monthly basis.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2023, the City did not have any deposits in financial institutions that were exposed to custodial credit risk.

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

Interest Rate Risk – The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment securities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

4. Restricted Cash and Investments:

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

Fund	Amount	Purpose:
Water	\$ 104,4	29 Debt Services, by debt covenants
Sewer	87,9	Debt Services, by debt covenants
Electric	45,7	14 Customer Deposits
Electric	657,0	Debt Services, by debt covenants
Total	\$ 895,2	<u> </u>

5. Receivables and Payables:

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

6. Inventory:

Inventory in the General Fund consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. Supply inventories are recorded at cost.

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

7. Property Taxes:

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

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

8. Changes in Capital Assets:

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

	Balance			Balance	
	12/31/2022	Increases	Decreases	12/31/2023	
Governmental Activities:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized					
Land	\$ 33,336	\$ 149,260	\$	\$ 182,596	
Construction in progress	434,314	361,952		796,266	
Total, not being depreciated/amortized	467,650	511,212		978,862	
Captial assets, being depreciated/amortized					
Buildings	1,173,209			1,173,209	
Improvements	7,657,148			7,657,148	
Machinery & Equipment	2,339,388	93,968	47,930	2,385,426	
Library Books	109,914	3,947		113,861	
Total, being depreciated/amortized	11,279,659	97,915	47,930	11,329,644	
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:					
Buildings	640,128	45,175		685,303	
Improvements	3,971,023	210,996		4,182,019	
Machinery & Equipment	1,542,249	203,512	47,930	1,697,831	
Library Books	84,691	5,231		89,922	
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	6,238,091	464,914	47,930	6,655,075	
Capital Assets Net	\$ 5,509,218	\$ 144,213	\$	\$ 5,653,431	

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to functions as follows:

General government	\$ 2,326
Public safety	23,827
Public works	272,013
Culture and recreation	 166,748
	\$ 464,914

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

8. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

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

	Balance 12/31/2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2023	
Business-Type Activities:					
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 153,487	\$	\$	\$ 153,487	
Total, not being depreciated	153,487			153,487	
Capital assts, being depreciated/amortized:					
Buildings	282,383			282,383	
Improvements	14,675,206	9,182		14,684,388	
Machinery & Equipment	3,371,540	248,239	61,692	3,558,087	
Total, being depreciated/amortized	18,329,129	257,421	61,692	18,524,858	
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:					
Buildings	267,232	1,556		268,788	
Improvements	5,873,030	434,315		6,307,345	
Machinery & Equipment	2,111,516	196,487	61,692	2,246,311	
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	8,251,778	632,358	61,692	8,822,444	
Capital Assets Net	\$ 10,230,838	\$ (374,937)	\$	\$ 9,855,901	

Depreciation/Amortization expense was charged to functions as follows:

Water	\$ 221,772
Electric	181,402
Sewer	208,406
Solid Waste	20,778
Total Depreciation/Amortization Expense -	
Business-Type Activities	\$ 632,358

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

8. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

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

Project Name		Project horization	thru /31/2023	Co	Committed		
<u>Governmental</u>							
Pool House & Cart Facility	\$	474,761	\$ 464,004	\$	10,757		
Storm Shelter		459,185	 332,262		126,923		
Total Work in Progress	\$	933,946	\$ 796,266	\$	137,680		

9. Long-Term Debt:

A summary of changes in long-term debt follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Primary Government					
Government Activities:					
Bonds Payable:					
Government Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,365,000	\$	\$ 70,000	\$ 1,295,000	\$ 70,000
Direct Borrowing Note	242,734		17,999	224,735	19,561
Total Debt	1,607,734		87,999	1,519,735	89,561
Accrued Leave	46,926	47,132	34,935	59,123	59,123
Total Governmental Activities	1,654,660	47,132	122,934	1,578,858	148,684
Business-Type Activities: Bonds Payable:					
State Revolving Fund Loans	2,508,931		230,764	2,278,167	153,848
Total Debt	2,508,931		230,764	2,278,167	153,848
Accrued Leave	17,081	17,821	17,081	17,821	
Total Business-Type Activities	2,526,012	17,821	247,845	2,295,988	153,848
Total Primary Government	\$ 4,180,672	\$ 64,953	\$ 370,779	\$ 3,874,846	\$ 302,532

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

9. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

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

Government Obligation Bonds

Government Obligation Bonds, During October, 2020, GO Bonds were issued Series 2020, New Pool for \$1,500,000 with a varying interest rate of

.6 to 2.1%; matures and final payment due December, 2039. This debt is serviced by the

Congral Fund

General Fund. \$ 1,295,000

Total Government Obligation Debt

First Dakota National Bank Note,

Community Center.

Direct Borrowing Note:

During January, 2014, a bank note in the amount of \$376,000 was signed with First Dakota National with a rate of 3.875% fixed; matures and final payment due December 1, 2023. This debt is serviced by the Liquor,

Lodging & Dining Fund.

224,735

1,295,000

Accrued Leave Payable The liability for accrued leave represents

leave benefits earned as of December 31, 2023. This debt is serviced by the General

Fund.

59,123

Total Governmental Activities Debt

\$ 1,578,858

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

9. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

Business-type Activities:

State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loans:		
Series 2004 State Revolving Fund	3.25%; matures July 15, 2026. This debt will be retired by the Water Fund.	\$ 102,010
Series 2009 State Revolving Fund	3.25%; matures January 15, 2030. This debt will be retired by the Sewer Fund.	188,678
Series 2019 State Revolving Fund	3.25%; matures July 15, 2049. This debt will be retired by the Sewer Fund.	124,222
Series 2008 State Revolving Fund	3.25%; matures July 15, 2031. This debt will be retired by the Water Fund.	229,490
Series 2009 State Revolving Fund	3.0%; matures July 15, 2031. This debt will be retired by the Water Fund.	151,860
Series 2019 State Revolving Fund	3.25%; matures July 15, 2049. This debt will be retired by the Water Fund.	522,765
Series 2021 State Revolving Fund	2.5%; matures July 15, 2043. This debt will be retired by the Water Fund.	495,019
Series 2021 State Revolving Fund	2.5%; matures July 15, 2051. This debt will be retired by the Water Fund.	464,123
Total State Revolving Fund Debt		 2,278,167
Accrued Leave Payable	The liability for accrued leave represents leave benefits earned as of December 31, 2023. This debt is serviced by the proprietary	
	fund making the payroll payment.	 17,821
Total Business Activity Debt		\$ 2,295,988
Grand Total		\$ 3,874,846

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

9. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

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

Government Activities:

Years Ending

Dec. 31,	Gove	Government Obligation Bonds			Direct Borrowing		ng		То	tal		
	Pri	incipal	lr	nterest	Р	Principal		terest	F	Principal		nterest
2024	\$	70,000	\$	23,724	\$	19,561	\$	7,649	\$	89,561	\$	31,373
2025		70,000		23,234		19,606		7,605		89,606		30,839
2026		75,000		22,621		20,379		6,831		95,379		29,452
2027		75,000		21,965		21,183		6,027		96,183		27,992
2028		75,000		20,465		22,019		5,192		97,019		25,657
2029-2033		395,000		79,225		121,987		12,224		516,987		91,449
2034-2038		440,000		37,755						440,000		37,755
2038-2043		95,000		1,995						95,000		1,995
Total	\$ 1	,295,000	\$	230,984	\$	224,735	\$	45,528	\$	1,519,735	\$	276,512

Business-Type Activities:

Years Ending

Dec. 31,	State Revolving Loans						
	P	rincipal		Interest			
2024	\$	153,848	\$	64,242			
2025		158,610		59,480			
2026		153,789		54,569			
2027		128,860		50,303			
2028		132,774		46,391			
2029-2033		375,290		186,639			
2034-2038		265,474		146,977			
2039-2043		305,650		106,802			
2044-2048		352,026		60,426			
2049-2053		251,846		13,535			
Total	\$	2,278,167	\$	789,364			

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

10. Restricted Net Position:

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

	Governmental		Pro				
	<u>Funds</u>			Total		Total	
Debt service	\$	406,854	\$	418,947		\$	825,801
	Ą	•	Ş	410,947	•	Ş	•
Library		20,914					20,914
Facility replacement				301,407			301,407
Customer deposits				45,714			45,714
Promotion of the city		657,090					657,090
SDRS pension purposes		112,230					112,230
Total	\$	1,197,088	\$	766,068		<u> </u>	1,963,156

These balances are restricted due to grant regulations, debt covenants, and statutory requirements.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Members that were hired before July 1, 2017, are Foundation members. Class A Foundation members and Class B Foundation members who retire after age 65 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 55 for Class A Foundation members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 85 or after age 55 for Class B Foundation judicial members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 80. Class B Foundation public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 55 with three years of contributory service. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 45 for Class B Foundation public safety members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 75. All Foundation retirements that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level. Class A and B eligible spouses of Foundation members will receive a 60 percent joint survivor benefit when the member dies.

Members that were hired on/after July 1, 2017, are Generational members. Class A Generational members and Class B Generational judicial members who retire after age 67 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. Class B Generational public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 57 with three years of contributory service. At retirement, married Generational members may elect a single-life benefit, a 60 percent joint and survivor benefit, or a 100 percent joint and survivor benefit. All Generational retirement benefits that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level. Generational members will also have a variable retirement account (VRA) established, in which they will receive up to 1.5 percent of compensation funded by part of the employer contribution. VRAs will receive investment earnings based on investment returns.

Legislation enacted in 2017 established the current COLA process. At each valuation date:

- Baseline actuarial accrued liabilities will be calculated assuming the COLA is equal to long-term inflation assumption of 2.25%.
- If the fair value of assets is greater or equal to the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
 - The increase in the 3rd quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than 3.5%.
- If the fair value of assets is less than the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
 - The increase in the 3rd quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than a restricted maximum such that, that if the restricted maximum is assumed for future COLAs, the fair value of assets will be greater or equal to the accrued liabilities.

Legislation enacted in 2021 reduced the minimum COLA from 0.5 percent to 0.0 percent.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Contributions:

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. The Municipality's share of contributions to the SDRS for the calendar years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, equal to the required contributions each year, were as follows:

2023	\$ 66,818
2022	61,793
2021	55,940

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

At June 30, 2023, SDRS is 100.1% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The proportionate share of the components of the net pension asset of South Dakota Retirement System, for the Municipality as of this measurement period ending June 30, 2023, and reported by the Municipality as of December 31, 2023, are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 6,066,094
Less proportionate share of total pension restricted for	
pension benefits	 6,070,180
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (4,086)

At December 31, 2023, the City reported an asset of (\$4,086) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total pension asset used to calculate the net pension asset was based on a projection of the City's share of contributions to the plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. As of June 30, 2023, the City's proportion was 0.04186200%, which is an increase of 0.0007530% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2023 the City recognized a reduction of pension expense of 12,328. At December 31, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		eferred tflows of		eferred flows of
	Re	sources	Re	sources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	115,817	\$	
Changes in assumption		139,692		204,198
Net Difference between projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments		27,203		
Changes in proportion and difference between City				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions				3,565
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date		33,195		
Total Revenues	\$	315,907	\$	207,763

\$33,195 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions recognized in pension expense (reduction of pension expense) as follows:

Year Ended	
December 31:	
2024	\$ 54,097
2025	(63,096)
2026	78,384
2027	 5,609
	\$ 74,994

Actuarial Assumptions:

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

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Graded by years of service, from 7.66% at entry to 3.15%
	after 25 years of service
Discount Rate	6.50% net of plan investment expense. This is composed of
	an average inflation rate of 2.50% and real returns of 4.00%
Future COLAs	1.91%

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Mortality Rates:

All mortality rates based on Pub-2010 amount-weighted mortality tables, projected generationally with improvement scale MP-2020.

Active and Terminated Vested Members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial: PubT-2010

Other Class A Members: PubG-2010 Public Safety Members: PubS-2010

Retired members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial Retirees: PubT-2010, 108% of rates above age 65

Other Class A Retirees: PubG-2010, 93% of rates through age 74, increasing by 2% per year until 111%

of rates at age 83 and above.

Public Safety Retirees: PubS-2010; 102% of rates at all ages

Beneficiaries:

PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table Others: PubG-2010 disabled member mortality table

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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2023 (see discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

		Expected
	Target	Real Rate of
Asset Class	Allocation	Return
Global equity	56.3%	3.8%
Fixed income	22.8%	1.7%
High Yield Debt	7.0%	2.7%
Real estate	12.0%	3.5%
Cash	1.9%	0.8%
Total	100%	

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (asset) was 6.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that matching employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability (asset).

Sensitivity of Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate:

The following presents the City's proportionate share of net pension asset calculated using the discount rate of 6.50 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 - percentage point lower (5.50%) or 1 - percentage point higher 7.50%) than the current rate:

			С	urrent			
	Discount						
	1%	Decrease		Rate	1%	Increase	
City's proportionate share of the net pension							
liability (asset)	\$	837,470	\$	(4,086)	\$	692,318	

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

12. Joint Ventures:

The Community Center Financing (Capital Acquisition) Direct Borrowing Note represents a joint venture between the City of Elk Point and the Recreation Development Association (RDA). The City of Elk Point entered into an agreement with the RDA for the purpose of constructing a building for joint use between the City and the RDA. The financing lease represents the amount of investment the city has in the joint venture.

13. Risk Management:

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to tort; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the period ended December 31, 2023, the City managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance:

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

<u>Liability Insurance</u>:

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

Worker's Compensation:

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League Worker's 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 worker's 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 worker's compensation claims. The City pays an annual premium, to provide worker's 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 statue. 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 for these risks have no exceeded the liability coverage over the past three years.

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

13. Risk Management: (Continued)

Unemployment Benefits:

The city has elected to be self-insured and retain all risk for liabilities resulting from claims for unemployment benefits.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, no claims were filed for unemployment benefits and no claims were outstanding. It is not anticipated that any additional claims for unemployment benefits will be filed in the next fiscal year.

Required Supplementary Information

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

	Budgeted	l Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
Revenue from Local Sources:				
Taxes:				
General property tax	\$ 1,122,815	\$ 1,122,815	\$ 1,105,939	\$ (16,876)
General sales and use tax	775,000	775,000	814,607	39,607
Licenses and permits	10,000	10,000	10,764	764
Intergovernmental:				
Federal grants	334,825	334,825	366,425	31,600
State grants	45,000	45,000	33,226	(11,774)
State shared revenues				
Bank franchise tax	15,000	15,000	14,312	(688)
Motor vehicle licenses (5%)	29,000	29,000	28,111	(889)
Local government highway				
and bridge fund	41,500	41,500	29,861	(11,639)
Other			24,941	24,941
County Shared Revenue:				
County road tax (25%)	6,500	6,500	7,817	1,317
Charges for Goods and Services:				
General government	5,500	5,500		(5,500)
Health	1,200	1,200	4,711	3,511
Culture and recreation	35,700	35,700	53,236	17,536
Fines and Forfeits:				
Court fines and costs	1,300	1,300	1,040	(260)
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment earnings	10,000	10,000	31,917	21,917
Rentals	3,600	3,600	3,300	(300)
Cemetery	8,000	8,000	9,400	1,400
Special assessments	6,200	6,200	9,348	3,148
Contributions and donations	5,000	5,000	8,170	3,170
Other	11,000	11,000	14,211	3,211
Total Revenues	\$ 2,467,140	\$ 2,467,140	\$ 2,571,336	\$ 104,196

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

		Budgeted	Amo		Actual	Fin P	ance with al Budget Positive
		Original	Final		 Amounts	(N	legative)
Expenditures							
General Government: Legislative	\$	387,115	\$	387,115	\$ 384,188	\$	2,927
Public Safety: Police		504,320		504,320	490,730		13,590
Building inspection		3,700		3,700	3,323		377
Public Works:							
Highways and streets		656,220		656,220	600,371		55,849
Cemeteries		27,000		27,000	20,148		6,852
Health and Welfare:							
Health Humane Society		3,550 600		3,550 600	2,269 165		1,281 435
·		000		000	105		433
Culture and Recreation: Recreation		137,400		137,400	136,376		1,024
Parks		653,455		653,455	544,559		108,896
Libraries		49,525		49,525	43,720		5,805
Museums		2,760		2,760			2,760
Conservation and Development:							
Economic Development and Assistance		106,805		106,805	88,758		18,047
Debt Service		94,500		94,814	 94,814		
Total Expenditures		2,626,950		2,627,264	 2,409,421		217,843
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures		(159,810)		(160,124)	161,915		322,039
·		(139,610)		(100,124)	 101,913		322,039
Other Financing Sources: Transfers in		160,365		160,365			(160,365)
Transfers (out)		155,000		155,000			(155,000)
Sale of Municipal Property		5,945		5,945	65,765		59,820
Total Other Financing Sources		321,310		321,310	65,765		(255,545)
Net Changes in Fund Balance		161,500		161,186	227,680		66,494
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		1,395,265		1,395,265	1,395,265		
Fund Balance, End of Year		1,556,765		1,556,451	\$ 1,622,945	\$	66,494
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Notes to the Required Supplementary Information
Schedules of Budgetary Comparisons for the General Fund
and for each major Special Revenue Fund with a legally required budget
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Note 1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

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

- At the first regular board meeting in September of each year or within ten days thereafter, the Governing Board/City Commission introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
- 2. After adoption by the Governing Board/City Commission, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in number 4.
- 3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed 5 percent of the total municipal budget and may be transferred by resolution of the Governing Board/City Commission to any other budget category that is deemed insufficient during the year.
- 4. If it is determined during the year that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows the adoption of supplemental budgets.
- Unexpended appropriations lapse at year end unless encumbered by resolution of the Governing Board/City Commission.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and each major special revenue fund. Formal budgetary integration is not employed for Debt Service Funds because effective budgetary control is alternatively achieved through general obligation bond indenture provisions.
- 7. Budgets for the General Fund and special revenue funds are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (USGAAP).

Note 2. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:

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

City of Elk Point
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Years Ended December 31,

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0418620%	0.0411090%	0.0394910%	0.0410665%	0.0385403%	0.0358362%	0.0408801%	0.0424054%	0.0446729%	0.0456160%
City's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (4,086)	\$ (3,885)	\$ (302,433)	\$ (1,784)	\$ (4,084)	\$ (836)	\$ (3,710)	\$ 143,241	\$ (189,471)	\$ (190,356)
City's covered-employee payroll	981,934	894,838	830,094	824,307	745,043	778,281	719,803	743,912	755,309	753,339
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	-0.42%	-0.43%	-36.43%	-0.22%	-0.55%	-0.11%	-0.52%	19.26%	-25.09%	-25.27%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension benefit	100.10%	100.10%	105.52%	100.04%	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104.10%	107.30%

^{*}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.

Schedule of the City's Contributions (SDRS) As of December 31,

		2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$	66,818	\$ 61,793	\$ 55,940	\$ 53,483	\$ 48,115	\$ 50,212	\$ 46,189	\$ 47,793	\$ 48,861
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		66,818	 61,793	 55,940	53,483	 48,115	50,212	46,189	 47,793	 48,861
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ 							
City's covered-employee payroll	\$1	,012,912	\$ 937,007	\$ 856,423	\$ 824,307	\$ 745,043	\$ 778,281	\$ 719,803	\$ 743,912	\$ 755,309
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		6.60%	6.59%	6.53%	6.49%	6.46%	6.45%	6.42%	6.42%	6.47%

^{**}GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions
As of December 31,

Changes from Prior Valuation:

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

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

Benefit Provision Changes:

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

Actuarial Assumption Changes:

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

Actuarial Method Changes:

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

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

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

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

Supplementary Information

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds December 31, 2023

Special F	Reven	ue		
UDAG Fund	Din	or/Lodging ing Sales ax Fund	SRTS Fund	Total onmajor ernmental Funds
84,337	\$	92,127	\$ 406,854	\$ 604,232
		206		206
84,290				 84,290
168,627		92,333	406,854	688,728

				Liquor/Lodging						Nonmajor		
	Library Fund		UDAG Fund		Dining Sales Tax Fund		SRTS Fund		Governmental Funds			
Assets:												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	20,914	\$	84,337	\$	92,127	\$	406,854	\$	604,232		
Due from state government						206				206		
Loans receivable				84,290						84,290		
Total Assets		20,914		168,627		92,333		406,854		688,728		
Liabilities and Fund Balances:												
Fund Balances:												
Restricted		20,914		168,627		92,333		406,854		688,728		
Total Fund Balances		20,914		168,627		92,333		406,854		688,728		
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows												
of Resources and Fund Balances	\$	20,914	\$	168,627	\$	92,333	\$	406,854	\$	688,728		

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

Special Revenue

	Special Revenue									
	Library Fund		UDAG Fund		Liquor/Lodging Dining Sales Tax Fund		SRTS Fund		Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:										
Taxes										
Utility taxes	\$		\$		\$	30,870	\$		\$	30,870
Penalties and interest				791						791
Library		454								454
Miscellaneous revenue										
Investment earnings				559						559
Total Revenue		454		1,350		30,870		<u></u>		32,674
Expenditures:										
Current:										
Public works:										
Highways and streets	\$		\$		\$		\$	29,690	\$	29,690
Debt service						27,211				27,211
Total Expenditures						27,211		29,690		56,901
Net Change in Fund Balance		454		1,350		3,659		(29,690)		(24,227)
Fund Balances- Beginning of Year		20,460		167,277		88,674		436,544		712,955
Fund Balances - End of Year	\$	20,914	\$	168,627	\$	92,333	\$	406,854	\$	688,728