Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

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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 Municipality of Fort Pierre, 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 Municipality of Fort Pierre, South Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon October 18, 2023.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Municipality of Fort Pierre's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 Municipality of Fort Pierre's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipality of Fort Pierre'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 Municipality's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Municipality of Fort Pierre's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipality'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.

Chamberlain, South Dakota

October 18, 2023

Schedule of Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

The prior audit report contained no written audit comments.

Schedule of Current Audit Findings

There are no written current audit findings to report.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Governing Board Municipality of Fort Pierre, South Dakota

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 Municipality of Fort Pierre, South Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

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 Municipality of Fort Pierre, South Dakota as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to 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 Municipality and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Municipality of Fort Pierre, 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 Municipality of Fort Pierre, 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 Municipality of Fort Pierre, South Dakota's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Budgetary Comparison Schedules, the Schedule of the Municipal Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), and Schedule of the Municipality's Contributions listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 18, 2023 on our consideration of the Municipality'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 Municipality'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 Municipality's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Chamberlain, South Dakota

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October 18, 2023

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2022

	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total			
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,114,136	\$ 4,034,302	\$ 7,148,438			
Investments	628,515		628,515			
Accounts receivable, net	372,876	458,583	831,459			
Inventories	19,409	588,506	607,915			
Land held for resale	95,332		95,332			
Other assets		131,524	131,524			
Restricted assets:						
Cash	689,731	1,727,153	2,416,884			
Net pension asset	2,163	2,383	4,546			
Capital assets:						
Land and construction in progress	1,104,823	3,556,881	4,661,704			
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	13,087,317	10,888,488	23,975,805			
Total Assets	19,114,302	21,387,820	40,502,122			
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
Pension related deferred outflows	197,931	217,981	415,912			
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and other curent liabilities Noncurrent liabilities:	318,052	643,306	961,358			
Due within one year	426,877	78,497	505,374			
Due in more than one year	3,775,413	3,478,764	7,254,177			
Total Liabilities	4,520,342	4,200,567	8,720,909			
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Pension related deferred inflows	126,501	139,315	265,816			
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	10,023,667	9,853,610	19,877,277			
Restricted for:						
Debt services	636,794	387,899	1,024,693			
Cemetary	31,927		31,927			
Facility Replacement		339,254	339,254			
Meter Deposits		131,524	131,524			
Expo building	12,993		12,993			
SDRS pension purposes	73,593	81,049	154,642			
Unrestricted	3,886,416	6,452,583	10,338,999			
Total Net Position	\$ 14,665,390	\$ 17,245,919	\$ 31,911,309			

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

					et (Expense) Revenue			
Program Revenues				Changes in Net Position				
			Operating		Primary Governme	ent		
		Charges for	Grants and	Governmental	Business-Type			
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total		
Primary Government:								
Governmental Activities:								
General government	\$ 472,305	\$ 141,176	\$ 135,925	\$ (195,204)	\$	\$ (195,204)		
Public safety	534,616	91,972		(442,644)		(442,644)		
Public works	1,641,800	226,728	74,507	(1,340,565)		(1,340,565)		
Health and welfare	26,510			(26,510)		(26,510)		
Culture and recreation	825,150	55,666		(769,484)		(769,484)		
Interest on long-term debt	166,996			(166,996)		(166,996)		
Total Governmental Activities	3,667,377	515,542	210,432	(2,941,403)		(2,941,403)		
Business-type Activities:								
Water	630,683	810,708	202,706		382,731	382,731		
Electric	2,401,595	2,869,362			467,767	467,767		
Sewer	616,796	786,758			169,962	169,962		
Total Business-Type Activities	3,649,074	4,466,828	202,706		1,020,460	1,020,460		
Total Primary Government	\$ 7,316,451	\$ 4,982,370	\$ 413,138	(2,941,403)	1,020,460	(1,920,943)		
	General Revenues:							
	Taxes:							
	Property tax			1,415,901		1,415,901		
	Sales tax			1,917,668		1,917,668		
	State shared reve	enues		115,159		115,159		
	County shared re			4,444		4,444		
	Unrestricted inve	stment earnings		14,915		14,915		
	Miscellaneous re	venue		49,134		49,134		
	Total General	Revenues and Tran	sfers	3,517,221		3,517,221		
	Change in N	et position		575,818	1,020,460	1,596,278		
	Net Position-Beginn	ing of Year		14,089,572	16,225,459	30,315,031		
	Net Position-End of	Year		\$ 14,665,390	\$ 17,245,919	\$ 31,911,309		

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

	General Fund	Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total evernmental Funds
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,982,674	\$	131,462	\$	3,114,136
Investments	628,515				628,515
Taxes receivable:					
Delinquent	39,662				39,662
Accounts receivable	14,081		341		14,422
Special assessments receivable					
Delinquent	129				129
Teton Island	117,838				117,838
Due from county governments	25,203				25,203
Due from state government	175,485		137		175,622
Supply inventory	10,006		9,403		19,409
Land held for resale	95,332				95,332
Restricted cash	 27,746		661,985		689,731
Total Assets	4,116,671		803,328		4,919,999
Liabilities and Fund Balances					
Accounts payable	236,043				236,043
Accrued wages payable	33,141		8,864		42,005
Unearned revenue	39,663		341		40,004
Total Liabilities	 308,847		9,205		318,052
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property taxes	129				129
Special Assessments	117,838				117,838
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	117,967				117,967
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable					
Inventory	105,338				105,338
Expo Building	12,993				12,993
Restricted					
Perpetual cemetary trust			31,927		31,927
Debt Service			636,794		636,794
Park	27,746				27,746
Assigned					
Firehall	62,500				62,500
Capital outlay accumulations	587,021				587,021
Cemetary improvements			9,379		9,379
Promotion of the city			116,023		116,023
Unassigned	 2,894,259				2,894,259
Total Fund Balances	 3,689,857		794,123		4,483,980
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows					
of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 4,116,671	\$	803,328	\$	4,919,999

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2022

Total Fund Balances - Government Funds	\$ 4,483,980
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.	2,163
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	14,192,140
Pension related deferred outflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.	197,931
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.	(4,202,290)
Assets such as taxes receivable (deliquent) and special assessment receivables (current, delinquent and deferred) are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are not deferred in the funds.	117,967
Pension related deferred inflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(126,501)
Net Position - Governmental Funds	\$ 14,665,390

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Taxes			
General property taxes	\$ 1,281,568	\$ 126,474	\$ 1,408,042
General sales taxes	1,756,224	161,444	1,917,668
Penalties and interest	7,974	14	7,988
Licenses and permits	73,156		73,156
Intergovernmental revenue			
State grants	74,507		74,507
State shared revenues			
Bank franchise tax	19,651		19,651
Motor vehicle commercial prorate	6,422		6,422
Liquor tax reversion	14,700		14,700
Motor vehicles licenses	39,834		39,834
Local government highway and bridge	34,552		34,552
County shared revenues	4,444		4,444
Charges for goods and services			
General government	68,020		68,020
Highways and streets	67,554		67,554
Sanitation	1,060		1,060
Culture and recreation	55,666		55,666
Fines and forfeits			
Court fines and costs	24,368		24,368
Parking fines	50		50
Miscellaneous revenue			
Investment earnings	14,915		14,915
Special maintenance fee	225,668		225,668
Contributions	21,500	114,425	135,925
T.V. Franchise	28,312		28,312
Other	9,008		9,008
Total Revenue	\$ 3,829,153	\$ 402,357	\$ 4,231,510

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Continued)

	General Fund		Gov	Other ernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Expenditures:							
Current:							
General government:							
Executive	\$	128,330	\$		\$	128,330	
Elections		1,689				1,689	
Legal		80,123				80,123	
Financial administration		187,231				187,231	
Planning and zoning		47,317				47,317	
Public safety:							
Police		385,232				385,232	
Fire		100,786				100,786	
Building inspection		17,446				17,446	
Civil defense		642				642	
Public works:							
Highways and streets		606,632				606,632	
Sanitation		62,761				62,761	
Transit		30,000				30,000	
Health and welfare:							
Health		26,510				26,510	
Culture and recreation:							
Recreation		87,694				87,694	
Parks		310,242				310,242	
Library		9,600				9,600	
Expo building		3,407				3,407	
Cultural arts		2,500				2,500	
Museum		24,338				24,338	
Conservation and development:							
Dues and fees		500		6,520		7,020	
BID board economic development				112,137		112,137	
Economic development and							
assistance (industrial development)				143,930		143,930	
Debt service		406,289		147,866		554,155	
Capital outlay		904,509				904,509	
Total Expenditures		3,423,778		410,453		3,834,231	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	_	405,375		(8,096)		397,279	
Other Financing Sources:							
Sale of fixed assets		11,814				11,814	
Total Other Financing Sources		11,814				11,814	
Net Change in Fund Balance		417,189		(8,096)		409,093	
Fund Balances- Beginning of Year		3,272,668		802,219		4,074,887	
Fund Balances - End of Year		3,689,857	\$	794,123	\$	4,483,980	
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Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Government Funds	\$ 409,093
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.	904,509
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.	(1,097,809)
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.	387,159
Governmental funds report special assessments as revenue when "available", but the statement of activities includes the full amount of special assessments as revenue upon completion of the project at the point when an enforceable claim arises.	(129)
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	(29,682)
Governmental funds do not reflect the change in accrued leave, but the statement of activities reflects the change in accrued leave through expenditures.	 2,677
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 575,818

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds December 31, 2022

		Enterprise Funds		
	Water	Electric	Sanitary Sewer	
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Totals
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,479,080	\$ 2,079,435	\$ 475,787	\$ 4,034,302
Accounts receivable	76,649	305,694	57,552	439,895
Accounts receivable - Surcharge			18,334	18,334
NSF check receivables		354		354
Supply inventory	133,739	447,529	7,238	588,506
Total Current Assets	1,689,468	2,833,012	558,911	5,081,391
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		1,339,254	387,899	1,727,153
Deposit	5,250	126,274		131,524
Capital assets:				
Land	27,587	115,999	19,991	163,577
Buildings	758,801	3,885,262		4,644,063
Improvements other than buildings	3,085,124	5,551,632	8,484,957	17,121,713
Machinery and equipment	292,346	634,820	795,117	1,722,283
Accumulated depreciation	(2,797,967)	(4,608,264)	(5,213,340)	(12,619,571)
Construction in Progress			3,393,304	3,393,304
Total Capital Assets:	1,365,891	5,579,449	7,480,029	14,425,369
Net pension asset	478	1,298	607	2,383
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,371,619	7,046,275	7,868,535	16,286,429
Total Assets	3,061,087	9,879,287	8,427,446	21,367,820
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Pension related deferred outflows	43,699	118,741	55,541	217,981
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	65,721	207,028	211,278	484,027
Accrued wages	7,152	13,458	7,145	27,755
Customer deposits	5,250	126,274		131,524
Current portion of long term debt	5,637	5,637	67,223	78,497
Total Current Liabilities	83,760	352,397	285,646	721,803
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Bonds payable:				
Revenue			3,420,728	3,420,728
Accrued leave payable	10,360	37,316	10,360	58,036
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	10,360	37,316	3,431,088	3,478,764
Total Liabilities	94,120	389,713	3,716,734	4,200,567
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Pension related deferred inflows	27,929	75,889	35,497	139,315
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	287,720	5,573,812	3,992,078	9,853,610
Restricted net position restricted for:				
Debt service			387,899	387,899
Facility replacement		339,254		339,254
Customer deposits	5,250	126,274		131,524
SDRS pension purposes	16,248	44,150	20,651	81,049
Unrestricted net position	2,673,519	3,448,936	330,128	6,452,583
Total Net Position	\$ 2,982,737	\$ 9,532,426	\$ 4,730,756	\$ 17,245,919

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

	Water	Electric	Sewer Fund	Totals
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u> </u>	Totals
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for goods and services	\$ 810,708	\$ 2,869,362	\$ 786,758	\$ 4,466,828
Total Operating Revenues	810,708	2,869,362	786,758	4,466,828
Operating Expenses:				
Personal services	184,547	411,398	194,800	790,745
Other current expense	116,014	267,433	105,333	488,780
Materials	236,652	1,528,822		1,765,474
Depreciation	107,140	226,624	305,742	639,506
Total Operating Expenses	644,353	2,434,277	605,875	3,684,505
Operating Income (Loss)	166,355	435,085	180,883	782,323
Nonoperating Revenues:				
Operating grants	202,706			202,706
Miscellaneous non-operating revenue				
(expense)		(4,807)	950	(3,857)
Interest expense	(330)	(330)	(11,871)	(12,531)
Gain/Loss on sale of fixed assets	14,000	37,819		51,819
Total Nonoperating Revenue	216,376	32,682	(10,921)	238,137
Net Change in Net Position	382,731	467,767	169,962	1,020,460
Net Position - Beginning of Year	2,600,006	9,064,659	4,560,794	16,225,459
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 2,982,737	\$ 9,532,426	\$ 4,730,756	\$ 17,245,919

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Water Fund	Electric Fund	Sanitary Sewer Fund	Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Receipt from customers	\$ 803,969	\$ 2,826,375	\$ 786,556	\$ 4,416,900
Payments to suppliers	(323,901)	(1,788,708)	(90,858)	(2,203,467)
Payments to employees	(202,119)	(445,119)	(219,339)	(866,577)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	277,949	592,548	476,359	1,346,856
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing				
Activities:				
Operating grants	202,706			202,706
Purchase of capital assets	(79,159)	(246,616)	(2,936,039)	(3,261,814)
Proceeds from issuance of debt			3,176,742	3,176,742
Proceeds from sales of capital assets	14,000	37,819		51,819
Debt principal paid	(5,475)	(5,475)	(65,114)	(76,064)
Debt interest paid	(330)	(330)	(11,871)	(12,531)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related				
Financing Activities:	131,742	(214,602)	163,718	80,858
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	409,691	377,946	640,077	1,427,714
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	1,069,389	3,040,743	223,609	4,333,741
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$ 1,479,080	\$ 3,418,689	\$ 863,686	\$ 5,761,455

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:								
Operating income	\$	166,355	\$	435,085	\$	180,883	\$	782,323
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net	۲	100,333	Ą	433,063	۲	100,003	Ą	702,323
cash provided by operating activities:								
Provided by operating activities:		407.440		226 624		205 742		C20 F0C
Depreciation expense		107,140		226,624		305,742		639,506
Miscellanous revenue (expense) and special								
assessments				(4,807)		950		(3,857)
(Increase) decrease in:								
Receivables		(6,739)		(40,117)		(1,152)		(48,008)
Inventories		(18,662)		(21,616)		168		(40,110)
Increase (decrease) in:								
Accounts and other payables		47,427		33,970		14,307		95,704
Pension related deferred inflows and inflows		(10,227)		(28,764)		(18,645)		(57,636)
Accrued wages and leave payable		(7,345)		(4,957)		(5,894)		(18,196)
Deposits				(2,870)				(2,870)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	277,949	\$	592,548	\$	476,359	\$	1,346,856
Noncash Capital Activities								
Purchase of capital assets in accounts payable	\$		\$		\$	(167,167)	\$	(167,167)
Proceeds of debt in accounts receivable	\$		\$		\$	(722,334)	\$	(722,334)
Composition of Cash and Cash Equivalents								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,479,080	\$	2,079,435	\$	475,787	\$	4,034,302
Restricted cash and cash equivalents				1,339,254		387,899		1,727,153
Total	\$	1,479,080	\$	3,418,689	\$	863,686	\$	5,761,455

Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2022

	 Custodial Funds		
Assets: Cash and Cash Equivalents Other Assets	\$ 1,314 114,608		
Total Assets	\$ 115,922		
Liabilities: Amounts held for others	\$ 115,922		
Total Liabilities	\$ 115,922		

Statement of Changes in Net Position – Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2022

	Custodial Funds	
Additons:		
Property Tax Collections for Other Governments Other Assets	\$	
Total Additions	\$	<u></u>
Deductions:		
Payments of Property Tax to Other Governments	\$	
Total Deductions	\$	
Change in Net Position		
Net Position - Beginning	\$	
Net Position - Ending	\$	

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

a. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of the Municipality of Fort Pierre 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.

The Municipality participates in two cooperative units. See detailed note entitled "Joint Ventures" for specific disclosures. Joint Ventures do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity as a component unit but are discussed in these notes because of their relationship with the Municipality.

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.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the Municipality and for each function of the Municipality'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 Municipality or it meets the following criteria:

 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

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- 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 Municipality's financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Funds:

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

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

The remaining Special Revenue funds are not considered major funds: Liquor, Lodging, and dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund (SDCL 10-52A-2), 2nd% Sales & Use tax (SDCL 10-52-2), and TIF District No. 5.

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

Cedar Hill Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund – To account for the payments received for perpetual care of cemeteries which are permanently set aside and for which only the income from the trust fund investments is used for the care and maintenance of the cemetery (SDCL 9-32-18). This is not a major fund.

Debt Service Funds – Debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs. The Municipality does not have any debt service funds.

Proprietary Funds:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- 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).

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

Electric Fund – 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.

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

Fiduciary Funds:

Custodial Funds – Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds. Custodial funds are used to account for the accumulation and distribution of property tax revenues and various pass-through funds.

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

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

Measurement Focus:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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 and fiduciary fund types.

Basis of Accounting:

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

Fund Financial Statements – All governmental fund types are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period does not exceed one bill-paying cycle, and for the Municipality of Fort Pierre that cycle is 60 days. The revenues which are accrued at December 31, 2021 are sales tax, real estate taxes, state-shared revenues, and miscellaneous other revenues.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, receivables may be measured but not available. Available means collectible within the current period or seen 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 and fiduciary fund types are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

d. Deposits and Investments:

For the purpose of financial reporting, "cash and cash equivalents" includes all demand and savings accounts and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with term to maturity at a date of acquisition of three months or less.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated capital assets are valued at their acquisition value on the date donated. Reported cost values include ancillary charges necessary to place the asset into its intended location and condition for use. Subsequent to initial capitalization, improvements or betterments that are significant, and which extend to useful file of a capital asset are also capitalized.

Infrastructure assets used in general government operations, consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems, acquired prior to January 1, 1980, were not required to be capitalized by the Municipality. Infrastructure assets acquired since January 1, 1980 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, while for capital assets used in business-type activities/proprietary fund operations, construction-period interest is capitalized; this is in accordance with USGAAP.

Depreciation 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, with net capital assets reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position and on each proprietary fund's Statement of Net Position.

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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

	•	talization reshold	Depreciation 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	20-33 years
Machinery and equipment		5,000	Straight-line	5-25 years
Infrastructure		5,000	Straight-line	10-50 years
Utilities property and improvements		5,000	Straight-line	10-50 years

Land, an inexhaustible 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 acquired for use in proprietary fund operations are accounted for in the same manner as in the government-wide financial statements.

f. Long-Term Liabilities:

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

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term liabilities primarily consist of revenue bonds, lease liabilities, and other direct borrowings and direct placements.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

g. Program Revenues:

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

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

h. 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.

j. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purposes of the proprietary funds' Statement of Cash Flows, the Municipality considers all highly liquid investments as deposits (including restricted assets) with a term to maturity of three months or less, at date of acquisition, to be cash equivalents.

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

k. Equity Classifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

I. Application of Net Position:

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

m. Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts and disclosures reported in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

n. Subsequent Events:

The Municipality has assessed subsequent events through October 18, 2023 the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

o. 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 Municipality classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

Non-spendable — Includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.

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

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

Assigned – Includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted nor committed. Fund balance may be assigned by the Finance Officer.

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

The Nonspendable Fund Balance is comprised of the following:

- Amount reported in non-spendable forms such as inventory.
- Amount not in cash form such as long-term portion of notes receivable.

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

The Municipality 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.

p. <u>Pensions</u>:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

2. Implementation of New Accounting Standard:

In 2022, the Municipality implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, Leases. This statement improves accounting and financial reporting for leases; enhances the comparability of financial statements between governments; and also enhances the relevance, reliability, and consistency of information about the leasing activities of governments. The implementation of this standard did not affect beginning net position or beginning fund balances.

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

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

Investments – In General, SDCL 4-5-6 permits Municipality 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 openend, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) above and repurchase agreements described in (b) above. Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires investments to be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

Fair Value Measurement – The Municipality categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based upon the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 are significant unobservable inputs.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

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

As of December 31, 2022, the Municipality had the following investments:

Investments	Credit Rating	Maturity	F	air Value
Treasury Money Market	N/A	N/A	\$	625,985
Mutual Funds	N/A	1-5 Years		2,530
			\$	628,515

The municipality has money market fund investments and mutual funds all at Level 2 holdings.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the Municipality's deposits may not be returned to it. The municipality does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2022, the Municipality's deposits in financial institutions were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk –Investments – The risk that, in the event of the counterparty to a transaction, the Municipality will not be able to recover the value of investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

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

Interest Rate Risk – The Municipality 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 Municipality's policy is to credit all income from deposits and investments to the fund making the investment.

4. Receivables and Payables:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

5. Restricted Cash and Investments:

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

	Amount:		Purpose:
	\$	644,812	Debt Services
		31,927	Cemetary
		1,727,153	Capital Projects
		12,992	Expo Building
Total Investments	\$	2,416,884	

6. Inventory:

Inventory in the General Fund consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. Supply inventories are recorded at cost. The General Fund also owns certain plots of land which were acquired for industrial development and are held for resale.

Inventory of supplies or 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 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 and land held for resale are offset by a fund balance "non-spendable" classification which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

7. Property Taxes:

Property taxes are levied on or before October 1, of the year preceding the start of the fiscal year. They attach as an enforceable lien on property, and become due and payable as of 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 Municipality is permitted by several state statutes to levy varying amounts of taxes per \$1,000 of taxable valuation on taxable real property in the Municipality.

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

8. Changes in Capital Assets:

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Governmental Activities:

	Balance 1/1/2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2022
Governmental Activities:				
Captial assets, not being depreciated				
Land	\$ 1,069,418	\$	\$	\$ 1,069,418
Construction in progress		35,405		35,405
Total, not being depreciated	1,069,418	35,405		1,104,823
Captial assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	1,061,843			1,061,843
Improvements	21,359,076	528,923		21,887,999
Equipment	1,745,839	340,181	63,745	2,022,275
Total, being depreciated	24,166,758	869,104	63,745	24,972,117
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	354,329	19,191		373,520
Improvements	9,402,309	918,936		10,321,245
Equipment	1,094,098	159,682	63,745	1,190,035
Total accumulated depreciation	10,850,736	1,097,809	63,745	11,884,800
Capital Assets Net	\$ 14,385,440	\$ (193,300)	\$	\$ 14,192,140

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

General government	\$ 610
Public safety	30,510
Public works	942,407
Culture and recreation	124,282
	\$ 1,097,809

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

8. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2022 is as follows: (Continued)

Business-Type Activities:

	Balance 1/1/2022	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2022
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 163,577	\$	\$	\$ 163,577
CIP	848,781	2,613,835	69,312	3,393,304
Total, not being depreciated	1,012,358	2,613,835	69,312	3,556,881
Capital assts, being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,637,068	26,995		4,664,063
Improvements	16,697,570	424,143		17,121,713
Equipment	1,603,297	118,986		1,722,283
Total, being depreciated	22,937,935	570,124		23,508,059
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	2,051,168	38,813		2,089,981
Improvements	8,923,207	490,250		9,413,457
Equipment	1,005,690	110,443		1,116,133
Total accumulated depreciation	11,980,065	639,506		12,619,571
Capital Assets Net	\$ 11,970,228	\$ 2,544,453	\$ 69,312	\$ 14,445,369

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Water	\$ 107,141
Electric	226,624
Sanitary Sewer	305,741
Total Depreciation Expense -	
Business-Type Activities	\$ 639,506

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

9. Long-Term Debt:

A summary of changes in long-term debt follows:

\$ 4,503,082	\$	\$ 375,068	\$ 4,128,014	\$ 386,418
52,550		12,091	40,459	40,459
4,555,632		387,159	4,168,473	426,877
36.494		2.677	33.817	
4,592,126		389,836	4,202,290	426,877
1,031,987	2,454,408	32,267	3,454,128	177,758
88,894		43,797	45,097	45,097
1,120,881	2,454,408	76,064	3,499,225	222,855
67,447		9,411	58,036	
1,188,328	2,454,408	85,475	3,557,261	222,855
\$ 5.780.454	\$ 2,454,408	\$ 475,311	\$ 7.759.551	\$ 649,732
	52,550 4,555,632 36,494 4,592,126 1,031,987 88,894 1,120,881 67,447	52,550 4,555,632 36,494 4,592,126 1,031,987 2,454,408 88,894 1,120,881 2,454,408 67,447 1,188,328 2,454,408	52,550 12,091 4,555,632 387,159 36,494 2,677 4,592,126 389,836 1,031,987 2,454,408 32,267 88,894 43,797 1,120,881 2,454,408 76,064 67,447 9,411 1,188,328 2,454,408 85,475	52,550 12,091 40,459 4,555,632 387,159 4,168,473 36,494 2,677 33,817 4,592,126 389,836 4,202,290 1,031,987 2,454,408 32,267 3,454,128 88,894 43,797 45,097 1,120,881 2,454,408 76,064 3,499,225 67,447 9,411 58,036 1,188,328 2,454,408 85,475 3,557,261

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

9. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

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

Government Activity Debt:

Governmental Activities:

Revenue bonds:

State Revolving Fund (SRF), Series 2011 Drainage ditch project	3% fixed; matures and final payment due July 1, 2031. This debt is serviced by the General Fund.	\$ 257,871
Series 2019 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds Current Refunding Series 2012 & 2014	2.75% fixed; matures and final payment due December 1, 2030. This debt is serviced by the General Fund.	2,358,995
Tax Increment District #5, Seris 2019	3.740%-5.740%; depending on length to maturity of individual bonds, final payment due December 1, 2035.	1,511,148

Leases:

Total Revenue Debt

Accrued Leave Payable

KS State Bank Lease - The purchase price at commencement of financing was \$284,984 in 2017. Final payment is due February 2023

The principal amount, was included in the appropriate classification of capital assets, and is being depreciated over the shorter of the useful-life of the asset, or the lease term (where title never transfers), as appropriate.

The liability for accrued leave represents leave benefits earned as of December 31, 2016. This debt is serviced by the General Fund.

33,817

40,459

4,128,014

Total Governmental Activities Debt

\$ 4,202,290

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

9. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

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

Business Activity Debt:

Business-type Activities:

Revenue bonds:		
Series 2004 State Revolving Fund	3.5%; matures June 1, 2026. This debt will be repaid from the Sanitary Sewer Fund.	\$ 101,473
Series 2014 State Revolving Fund	3.25%; matures July 14, 2044. This debt will be repaid from the Sanitary Sewer Fund.	175,913
Clean Water Project Revenue Bond Total Revenue Debt	2.125% fixed; matures and final payment due August 15, 2053.	3,176,742 3,454,128
American State Bank Lease - The purchase price at commencement of financing was \$280,828 in 2017. Final payment is due February 2023	The principal amount, was included in the appropriate classification of capital assets, and is being depreciated over the shorter of the useful-life of the asset, or the lease term (where title never transfers), as appropriate.	45,097
Accrued Leave Payable	The liability for accrued leave represents leave benefits earned as of December 31, 2016. This debt is serviced by the General Fund, Water Fund, and Sanitary Sewer Fund.	58,036
Total Business Activity Debt		3,557,261
Grand Total		\$ 7,759,551

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

9. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2022, except for compensated absences are as follows:

Governmental Activities:

Years Ending

Dec. 31,		Revenue Bonds			Leases			To	tal		
	-	Principal		Interest	P	rincipal	lı	nterest	Principal		nterest
2023	\$	386,418	\$	126,075	\$	40,459	\$	1,206	\$ 426,877	\$	127,281
2024		397,970		114,523					397,970		114,523
2025		410,174		102,320					410,174		102,320
2026-2030		2,236,144		341,274					2,236,144		341,274
2031-2035		697,308		111,755					697,308		111,755
Total	\$	4,128,014	\$	795,947	\$	40,459	\$	1,206	\$ 4,168,473	\$	797,153

Business-Type Activities:

Years Ending

Dec. 31,		Revenue Bonds			Leases			To	tal				
	-	Principal	lı	nterest	Principal		Principal Interest		Principal Interest		Principal	Interest	
2023	\$	177,758	\$	8,758	\$	45,097	\$	1,339	\$ 222,855	\$	10,097		
2024		178,931		7,585					178,931		7,585		
2025		180,145		6,371					180,145		6,371		
2026-2030		770,385		23,388					770,385		23,388		
2031-2035		760,971		17,379					760,971		17,379		
2036-2040		767,855		10,496					767,855		10,496		
2041-2044		618,083		2,635					618,083		2,635		
Total	\$	3,454,128	\$	76,612	\$	45,097	\$	1,339	\$ 3,499,225	\$	77,951		

As of December 31, 2022, the Municipality was acting as a fiscal agent for two special assessment issues having a total outstanding balance of \$114,608. The Municipality is not liable, directly nor indirectly for the preceding special assessments.

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

10. Restricted Net Position:

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

	Governmental Funds		Pr 	oprietary Funds	Total		
Debt service	\$	636,794	\$	387,899	\$	1,024,693	
Cemetary		31,927				31,927	
Facility replacement				339,254		339,254	
Customer deposits				131,524		131,524	
Expo building		12,993				12,993	
SDRS pension purposes		73,593		81,049		154,642	
Total	\$	755,307	\$	939,726	\$	1,695,033	

11. Pension Plan:

Plan Information:

All employees, working for more than 20 hours per week during the year, participate in the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS), a cost sharing, multiple employer hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by SDRS to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The SDRS provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering, and amending plan provisions are found in South Dakota Codified Law 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained at http://sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx or by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605)773-3731.

Benefits Provided:

SDRS has four classes of members: Class A general members, Class B public safety and judicial members, Class C Cement Plant Retirement Fund members, and Class D Department of Labor and Regulation members.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

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

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

Contributions:

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statue to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A members, 6% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9% of salary; Class B Public Safety Members, 8% of salary. State Statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. The Municipality's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 equal to the required contributions each year as follows:

2022 \$	73,040
2021	68,171
2020	64,977

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Pension Asset, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources to Pensions:

At June 30, 2022, SDRS is 100.1% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The proportionate shares of the components of the net pension asset of South Dakota Retirement System, for the Municipality as of this measurement period ending June 30, 2022, and reported by the Municipality as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 6,789,670
Less proportionate share of total pension restricted for pension benefits	6,794,216
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (4,546)

At December 31, 2022, the Municipality reported an asset of \$4,546 for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2022 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was based on a projection of the Municipality's share of contributions to the plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. As of June 30, 2022, the Municipality's proportion was .04809700%, which is a decrease of 0.0019720% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2021.

For the year ended December 31, 2022 the municipality recognized a reduction of pension expense of \$27,952. At December 31, 2022, the Municipality reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	D	eferred	D	eferred	
	Out	tflows of	In	flows of	
	Re	sources	Resources		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	86,526	\$	295	
Changes in assumption		288,896		253,179	
Net Difference between projected and actual earnings					
on pension plan investments				10,893	
Changes in proportion and difference between City					
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		2,999		1,449	
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date		37,491			
Total Revenues	\$	415,912	\$	265,816	

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

\$37,491 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from Municipality contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2023. 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:	
2023	\$ 29,344
2024	63,980
2025	(71,114)
2026	 90,395
Total	\$ 112,605

Actuarial Assumptions:

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

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases Graded by years of service, from 7.66% at entry to 3.15% after 25

years of service

Discount Rate 6.50% net of plan investment expense. This is composed of an

average inflation rate of 2.50% and real returns of 4.00%

Future COLAs 2.10%

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

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2022

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Beneficiaries:

PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table

Disabled Members:

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

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

Investment portfolio management is the statutory responsibility of the South Dakota Investment Council (SDIC), which may utilize the services of external money managers for management of a portion of the portfolio. SDIC is governed by the Prudent Man Rule (i.e. the council should use the same degree of care as a prudent man). Current SDIC investment policies dictate limits on the percentage of assets invested in various types of vehicles (equities, fixed income securities, real estate, cash, private equity, etc.) The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2022 (see discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

Target	Expected Real Rate of
Allocation	Return
58.0%	3.7%
30.0%	1.1%
10.0%	2.6%
2.0%	0.4%
100%	
	Allocation 58.0% 30.0% 10.0% 2.0%

Discount Rate:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

11. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Sensitivity of Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate:

The following presents the Municipality's proportionate share of net pension asset calculated using the discount rate of 6.50 percent, as well as what the Municipality'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:

	Current						
	1%	Decrease	Disc	ount Rate	1% Increase		
City's proportionate share of the net pension	' <u>'</u>						
liability (asset)	\$	943,825	\$	(4,546)	\$	(779,614)	

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

12. Risk Management:

The Municipality is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the period ended December 31, 2022, the Municipality managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance:

The Municipality purchases health insurance for its employees 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 Municipality 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 Municipality'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 Municipality 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 statute. The pool pays the first \$650,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up to statutory limits in addition to a separate combined employer liability limit of \$2,000,000 per incident.

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

12. Risk Management: (Continued)

The Municipality does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have never exceeded the liability coverage, during the past three years.

Liability Insurance:

The Municipality joined the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance (SDPAA), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the SDPAA is to administer and provide risk management services and risk sharing facilities to the members and to defend and protect the members against liability, to advise members on loss control guidelines and procedures, and provide them risk management services, loss control and risk reduction information and to obtain lower costs for that coverage. The Municipality's responsibility is to promptly report to and cooperate with the SDPAA to resolve any incident which could result in a claim being made by or against the Municipality. The Municipality pays an annual Members' Annual Operating Contribution to provide liability coverage detailed below, under a claims-made policy and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the SDPAA member, based on their exposure or type of coverage. The Municipality pays an annual premium to the pool to provide coverage for automobile and general liability insurance.

Effective October 5, 2021, the SDPAA adopted a new policy on member departures. Departing Members will no longer be eligible for any partial refund of the calculated portion of their contributions which was previously allowed. The prior policy provided the departing Member with such a partial refund because the departing Member took sole responsibility for all claims and claims expenses whether reported or unreported at the time of their departure from the SDPAA. With such partial refund being no longer available, the SDPAA will now assume responsibility for all reported claims of a departing Member pursuant to the revised IGC.

The Municipality reflected the effects of the new SDPAA policy in the financial statements as a Change in Accounting Estimate in the Statement of Activities and the Fund Operating Statements and also eliminated the reporting of the Deposit on the Statement of Net Position and Fund Balance Sheet.

The Municipality carries a \$500-\$2,000 deductible for the property coverage, depending on the type of property.

The Municipality does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have never exceeded the liability coverage, during the past three years.

Unemployment Benefits:

The Municipality provides coverage for unemployment benefits by paying into the Unemployment Compensation Fund established by state law and managed by the State of South Dakota.

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

13. Joint Ventures:

Exposition Building:

The Municipality participates in an undivided interest, known as Exposition Building, which is a joint operation between the Municipality of Pierre, Fort Pierre, Stanley and Hughes Counties for the construction and operation of a multiple use exposition building located at the Stanley County Fairgrounds in Fort Pierre, South Dakota. The primary use of the facility during the winter months is for hockey and multiple uses during other times of the year. Construction started in 1998 and was completed in 1999. Interest in the facility is as follows:

Municipality of Pierre	35%
Municipality of Fort Pierre	15%
Hughes County	35%
Stanley County	15%

The Municipality's interest in the facility as of December 31, 2022 is reported as a capital asset. Financial statements for the joint operation are available from the Hughes County Finance Officer.

At December 31, 2022, this joint venture had total fund equity of \$86.617.

Stanley County Law Enforcement:

Stanley County Law Enforcement, a joint venture, is intended to be a separate legal entity pursuant SDCL 1-24-19 and SDCL 9-12-4 for services including the enforcement of state and federal laws, county and Municipality ordinances and regulation. Membership to the Law Enforcement Board includes two Council members. The Municipality has an equity interest of 58% of the net assets. Separate financial statements for this joint venture are available from the Stanley County Auditor.

As of December 31, 2022, this joint venture had a total equity of \$98,305.

Since the Municipality of Fort Pierre maintains the accounting records and bank accounts of this entity it is included as a custodial fund in these financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedules-Budgetary Basis – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted	I Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts		
Revenues				(20: 21	
Revenue from Local Sources:					
Taxes:					
General property tax	\$ 1,314,689	\$ 1,314,689	\$ 1,281,568	\$ (33,121)	
General sales and use tax	1,361,315	1,361,315	1,756,224	394,909	
Amusement tax	400	400		(400)	
Penalties and interest on taxes	3,000	3,000	7,974	4,974	
Licenses and permits	42,900	42,900	73,156	30,256	
Intergovernmental:					
Federal grants	67,510	67,510		(67,510)	
State grants			74,507	74,507	
State shared revenues					
Bank franchise tax	14,500	14,500	19,651	5,151	
Motor vehicle commercial					
prorate	5,000	5,000	6,422	1,422	
Liquor tax reversion	12,500	12,500	14,700	2,200	
Motor vehicle licenses (5%)	30,000	30,000	39,834	9,834	
Local government highway					
and bridge fund	30,000	30,000	34,552	4,552	
County Shared Revenue:					
County road tax (25%)	4,444	4,444	4,444		
Charges for Goods and Services:					
General government	57,500	57,500	68,020	10,520	
Highway and streets	109,710	109,710	67,554	(42,156)	
Sanitation	1,000	1,000	1,060	60	
Health	500	500		(500)	
Culture and recreation	34,000	34,000	55,666	21,666	
Fines and Forfeits:					
Court fines and costs	200	200	24,368	24,168	
Parking Fines	200	200	50	(150)	
Miscellaneous Revenue:					
Investment earnings	2,500	2,500	14,915	12,415	
Special maintenance fee	223,988	223,988	225,668	1,680	
Contributions and donations			21,500	21,500	
T.V. Franchise	30,000	30,000	28,312	(1,688)	
Other			9,008	9,008	
Total Revenues	\$ 3,345,856	\$ 3,345,856	\$ 3,829,153	\$ 483,297	

See accompanying Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules.

Budgetary Comparison Schedules-Budgetary Basis – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 (Continued)

	Budgete	d Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
	Original	Final	Amounts		
Expenditures					
General Government:					
Mayor & council	\$ 127,028	\$ 129,028	\$ 128,330	\$ 698	
Elections	1,850	1,850	1,689	161	
Legal	65,000	92,000	80,123	11,877	
Financial administration	160,874	188,874	187,231	1,643	
Planning/zoning	60,618	60,618	47,317	13,301	
Public Safety:					
Police	386,626	386,626	385,232	1,394	
Fire	108,286	108,286	100,786	7,500	
Building inspection	35,602	35,602	17,446	18,156	
Civil defense	1,500	1,500	642	858	
Public Works:					
Highways and streets	1,324,925	1,694,925	1,511,141	183,784	
Sanitation	56,398	64,898	62,761	2,137	
Transit	30,000	30,000	30,000	, 	
Health and Welfare:					
Health	27,010	27,010	26,510	500	
Culture and Recreation:					
Recreation	120,883	120,883	87,694	33,189	
Parks	438,862	438,862	310,242	128,620	
Libraries	9,600	9,600	9,600	, 	
Expo building			3,407	(3,407)	
Cultural arts	2,500	2,500	2,500		
Museums	24,749	26,249	24,338	1,911	
Conservation and Development:					
Dues and fees	500	500	500		
Debt Service	463,045	463,045	406,289	56,756	
Total Expenditures	3,445,856	3,882,856	3,423,778	459,078	
Excess of Revenues Over					
Expenditures	(100,000)	(537,000)	405,375	942,375	
Other Financing Sources:					
Sale of Municipal Property			11,814	11,814	
Total Other Financing Sources			11,814	11,814	
Net Changes in Fund Balance Changes in Nonspendable	(100,000)	(537,000)	417,189	954,189	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	3,272,668	3,272,668	3,272,668		
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 3,172,668	\$ 2,735,668	\$ 3,689,857	\$ 954,189	
•		. , ,	. , ,		

See accompanying Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information Notes to the Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Note 1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

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

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

Note 2. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:

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

Schedule of the Municipality's Contributions (SDRS) Years Ended December 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Municipality's proportion of the net pension asset	0.0480970%	0.5006900%	0.4776620%	0.0475414%	0.0449331%	0.0457912%	0.0479270%	0.4567700%
Municipality's proportionate share of net pension asset	\$ (4,545)	\$ (383,443)	\$ (2,074)	\$ (5,038)	\$ (1,048)	\$ (4,156)	\$ 161,893	\$ (193,729)
Municipality's covered-employee payroll	1,148,486	1,136,213	1,048,324	1,010,828	934,119	930,382	911,329	833,927
Municipality's proportionate share of the net pension asset as a percentage of its covered- employee payroll	0.40%	33.75%	0.20%	0.50%	0.11%	0.45%	17.76%	23.23%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension asset	100.10%	105.52%	100.04%	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104.10%

^{*} The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date of the collective net pension liability (asset) which is 6/30.

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

Schedule of the Municipality's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)
As of December 31,

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 73,040	\$ 68,171	\$ 64,977	\$ 62,276	\$ 57,894	\$ 56,709	\$ 53,802	\$ 52,031
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	73,040	68,171	64,977	62,276	57,894	56,709	53,802	52,031
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,217,330	\$ 1,136,186	\$ 1,082,944	\$ 1,037,939	\$ 964,893	\$ 945,144	\$ 896,703	\$ 867,173
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

^{**}GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten year of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the Municipality 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 31,2022

Changes from Prior Valuation:

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

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

Benefit Provision Changes:

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

Actuarial Assumption Changes:

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

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

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

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

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions
As of December 31,2022 (Continued)

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

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

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

Actuarial Method Changes:

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