Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

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

To the 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, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon August 2, 2024.

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

August 2, 2024

Schedule of Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

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, 2023, 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, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for 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 August 2, 2024 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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August 2, 2024

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2023

	Primary Government					
	Governmental	Business-Type				
	Activities	Activities	Total			
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,573,734	\$ 3,738,460	\$ 8,312,194			
Investments	686,522		686,522			
Accounts receivable, net	415,513	489,350	904,863			
Inventories	24,394	797,494	821,888			
Land held for resale	103,377		103,377			
Other assets		436,889	436,889			
Restricted assets:						
Cash	154,388	1,885,287	2,039,675			
Net pension asset	2,139	2,360	4,499			
Capital assets:						
Land and construction in progress	1,198,381	261,176	1,459,557			
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	12,156,224	14,454,269	26,610,493			
Total Assets	19,314,672	22,065,285	41,379,957			
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
Pension related deferred outflows	168,369	186,559	354,928			
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and other curent liabilities	133,983	594,874	728,857			
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Due within one year	398,102	117,784	515,886			
Due in more than one year	3,380,921	3,603,829	6,984,750			
Total Liabilities	3,913,006	4,316,487	8,229,493			
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Pension related deferred inflows	106,663	118,233	224,896			
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	9,613,009	9,838,600	19,451,609			
Restricted for:						
Debt services	608,344	546,033	1,154,377			
Cemetary	31,927		31,927			
Meter Deposits		136,889	136,889			
Expo building	8,465		8,465			
SDRS pension purposes	63,845	70,686	134,531			
Unrestricted	5,137,782	7,224,916	12,362,698			
Total Net Position	\$ 15,463,372	\$ 17,817,124	\$ 33,280,496			
TI						

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

							Ne	t (Exp	ense) Revenu	e and	d
				Program	n Reve	nues	Changes in Net Position				
					0	perating		Prim	nary Governm	ent	
			C	harges for	Gı	ants and	Governmental	Bus	siness-Type		
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Services	Cor	ntributions	Activities		Activities		Total
Primary Government:											
Governmental Activities:											
General government	\$	481,749	\$	192,768	\$	166,316	\$ (122,665)	\$		\$	(122,665)
Public safety		558,090		105,682			(452,408)				(452,408)
Public works		1,665,076		231,887		10,077	(1,423,112)				(1,423,112)
Health and welfare		68,310		3,419			(64,891)				(64,891)
Culture and recreation		1,012,271		59,003			(953,268)				(953,268)
Interest on long-term debt		127,278					(127,278)				(127,278)
Total Governmental Activities		3,912,774		592,759		176,393	(3,143,622)				(3,143,622)
Business-type Activities:											
Water		568,243		865,460					297,217		297,217
Electric		2,668,800		3,000,666					331,866		331,866
Sewer		893,338		835,460					(57,878)		(57,878)
Total Business-Type Activities		4,130,381		4,701,586					571,205		571,205
Total Primary Government	\$	8,043,155	\$	5,294,345	\$	176,393	(3,143,622)		571,205		(2,572,417)
	Genei	ral Revenues:									
	Tax										
		operty tax					1,494,633				1,494,633
		les tax					2,166,039				2,166,039
		te shared reve					128,896				128,896
		inty shared rev					4,444				4,444
		estricted inves		U			106,409				106,409
		cellaneous rev					41,183				41,183
		Total General	Revei	nues and Trans	sfers		3,941,604			_	3,941,604
		Change in Ne	et pos	ition			797,982		571,205		1,369,187
		osition-Beginr	_				14,665,390		17,245,919		31,911,309
	Net P	osition-End of	Year				\$ 15,463,372	\$	17,817,124	\$	33,280,496

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds December 31, 2023

	General Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,903,993	\$ 669,741	\$ 4,573,734
Investments	686,522		686,522
Taxes receivable:			
Delinquent	20,009		20,009
Accounts receivable	13,829	17,222	31,051
Special assessments receivable			
Delinquent	129		129
Teton Island	117,838		117,838
Due from county governments	24,402		24,402
Due from state government	222,084		222,084
Supply inventory	8,465	15,929	24,394
Land held for resale	103,377		103,377
Restricted cash	27,746	126,642	154,388
Total Assets	5,128,394	829,534	5,957,928
Liabilities and Fund Balances			
Accounts payable	52,591		52,591
Accrued wages payable	33,647	10,514	44,161
Unearned revenue	20,009	17,222	37,231
Total Liabilities	106,247	27,736	133,983
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	103,377		103,377
Expo Building	8,465		8,465
Restricted			
Perpetual cemetary trust		31,927	31,927
Debt Service		608,344	608,344
Park	27,746		27,746
Assigned	70.000		70.000
Firehall	70,000		70,000
Capital outlay accumulations	616,522		616,522
Cemetary improvements		12,462	12,462
Promotion of the city	4.070.075	149,065	149,065
Unassigned	4,078,070		4,078,070
Total Fund Balances	4,904,180	801,798	5,705,978
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 5,128,394	\$ 829,534	\$ 5,957,928
	+ -,,	,,	, 2,20.,020

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

Total Fund Balances - Government Funds	\$ 5,705,978
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.	2,139
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	13,354,605
Pension related deferred outflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.	168,369
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.	(3,779,023)
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.	(106,663)
Net Position - Governmental Funds	\$ 15,463,372

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

		Other			
	General	Governmental	Governmental		
	Fund	Funds	Funds		
Revenues:					
Taxes					
General property taxes	\$ 1,369,213	\$ 119,429	\$ 1,488,642		
General sales taxes	1,969,945	196,094	2,166,039		
Penalties and interest	5,979	12	5,991		
Licenses and permits	87,324		87,324		
Intergovernmental revenue					
Federal grants	21,130		21,130		
State grants	10,077		10,077		
State shared revenues					
Bank franchise tax	30,384		30,384		
Motor vehicle commercial prorate	6,869		6,869		
Liquor tax reversion	14,622		14,622		
Motor vehicles licenses	41,193		41,193		
Local government highway and bridge	35,828		35,828		
County shared revenues	4,444		4,444		
Charges for goods and services					
General government	105,444		105,444		
Highways and streets	105,054		105,054		
Sanitation	3,143		3,143		
Health	3,419		3,419		
Culture and recreation	59,003		59,003		
Fines and forfeits					
Court fines and costs	28		28		
Parking fines	600		600		
Miscellaneous revenue					
Investment earnings	104,826	1,583	106,409		
Rentals	1,000		1,000		
Special maintenance fee	228,744		228,744		
Contributions	29,500	115,686	145,186		
Other	30,968		30,968		
Total Revenue	\$ 4,268,737	\$ 432,804	\$ 4,701,541		
	,,	,	. , - ,		

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

	(General Fund				Total vernmental Funds
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government:						
Executive	\$	122,151	\$		\$	122,151
Elections		26				26
Legal		49,149				49,149
Financial administration		259,690				259,690
Planning and zoning		36,800				36,800
Public safety:		,				·
Police		418,104				418,104
Fire		121,836				121,836
Building inspection		4,899				4,899
Civil defense		642				642
Public works:		0.2				0.1
Highways and streets		655,826				655,826
Sanitation		60,797				60,797
Transit		30,000				30,000
Health and welfare:		30,000				30,000
Health		68,310				68,310
Culture and recreation:		00,310				00,310
Recreation		96,133				96,133
Parks		470,745				470,745
Library		9,600				9,600
Expo building		11,272				11,272
Cultural arts		4,000				4,000
Museum		30,160				30,160
Conservation and development:		30,100				30,100
Dues and fees		500		2,309		2,809
BID board economic development				111,902		111,902
Economic development and				111,502		111,502
assistance (industrial development)				162.052		162.052
Debt service		406,289		163,052 147,866		163,052 554,155
				147,000		
Capital outlay		206,700		42E 120		206,700
Total Expenditures		3,063,629		425,129		3,488,758
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)						
Expenditures		1,205,108		7,675		1,212,783
Other Financing Sources:						
Sale of fixed assets		9,215				9,215
Total Other Financing Sources		9,215				9,215
Net Change in Fund Balance		1,214,323		7,675		1,221,998
Fund Balances- Beginning of Year		3,689,857		794,123		4,483,980
Fund Balances - End of Year		4,904,180	\$	801,798	\$	5,705,978
		,,-00		,. 50		-,. 55,576

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

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Government Funds	\$ 1,221,998
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.	206,700
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.	(1,044,235)
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.	426,877
Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	(9,748)
Governmental funds do not reflect the change in accrued leave, but the statement of activities reflects the change in accrued leave through expenditures.	(3,610)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 797,982

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds December 31, 2023

	Water	Electric	Sanitary Sewer	
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Totals
Assets				
Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,270,638	\$ 2,197,718	\$ 270,104	\$ 3,738,460
Accounts receivable	101,154	292,620	77,161	470,935
Accounts receivable - Surcharge			17,841	17,841
NSF check receivables	146.742	574	11 007	574
Supply inventory Total Current Assets	1,518,535	3,129,776	<u>11,887</u> 376,993	<u>797,494</u> 5,025,304
Total Current Assets	1,510,555	3,129,770	370,993	5,025,304
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		1,339,254	546,033	1,885,287
Deposit	305,750	131,139		436,889
Capital assets:				
Land	27,587	115,999	19,991	163,577
Buildings	758,801	3,885,262		4,644,063
Improvements other than buildings	3,199,701	5,686,197	12,267,791	21,153,689
Machinery and equipment	331,755	731,477	946,438	2,009,670
Accumulated depreciation	(2,908,420)	(4,842,009)	(5,602,724)	(13,353,153)
Construction in Progress	97,599			97,599
Total Capital Assets:	1,507,023	5,576,926	7,631,496	14,715,445
Net pension asset	1 812 246	1,285 7,048,604	8,178,131	2,360
Total Noncurrent Assets	1,813,246	7,048,004	0,170,131	17,039,981
Total Assets	3,331,781	10,178,380	8,555,124	22,065,285
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Pension related deferred outflows	37,231	100,580	48,748	186,559
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	39,712	160,119	221,509	421,340
Accrued wages	7,640	19,868	9,137	36,645
Customer deposits	5,750	131,139		136,889
Current portion of long term debt			117,784	117,784
Total Current Liabilities	53,102	311,126	348,430	712,658
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Bonds payable:				
Revenue			3,539,259	3,539,259
Accrued leave payable	12,366	39,838	12,366	64,570
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	12,366	39,838	3,551,625	3,603,829
Total Liabilities	65,468	350,964	3,900,055	4,316,487
	<u> </u>			
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	22.500	62.704	20.020	440 222
Pension related deferred inflows	23,590	63,704	30,939	118,233
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	287,221	5,576,926	3,974,453	9,838,600
Restricted net position restricted for:				
Debt service			546,033	546,033
Customer deposits	5,750	131,139		136,889
SDRS pension purposes	14,114	38,161	18,411	70,686
Unrestricted net position	2,972,869	4,118,066	133,981	7,224,916
Total Net Position	\$ 3,279,954	\$ 9,864,292	\$ 4,672,878	\$ 17,817,124

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

	Water Fund	Electric Fund	Sewer Fund	Totals
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	Totals
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for goods and services	\$ 865,460	\$ 3,000,666	\$ 835,460	\$ 4,701,586
Total Operating Revenues	865,460	3,000,666	835,460	4,701,586
Operating Expenses:				
Personal services	181,046	508,401	190,169	879,616
Other current expense	30,739	336,217	200,130	567,086
Materials	245,839	1,586,080		1,831,919
Depreciation	110,452	233,746	389,385	733,583
Total Operating Expenses	568,076	2,664,444	779,684	4,012,204
Operating Income (Loss)	297,384	336,222	55,776	689,382
Nonoperating Revenues:				
Miscellaneous non-operating revenue				
(expense)		(4,189)	105	(4,084)
Interest expense	(167)	(167)	(113,759)	(114,093)
Total Nonoperating Revenue	(167)	(4,356)	(113,654)	(118,177)
Net Change in Net Position	297,217	331,866	(57,878)	571,205
Net Position - Beginning of Year	2,982,737	9,532,426	4,730,756	17,245,919
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 3,279,954	\$ 9,864,292	\$ 4,672,878	\$ 17,817,124

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

	Water Fund	Electric Fund	Sanitary Sewer Fund		Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:					
Receipt from customers	\$ 540,455	\$ 3,013,520	\$	816,449	\$ 4,370,424
Payments to suppliers	(315,591)	(2,164,730)		(27,381)	(2,507,702)
Payments to employees	(175,918)	(493,480)		(183,931)	(853,329)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	48,946	355,310		605,137	1,009,393
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing					
Activities:					
Purchase of capital assets	(251,584)	(231,223)		(708,019)	(1,190,826)
Debt principal paid	(5,637)	(5,637)		169,092	157,818
Debt interest paid	(167)	(167)		(113,759)	(114,093)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related					
Financing Activities:	(257,388)	(237,027)		(652,686)	(1,147,101)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(208,442)	118,283		(47,549)	(137,708)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	 1,479,080	3,418,689		863,686	5,761,455
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$ 1,270,638	\$ 3,536,972	\$	816,137	\$ 5,623,747

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

Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:				
Operating income	\$ 297,384	\$ 336,222	\$ 55,776	\$ 689,382
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net				
cash provided by operating activities:				
Provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation expense	110,452	233,746	389,385	733,583
Miscellanous revenue (expense) and special				
assessments		(4,189)	105	(4,084)
(Increase) decrease in:				
Receivables	(325,005)	17,719	(19,116)	(326,402)
Inventories	(13,004)	(191,335)	(4,649)	(208,988)
Increase (decrease) in:				
Accounts and other payables	(26,009)	(46,909)	177,398	104,480
Pension related deferred inflows and inflows	2,134	5,989	2,240	10,363
Accrued wages and leave payable	2,494	8,932	3,998	15,424
Deposits	 500	 (4,865)		(4,365)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 48,946	\$ 355,310	\$ 605,137	\$ 1,009,393
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	\$ 1,270,638	\$ 2,197,718	\$ 270,104	\$ 3,738,460
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		1,339,254	546,033	1,885,287
Total	\$ 1,270,638	\$ 3,536,972	\$ 816,137	\$ 5,623,747

Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2023

	 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, 2023

	Custodial Funds	
Additons:		
Property Tax Collections for Other Governments Other Assets	\$	
Total Additions	\$	
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, 2023

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, 2023

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, 2023

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, 2023

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, 2023 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 of certificates of deposit whose term to maturity at date of acquisition exceeds three months, treasury money market investments, mutual funds, and/or those types of investments authorized by South Dakota Codified Laws (SDCL) 4-5-6.

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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, 2023

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:

	Capitalization Threshold		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 accrued leave.

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, 2023

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, 2023

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:

- 1. Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (if applicable) and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the 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 August 2, 2024 the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

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 of land held for resale.

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, 2023

2. 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, 2023

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

As of December 31, 2023, the Municipality had the following investments:

Investments	Credit Rating	Maturity	F	air Value
Treasury Money Market	N/A	N/A	\$	683,992
Mutual Funds	N/A	1-5 Years		2,530
			\$	686,522

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, 2023, 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.

3. 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, 2023

4. Restricted Cash and Investments:

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

		Amount:	Purpose:
	\$ 114,416		Debt Services
		31,927	Cemetary
	1,885,287		Capital Projects
		8,045	Expo Building
Total Investments	\$	2,039,675	

5. 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.

6. 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, 2023

7. Changes in Capital Assets:

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

Governmental Activities:

	Balance			Balance	
	1/1/2023	Increases	Decreases	12/31/2023	
Governmental Activities:					
Captial assets, not being depreciated					
Land	\$ 1,069,418	\$	\$	\$ 1,069,418	
Construction in progress	35,405	93,558		128,963	
Total, not being depreciated	1,104,823	93,558		1,198,381	
Captial assets, being depreciated					
Buildings	1,061,843			1,061,843	
Improvements	21,887,999	41,640		21,929,639	
Equipment	2,022,275	71,502	16,600	2,077,177	
Total, being depreciated	24,972,117	113,142	16,600	25,068,659	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	373,520	19,190		392,710	
Improvements	10,321,245	892,531		11,213,776	
Equipment	1,190,035	132,514	16,600	1,305,949	
Total accumulated depreciation	11,884,800	1,044,235	16,600	12,912,435	
Capital Assets Net	\$ 14,192,140	\$ (837,535)	\$	\$ 13,354,605	

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

General government	\$ 575
Public safety	12,609
Public works	918,453
Culture and recreation	112,598
	\$ 1,044,235

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

7. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

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

Business-Type Activities:

	Balance 1/1/2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2023
Business-Type Activities:	1/1/2023	mercuses	Decreases	12/31/2023
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 163,577	\$	\$	\$ 163,577
CIP	3,393,304	97,599	3,393,304	97,599
Total, not being depreciated	3,556,881	97,599	3,393,304	261,176
Capital assts, being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,651,058			4,651,058
Improvements	17,114,718	4,031,976		21,146,694
Equipment	1,722,282	287,388		2,009,670
Total, being depreciated	23,488,058	4,319,364		27,807,422
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	2,089,983	38,814		2,128,797
Improvements	9,413,456	571,793		9,985,249
Equipment	1,116,132	122,975		1,239,107
Total accumulated depreciation	12,619,571	733,582		13,353,153
Capital Assets Net	\$ 14,425,368	\$ 3,683,381	\$ 3,393,304	\$ 14,715,445

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Water	\$ 110,453
Electric	233,745
Sanitary Sewer	389,384
Total Depreciation Expense -	
Business-Type Activities	\$ 733,582
· ·	\$ 733,58

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

8. Long-Term Debt:

A summary of changes in long-term debt follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Primary Government					
Government Activities:					
Bonds Payable:					
Revenue	\$ 4,128,014	\$	\$ 386,418	\$ 3,741,596	\$ 398,102
Leases	40,459		40,459		
Total	4,168,473		426,877	3,741,596	398,102
Accrued Leave	33,817	3,610		37,427	
Total Governmental Activities	4,202,290	3,610	426,877	3,779,023	398,102
Business-Type Activities: Bonds Payable:					
Revenue	3,454,128	256,844	53,929	3,657,043	117,784
Leases	45,097		45,097		
Total	3,499,225	256,844	99,026	3,657,043	117,784
Accrued Leave	58,036	6,534		64,570	
Total Business-Type Activities	3,557,261	263,378	99,026	3,721,613	117,784
Total Primary Government	\$ 7,759,551	\$ 266,988	\$ 525,903	\$ 7,500,636	\$ 515,886

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

8. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

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

Government Activity Debt:

Governmental Activities:

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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.	\$ 231,128
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.	2,091,528
Tax Increment District #5, Seris 2019	3.740%-5.740%; depending on length to maturity of individual bonds, final payment due December 1, 2035.	1,418,940
Total Revenue Debt		3,741,596
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.	37,427
Total Governmental Activities Debt		\$ 3,779,023

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

8. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

Debt payable at December 31, 2023, 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.	\$ 73,737
Series 2014 State Revolving Fund	3.25%; matures July 14, 2044. This debt will be repaid from the Sanitary Sewer	
	Fund.	170,249
Clean Water Project Revenue Bond	2.125% fixed; matures and final payment	
	due August 15, 2053.	 3,413,057
Total Revenue Debt		3,657,043
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.	 64,570
Total Business Activity Debt		3,721,613
Grand Total		\$ 7,500,636

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

8. Long-Term Debt: (Continued)

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

Governmental Activities:

Years Ending			
Dec. 31,	Revenu	e Bon	ds
	Principal		nterest
2024	\$ 398,102	\$	114,523
2025	410,191		102,320
2026	422,613		89,886
2027	435,432		77,068
2028	448,634		63,959
2029-2033	1,392,935		200,716
2034-2035	233,689		21,400
Total	\$ 3,741,596	\$	669,872

Business-Type Activities:

			_		
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Principal		Interest
117,784	\$	162,664
120,781		161,450
108,323		160,304
95,120		159,944
97,231		159,732
519,537		795,228
579,961		788,776
647,551		781,191
671,850	775,529	
698,905	736,623	
3,657,043	\$	4,681,441
	120,781 108,323 95,120 97,231 519,537 579,961 647,551 671,850 698,905	117,784 \$ 120,781 108,323 95,120 97,231 519,537 579,961 647,551 671,850 698,905

As of December 31, 2023, 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, 2023

9. Restricted Net Position:

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

	Governmental		Proprietary		
	Funds		Funds Funds		 Total
Debt service	\$	608,344	\$	546,033	\$ 1,154,377
Cemetary		31,927			31,927
Customer deposits				136,889	136,889
Expo building		8,465	5		8,465
SDRS pension purposes		63,845		70,686	 134,531
Total	\$	712,581	\$	753,608	\$ 1,466,189

10. 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). SDRS is a hybrid defined benefit plan designed with several defined contribution plan type provisions and is administered by SDRS to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The SDRS provide retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in SDCL 3-12. 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, 2023

10. 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, 2023, 2022, and 2021 equal to the required contributions each year as follows:

2023 \$	71,656
2022	73,040
2021	68,171

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2023

10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2023, SDRS is 100.1% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The proportionate 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, 2023, and reported by the Municipality as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 6,679,920
Less proportionate share of total pension restricted for pension benefits	6,684,419
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (4,499)

At December 31, 2023, the Municipality reported an asset of (\$4,499) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2023 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, 2023, the Municipality's proportion was 0.04609800%, which is a decrease of 0.0019990% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended December 31, 2023 the municipality recognized a reduction of pension expense of \$20,111. At December 31, 2023, the Municipality reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred		D	eferred
	Ou	Outflows of		flows of
	Re	esources	Re	esources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	127,537	\$	
Changes in assumption		153,827		224,861
Net Difference between projected and actual earnings				
on pension plan investments		29,955		
Changes in proportion and difference between City				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		5,804		36
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date		37,805		
Total Revenues	\$	354,928	\$	224,897

Notes to the Financial Statements December 31, 2023

10. Pension Plan: (Continued)

\$37,805 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, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions recognized in pension expense (reduction of pension expense) as follows:

Year Ended		
December 31:	_	
2024	\$	63,238
2025		(66,241)
2026		88,534
2027		6,695
Total	\$	92,226

Actuarial Assumptions:

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

Inflation 2.50%

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

years of service

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

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

Future COLAs 1.91%

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, 2023

10. 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, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2022.

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

	Expected
Target	Real Rate of
Allocation	Return
56.3%	3.8%
22.8%	1.7%
7.0%	2.7%
12.0%	3.5%
1.9%	0.8%
100%	
	Allocation 56.3% 22.8% 7.0% 12.0% 1.9%

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, 2023

10. 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:

			C	urrent		
		Decrease	1% Increase			
City's proportionate share of the net pension						
liability (asset)	\$	922,213	\$	(4,499)	\$	(762,373)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

11. 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, 2023, 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, 2023

11. 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, 2023

12. 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, 2023 is reported as a capital asset. Financial statements for the joint operation are available from the Hughes County Finance Officer.

At December 31, 2023, this joint venture had total fund equity of \$53,633.

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, 2023, this joint venture had a total equity of \$254,457.

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, 2023

	Budgeted	I Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues				
Revenue from Local Sources:				
Taxes:				
General property tax	\$ 1,376,128	\$ 1,376,128	\$ 1,369,213	\$ (6,915)
General sales and use tax	1,684,443	1,684,443	1,969,945	285,502
Amusement tax	400	400		(400)
Penalties and interest on taxes	3,000	3,000	5,979	2,979
Licenses and permits	67,900	67,900	87,324	19,424
Intergovernmental:				
Federal grants			21,130	21,130
State grants			10,077	10,077
State shared revenues				
Bank franchise tax	14,500	14,500	30,384	15,884
Motor vehicle commercial				
prorate	5,000	5,000	6,869	1,869
Liquor tax reversion	12,500	12,500	14,622	2,122
Motor vehicle licenses (5%)	30,000	30,000	41,193	11,193
Local government highway				
and bridge fund	30,000	30,000	35,828	5,828
County Shared Revenue:				
County road tax (25%)	4,444	4,444	4,444	
Charges for Goods and Services:				
General government	61,175	61,175	105,444	44,269
Highway and streets	106,860	106,860	105,054	(1,806)
Sanitation	1,000	1,000	3,143	2,143
Health	500	500	3,419	2,919
Culture and recreation	34,000	34,000	59,003	25,003
Fines and Forfeits:				
Court fines and costs	200	200	28	(172)
Parking Fines	200	200	600	400
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment earnings	2,500	2,500	104,826	102,326
Rentals			1,000	1,000
Special maintenance fee	223,988	223,988	228,744	4,756
Contributions and donations			29,500	29,500
T.V. Franchise	30,000	30,000		(30,000)
Other			30,968	30,968
Total Revenues	\$ 3,688,738	\$ 3,688,738	\$ 4,268,737	\$ 579,999

See accompanying Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules.

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

	Budgeted	d Amounts	Ashual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts			
Expenditures						
General Government:						
Mayor & council	\$ 131,537	\$ 131,537	\$ 122,151	\$ 9,386		
Elections	1,850	1,850	26	1,824		
Legal	65,000	65,000	49,149	15,851		
Financial administration Planning/zoning	169,647 64,651	264,647 64,651	259,690 36,800	4,957 27,851		
Public Safety:						
Police	420,190	420,190	418,104	2,086		
Fire	129,336	129,336	121,836	7,500		
Building inspection	30,710	30,710	4,899	25,811		
Civil defense	1,550	1,550	642	908		
Public Works:						
Highways and streets	1,852,041	1,935,541	862,526	1,073,015		
Sanitation	58,077	62,577	60,797	1,780		
Transit	30,000	30,000	30,000			
Health and Welfare:						
Health	68,810	68,810	68,310	500		
Culture and Recreation:						
Recreation	116,108	116,108	96,133	19,975		
Parks	633,987	633,987	470,745	163,242		
Libraries	9,600	9,600	9,600			
Expo building	5,955	11,272	11,272			
Cultural arts	4,000	4,000	4,000			
Museums	29,749	33,249	30,160	3,089		
Conservation and Development:						
Dues and fees	500	500	500			
Debt Service	405,424	406,294	406,289	5		
Total Expenditures	4,228,722	4,421,409	3,063,629	1,357,780		
Excess of Revenues Over						
Expenditures	(539,984)	(732,671)	1,205,108	1,937,779		
Other Financing Sources: Sale of Municipal Property			9,215	9,215		
Total Other Financing Sources			9,215	9,215		
Net Changes in Fund Balance Changes in Nonspendable	(539,984)	(732,671)	1,214,323	1,946,994		
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	3,689,857	3,689,857	3,689,857			
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 3,149,873	\$ 2,957,186	\$ 4,904,180	\$ 1,946,994		

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, 2023

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,

	2023	2022 2021		2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	
Municipality's proportion of the net pension asset	0.0460980%	0.0480970%	0.5006900%	0.4776620%	0.0475414%	0.0449331%	0.0457912%	0.0479270%	0.4567700%	
Municipality's proportionate share of net pension asset	\$ (4,499)	\$ (4,545)	\$ (383,443)	\$ (2,074)	\$ (5,038)	\$ (1,048)	\$ (4,156)	\$ 161,893	\$ (193,729)	
Municipality's covered-employee payroll	1,189,037	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	0.38%	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%	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,

		2023		2022	2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
Contractually required contribution	\$	71,656	\$	73,040	\$	68,171	\$	64,977	\$	62,276	\$	57,894	\$	56,709	\$	53,802	\$	52,031
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		71,656		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	.,194,268	\$ 1	.,217,330	\$ 1	,136,186	\$ 1	1,082,944	\$ 1	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%		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, 2023

Changes from Prior Valuation:

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

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

Benefit Provision Changes:

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

Actuarial Assumption Changes:

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

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

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

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

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.