FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the City CouncilCity of Garretson
Garretson, South Dakota

Report on the Financial Statements

Disclaimer of Opinions

We were engaged to audit the accompanying cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Garretson (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

We do not express an opinion on the cash basis financial statements of the City referred to above. Because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinions section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on the cash basis financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinions

The City lacked adequate supporting documentation for many account balances. We were unable to confirm or verify by alternative means the financial statement amounts. As a result of these matters, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to the City's basic financial statements were necessary.

Emphasis of Matter Regarding Basis of Accounting

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the City's basic financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinions section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 6, 2025 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KETEL THORSTENSON, LLP Certified Public Accountants

August 6, 2025

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - CASH BASIS DECEMBER 31, 2022

	 vernmental Activities	siness-Type Activities	Total		
Assets					
Cash	\$ 2,205,659	\$ 1,743,288	\$	3,948,947	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,205,659	\$ 1,743,288	\$	3,948,947	
Net Position					
Unrestricted	\$ 2,205,659	\$ 1,743,288	\$	3,948,947	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 2,205,659	\$ 1,743,288	\$	3,948,947	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - CASH BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

			ProgramRevenues Capital	Operating		t (Expense) Reven- nanges in Net Posit Primary Govern	sition	
		Charges for	Grants and		Governmental	Business-Type		
	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total	
Functions/Programs								
Primary Government:								
Governmental Activities:	Ф. 401.54 0	Ф 0.0 2 0	Ф. 104.0 72		Φ (2.67.0.41)	¢.	Φ (2.67.0.41)	
General Government	\$ 481,542	\$ 8,828	\$ 104,873	-	\$ (367,841)	\$ -	\$ (367,841)	
Public Safety	124,691	280	-	-	(124,411)	-	(124,411)	
Public Works	340,361	5,384	-	-	(334,977)	-	(334,977)	
Health and Welfare	36,489	145	-	-	(36,344)	-	(36,344)	
Culture and Recreation	227,332	69,041	-	-	(158,291)	-	(158,291)	
Conservation and Development	20,900	-	-	-	(20,900)	-	(20,900)	
Long-Term Debt	25,000	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	-	(25,000)	-	(25,000)	
Total Governmental Activities	1,256,315	83,678	104,873	-	(1,067,764)	-	(1,067,764)	
Business-Type Activities:								
Water	335,794	264,844	-	-	-	(70,950)	(70,950)	
Sewer	291,592	256,690	-	-	-	(34,902)	(34,902)	
Natural Gas	800,307	800,985	-	-	-	678	678	
Total Business-Type Activities	1,427,693	1,322,519	-	-	-	(105,174)	(105,174)	
Total Primary Government	\$ 2,684,008	\$ 1,406,197	\$ 104,873	\$ -	(1,067,764)	(105,174)	(1,172,938)	
General Revenues:								
Taxes:								
Property Taxes					405,604	_	405,604	
Sales Taxes					612,527	_	612,527	
State Shared Revenues					62,741	_	62,741	
Unrestricted Investment Earnings					3,413	190	3,603	
Special Assessments					37,649	_	37,649	
Miscellaneous Revenue					80,287	10,286	90,573	
Transfers					(826,303)	826,303		
Total General Revenues					375,918	836,779	1,212,697	
Change in Net Position					(691,846)	731,605	39,759	
Net Position - December 31, 2021, a	s Previously State	ed .			6,358,071	6,573,523	12,931,594	
Change in Basis of Accounting					(3,460,566)	(5,561,840)	(9,022,406)	
Net Position - December 31, 2021, a	s Restated				2,897,505	1,011,683	3,909,188	
Net Position - December 31, 2022					\$ 2,205,659	\$ 1,743,288	\$ 3,948,947	

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND - CASH BASIS DECEMBER 31, 2022

DECEMBER 31, 2022	Liquor, Lodging, and Dining General Gross Receipts Fund Tax Fund					2nd Penny Sales Tax Fund	Totals Governmental Funds		
Assets									
101 Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	2,205,659	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,205,659	
Total Assets	\$	2,205,659	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,205,659	
Fund Balance	\$	2 205 (50	¢		¢		¢	2 205 (50	
267 Unassigned	Þ	2,205,659	\$	-	\$		\$	2,205,659	
Total Fund Balance		2,205,659				-		2,205,659	
Total Fund Balance	\$	2,205,659	\$	_	\$	_	\$	2,205,659	

Liquor,

CITY OF GARRETSON

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - CASH BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		General Fund		Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund		2nd Penny Sales Tax Fund		Gov	Total ernmental Funds
Revenu	ie:								
	Taxes:								
311	General Property Taxes	\$	404,935	\$	-	\$	-	\$	404,935
313	General Sales and Use Taxes		610,964		1,563		-		612,527
319	Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes		669		=		-		669
320	Licenses and Permits		8,828		=		-		8,828
	Intergovernmental Revenue:								
331	Federal Grant		1,158		-		-		1,158
334	State Grant		103,715		-		-		103,715
	State Shared Revenue:								
335.01	Bank Franchise Tax		15,356		-		-		15,356
335.02	Prorate License Fees		1,317		-		-		1,317
335.03	Liquor Tax Reversion		15,130		-		-		15,130
335.04	Motor Vehicle Licenses (5%)		12,763		-		-		12,763
335.08	Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund		18,175		-		-		18,175
	Charges for Goods and Services:								
344	Sanitation		5,384		=		-		5,384
345	Health		145		=		-		145
346	Culture and Recreation		69,041		-		-		69,041
350	Fines and Forfeitures		280		_		_		280
	Miscellaneous Revenue:								
361	Earnings on Deposits and Investments		3,413		_		_		3,413
363	Special Assesments		37,649		_		_		37,649
367	Contributions and Donations from Private Sources		625		_		_		625
369	Other		17,711		_		_		17,711
	Revenue		1,327,258		1,563		-		1,328,821

Liquor,

CITY OF GARRETSON

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - CASH BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		General Fund	Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	2nd Penny Sales Tax Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Expend	litures:				
•	General Government:				
411	Legislative	58,930	_	-	58,930
413	Elections	1,100	-	-	1,100
414	Financial Administration	165,310	-	_	165,310
419	Other	126,049	=	130,153	256,202
	Public Safety:	,		ŕ	•
421	Police	83,620	_	-	83,620
422	Fire	40,071	-	-	40,071
423	Protective Inspection	1,000	-	-	1,000
	Public Works:	,			,
431	Highway and Streets	133,861	-	200,000	333,861
432	Sanitation	6,500	-	-	6,500
	Health and Welfare:	,			,
441	Health	36,489	-	-	36,489
	Culture and Recreation:	,			,
451	Recreation	45,790	_	_	45,790
452	Parks	177,548	_	-	177,548
455	Library	3,994	_	_	3,994
	Conservation and Development:	- /			- ,
465	Economic Development and Assistance	3,000	17,900	_	20,900
470	Debt Service	25,000		_	25,000
	expenditures	908,262	17,900	330,153	1,256,315
	Financing Sources (Uses)	, .	. ,	,	,
391.01	Transfers In	_	8,935	271,931	280,866
391.03	Sale of Municipal Property	3,729	-	-	3,729
511	Transfers Out	(1,107,169)	_	_	(1,107,169)
391.04	Compensation for Loss/Damage to Capital Assets	-	_	58,222	58,222
	Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(1,103,440)	8,935	330,153	(764,352)
	<u> </u>	,	·		
Net Ch	ange in Fund Balance	(684,444)	(7,402)	-	(691,846)
Fund B	alance, December 31, 2021, as Previously Stated	1,419,842	1,553,282	9,573	2,982,697
	in Basis of Accounting	1,470,261	(1,545,880)	(9,573)	(85,192)
Net Pos	ition - December 31, 2021, as Restated	2,890,103	7,402	-	2,897,505
Fund B	Salance, December 31, 2022	\$ 2,205,659	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,205,659

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS - CASH BASIS DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	N	atural Gas Fund	Totals
Assets					
101 Cash	\$ 71,037	\$ 306,877	\$	1,365,374	\$ 1,743,288
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 71,037	\$ 306,877	\$	1,365,374	\$ 1,743,288
Net Position					
253.9 Unrestricted Net Position	\$ 71,037	\$ 306,877	\$	1,365,374	\$ 1,743,288
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 71,037	\$ 306,877	\$	1,365,374	\$ 1,743,288

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS - CASH BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		Water Fund	Sewer Fund	N	atural Gas Fund	Totals
Operation	ng Revenue:					
380	Charges for Goods and Services	\$ 264,844 \$	256,690	\$	800,985	\$ 1,322,519
Onavatir	ag Evmanaga					
480	ng Expenses: Personal Services	71,372	80,311		93,794	245,477
480.5	Other Current Expense	75,214	60,849		494,512	630,575
426.2	Materials (Cost of Goods Sold)	87,180	00,049		212,001	299,181
	perating Expenses	233,766	141,160		800,307	1,175,233
Total O	Del attlig Expenses	233,700	141,100		800,307	1,173,233
Operation	ng Income	31,078	115,530		678	147,286
Nonoper	rating Revenue (Expense):					
361	Investment Earnings	-	190		-	190
470	Debt Service	(102,028)	(150,432)		-	(252,460)
369	Other	-	-		10,286	10,286
Total No	onoperating Expense	(102,028)	(150,242)		10,286	(241,984)
Income	(Loss) before Transfers	(70,950)	(34,712)		10,964	(94,698)
391.01	Transfers In	164,063	115,626		546,614	826,303
Total Tr	ansfers	164,063	115,626		546,614	826,303
Change	in Net Position	93,113	80,914		557,578	731,605
Net Posi	tion - December 31, 2021, as Previously Stated	2,493,376	2,448,547		1,631,600	6,573,523
Change i	n Basis of Accounting	(2,515,452)	(2,222,584)		(823,804)	(5,561,840)
Net Posi	tion - December 31, 2021, as Restated	(22,076)	225,963		807,796	1,011,683
NET PO	SITION - DECEMBER 31, 2022	\$ 71,037 \$	306,877	\$	1,365,374	\$ 1,743,288

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2022

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Reporting Entity

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

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements:

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City or it meets the following criteria:

- 1. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least ten percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least five 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2022

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

Fund Financial Statements:

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

Governmental Funds:

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

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

Second Penny Sales Tax Fund — to account for the receipt and expenditure of a second penny sales tax to pay for the debt service of the sales tax revenue bonds and other items. The fund was closed in 2022. This is a major fund.

Liquor, Lodging and Dining Sales Tax Fund — to account for the collection of a one percent tax on the gross receipts of lodgings, alcoholic beverages, prepared food and admissions which tax shall be used for the purpose of land acquisition, architectural fees, construction costs, payments for civic center, auditorium or athletic facility buildings, including the promotion of advertising of the City. (SDCL 10-52-8) This is a major fund.

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.

- 1. 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).
- 2. 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.
- 3. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

Proprietary Funds include:

Sewer Fund - A fund established by SDCL 9-48-2. Financed primarily by user charges; this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the City's sanitary sewer system and related facilities This fund is a major fund.

Water Fund – A fund established by SDCL 9-47-1. This fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal waterworks system and related facilities. This fund is a major fund.

Natural Gas Fund – A fund established by SDCL 9-39-1 and 9-39-26. This fund accounts for the construction and operation of a natural gas system. This fund is a major fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2022

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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 within the limitations of the cash basis of accounting as defined below.

Fund Financial Statements:

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

Basis of Accounting:

All financial statements are presented using the cash basis of accounting. The cash basis of accounting involves the measurement of cash and cash equivalents resulting from cash receipt and disbursement transactions. Under the cash basis of accounting, the statement of financial position reports only cash and cash equivalents. Under the cash basis of accounting, transactions are recorded in the accounts when cash and/or cash equivalents are received or disbursed, and assets and liabilities are recognized to the extent that cash has been received or disbursed.

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

If the City applied GAAP, the fund financial statements for governmental funds would use the modified accrual basis of accounting, while the government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements for proprietary fund types would use the accrual basis of accounting.

Capital Assets

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

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2022

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liabilities include revenue bonds and notes payable.

As discussed above, the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements are presented using the cash basis of accounting. The City has not elected to modify its cash basis presentation by recording long-term debt or long-term liabilities arising from cash transactions, so any outstanding long-term debt or long-term liabilities are not reported on the financial statements of the City. The City reports the principal and interest payments on long-term debt as Debt Service expenditures.

Program Revenues

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

- 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.

Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classification

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

The City pools the cash resources of its funds for cash management purposes. The proprietary funds essentially have access to the entire amount of their cash resources on demand.

Equity Classifications

Government-wide Financial Statements:

Equity is classified as net position and is displayed in two components, as follows:

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2022

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Equity Classifications

Fund Financial Statements:

The City classifies governmental fund balance as follows:

- 1. Nonspendable 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.
- 3. Committed Includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the City Council and does not lapse at year-end.
- 4. Assigned Includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund balance may be assigned by the City Council, Mayor, or Finance Officer.
- 5. Unassigned Includes positive and negative fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above-mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

The City uses restricted amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted net position or fund balances are available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreement requiring dollar-for-dollar spending. Additionally, the City would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made. The City does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

Emerging Standards

In December 2023, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, which expands the disclosure requirements for risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. The disclosure criteria should be assessed for the primary government reporting unit and all other reporting units that report a liability for revenue debt. A disclosure shall be made in the notes to the financial statements if all of the following criteria are met: a concentration or constraint is known, the concentration or constraint makes the reporting unit vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact, and an event related to the concentration or constraint that could have a substantial impact has occurred or is expected to occur within twelve months of the date the financial statements are issued. The statement is effective for the City's year ending December 31, 2025. The City is evaluating the impact this statement will have on the financial statements.

In April 2024, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, which improves key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information to the users of the financial statements. The statement redefines the information to be included in management's discussion and analysis, clarifies operating vs. nonoperating revenues and expenses in the proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position, provides guidance on the presentation of unusual or infrequent items, updates the requirements of presentation of major component unit information, and changes the presentation of the budgetary comparison schedules. The statement is effective for the City's/Schools' year ending December 31, 2026. The City is evaluating the impact this statement will have on the financial statements.

Subsequent Events

The City has assessed subsequent events through August 6, 2025, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2022

(2) Deposits and Investments

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

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

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

Interest Rate Risk:

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

Credit Risk:

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

Custodial Credit Risk:

The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

The bank balances at December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	Ba	ank Balance
Insured - FDIC	\$	250,000
Uninsured, collateralized in accordance with SDCL 4-6A-3		3,876,576
Total Deposits	\$	4,126,576

Concentration of Credit Risk:

The City has no investment policy that limits the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Assignment of Investment Income:

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

(3) Property Taxes

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 of each year. Taxes are levied on or before October 1 and payable in two installments before April 30 and October 31 of the following year. The county bills and collects the taxes and remits them to the City. The City is permitted by several state statutes to levy varying amounts of taxes per \$1,000 of taxable valuation on taxable real property in the City.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2022

(4) Long-Term Debt

A summary of the changes in long-term debt for the year ending December 31, 2022, is as follows:

	1	Balance 2/31/2021	۸d	ditions	D a	payments	1	Balance 2/31/2022		e Within ne Year
Primary Government:		.2/31/2021	Au	JITTOHS	Νe	payments	1	2/31/2022	0	ile i eai
Governmental Activities:										
Dam Replacement	\$	121,359	\$	_	\$	20,107	\$	101,252	\$	17,694
Total Governmental Activities	Ψ	121,359	Ψ		Ψ	20,107	Ψ	101,252	Ψ	17,694
Total Governmental Activities		121,339				20,107		101,232		17,094
Business-Type Activities:										
SRF Loan - Clean Water #2		266,975		-		25,971		241,004		26,825
SRF Loan - Clean Water #3		1,106,689		-		27,668		1,079,021		28,367
SRF Loan - Clean Water #4		900,465		-		22,460		878,005		22,941
SRF Loan - Drinking Water #1		608,721		-		38,588		570,133		39,956
SRF Loan - Drinking Water #2		614,053		-		15,163		598,890		15,546
SRF Loan - Drinking Water #3		455,759		-		11,112		444,647		11,349
Total Business-Type Activities		3,952,662		-		140,962		3,811,700		144,984
Total Primary Government	\$	4,074,021	\$		\$	161,069	\$	3,912,952	\$	162,678
Total Filliary Government	Φ	4,074,021	Þ	-	Ф	101,009	Ф	3,912,932	Φ	102,078
Long-term debt at December 31, 20	22, i	s comprised	of the	followi	ng:					
Notes Payable										
Note payable due in semi-annual in percent through May 2027. Finan					g inte	erest at 6.55		\$	1	01,252
Revenue Bonds Series 2002 Drinking Water SRF # percent, due in quarterly installment		•					nd.		2	41,004
Series 2018 Drinking Water SRF #2 percent, due in quarterly installment			-				d.		1,0	79,021
Series 2020 Drinking Water SRF #5 percent, due in quarterly installment		_					d.		8	78,005
Series 2008 Clean Water SRF #2, n percent, due in quarterly installment							ıd.		5	70,133
Series 2018 Clean Water SRF #3, matures November 2049, interest at 2.50 percent, due in quarterly installments of \$13,769. Financed through the Sewer Fund.									5	98,890
Series 2011 Clean Water SRF #4, n percent, due in quarterly installment		•					nd.		4	44,647
Total Long-Term Debt								\$	3,9	12,952

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2022

(4) Long-Term Debt

The annual requirements to amortize long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2022, are as follows:

	Reve	nue Bonds		Notes 1	Payab!	le	T	Γotal		
	Interest	Principal	In	terest	Pr	incipal	Interest		Principal	
2023	\$ 96,31	5 \$ 144,984	\$	6,435	\$	17,694	\$ 102,750	\$	162,678	
2024	92,17	2 149,126		5,241		18,889	97,413		168,015	
2025	87,90	7 153,392		3,965		20,164	91,872		173,556	
2026	83,51	6 157,783		2,604		21,526	86,120		179,309	
2027	78,99	3 162,306		1,151		22,979	80,144		185,285	
2028-2032	324,25	2 813,577		-		-	324,252		813,577	
2033-2037	223,93	4 617,877		-		-	223,934		617,877	
2038-2042	156,34	2 581,536		-		-	156,342		581,536	
2043-2047	84,31	3 653,565		-		-	84,313		653,565	
2048-2051	13,20	1 377,554		-		-	13,201		377,554	
Total	\$ 1,240,94	5 \$ 3,811,700	\$	19,396	\$	101,252	\$ 1,260,341	\$	3,912,952	

Business-type Activities

The City has pledged future revenues of the Water and Sewer Funds for the retirement of debt issues associated with those funds through the maturity dates listed above. All debt secured by pledged revenues funded capital projects and improvements. The current principal balance plus interest at the stated applicable rate over the life of the debt represents the amount of future revenue pledged.

Below is a comparison by fund of principal and interest payments and total pledged revenue for the current year:

	<u>W</u>	Sewer Fund	
Current Year Principal and Interest	\$	102,028	\$ 150,432
Pledged Revenue		264,844	256,690

The City is required to comply with various debt covenants on SRF Drinking Water and Clean Water debt. At December 31, 2022, the City was not in compliance with the debt coverage ratio requirement, and a formal waiver has not been obtained. The applicable state agency is aware of the deficiency and has no intention to call the debt due before its original maturity date. As such, balances are reported based on original agreements.

(5) Interfund Transfers

The City transferred unrestricted balances in the General Fund to other funds to cover budgetary deficits.

	Transfers		Transfers	
Fund		In		Out
General Fund	\$	-	\$	(1,107,169)
Liquor, Lodging & Dining Sales Tax Fund		8,935		-
2nd Penny Sales Tax Fund		271,931		=
Water Fund		164,063		-
Sewer Fund		115,626		-
Natural Gas Fund		546,614		_
Total Transfers	\$	1,107,169	\$	(1,107,169)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2022

(6) Retirement Plan - South Dakota Retirement System

All employees, working more than 20 hours per week during the year, participate in the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS), a cost sharing, multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SDRS to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The SDRS provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in SDCL 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained at http://sdrs.sd.gov/publications/ 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 different classes of employees, Class A general members, Class B public safety and judicial members, and 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.

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 Cost-of-Living Adjustment (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 percent.
- 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 percent and no greater than 3.5 percent.
- If the fair value of assets is less than the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
 - o The increase in the 3rd quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5 percent 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 COLA.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2022

(6) Retirement Plan - South Dakota Retirement System

Contributions:

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0 percent of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0 percent of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0 percent of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. The City's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 were \$18,424, \$19,510, and \$11,307, respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

Under GAAP, the City is required to record its share of the SDRS net pension asset or liability, related deferred balances and its share of net pension revenue or expense rather than recording the City's required retirement contributions, noted above. As of June 30, 2022, SDRS is 100.1 percent funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The City's share of the net pension asset at June 30, 2022 was .012860 percent. Based on the cash basis reporting of the City, the City does not record this pension activity.

(7) Risk Management

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

Employee Health Insurance:

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

Liability Insurance:

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

The City does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Worker's Compensation:

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League Worker's Compensation Fund (the Fund), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of worker's compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. The City's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's compensation claims. The City pays an annual premium to the Fund to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees. Coverage limits are set by state statute. The Fund pays the first \$650,000 of any claim per individual. The Fund 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 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2022

(7) Risk Management

The City does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Unemployment Benefits:

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

During the year ended December 31, 2022, no claims for unemployment benefits were paid. At December 31, 2022, no claims had been filed for unemployment benefits, and none are anticipated in the next year.

(8) Change in Basis of Accounting

In previous years, the City prepared its financial statements using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP). Effective January 1, 2022, the City elected to change its financial reporting framework to the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than US GAAP. City management believes the cash basis of accounting provides the information needed by the primary users of the financial statements. The change in basis of accounting was applied retrospectively and the beginning fund balance and net position have been restated to conform with the new basis of accounting.

OTHER REPORTS



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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

City Council
City of Garretson
Garretson, South Dakota

We were engaged to audit, 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 cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Garretson (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 6, 2025. Our report disclaims an opinion on such financial statements because of a lack of adequate supporting documentation.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as #2022-001 through #2022-007 to be material weaknesses.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance that is required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards and which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as #2022-007. Additionally, if the scope of our work had been sufficient to enable us to express opinions on the basic financial statements, other instances of noncompliance or other matters may have been identified and reported herein.

City's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City'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.

KETEL THORSTENSON, LLP Certified Public Accountants

August 6, 2025

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Material Weaknesses

#2022-001 FINDING: Financial Statement Preparation

Condition and Cause: We were requested to draft the audited cash basis financial statements and related footnote disclosures as part of our regular audit services. Auditing standards require auditors to communicate this situation to the City Council as an internal control deficiency. Ultimately, it is management's responsibility to provide for the preparation of the City's statements and footnotes, and the responsibility of the auditor to determine the fairness and presentation of those statements. From a practical standpoint, we prepare the financial statement for the City in connection with our audit. This is not unusual for cities of your size.

Criteria and Effect: It is our responsibility to inform the City Council that this deficiency could result in a material misstatement to the financial statements that would not have been prevented or detected by the City's management.

Repeat Finding from Prior Year: No

Recommendation: It is the responsibility of management and those charged with governance to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations.

Views of Responsible Officials: See City's Corrective Action Plan.

#2022-002 FINDING: Audit Adjustments

Condition and Cause: During the course of our engagement, we proposed material audit adjustments. Adjustments included rolling forward net position, adjusting sales and county tax revenue, adjusting transfers, and various reclassification entries. Additionally, entries were posted to adjust balances for the cash basis of accounting. These adjustments would not have been identified by the City's existing internal controls.

Criteria and Effect: The City's internal controls should include reconciliation and review of account balances. The adjustments were material to the financial statements.

Repeat Finding from Prior Year: No

Recommendation: We recommend account reconciliation and review processes be developed to include cash balances, revenue reasonableness and expenditure comparability and classification consistency.

Views of Responsible Officials: See City's Corrective Action Plan.

#2022-003 FINDING: Lack of Internal Controls

Condition and Cause: An overall lack of proper segregation of duties existed for cash receipts and disbursements. The City does not have formal review processes over the bank reconciliations, journal entries, revenue transactions or payroll.

Criteria and Effect: The City is responsible for implementing internal controls to ensure accurate financial reporting, compliance with laws, and protection of public funds. Implementing adequate review processes and assigning different people the responsibilities of authorizing transactions, recording transactions, and maintaining custody of assets reduces the opportunity for misappropriation of assets, unauthorized spending, financial reporting errors and non-compliance with internal policies and external laws and regulations.

Repeat Finding from Prior Year: Yes, revised prior year finding 2021-002.

Recommendations: We recommend that financial information be more accurately presented and that all necessary accounting records be established and properly maintained.

Views of Responsible Officials: See City's Corrective Action Plan.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Material Weaknesses

#2022-004 FINDING: Bank Reconciliations

Condition and Cause: The year-end bank statement balance was not properly reconciled to the general ledger. The City does not have an internal control process to reconcile bank statements to the general ledger. In addition, bank reconciliations are not properly reviewed.

Criteria and Effect: A key internal control for any organization is timely completed bank reconciliations. Bank statements are an external record of cash transactions that should be reconciled to the internal records of the City each month. Proper internal control includes the completed bank reconciliations being reviewed in a timely manner by someone outside of the detail accounting processes. The lack of proper bank reconciliation processes may allow for misappropriation of public funds and inaccurate financial reporting.

Repeat Finding from Prior Year: Yes, revised prior year finding 2021-002.

Recommendations: A bank reconciliation should be prepared monthly, and any reconciling differences should be properly adjusted. The completed bank reconciliations should be reviewed by a member of the city council or the mayor along with the bank statement. Significant or unusual reconciling items should be investigated by the reviewer. Views of Responsible Officials: See City's Corrective Action Plan.

#2022-005 FINDING: Budgetary Journal Entries

Condition and Cause: The City's cash, equity and expenditure account balances are misstated due to the City posting year-end journal entries to adjust expenditure balances to match budgeted balances.

Criteria and Effect: Budgets are an accounting tool to assist the City in projecting its upcoming expenditures and the revenues and financing sources to cover such expenditures. South Dakota Codified Law requires a City to establish a budget each year. Supplemental appropriations may be approved by the city council as needed throughout the year for significant activity not in the original budget. Actual expenditures are not expected to match budgeted balances exactly. Actual expenditures balances should not be adjusted to match the budgeted amounts. Budgetary balances are maintained in the City's general ledger, and the adjustments may have been posted in error to match the actual activity balances.

Repeat Finding from Prior Year: No

Recommendation: No budget entries should be made to actual accounting activity. Supplemental appropriations should be approved by the city council if significant unbudgeted expenditures arise during the year.

Views of Responsible Officials: See City's Corrective Action Plan.

#2022-006 FINDING: Missing Documentation

Condition and Cause: The City lacked proper documentation and city council approval for several items tested, including invoices, pay rates, journal entries, utility rates and utility usage reports.

Criteria and Effect: Governmental standards and internal control policies require all financial transactions to be supported by proper documentation to ensure accountability and compliance. When documentation is missing, it becomes difficult to verify the legitimacy of expenditures, increasing the risk of errors, fraud, or unauthorized spending. This can lead to audit findings, questioned costs, and potential financial or legal consequences.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Material Weaknesses

#2022-006 FINDING: Missing Documentation

Repeat Finding from Prior Year: Yes, revised prior year finding 2021-002.

Recommendation: Implement and enforce a formal documentation policy requiring all accounting transactions to be supported by complete, verifiable records prior to processing.

Views of Responsible Officials: See City's Corrective Action Plan.

#2022-007 FINDING: Debt Covenants

Condition and Cause: At December 31, 2022, the City was not in compliance with the debt coverage ratio requirement for its SRF Drinking Water and Clean Water debts, and a formal waiver has not been obtained.

Criteria and Effect: The City is responsible for implementing internal controls to monitor and ensure compliance with debt covenants.

Repeat Finding from Prior Year: No

Recommendations: The City should monitor debt covenants to ensure compliance.

Views of Responsible Officials: See City's Corrective Action Plan.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSE

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

The City respectfully submits the following summary schedule of prior audit findings from December 31, 2021 Schedule of Findings. The findings are numbered consistently with the numbers assigned in the 2021 Schedule of Findings.

2021-001 FINDING: Segregation of Duties

Status: The City has a general lack of segregation of duties in the Finance Office.

Initial Year Report: Originally issued in 2001.

Reasons for Recurrence and Corrective Action Plan: This comment is due to the expertise of staff and the size of the City of Garretson, which precludes staffing at a level sufficient to provide an ideal environment for internal controls. The City is aware of this problem and are attempting to provide compensating controls. The finding is revised and repeated in 2022. See the Corrective Action Plan.

2021-002 FINDING: Internal Accounting Control and Record Keeping

Status: Material weaknesses were noted in internal accounting control and record keeping resulting in diminished assurance that transactions were properly executed and recorded and that assets were properly safeguarded.

Initial Year Report: Originally issued in 2017.

Reasons for Recurrence and Corrective Action Plan: The City is attempting to be more accurate and complete when preparing the financial information and obtaining sufficient expertise to do so. The finding is revised and repeated in 2022. See the Corrective Action Plan.

2021-003 FINDING: Compliance

Status: The City expended money in excess of amounts budgeted without supplementing the budget as allowed by SDCL 9-21-7. Also, the City budgeted to spend more than available, which is not allowed as stated in SDCL 9-21-9.

Initial Year Report: Originally issued in 2013.

Reasons for Recurrence and Corrective Action Plan: The City will be more careful to follow the budgetary guidelines prescribed by law. The finding is revised, and portions are repeated in the Schedule of Findings. See the Corrective Action Plan.

2021-004 FINDING: Violations of Law

Status: The City of Garretson has committed several violations of laws.

Initial Year Report: Originally issued in 2020.

Reasons for Recurrence and Corrective Action Plan: Various laws and regulations were not followed. The City is attempting to follow all laws and regulations and gain proper education to become aware of the current laws. The finding is revised and repeated in the Schedule of Findings. See the Corrective Action Plan.

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

The City respectfully submits the following corrective action plan from the December 31, 2022 Schedule of Findings. The findings are numbered consistently with the numbers assigned in the Schedule of Findings.

Finding 2022-001: Financial Statement Preparation

Responsible Official: Paetyn Dreckman, Finance Officer

Corrective Action Plan: The City has accepted the risk associated with Finding #2022-001 regarding the preparation of the financial statements and will continue to have the independent auditor prepare the annual financial statements.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing

Finding 2022-002: Audit Adjustments

Responsible Official: Paetyn Dreckman, Finance Officer

Corrective Action Plan: The City will make every effort to continually review for potential changes in accounting so that the appropriate entries can be made throughout the year.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing

Finding 2022-003: Lack of Internal Controls

Responsible Official: Paetyn Dreckman, Finance Officer

Corrective Action Plan: The City will make every effort to more accurately present and ensure that all necessary accounting records be established and properly maintained.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing

Finding 2022-004: Bank Reconciliations

Responsible Official: Paetyn Dreckman, Finance Officer

Corrective Action Plan: The City will make every effort to begin the process for reconciling general ledger activity to bank statement balances.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing

Finding 2022-005: Budgetary Journal Entries

Responsible Official: Paetyn Dreckman, Finance Officer

Corrective Action Plan: The City will post supplemental appropriations to adjust the budget, not the general ledger.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Finding 2022-006: Missing Documentation

Responsible Official: Paetyn Dreckman, Finance Officer

Corrective Action Plan: The City will make an effort to ensure all necessary accounting records be established and properly maintained and approved.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing

Finding 2022-007: Debt Covenants

Responsible Official: Paetyn Dreckman, Finance Officer

Corrective Action Plan: The City will make an effort to monitor and ensure compliance with debt covenants.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing