Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

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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 Council Members City of Lake Norden, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the modified cash basis of accounting financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the City of Lake Norden, South Dakota (City), as of December 31, 2024, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 29, 2025 The financial statements of Lake Norden Housing and Redevelopment Commission (a component unit of the City of Lake Norden) were not audited in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and accordingly this report does not include reporting on internal control over financial reporting or instances of reportable noncompliance associated with Lake Norden Housing and Redevelopment Commission (a component unit of the City of Lake Norden).

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings and Questioned Costs, as items 2024-001, and 2024-002 to be significant deficiencies.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

City's Response to Findings

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Huron, South Dakota

C10 Py LAC

May 29, 2025



Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Council Members
City of Lake Norden, South Dakota

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Lake Norden, South Dakota (City), compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2024. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings and Questioned Costs.

In our opinion, the City of Lake Norden complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (Government Auditing Standards); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to City's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. 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, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 City's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of City's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design
 audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over
 compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion
 on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is
 expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purposes. As required by South Dakota Codified Law 4-11-11, this report and our report on compliance for each major federal program are matters of public record and their distribution is not limited.

Huron, South Dakota

C10 Ry LRC

May 29, 2025

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

Internal Control-Related Findings – Significant Deficiencies:

Finding No. 2023-001 - Lack of Segregation of Duties

A reportable condition and material weakness in internal controls was noted due to lack of proper segregation of duties for revenues. The City Council has added procedures for the Council to help reduce the risks of not having proper segregation of duties for revenues but not eliminate the finding. The finding is restated as a current audit finding number 2024-001.

Finding No. 2023-002 – Preparation of Financial Statements, and Footnotes

A reportable condition and material weakness in internal controls was noted due to the City requesting external auditors to prepare the financial statements and related noted for the year ended December 31, 2023. The City reviews, approves and accepts responsibility for the financial statements and related notes. The finding is restated as a current audit finding number 2024-002.

Finding No. 2023-003 - Violations of SDCL

SDCL 9-21-2 requires municipalities to adopt an annual appropriation ordinance to appropriate enough funds to operate within that budget. As per SDCL 9-21-9, expenditures are limited to appropriated amounts and per SDCL 9-21-7, the municipality is not allowed to exceed those expenditures unless it passes a supplemental budget ordinance that authorizes additional spending. This finding is not repeated in 2024.

Schedule of Current Audit Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements:				
Type of auditor's report iss	ued:	Unmodified		
Internal control over finance	cial reporting:			
Material weakness(es)	dentified:	Yes	X	_No
Significant deficiencies weakness(es)?	identified that are not considered to be material	XYes		None reported
Noncompliance material to	financial statements noted?	Yes	X	_No
Federal Awards:				
Internal control over major	programs:			
Material weakness(es)	dentified?	Yes	Х	_No
Significant deficiencies	identified	Yes	X	None reported
Type of auditor's report is:	sued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified		
Any audit findings disclosed CFR 200.516(a)?	d that are required to be reported in accordance with 2	Yes	X	_No
Identification of Major Pro	grams:			
FALN(s)	Name of Federal P	rogram or Cluster		
14.228	Community Development Block Grant			
Dollar threshold used to d	istinguish between type A and type B programs:	\$ 750,00	0_	
Auditee qualified as low-ris	k auditee?	Yes	Х	No

Schedule of Current Audit Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 (continued)

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

Schedule of Current Audit Findings:

Finding No. 2024-001 – Lack of Segregation of Duties – Significant Deficiency

<u>Criteria</u>: A good system of internal controls contemplates an adequate segregation of duties so that no one individual handles a transaction from its inception to its completion.

<u>Condition</u>: The City of Lake Norden has limited number of office personnel, and accordingly, does not have adequate internal accounting controls in revenue, expenditures, and payroll functions because of lack of segregation of duties. This is a continuing audit comment.

<u>Cause</u>: The City has insufficient number of staff to adequately separate duties.

<u>Effect</u>: As a result, a misappropriation of assets and errors could occur in the financial reporting process and not detected.

<u>Recommendation</u>: Although it is recognized that number of office staff may not be large enough to permit adequate segregation of duties in all respects, it is important that management and those charged with governance be aware of this condition. We recommend that the City officials exercise adequate oversight of the accounting function.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding and recommendations.

Finding No. 2024-002 – Preparation of Financial Statements, and Footnotes-- Significant Deficiency

<u>Criteria</u>: The City's internal control structure should provide for the preparation of financial statements and footnotes in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting.

<u>Condition</u>: The City of Lake Norden requested the external auditors to prepare the financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2024.

<u>Cause</u>: The City does not have adequate staff trained to prepare financial statements and the related footnotes.

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

<u>Recommendation</u>: This circumstance is not unusual in an organization of this size. It is the responsibility of management and those charged with governance to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk because of cost or other considerations.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding and recommendations.

<u>Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs</u>

There are no findings or questioned costs relating to federal award programs which are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.156(a).

Corrective Action Plan (Unaudited)

City of Lake Norden respectfully submits the following corrective action plan for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Name and address of independent public accounting firm:

ELO Prof. LLC PO Box 951 Huron, SD 57350

Findings – Financial Statement Audit – Internal Control Related Findings – Significant Deficiencies:

Finding 2024-001 – Lack of Segregation of Duties

<u>Management's Response</u>: Due to staff size, it is not deemed feasible to adequately segregate duties. However, we are aware of this internal control weakness and intend to provide continuous monitoring in an effort to prevent, detect, or correct matters that may result.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing

Finding No. 2024-002 – Preparation of Financial Statements, Footnotes, and SEFA

<u>Management's Response</u>: Management agrees with the finding and recommendations. We requested that our auditors, ELO Prof. LLC, prepare the financial statements, notes to the financials, and SEFA as part of their annual audit.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing

If there are questions regarding this plan, please call Shari Layman, Finance Officer, at 605-785-3602.



Independent Auditor's Report

To the City Council City of Lake Norden, South Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis of accounting financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Lake Norden, South Dakota (City), as of December 31, 2024, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements. We were not engaged to audit the financial statements of the aggregate discretely presented component unit. These financials statements collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Disclaimer of Opinion on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Unit

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

Unmodified Opinions on the Governmental Activities, Business-Type Activities, and Each Major Fund

In our opinion, the accompanying modified cash basis of accounting financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Lake Norden as of December 31, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.c. to the financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion and Unmodified Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* (*Government Auditing Standards*), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unmodified audit opinions.

Matter Giving Rise to Disclaimer of Opinion on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Unit

The financial statements of the Lake Norden Housing and Redevelopment Commission have not been audited, and we were not engaged to audit the Lake Norden Housing and Redevelopment commission's financial statements as part of the City's basic financial statements. The Lake Norden Housing and Redevelopment Commission's financial activities are included in the City's basic financial statements as part of the discretely presented component units and represent the assets, net position, and revenues/expenses of the City's aggregate discretely presented component unit.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1.c. of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting, the financial statements are prepared on the modified 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 modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.c.; this includes determining that the modified cash basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances. Management is 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City'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 modified cash basis of accounting 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 judgment 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in 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 purpose of expressing an opinion on the
 effectiveness of the City'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 judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that
 raise substantial doubt about the City'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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the modified cash basis of accounting financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, which as required by *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), the Budgetary Comparison Schedule, Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt, and the Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Budgetary Comparison Schedule, the Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt, and the Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 29, 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 City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Huron, South Dakota

C10 Ry LAC

May 29, 2025

Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis December 31, 2024

		Unaudited					
	Governmental Business-Type Activities Activities			Total	Component Unit		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	993,787	\$	948,284	\$ 1,942,071	\$	248,045
Total Assets	\$	993,787	\$	948,284	\$ 1,942,071	\$	248,045
Net Position: Restricted for:							
Capital Projects	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	3,000
Deposits							4,479
Unrestricted		993,787		948,284	1,942,071		240,566
Total Net Position	\$	993,787	\$	948,284	\$ 1,942,071	\$	248,045

Statement of Activities – Modified Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

		Program	Revenue		ue and iition		
			Operating		Primary Governm	nent	Unaudited
		Charges for	Grants and	Governmental	Business-Type		Component
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total	Unit
Primary Government:							
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 2,425,768	\$ 76,107	\$ 15,749	\$ (2,333,912)	\$	\$ (2,333,912)	\$
Public safety	316,641	272	1,515,886	1,199,517		1,199,517	
Public works	567,630		14,218	(553,412)		(553,412)	
Health and welfare	12,536			(12,536)		(12,536)	
Culture and recreation	291,732	1,698		(290,034)		(290,034)	
Economic development	39,684			(39,684)		(39,684)	
Debt service	328,374			(328,374)		(328,374)	
Total Governmental Activities	3,982,365	78,077	1,545,853	(2,358,435)		(2,358,435)	
Business-type Activities:							
Water	1,628,674	907,181			(721,493)	(721,493)	
Sewer	1,387,372	322,885	273,521		(790,966)	(790,966)	
Sanitation	34,867	36,747			1,880	1,880	
Sumation	34,007	30,747			1,000	1,000	
Total Business-Type Activities	3,050,913	1,266,813	273,521		(1,510,579)	(1,510,579)	
Total Primary Government	\$ 7,033,278	\$ 1,344,890	\$ 1,819,374	(2,358,435)	(1,510,579)	(3,869,014)	
Component Unit Activity:							
Lake Nordon Housing &							
Redevelopment Commission	\$ 139,580	\$ 73,366	\$ 105,457				39,243
	General Receipts:						
	Taxes:						
	Property tax			258,890		258,890	
	Sales tax			1,234,782		1,234,782	
	State shared rev	enues		20,456		20,456	
	Unrestricted inv	estment earnings	5	66,585		66,585	6,601
	Debt issued				1,110,386	1,110,386	
	Miscellaneous r	evenue		147,999		147,999	555
	Transfers			(180,000)	180,000		
	Total Genera	Revenues and Tr	ransfers	1,548,712	1,290,386	2,839,098	7,156
	Change in N	et Position		(809,723)	(220,193)	(1,029,916)	46,399
r	Net Position-Begi	nning of Year		1,803,510	1,168,477	2,971,987	201,646
	Net Position-End	of Voor		\$ 993,787	\$ 948,284	\$ 1,942,071	\$ 248,045

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

Balance Sheet – Modified Cash Basis – Governmental Funds December 31, 2024

	Sales Tax Debt							
	Ger	neral Fund	Sen	ice Fund	Total			
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	967,985	\$	25,802	\$	993,787		
Total Assets	\$	967,985	\$	25,802	\$	993,787		
Fund Balances:								
Unassigned	\$	967,985	\$	25,802	\$	993,787		
Total Fund Balances	\$	967,985	\$	25,802	\$	993,787		

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Modified Cash Basis – Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Ge	neral Fund	Tax Debt ice Fund	 Total
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
General property taxes	\$	258,070	\$ 	\$ 258,070
Sales tax		1,211,514	23,268	1,234,782
Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes		820		820
Licenses and permits		1,580		1,580
Intergovernmental:				
Federal grants		1,515,886		1,515,886
State grants				
State shared revenues:				
Bank franchise tax		3,416		3,416
Prorate license fees		1,693		1,693
Liquor tax reversion		3,816		3,816
Motor vehicle licenses		11,531		11,531
County shared revenues:				
Cities road		864		864
Local government highway and bridge fund		13,199		13,199
Country road tax		155		155
Other intergovernmental:				
Revenue in lieu of taxes		349		349
Charges for goods and services				
Culture and recreation		1,698		1,698
Fines and forfeits		272		272
Miscellaneous revenue:				
Investment earnings		66,585		66,585
Rentals		74,527		74,527
Contributions and donations		15,749		15,749
Other		58,786	 	 58,786
Total Revenue	\$	3,240,510	\$ 23,268	\$ 3,263,778

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Modified Cash Basis – Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 (Continued)

	General Fund	Sales Tax Debt eneral Fund Service Fund			
Expenditures:					
General government:					
Legislative	\$ 50,255	\$	\$ 50,255		
Elections	46		46		
Financial administration	232,431		232,431		
Government building	2,143,036		2,143,036		
Public safety:					
Police	302,741		302,741		
Fire	13,900		13,900		
Public works:					
Highways and streets	556,190		556,190		
Rubble site	11,440		11,440		
Health and welfare:					
Health	900		900		
Ambulance	11,636		11,636		
Culture and recreation:					
Recreation	38,161		38,161		
Parks	205,479		205,479		
Auditorium	48,092		48,092		
Conservation and development:					
Economic development and					
assistance (industrial development)	39,684		39,684		
Debt Service	305,106	23,268	328,374		
Total Expenditures	3,959,097	23,268	3,982,365		
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	(718,587)		(718,587)		
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Comp for loss/damage	88,864		88,864		
Transfer out	(180,000)		(180,000)		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(91,136)		(91,136)		
Net Change in Fund Balance	(809,723)		(809,723)		
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	1,777,708	25,802	1,803,510		
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 967,985	\$ 25,802	\$ 993,787		
	1 221,230		1		

Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis – Proprietary Funds December 31, 2024

	Enterprise Funds								
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Total					
Assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 863,581	\$ 76,825	\$ 7,878	\$ 948,284					
Total Assets	\$ 863,581	\$ 76,825	\$ 7,878	\$ 948,284					
Net Position:									
Unrestricted	\$ 863,581	\$ 76,825	\$ 7,878	\$ 948,284					
Total Net Position	\$ 863,581	\$ 76,825	\$ 7,878	\$ 948,284					

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Modified Cash Basis – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Enterprise Funds							
	Water	Sewer	Sanitation					
	<u>Fund</u>	Fund	<u>Fund</u>	Total				
Operating Revenues:								
Charges for goods and services	\$ 907,181	\$ 322,885	\$ 36,747	\$ 1,266,813				
Total Operating Revenues	907,181	322,885	36,747	1,266,813				
Operating Expenses:								
Materials	60,764	69,245		130,009				
Personal	94,155	17,040		111,195				
Other operating expenses	183,897	159,067	34,867	377,831				
Total Operating Expenses	338,816	245,352	34,867	619,035				
Operating Income	568,365	77,533	1,880	647,778				
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)								
Operating grants		273,521		273,521				
Capital assets	(1,065,478)	(1,059,635)		(2,125,113)				
Long-term debt issued	767,869	342,517		1,110,386				
Debt service (Principal)	(175,705)	(35,078)		(210,783)				
Debt service (Interest)	(48,675)	(47,307)		(95,982)				
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	(521,989)	(525,982)		(1,047,971)				
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	46,376	(448,449)	1,880	(400,193)				
Transfer in (out)		180,000		180,000				
Change in Net Position	46,376	(268,449)	1,880	(220,193)				
Net Position - Beginning of Year	817,205	345,274	5,998	1,168,477				
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 863,581	\$ 76,825	\$ 7,878	\$ 948,284				

Statement of Cash Flows – Modified Cash Basis – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Enterprise Funds							
	Water Fund		Sewer Fund		Solid Waste Fund			Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:								
Receipt from customers	\$	907,181	\$	322,885	\$	36,747	\$	1,266,813
Payments to suppliers		(244,661)		(228,312)		(34,867)		(507,840)
Payments to employees		(94,155)		(17,040)				(111,195)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by								
Operating Activities		568,365		77,533		1,880		647,778
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:								
Operating grant				273,521				273,521
Transfer in (out)				180,000				180,000
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities				453,521				453,521
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:								
Long-term debt issued		767,869		342,517				1,110,386
Purchase of capital assets	(1,065,478)	(1,059,635)			(2,125,113)
Debt Service (Principal)		(175,705)		(35,078)				(210,783)
Debt Service (Interest)		(48,675)		(47,307)				(95,982)
Net Cash Used by Capital								
and Related Financing Activities		(521,989)		(799,503)			(1,321,492)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		46,376		(268,449)		1,880		(220,193)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year		817,205		345,274		5,998		1,168,477
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	\$	863,581	\$	76,825	\$	7,878	\$	948,284
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:								
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	568,365	\$	77,533	\$	1,880	\$	647,778
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activitie	s_\$	568,365	\$	77,533	\$	1,880	\$	647,778

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements December 31, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

As discussed further in Note 1c, these financial statements are presented on a modified cash basis of accounting. The modified cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements.

a. <u>Financial Reporting Entity</u>:

The reporting entity of the City of Lake Norden, (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.

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

The Lake Norden Housing and Redevelopment Commission (Commission) is a discretely presented component unit and represents 100% of the balances and activity of the discretely presented component unit column of these financial statements. It is organized to provide housing and was established under SDCL 11-7-7. Financial information about Lake Norden Housing and Redevelopment Commission is available at Lake Norden City Hall. The June 30, 2024 year end statements are presented in these financial statements.

b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements December 31, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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:

- Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined, or
- 3. Management has elected to classify one or more governmental or enterprise funds as major for consistency in reporting from year to year, or because of public interest in the fund's operations.

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

Governmental Funds:

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

<u>Debt Service Fund</u> – 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.

Sales Tax Debt Service Funds – to account for the property taxed which may be used only for the payment of the applicable Sales Tax Debt Service bonds. The City has one (1) of these debt service funds. The City declared this a major fund.

Proprietary Funds:

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

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements December 31, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- a. The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by 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 revenues of the activity.)
- b. Laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing service, 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 a major fund.

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.

Solid Waste Fund – financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for providing garbage services to customers within the City of Lake Norden (SDCL 9-32-11 and 9-34A-6). This is a major fund.

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

Measurement Focus:

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.

The City's basis of accounting is the modified cash basis, which is a basis of accounting other than USGAAP. Under USGAAP, transactions are recorded in the accounts when revenues are earned, and liabilities are incurred. Under the modified cash basis, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed.

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statements of Net Position and Statements of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, applied within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting as defined below.

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements:

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

Basis of Accounting:

In the government-wide Statements of Net Position and Statements of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-type activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting.

The modified cash basis of accounting involves the measurement of cash and cash equivalents and changes in 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 (those investments with terms to maturity of 90 days (three months) or less at the date of acquisition). Under the modified 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 this modified 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 USGAAP, the fund financial statements for governmental funds would use the modified accrual basis of accounting, while the fund financial statements for proprietary fund types would use the accrual basis of accounting. All government-wide financial statements would be presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

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 a term to maturity at date of acquisition of three months or less. Investments in open-end mutual fund shares, or similar investments in external investment pools, are also considered to be cash equivalents.

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements December 31, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

e. 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 in Note 1.c. above, the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-type activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. The City has not elected to modify their 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.

f. Long-Term Liabilities:

Long-term liabilities include, but are not limited to, revenue bonds.

As discussed in Note 1.c. above the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-type activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. The City has not elected to modify their 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 does report the principal and interest payments on long-term debt as Debt Service expenditures on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. On the Statement of Activities, the principal portion of these Debt Service payments are reported within the appropriate expense function while the interest portion is reported as Interest on Long-Term Debt.

The City has presented as Supplementary Information a Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt along with related notes that include details of any outstanding Long-Term Debt.

g. Program Revenues:

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

1. Charges for services – These arise from charges to customers, applicants, or others who purchase, use, or directly benefit from the goods, services, or privileges provided, or are otherwise directly affected by the services.

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements December 31, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- 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. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, 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.

i. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

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

j. Equity Classifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

Equity is classified as Net Position and is displayed in two components:

- 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 does not meet the definition of "Restricted Net Position."

Fund Financial Statements:

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

k. Application of Net Position:

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

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

I. Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures:

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

- 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.
- <u>Committed</u> Includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decisionmaking authority and does not lapse at year-end.
- <u>Assigned</u> Includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that
 are neither considered restricted nor committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the governing
 body or Finance Officer.
- <u>Unassigned</u> Included 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 City would use restricted/committed amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreement requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the Government would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements December 31, 2024

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

<u>Investments</u> – 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.

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

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

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

<u>Assignment of Investment Income</u> – 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 are levied on or before October 1 of the year preceding the start of the fiscal year. They attach as an enforceable lien on property, and become due and payable as of January 1, the first day of the fiscal year. Taxes are payable in two installments on or before April 30 and October 31 of the fiscal year.

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

4. Pension Plan:

a. Plan Information:

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 hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by SDRS to provide retirement benefits for employee of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The SDRS provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in SDCL 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained at http://sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx or by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements December 31, 2024

4. Pension Plan: (Continued)

b. 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.

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

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

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

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements December 31, 2024

4. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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.

c. <u>Contributions</u>:

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. The City's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, equal to required contributions each year, were as follows:

Year	Amount
2024	\$ 25,174
2023	21,979
2022	14,245

d. Pension Asset:

At June 30, 2024, SDRS is 100.0% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The proportionate share of the components of the net pension asset of the South Dakota Retirement System, for the Municipality as of the measurement period ending June 30, 2024 and reported by the Municipality as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Proportionate share of net position restricted for pension benefits	\$ 2,138,384
Less proportionate share of total pension liability	2,138,964
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	\$ (580)

The net pension asset was measured as of as of June 30, 2024 and the total pension asset used to calculate the net pension asset was based on a projection of the Municipality's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2024 the Municipality's proportion was 0.014334%, which is an increase of .002744% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2023.

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements December 31, 2024

4. Pension Plan: (Continued)

e. Actuarial Assumptions:

The total pension asset in the June 30, 2024 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 1.71%

Mortality Rates:

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

Active and Terminated Vested Members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial: PubT-2010

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

Retired Members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial Retirees: PubT-2010, 108% of rates above age 65 Other Class A Retirees: PubG-2010, 93% of rates through age 74, increasing by 2% per year

until 111% of rates at age 83 and above

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

Beneficiaries:

PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table

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, 2024 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2021.

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements
December 31, 2024

4. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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, 2024 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

A A Class	Townsh Allowsking	Expected Real
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Rate of Return
Public Equity	56.3%	3.6%
Investment Grade Debt	22.8%	2.3%
High Yield Debt	7.0%	2.8%
Real Estate	12.0%	4.0%
Cash	1.9%	0.8%
Total	100.0%	

f. <u>Discount Rate</u>:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension asset was 6.5 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that matching employer contributions from will be made at rates equal to the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension asset.

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements December 31, 2024

4. Pension Plan: (Continued)

g. Sensitivity of Asset 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% as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension 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:

			Cı	ırrent		
	1%	Decrease	Disco	unt Rate	19	6 Increase
City's proportionate share of the						
net pension liability (asset)	\$	294,845	\$	(580)	\$	(242,330)

h. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

5. 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 period ended December 31, 2024, the City managed its risks as follows:

a. Employee Health Insurance:

The City 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.

b. <u>Liability Insurance</u>:

The Municipality purchases liability insurance for risks related to torts; theft or damage to property; and errors and omissions of public officials from a commercial insurance carrier. 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.

Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements December 31, 2024

5. Risk Management:(Continued)

c. Workers' Compensation:

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League Workers' Compensation Fund (Fund), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of workers' compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. The City's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any workers' compensation claims. The City pays an annual premium, to provide workers' compensation coverage for its employees, under a self-funded program and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the Fund members. Coverage limits are set by state statute. The pool pays the first \$650,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up to statutory limits in addition to a separate combined employer liability limit of \$2,000,000 per incident.

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

d. Unemployment Benefits:

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

Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Modified Cash Basis – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Resources (Inflows):				(cogamo y
Taxes:				
General property tax	\$ 259,000	\$ 259,000	\$ 258,070	\$ (930)
General sales and use tax	1,312,800	1,312,800	1,211,514	(101,286)
Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes			820	820
Total Taxes	1,571,800	1,571,800	1,470,404	(101,396)
Licenses and permits	1,440	1,440	1,580	140
Intergovernmental	479,698	479,698	1,550,909	1,071,211
Charges for goods and services	1,800	1,800	1,698	(102)
Fines and forfeits	2,500	2,500	272	(2,228)
Investment income			66,585	66,585
Miscellaneous revenues	136,613	136,613	149,062	12,449
Amounts Available for Appropriation	2,193,851	2,193,851	3,240,510	1,046,659
Expenditures (Outflows):				
General government				
Legislative	119,273	119,273	50,255	69,018
Elections	880	880	46	834
Financial administration	226,396	239,954	232,431	7,523
Government building	97,881	2,183,341	2,143,036	40,305
Total General Government	444,430	2,543,448	2,425,768	117,680
Public safety:				
Police	300,007	339,007	302,741	36,266
Fire	29,452	29,452	13,900	15,552
Total Public Safety	329,459	368,459	316,641	51,818
Public works:				
Highways and streets	533,299	571,299	556,190	15,109
Sanitation	12,917	12,917	11,440	1,477
Total Public Works	546,216	584,216	567,630	16,586
Health and welfare	10,690	18,509	12,536	5,973
Culture and recreation	301,832	309,928	291,732	18,196
Conservation and development	30,000	40,000	39,684	316
Debt Service	114,426	331,286	305,106	26,180
Miscellaneous	3,300	24,521		24,521
Total Expenditures	1,780,353	4,220,367	3,959,097	261,270
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	413,498	(2,026,516)	(718,587)	1,307,929
Other Financing Sources				
Sale of municipal property			(180,000)	(180,000)
Comp for loss/damage			88,864	88,864
Total Other Financing Sources			(91,136)	(91,136)
Net Change in Fund Balance	413,498	(2,026,516)	(809,723)	1,216,793
Beginning Budgetary Fund Balance	1,777,708	1,777,708	1,777,708	
Ending Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ 2,191,206	\$ (248,808)	\$ 967,985	\$ 1,216,793

See accompanying Note to Budgetary Comparison Schedules.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Modified Cash Basis – Sales Tas Debt Service Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

		Budgeted	Amou	ınts	Δ	Actual	Final I	ce with Budget itive
		riginal		Final	Aı	mounts	(Neg	ative)
Resources (Inflows):	·	_						
Taxes:								
General property tax	\$	23,268	\$	23,268	\$	23,268	\$	
Expenditures (Outflows):								
Debt Service		23,268		23,268		23,268		
Net Change in Fund Balance								
Beginning Budgetary Fund Balance		25,802		25,802		25,802		
Ending Budgetary Fund Balance	\$	25,802	\$	25,802	\$	25,802	\$	

Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedule December 31, 2024

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

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

- 1. At the first regular board meeting in September of each year or within ten days thereafter, the Governing Board introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
- 2. After adoption by the Governing Board, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in number 4.
- 3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed 5 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. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the General Fund.
- 7. The City did not encumber any amounts on December 31, 2024.
- 8. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.

Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Debt payable at December 31, 2024 is comprised of the following:

Indebtedness	Restated Long-Term Debt 01/01/24	Add New Debt	Less Debt	Less Debt	Long-Term Debt 12/31/24
Indeptedness	01/01/24	Dept	Retired	Forgiven	12/31/24
Governmental Long-Term Debt: 2010 Sales Tax Revenue Bond	ć 270.01 <i>C</i>	ć	ć 0.470	¢.	270 720
2010 Sales Tax Revenue Bond	\$ 379,916	\$	\$ 9,178	\$	370,738
2023 Annual Appropriations Lease	3,500,000		100,073		3,399,927
Enterprise Long-Term Debt:					
2017 Clean Water Borrower Bond	842,175		23,010		819,165
2018 Drinking Water Revenue Borrower Bond	1,275,224		64,763		1,210,461
2020 Drinking Water Revenue Borrower Bond	664,638		32,577		632,061
2020 Clean Water Project Borrower Bond	467,305		12,068		455,237
2021 Water System (Surcharge) Revenue Bond	589,719		78,365		511,354
2022 Clean Water Project Revenue Borrower Bond	1,077,828	342,518		519,843	900,503
2023 Clean Water Project Revenue Borrower Bond	334,575	767,869			1,102,444
Total Long-Term Debt:	\$ 9,131,380	\$ 1,110,387	\$ 320,034	\$ 519,843	\$ 9,401,890

The annual debt service requirements are as follows:

	P	rincipal		Interest	
2025	\$	290,428		\$	127,022
2026		404,206			314,063
2027		416,497			301,773
2028		429,287			289,984
2029		434,815			282,477
2030-2034		4,226,822			624,177
2035-2039		1,346,501			305,290
2040-2044		886,544			455,047
2045-2049		670,142			63,600
2025		296,648			141,071
	\$	9,401,890	į	\$	2,904,504

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset and Schedule of the City's Pension Contributions (SDRS)

December 31, 2024

Last 10 Years*

						City's	
						Proportionate	
						Share of the	
						Net Pension	Plan Fiduciary
	City's		City's			Liability (Asset)	Net Position as
	Proportion of	Pro	portionate			as a	a Percentage
	the Net	Sh	are of the			Percentage of	of the Total
	Pension	Ne	t Pension	City's Covered		its Covered	Pension
Calendar Year	Liability (Asset)	Liability (Asset)			Payroll	Payroll	Liability (Asset)
2024	0.0143340%	\$	(580)	\$	347,580	0.17%	100.00%
2023	0.0001159%	\$	(1,131)	\$	258,687	0.44%	100.10%
2022	0.0099090%	\$	(936)	\$	207,803	0.45%	100.10%
2021	0.0096970%	\$	(74,262)	\$	198,344	37.44%	105.52%
2020	0.0091970%	\$	(399)	\$	179,594	0.22%	100.04%
2019	0.0090990%	\$	(964)	\$	175,324	0.55%	100.09%
2018	0.0000798%	\$	(186)	\$	150,439	0.12%	100.02%
2017	0.0079340%	\$	(720)	\$	147,583	0.49%	100.10%
2016	0.0068270%	\$	23,059	\$	123,140	18.73%	96.89%
2015	0.0052070%	\$	(22,085)	\$	95,071	23.23%	104.10%

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

Last 10 years

Calendar Year	R	tractually equired etribution	in F Cor R	ntributions Relation to the ntractually Required ntribution	Def	tribution ficiency xcess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2024	\$	25,174	\$	(25,174)	\$		\$ 368,326	6.83%
2023	\$	21,979	\$	(21,979)	\$		\$ 314,383	6.99%
2022	\$	14,245	\$	(14,245)	\$		\$ 212,708	6.70%
2021	\$	13,257	\$	(13,257)	\$		\$ 202,126	6.56%
2020	\$	12,900	\$	(12,900)	\$		\$ 190,928	6.76%
2019	\$	12,349	\$	(12,349)	\$		\$ 184,861	6.68%
2018	\$	9,894	\$	(9,894)	\$		\$ 152,136	6.50%
2017	\$	9,717	\$	(9,717)	\$		\$ 148,129	6.56%
2016	\$	9,495	\$	(9,495)	\$		\$ 144,829	6.56%
2015	\$	5,791	\$	(5,791)	\$		\$ 96,509	6.00%

Notes to Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)
As of December 31, 2024

Changes from Prior Valuation

The June 30, 2024 Actuarial Valuation reflects no changes to the plan provisions or actuarial methods and one change to the actuarial assumptions from the June 30, 2023 Actuarial Valuation.

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

Benefit Provision Changes

During the 2024 Legislative Session no significant SDRS benefit changes were made.

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

As of June 30, 2024, the FVFR assuming future COLAs equal to the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25% is again less than 100% and the July 2025 SDRS COLA is limited to a restricted maximum of 1.71%. The July 2025 SDRS COLA will equal inflation, between 0% and 1.71%. For this June 30, 2024 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA of 1.71%.

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

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

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Pass-Through Entity Indentifying Number	Federal Expenditures
Department of the Treasury			
Pass-Through SD Govenors Office Community Development Block Grant	14.228	CDGB-2323-100	\$ 1,515,000

Note 1: Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal award activity of the City under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2024. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the City.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. The City has elected to not use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.