AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TWO YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

CITY OF MILLER CITY OFFICIALS DECEMBER 31, 2023

Mayor:

Tom McGough

Governing Board:

Mike Wetz Will Jones Tammy Lichty Patrick Price Susan Hargens Dale Hargens

Finance Officer:

Sheila Coss

Attorney:

Riter Rogers, LLP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Independent Auditors' 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	1 - 2
Schedule of Prior Audit Findings and Questioned Costs	3 - 4
Schedule of Current Audit Findings	5 - 7
Independent Auditors' Report	8 - 11
Basic Financial Statements:	0,-11
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
As of December 31, 2023:	
Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis	12
Year Ended December 31, 2023:	
Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis	13
Year Ended December 31, 2022:	
Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis	14
Fund Financial Statements:	
Governmental Funds:	
As of December 31, 2023:	
Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis	15
Year Ended December 31, 2023:	
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Modified Cash Basis	16
Year Ended December 31, 2022:	
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Modified Cash Basis	17
Proprietary Funds:	

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	D
	Page
As of December 31, 2023:	
Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis	18
Year Ended December 31, 2023:	
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Modified Cash Basis	19
Year Ended December 31, 2022:	
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position - Modified Cash Basis	20
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements	21 - 35
Supplementary Information:	
Year Ended December 31, 2023:	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Modified Cash Basis - General Fund	36
Year Ended December 31, 2022:	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Modified Cash Basis - General Fund	37
Notes to the Supplementary Information - Budgetary Comparison Schedules	38
Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt	39 - 40
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	41
Notes to the Supplementary Information - Pension Schedule	42

KOHLMAN, BIERSCHBACH & ANDERSON, LLP CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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WITH AN OFFICE IN MOBRIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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 Miller
Miller, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Miller, South Dakota (City), as of December 31, 2023, and for each of the years in the biennial period 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 February 11, 2025, which was adverse for the discretely presented component unit because there were no audited modified cash basis of accounting financial statements available for the component unit in 2022 or 2023 and unmodified for the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information.

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 the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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 Current Audit Findings as items #2023-001, #2023-002, and #2023-003, that we consider 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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>.

City's Response to Findings

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

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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> 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.

Kohlman, Bierochbach & anderson, LLP

February 11, 2025



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The City of Miller is an equal opportunity employer.

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

PRIOR FEDERAL AUDIT FINDINGS:

There were no written prior federal compliance audit findings to report.

PRIOR OTHER AUDIT FINDINGS:

#2021-001

Initial Fiscal Year Finding Occurred: Unknown

A material weakness was reported for a lack of segregation of duties for revenues, cash, and equity.

Status: Ongoing. This comment has not been corrected and is restated as current other audit finding #2023-001. The reason for the recurrence is a lack of financial resources available to have the additional staff needed to adequately segregate duties.

#2021-002

Initial Fiscal Year Finding Occurred: 2011

The City does not have an internal control system designed to provide for the preparation of the annual financial statements being audited, including required footnotes and disclosures, in accordance with other comprehensive basis of accounting modified cash basis. As auditors, we were requested to draft the financial statements and accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Status: Ongoing. This comment has not been corrected and is restated as current other audit finding #2023-002. The reason for the recurrence is a lack of financial resources available to provide an internal control structure to prepare the financial statements.

#2021-003

Initial Fiscal Year Finding Occurred: 2011

During the course of our engagement, we proposed material audit adjustments that would not have been identified as a result of the City's existing internal controls, and therefore could have resulted in a material misstatement of the City's financial statements.

Status: Ongoing. This comment has not been corrected and is restated as current other audit finding #2023-003. The reason for the recurrence is the lack of financial resources available to provide an internal control structure to record all necessary adjustments.



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SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022 (CONTINUED)

#2021-004

Initial Fiscal Year Finding Occurred: 2021

The City had a material budget overdraft and a few immaterial budget overdrafts in 2020 and 2021.

Status: This finding has been resolved.

SCHEDULE OF CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGS:

Internal Control-Related Findings - Material Weaknesses:

Finding #2023-001

Criteria

Internal control can help the City achieve its performance targets and prevent loss of resources. It can help ensure reliable financial reporting, and it can help ensure that the City complies with laws and regulations.

Condition Found

A material weakness was reported for a lack of internal controls including a lack of segregation of duties for revenues, cash, equity, expenditures and payroll.

Cause

The City only has 3 employees in the finance department, so proper segregation of duties for all areas has not been achieved.

Effect

This comment is the result of the size of the entity which precludes staffing at a level sufficient to provide an ideal environment for internal controls. The City of Miller has determined it is not cost beneficial to employ additional personnel just to be able to have adequate internal controls including segregation of duties for revenues, cash, equity, expenditures and payroll. It is not known how long this comment has been carried forward.

Recommendation

The City is aware of this problem and is attempting to provide compensating controls wherever and whenever possible and practical.

Views of Responsible Officials

Tom McGough is the contact person responsible for the corrective action plan. This comment is a result of the size of the City of Miller which precludes staffing at a level sufficient to provide an ideal environment for internal controls. The City of Miller has determined that it is not cost beneficial to employ additional personnel just to be able to have adequate internal controls including segregation of duties for revenues, cash, equity, expenditures and payroll. The City of Miller is aware of the problem and is attempting to provide compensating controls by having the mayor review the financial statements and bank statements monthly to reduce risks. However, the lack of internal controls including segregation of duties regarding revenues, cash, equity, expenditures and payroll continues to exist.

Finding #2023-002

Criteria

An organization's internal control structure should provide for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with other comprehensive basis of accounting modified cash basis.

SCHEDULE OF CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

(Continued)

Condition Found

The City does not have an internal control system designed to provide for the preparation of the annual financial statements being audited, including required footnotes and disclosures, in accordance with other comprehensive basis of accounting modified cash basis. As auditors, we were requested to draft the financial statements and accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Cause

The City was not able to prepare the annual financial statements, so they requested assistance to ensure they were properly prepared.

Effect

This 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.

Recommendation

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 associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations.

Views of Responsible Officials

Tom McGough is the contact person responsible for the corrective action plan. The City prefers to have an auditing firm do the financial reports, which are reviewed by the council, mayor and finance officer.

Finding #2023-003

Criteria

An organization's internal control structure should provide for the recording of all necessary material adjustments in order to ensure that accounting records are in accordance with other comprehensive basis of accounting modified cash basis.

Condition Found

During the course of our engagement, we proposed material audit adjustments that would not have been identified as a result of the City's existing internal controls, and therefore could have resulted in a material misstatement of the City's financial statements.

Cause

The City had some adjustments that needed to be made in order to get their accounting records in accordance with other comprehensive basis of accounting modified cash basis that were not properly made.

Effect

This condition may affect the City's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial statement data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements.

SCHEDULE OF CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

(Continued)

Recommendation

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 associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations.

Views of Responsible Officials

Tom McGough is the contact person responsible for the corrective action plan. The City accepts the risk of deficiency. The Council will attempt to be more accurate with the account classification in future transactions.

Compliance and Other Matters:

There are no written current compliance and other matters to report.

KOHLMAN, BIERSCHBACH & ANDERSON, LLP CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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WITH AN OFFICE IN MOBRIDGE, SOUTH DAKOTA

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

City Council City of Miller Miller, South Dakota

Adverse and Unmodified Opinions

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis of accounting financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Miller, South Dakota (City), as of December 31, 2023, and for each of the years in the biennial period then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Adverse Opinion on Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Unit

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Adverse and Unmodified Opinions section of our report, the financial statements referred to above do not present fairly the financial position of the discretely presented component unit of the City of Miller, South Dakota, as of December 31, 2023, or the changes in financial position thereof for each of the years in the biennial period then ended in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.c. to the financial statements.

Unmodified Opinions on Governmental Activities, Business-Type Activities, Each Major Fund, and Aggregate Remaining Fund Information

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position on a modified cash basis of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Miller, South Dakota, as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for each of the years in the biennial period then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.c. to the financial statements.

Basis for Adverse and Unmodified Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 adverse and unmodified audit opinions.

Matter Giving Rise to Adverse Opinion on Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Unit

The financial statements referred to above do not include financial data for the City's legally separate component unit. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require financial data for the component unit to be reported with the financial data of the City's primary government unless the City also issues financial statements for the financial reporting entity that include the financial data for its component unit. The City has not issued such reporting entity financial statements. Because of this departure from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the assets, liabilities, net position, revenues, and expenses of the discretely presented component unit would have been reported for the year ended December 31, 2023, as \$1,183,445, \$34,391, \$1,149,054, \$332,021, and \$236,627, and for the year ended December 31, 2022, as \$1,089,645, \$35,985, \$1,053,660, \$278,440, and \$217,948.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to 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 opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 generally accepted auditing standards and <u>Government</u> 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 Budgetary Comparison Schedules, the Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt and the Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) listed in the Table of Contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management 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 Schedules, the Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt, and the Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) are 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated February 11, 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Kohlman, Bierochbach & anderson, LLP

February 11, 2025

CITY OF MILLER STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS DECEMBER 31, 2023

	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT				
	Governmental	Business-Type			
	Activities	Activities	Total		
ASSETS:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 900,578	\$1,243,916	\$2,144,494		
Investments	1,505,139	1,452,032	2,957,171		
Restricted Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	5,000	532,862	537,862		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ <u>2,410,717</u>	\$ <u>3,228,810</u>	\$ <u>5,639,527</u>		
NET POSITION:					
Restricted for:					
Capital Projects Purposes	\$ 78,416	\$	\$ 78,416		
Debt Service Purposes		291,614	291,614		
Liquor, Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts					
Tax Purposes	63,644		63,644		
Federal Grant Purposes		241,248	241,248		
Swimming Pool Purposes	5,000		5,000		
Unrestricted	<u>2,263,657</u>	2,695,948	4,959,605		
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ <u>2,410,717</u>	\$3,228,810	\$ <u>5,639,527</u>		

CITY OF MILLER STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
			Frogram Reven	iucs		rimary Governm	
			Operating	Capital	1	Business-	iciit
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Туре	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services_	Contribution	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Primary Government:	Биропосо	Services	<u>Continuation</u>	00111104110115			
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 189,045	\$ 33,355	\$ 19,000	\$	\$ (136,690)		\$ (136,690)
Public safety	436,140	777	4,164		(431,199)		(431,199)
Public works	1,105,633	4,282	114,424	388,781	(598,146)		(598,146)
Health and welfare	6,443	40 mm	16,649		10,206		10,206
Culture and							
recreation	218,584	29,410		21,186	(167,988)		(167,988)
Conservation and							
development	140,132				(140,132)		(140, 132)
Miscellaneous		4,612			4,612		4,612
Total Governmental	2 005 055	50 40 6	151005	400.065	(1.450.225)		(1.450.225)
Activities	2,095,977	<u>72,436</u>	154,237	409,967	(1,459,337)		(1,459,337)
Dusings Tuna Astivition							
Business-Type Activities: Water	886,549	666,929	W no.	150,285		\$ (69,335)	(69,335)
Sewer	1,625,832	630,860		637,123		(357,849)	(357,849)
Electric	2,403,345	2,157,145		6,237		(239,963)	(239,963)
Total Business-Type							
Activities	4,915,726	<u>3,454,934</u>		793,645		(667,147)	(667,147)
T . 1D .							
Total Primary Government	\$7,011,703	\$3,527,370	\$ <u>154,237</u>	\$ <u>1,203,612</u>	(1,459,337)	(667,147)	(2,126,484)
Government	\$ <u>7,011,703</u>	Φ <u>ορού (190/10</u>	\$ <u>124,237</u>	\$ <u>1,203,012</u>	(1,437,337)	(007,147)	(2,120,404)
			1.0				
			al Revenues:				
		Tav			450.041		450.041
			Property taxes Sales taxes		459,041	Many gall	459,041
			sales taxes te shared revenu		1,069,259 15,511		1,069,259
			ents and contribu		13,311		15,511
			restricted to spe		5,486		5,486
			restricted investi		43,184	64,668	107,852
			bt issued	ment carmings		359,444	359,444
			scellaneous reve	nue	24,994	9,130	34,124
		Total (General Revenue	es	1,617,475	433,242	_2,050,717
		Chang	e in Net Position	n	158,138	(233,905)	(75,767)
		_					
		Net Po	sition - Beginni	ng	2,252,579	3,462,715	5,715,294
		Net Po	sition - Ending		\$ <u>2,410,717</u>	\$ <u>3,228,810</u>	\$ <u>5,639,527</u>

CITY OF MILLER STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Prin Governmental Activities	nary Governmen Business- Type Activities	tTotal
Primary Government: Governmental Activities: General government Public safety Public works Health and welfare Culture and	\$ 193,925 471,200 578,023 5,186	\$ 33,773 1,922 13,320	\$ 7,250 122,820 	\$ 138,227	\$ (160,152) (462,028) (303,656) (5,186)		\$ (160,152) (462,028) (303,656) (5,186)
recreation Conservation and	152,693	20,084	<i>a</i> ~		(132,609)		(132,609)
development Miscellaneous	124,658	9,594			(124,658) 		(124,658) <u>9,594</u>
Total Governmental Activities	1,525,685	78,693	130,070	138,227	(1,178,695)		(1,178,695)
Business-Type Activities: Water Sewer Electric	1,659,387 2,284,013 2,091,026	668,891 630,870 2,075,846	 	968,804 1,081,950 5,000		\$ (21,692) (571,193) (10,180)	(21,692) (571,193) (10,180)
Total Business-Type Activities	6,034,426	3,375,607		2,055,754		(603,065)	(603,065)
Total Primary Government	\$ <u>7,560,111</u>	\$ <u>3,454,300</u>	\$ <u>130,070</u>	\$ <u>2,193,981</u>	(1,178,695)	(603,065)	(1,781,760)
			ral Revenues:				
		Sta	Property taxes Sales taxes ate shared revenu		429,078 1,044,922 15,488	 	429,078 1,044,922 15,488
		restricted to specific programs Unrestricted investment earnings Debt issued Miscellaneous revenue			3,964 6,954 159,120	9,033 763,042 	3,964 15,987 763,042 178,578
		Total	General Revenue	es	1,659,526	791,533	_2,451,059
		Chang	ge in Net Position	1	480,831	188,468	669,299
		Net P	osition - Beginni	ng	1,771,748	3,274,247	5,045,995
		Net P	osition - Ending		\$ <u>2,252,579</u>	\$ <u>3,462,715</u>	\$ <u>5,715,294</u>

BALANCE SHEET - MODIFIED CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

ASSETS:	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 784,026	\$78,416	\$38,136	\$ 900,578
Investments	1,479,631	ψ/o,o	25,508	1,505,139
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	5,000			5,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ <u>2,268,657</u>	\$ <u>78,416</u>	\$ <u>63,644</u>	\$2,410,717
FUND BALANCES:				
Restricted	\$ 5,000	\$78,416	\$63,644	\$ 147,060
Assigned	697,370			697,370
Unassigned	1,566,287			1,566,287
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	\$ <u>2,268,657</u>	\$ <u>78,416</u>	\$ <u>63,644</u>	\$ <u>2,410,717</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
Taxes:				
General property taxes	\$ 457,249	\$	\$	\$ 457,249
General sales and use taxes	1,015,323		53,936	1,069,259
Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes	1,792			1,792
Licenses and Permits	9,345			9,345
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Federal grants	32,164	1,024		33,188
State grants	404,349	57		404,406
State shared revenue:				
Bank franchise tax	6,238		***	6,238
Prorate license fees	9,881			9,881
Liquor tax reversion (25%)	9,273			9,273
Motor vehicle licenses	37,175			37,175
Local government highway and bridge fund	54,045			54,045
County shared revenue:				
County road tax (25%)	4,323			4,323
Other intergovernmental revenues	2,909			2,909
Charges for Goods and Services:				
General government	61			61
Public safety	715			715
Highways and streets	4,282			4,282
Culture and recreation	29,410			29,410
Other	4,612			4,612
Fines and Forfeits:				
Court fines and costs	62			62
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment earnings	42,867		317	43,184
Rentals	23,949			23,949
Contributions and donations from private sources	26,672			26,672
Other	20,380	-		20,380
TOTAL REVENUES	2,197,076	_1,081	<u>54,253</u>	2,252,410
EXPENDITURES:				
General Government:				
Legislative	43,687			43,687
Elections	1,755			1,755
Financial administration	117,758			117,758

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Other	25,845			25,845
Public Safety:				
Police	406,975			406,975
Fire	26,267			26,267
Protective inspection	2,898			2,898
Public Works:				
Highways and streets	1,079,725			1,079,725
Airport	25,908			25,908
Health and Welfare:				
Other	6,443			6,443
Culture and Recreation:				
Recreation	163,143			163,143
Parks	55,441			55,441
Conservation and Development:				
Urban redevelopment and housing	29			29
Economic development and assistance	96,101		44,002	140,103
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,051,975		44,002	2,095,977
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	145,101	1,081	10,251	156,433
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES: Sale of municipal property	1,705			1,705
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	1,705			1,705
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	146,806	1,081	10,251	158,138
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	2,121,851	77,335	53,393	2,252,579
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ <u>2,268,657</u>	\$ <u>78,416</u>	\$ <u>63,644</u>	\$ <u>2,410,717</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES:				
Taxes:				
General property taxes	\$ 428,586	\$	\$	\$ 428,586
General sales and use taxes	994,957		49,965	1,044,922
Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes	492			492
Licenses and Permits	9,945			9,945
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Federal grants	76,375	82,999	400 000	159,374
State grants	7,250	853		8,103
State shared revenue:				
Bank franchise tax	6,035			6,035
Prorate license fees	9,313			9,313
Liquor tax reversion (25%)	9,453			9,453
Motor vehicle licenses	34,624			34,624
Local government highway and bridge				
fund	52,560			52,560
County shared revenue:				
County road tax (25%)	4,323			4,323
Other intergovernmental revenues	3,152			3,152
Charges for Goods and Services:				
General government	119		~ ~	119
Public safety	1,881			1,881
Highways and streets	13,320			13,320
Culture and recreation	20,084			20,084
Other	9,594			9,594
Fines and Forfeits:				
Court fines and costs	41			41
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment earnings	6,819		135	6,954
Rentals	23,709			23,709
Contributions and donations from private				
sources	3,964			3,964
Other	22,098			22,098
TOTAL REVENUES	1,738,694	83,852	<u>50,100</u>	1,872,646
EXPENDITURES:				
General Government:				
Legislative	44,946			44,946
Elections	976			976
Financial administration	122,693			122,693
Other	25,310			25,310
	•			

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Public Safety:				
Police	378,182			378,182
Fire	27,153			27,153
Protective inspection	5,125			5,125
Other protection	60,740			60,740
Public Works:				
Highways and streets	529,127			529,127
Airport	33,025	15,871		48,896
Health and Welfare:				
Other	5,186			5,186
Culture and Recreation:				
Recreation	113,678			113,678
Parks	39,015			39,015
Conservation and Development:				
Urban redevelopment and housing	170			170
Economic development and assistance	85,002		<u>39,486</u>	124,488
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,470,328	15,871	39,486	1,525,685
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	268,366	67,981	10,614	346,961
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES: Sale of municipal property	133,870			_133,870
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES	133,870			133,870
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	402,236	67,981	10,614	480,831
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	1,719,615	9,354	42,779	1,771,748
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ <u>2,121,851</u>	\$ <u>77,335</u>	\$5 <u>3,393</u>	\$ <u>2,252,579</u>

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Enterprise Funds			
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Electric Fund	Totals
ASSETS: Current Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$310,823 230,000	\$394,052 250,000	\$ 539,041 972,032	\$1,243,916 1,452,032
Total Current Assets	540,823	644,052	1,511,073	2,695,948
Noncurrent Assets: Restricted cash and cash equivalents	310,186	153,927	68,749	532,862
Total Noncurrent Assets	310,186	153,927	68,749	532,862
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ <u>851,009</u>	\$ <u>797,979</u>	\$ <u>1,579,822</u>	\$ <u>3,228,810</u>
NET POSITION: Restricted for:				
Revenue bond debt service Federal grants Unrestricted	\$ 68,938 241,248 <u>540,823</u>	\$153,927 <u>644,052</u>	\$ 68,749 1,511,073	\$ 291,614 241,248 2,695,948
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ <u>851,009</u>	\$ <u>797,979</u>	\$ <u>1,579,822</u>	\$3,228,810

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Enterprise Funds					
	Water	Sewer	Electric			
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Totals		
OPERATING REVENUE:						
Surcharge as security for debt	\$ 197,633	\$ 371,473	\$ 1,008,132	\$ 1,577,238		
Charges for goods and services	469,296	259,387	1,149,013	1,877,696		
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	666,929	630,860	2,157,145	3,454,934		
OPERATING EXPENSES:						
Personal services	154,524	152,261	291,605	598,390		
Other current expense	71,281	58,281	148,137	277,699		
Materials	212,315		875,042	1,087,357		
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	438,120	210,542	1,314,784	1,963,446		
OPERATING INCOME	228,809	420,318	842,361	1,491,488		
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE):						
Capital grants	150,285	637,123	6,237	793,645		
Investment earnings	13,250	18,382	33,036	64,668		
Capital assets	(270,257)	(1,092,944)	(263,576)	(1,626,777)		
Debt service (principal)	(85,757)	(165,571)	(579,651)	(830,979)		
Debt service (interest)	(92,415)	(156,775)	(245,334)	(494,524)		
Sale of municipal property			2,625	2,625		
Long-term debt issued	7,197	352,247		359,444		
Other			6,505	6,505		
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUE						
(EXPENSE)	(277,697)	(407,538)	(1,040,158)	(1,725,393)		
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(48,888)	12,780	(197,797)	(233,905)		
NET POSITION - BEGINNING	899,897	785,199	1,777,619	3,462,715		
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ <u>851,009</u>	\$ <u>797,979</u>	\$ <u>1,579,822</u>	\$ <u>3,228,810</u>		

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Enterprise Funds			
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Electric Fund	Totals
OPERATING REVENUE:				
Surcharge as security for debt	\$ 198,553	\$ 373,895	\$ 993,094	\$ 1,565,542
Charges for goods and services	470,338	256,975	1,082,752	1,810,065
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	668,891	630,870	2,075,846	3,375,607
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	157,382	153,619	268,474	579,475
Other current expense	79,165	58,522	199,053	336,740
Materials .	209,263		785,354	994,617
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	445,810	212,141	1,252,881	1,910,832
OPERATING INCOME	223,081	418,729	822,965	1,464,775
NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE):				
Capital grants	968,804	1,081,950	5,000	2,055,754
Investment earnings	1,175	1,629	6,229	9,033
Capital assets	(1,041,049)	(1,774,059)	(13,160)	(2,828,268)
Debt service (principal)	(79,115)	(146,739)	(563,821)	(789,675)
Debt service (interest)	(93,413)	(151,074)	(261,164)	(505,651)
Sale of municipal property	161 201	(01.741	14,133	14,133
Long-term debt issued Other	161,301	601,741	5 225	763,042
Other			5,325	5,325
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)	(92,207)	(207.552)	(807.450)	(1.05(.205)
(EAFENSE)	<u>(82,297)</u>	_(386,552)	(807,458)	(1,276,307)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	140,784	32,177	15,507	188,468
NET POSITION - BEGINNING	639,836	872,299	1,762,112	3,274,247
ADJUSTMENTS:				
Reclassified federal grants to correct fund	119,277	_(119,277)		
ADJUSTED NET POSITION - BEGINNING	750 112		1.762.112	2 274 247
ADJUSTED NET FOSTITON - BEGINNING	759,113	753,022	1,762,112	3,274,247
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$_899,897	\$ <u>785,199</u>	\$ <u>1,777,619</u>	\$ <u>3,462,715</u>

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As discussed further in Note 1.c., 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. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of the City of Miller (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 Housing and Redevelopment Commission of the City of Miller, South Dakota (Commission) is a proprietary fund-type, discretely-presented component unit. The five members of the Commission are appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the Governing Board, for five-year, staggered terms. The Commission elects its own chairperson and recruits and employs its own management personnel and other workers. The Governing Board, though, retains the statutory authority to approve or deny or otherwise modify the Commission's plans to construct low-income housing units, or to issue debt, which gives the Governing Board the ability to impose its will on the Commission. Separately issued financial statements of the Housing and Redevelopment Commission may be obtained from: Miller Housing and Redevelopment Commission, 105 N. Broadway, Miller, SD 57362.

b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 1 - (Continued)

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

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.

Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts 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 maintenance, staffing, and operations of such facilities and the promotion and advertising of the City (SDCL 10-52A-2). This fund may be established at the direction of the governing body through local ordinance. This is the only nonmajor governmental fund.

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 1 - (Continued)

Capital Projects Funds - Capital projects funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds or trust funds for individuals, private organizations, or other governments).

Capital Projects Fund - To account for financial resources to be used for construction of airport improvements. 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.

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

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

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

Electric Fund - Financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the City electrical system and related facilities (SDCL 9-39-1 and 9-39-26). This is a major fund.

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

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

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.

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 1 - (Continued)

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 modified 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, applied within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting.

Basis of Accounting:

In 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 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 modified 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. The acceptable modification to the cash basis of accounting implemented by the City in these financial statements is:

1. Recording long-term investments in marketable securities (those with maturities more than 90 days (three months) from the date of acquisition) acquired with cash assets at cost.

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

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 1 - (Continued)

investment pools, are also considered to be cash equivalents.

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

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:

 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, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 1 - (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. 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 do not meet the definition of restricted net position.

Fund Financial Statements:

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

j. 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.

k. Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures:

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

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

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 1 - (Continued)

- 2. <u>Restricted</u> includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally
 imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority and
 does not lapse at year-end.
- 4. <u>Assigned</u> includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted nor committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the City Council.
- 5. <u>Unassigned</u> includes positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

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

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

A schedule of fund balances is provided as follows:

CITY OF MILLER DISCLOSURE OF FUND BALANCES REPORTED ON BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2023

	Gene	ral Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Otl Govern Fu	mental	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
Fund Balances:							1 41145
Restricted for:							
Capital Projects	\$	~-	\$78,416	\$		\$	78,416
Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross							
Receipts Tax			pan 146	63	,644		63,644
Swimming Pool		5,000					5,000
Assigned to:							
Applied to next year's budget	19	97,370					197,370
Capital outlay accumulations	50	00,000					500,000
Unassigned	1,50	66,287				1.	566,287
Total Fund Balances	\$2,20	68,657	\$ <u>78,416</u>	\$ <u>63</u>	,644	\$ <u>2</u> ,	410,717

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 2 - IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARD

In 2022, the City implemented the provisions for Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, Leases. This statement improves accounting and financial reporting for leases; enhances the comparability of financial statements between governments; and also enhances the relevance, reliability, and consistency of information about the leasing activities of governments. The City prepared and presented the financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.c.; therefore, the implementation of this standard did not affect beginning net position or beginning fund balances

In 2023, the City implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs). This statement improves accounting and financial reporting for SBITAs; enhances the comparability of financial statements between governments; and also enhances the understandability, reliability, relevance, and consistency of information about SBITAs. The City had no SBITAs that were affected by this GASB statement for the year ended December 31, 2023.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS CREDIT RISK, CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK AND INTEREST RATE RISK

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

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

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.

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

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.

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 3 - (Continued)

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

Investment	Credit Rating	<u>Maturities</u>	Fair Value
External Investment Pools:			
SDFIT	Unrated	\$1,000,979	\$1,000,979

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

Concentration of Credit Risk - The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. More than 5 percent of the City's investments are in certificates of deposit - 66% and SDFIT - 34%.

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.

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.

NOTE 4 - RESTRICTED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

Amount:	Purpose:
\$ 5,000	For the swimming pool in the General Fund
\$ 68,938	For debt service in the Water Fund
\$241,248	For expenditures in accordance with federal grant requirements in the Water Fund
\$153,927	For debt service in the Sewer Fund
\$ 68,749	For debt service in the Electric Fund

NOTE 5 - 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.

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 6 - RESTRICTED NET POSITION

Restricted net position for the year ended December 31, 2023, was as follows:

Major Purposes:

Capital Projects Purposes - Capital Projects Fund	\$ 78,416
Debt Service Purposes - Water Fund	68,938
Debt Service Purposes - Sewer Fund	153,927
Debt Service Purposes - Electric Fund	68,749
Other Purposes:	
Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Purposes	63,644
Swimming Pool Purposes	5,000
Federal Grant Purposes	241,248
Total Restricted Net Position	\$ <u>679,92</u> 2

These balances are restricted by the terms of bond agreements, statutory requirements and donor requirements.

NOTE 7 - PENSION PLAN

Plan Information:

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

Benefits Provided:

SDRS has four classes of members, Class A general members, Class B public safety and judicial members, Class C cement plant retirement fund members, and Class D Department of Labor and Regulation members.

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

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 7 - (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Contributions:

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state 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 calendar years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, equal to the required contributions each year, were as follows:

Year	Amount
2023	\$62,847
2022	\$57,754
2021	\$52,273

Pension Asset and Pension Expense:

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

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 7 - (Continued)

Proportionate share of total pension liability \$5,683,974

Less proportionate share of net position restricted for pension benefits (5,687,803)

Proportionate share of net pension asset \$ (3,829)

The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was based on a projection of the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2023, the City's proportion was .039225%, which is an increase of .001018% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

Actuarial Assumptions:

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

Inflation 2.50%

Salary Increases Graded by years of service, from 7.66% at entry to 3.15% after 25 years of service Discount Rate 6.5% net of plan investment expense. This is composed of an average inflation

rate of 2.50% and real returns of 4.00%.

Future COLAs 1.91%

Mortality Rates:

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

Active and Terminated Vested Members:

Teachers, Certified Regents and Judicial: PubT-2010

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

Retired Members:

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

111% of rates at age 83 and above

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

Beneficiaries:

PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table

Disabled Members:

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

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

Investment portfolio management is the statutory responsibility of the South Dakota Investment Council (SDIC), which may utilize the services of external money managers for management of a portion of the portfolio. SDIC is governed by the Prudent Man Rule (i.e., the council should use the same degree of care as a prudent man). Current SDIC investment policies dictate limits on the percentage of assets invested in various types of vehicles (equities, fixed income securities, real estate, cash, private equity, etc.). The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 7 - (Continued)

rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2023 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

Asset Class	Target <u>Allocation</u>	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return		
Public Equity	56.3%	3.8%		
Investment Grade Debt	22.8%	1.7%		
High Yield Debt	7.0%	2.7%		
Real Estate	12.0%	3.5%		
Cash	1.9%	0.8%		
Total	<u>100%</u>			

Discount Rate:

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

Sensitivity of Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate:

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

		Current	
	1%	Discount	1%
	<u>Decrease</u>	Rate	<u>Increase</u>
City's proportionate share of			
the net pension liability (asset)	\$784,715	\$(3,829)	\$(648,707)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

NOTE 8 - SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES - LITIGATION

At December 31, 2023, the City was not involved in any litigation.

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 9 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated whether any subsequent events have occurred through February 11, 2025, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued. Management has determined there are none.

NOTE 10 - 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, 2023, the City managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance:

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League Health Pool of South Dakota. This is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The City pays a monthly premium to the pool to provide health insurance coverage for its employees. The pool purchases reinsurance coverage with the premiums it receives from the members. The coverage does not include a lifetime maximum payment per person.

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

Liability Insurance:

The City purchases liability insurance for risks related to torts; theft or damage to property; and errors and omissions of public officials from a commercial insurance carrier. Settled claims 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 (Fund), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of worker's compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. The City's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's compensation claims. The City pays an annual premium, to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees, under a self-funded program and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the Fund members. Coverage limits are set by state 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 over the past three years.

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 10 - (Continued)

Unemployment Benefits:

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

During the years ended December 31, 2022, and December 31, 2023, no claims for unemployment benefits were paid. At December 31, 2023, no claims had been filed for unemployment benefits and none are anticipated in the next fiscal year.

NOTE 11 - PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The City had a prior period adjustment to reclassify COVID money that was originally recorded in the Sewer Fund to the Water Fund for \$119,277. The City received COVID money before the expenditures were spent and the City originally thought the funds would be used on the sewer portion of the water/sewer project. But the money ended up being used on the water portion of the project, so an adjustment was made to reflect this.



BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - MODIFIED CASH BASIS GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Budgeted A	mounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive	
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)	
REVENUES:					
Taxes:					
General property taxes	\$ 451,000	\$ 451,000	\$ 457,249	\$ 6,249	
General sales and use taxes	950,000	950,000	1,015,323	65,323	
Penalties and interest on					
delinquent taxes	500	500	1,792	1,292	
Licenses and Permits	9,450	9,450	9,345	(105)	
Intergovernmental Revenue:			22.164	20.000	
Federal grants		4,164	32,164	28,000	
State grants	387,000	387,000	404,349	17,349	
State shared revenue:	5,000	5,000	(220	1 220	
Bank franchise tax	5,000	5,000	6,238	1,238	
Prorate license fees	9,000	9,000	9,881	881	
Liquor tax reversion (25%)	10,500	10,500	9,273	(1,227)	
Motor vehicle licenses	33,000	33,000	37,175	4,175	
Local government highway	52,000	52,000	54,045	2,045	
and bridge fund	52,000	52,000	34,043	2,043	
County shared revenue:	4,300	4,300	4,323	23	
County road tax (25%)	3,250	3,250	2,909	(341)	
Other intergovernmental revenues Charges for Goods and Services:	3,230	3,230	2,909	(341)	
General government			61	61	
Public safety			715	715	
Highways and streets	10,000	10,000	4,282	(5,718)	
Culture and recreation	22,000	22,000	29,410	7,410	
Other	10,000	10,000	4,612	(5,388)	
Fines and Forfeits:	,		,		
Court fines and costs			62	62	
Miscellaneous Revenue:					
Investment earnings	1,500	1,500	42,867	41,367	
Rentals	23,400	23,400	23,949	549	
Contributions and donations from					
private sources	22,500	22,500	26,672	4,172	
Other	15,000	15,000	20,380	5,380	
TOTAL REVENUES	2,019,400	2,023,564	<u>2,197,076</u>	173,512	
EXPENDITURES:					
General Government:			10.60	2 200	
Legislative	44,325	45,985	43,687	2,298	
Contingency	25,000	25,000		0.040	
Amount transferred		(16,151)	1.755	8,849	
Elections	1,350	1,775	1,755	20	
Financial administration	126,980	129,709	117,758 25,845	11,951 5,430	
Other	31,275	31,275	23,043	3,430	

	Budgeted Ar	mountsFinal	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)	
Public Safety:					
Police	392,607	415,455	406,975	8,480	
Fire	29,350	29,350	26,267	3,083	
Protective inspection	6,000	6,000	2,898	3,102	
Other protection	1,000	1,000		1,000	
Public Works:					
Highways and streets	1,200,985	1,200,985	1,079,725	121,260	
Airport	31,335	31,335	25,908	5,427	
Health and Welfare:					
Other	6,250	6,897	6,443	454	
Culture and Recreation:					
Recreation	160,140	164,836	163,143	1,693	
Parks	61,915	61,915	55,441	6,474	
Conservation and Development:					
Urban redevelopment and					
housing	200	200	29	171	
Economic development and					
assistance	94,700	96,110	96,101	9	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,213,412	2,231,676	2,051,975	179,701	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	_(194,012)	(208,112)	145,101	353,213	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES: Sale of municipal property			1,705	1,705	
Sale of mamerpar property			1,703	1,703	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES			1,705	1,705	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(194,012)	(208,112)	146,806	354,918	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	2,121,851	2,121,851	2,121,851		
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ <u>1,</u> 92 <u>7,839</u>	\$ <u>1,913,7</u> 39	\$2,268,657	\$ <u>354,918</u>	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - MODIFIED CASH BASIS GENERAL FUND

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted A	mounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive	
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)	
REVENUES:	Original	1 11141	Amounts	(Negative)	
Taxes:					
General property taxes	\$ 431,500	\$ 431,500	\$ 428,586	\$ (2,914)	
General sales and use taxes	850,000	850,000	994,957	144,957	
Penalties and interest on	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	ŕ		,	
delinquent taxes	500	500	492	(8)	
Licenses and Permits	9,500	9,500	9,945	445	
Intergovernmental Revenue:	ŕ	ŕ			
Federal grants		61,625	76,375	14,750	
State grants	214,500	214,500	7,250	(207,250)	
State shared revenue:		ŕ		` , ,	
Bank franchise tax	5,000	5,000	6,035	1,035	
Prorate license fees	7,500	7,500	9,313	1,813	
Liquor tax reversion (25%)	10,500	10,500	9,453	(1,047)	
Motor vehicle licenses	33,000	33,000	34,624	1,624	
Local government highway					
and bridge fund	50,000	50,000	52,560	2,560	
County shared revenue:				,	
County road tax (25%)	4,300	4,300	4,323	23	
Other intergovernmental revenues	3,250	3,250	3,152	(98)	
Charges for Goods and Services:			ŕ	()	
General government			119	119	
Public safety			1,881	1,881	
Highways and streets	10,000	10,000	13,320	3,320	
Culture and recreation	17,000	17,000	20,084	3,084	
Other	3,000	9,500	9,594	94	
Fines and Forfeits:					
Court fines and costs			41	41	
Miscellaneous Revenue:					
Investment earnings	1,000	1,000	6,819	5,819	
Rentals	23,400	23,400	23,709	309	
Contributions and donations from					
private sources	2,500	2,500	3,964	1,464	
Other	23,000	23,000	22,098	(902)	
TOTAL REVENUES	1,699,450	1,767,575	1,738,694	(28,881)	
EXPENDITURES:					
General Government:					
Legislative	42,925	44,925	44,946	(21)	
Contingency	25,000	25,000			
Amount transferred		(20,100)		4,900	
Elections	1,900	1,900	976	924	
Financial administration	134,020	134,020	122,693	11,327	
Other	27,975	27,975	25,310	2,665	

	Budgeted A Original	mounts Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)	
Public Safety:					
Police	396,015	396,015	378,182	17,833	
Fire	24,850	27,550	27,153	397	
Protective inspection	6,000	6,000	5,125	875	
Other protection	1,000	62,625	60,740	1,885	
Public Works:					
Highways and streets	795,075	927,075	529,127	397,948	
Airport	26,260	33,260	33,025	235	
Health and Welfare:					
Other	6,000	6,000	5,186	814	
Culture and Recreation:					
Recreation	99,155	114,055	113,678	377	
Parks	41,100	41,100	39,015	2,085	
Conservation and Development: Urban redevelopment and	,	,	21,711	_,,,,,	
housing	200	200	170	30	
Economic development and					
assistance	86,250	86,250	85,002	1,248	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,713,725	1,913,850	1,470,328	443,522	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	(14,275)	_(146,275)	268,366	414,641	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES: Sale of municipal property		132,000	133,870	1,870	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		_132,000	133,870	1,870	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(14,275)	(14,275)	402,236	416,511	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	1,719,615	1,719,615	1,719,615		
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ <u>1,705,340</u>	\$1 <u>,705,340</u>	\$2 <u>,121,851</u>	\$ <u>416,511</u>	

NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULES OF BUDGETARY COMPARISONS FOR THE GENERAL FUND DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

NOTE 1 - 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 City 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.

The City did not encumber any amounts at either December 31, 2022, or December 31, 2023.

6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN LONG-TERM DEBT TWO YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Indebtedness	Long-Term Debt January 1, 2022	Add New Debt	Less Debt Retired	Long-Term Debt December 31, 2023	
ENTERPRISE LONG-TERM DEBT: Revenue bonds	\$ <u>19,411,573</u>	\$ <u>1,122,486</u>	\$ <u>1,620,654</u>	\$ <u>18,913,405</u>	
Total	\$19,411,573	\$ <u>1</u> , <u>122,486</u>	\$ <u>1,620,654</u>	\$ <u>18,913,405</u>	
NOTE 1: LONG-TERM DEBT					
Debt payable at December 31, 2023, is comprised of	of the following:				
Revenue Bonds:					
Series 2009 Rural Development Water Project installments of \$3,038, including 3.5% interes This debt is serviced by the Water Fund.	\$	619,567			
Drinking Water Revenue Borrower Bond Serionstallments of \$18,165, including 3.0% interest This debt is serviced by the Water Fund.	\$1,248,741				
Drinking Water Project Borrower Bond Series installments of \$12,775, including 2.25% inter 2049. This debt is serviced by the Water Fund	est, maturing Nov	rterly vember 15,	\$1,003,808		
Drinking Water Project Revenue Borrower Bo quarterly installments of \$4,641, including 2.2 February 15, 2052. This debt is serviced by the	\$	387,316			
Electric Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 202 installments ranging from \$412,493 to \$420,87 from 2.75% to 3.5%, maturing December 1, 20 the Electric Fund.	\$8	,363,858			
Sewer Project Revenue Bond Series 2016, due \$13,365, including 1.875% interest, maturing of This debt is serviced by the Sewer Fund.	\$3	,793,588			
Sewer Revenue Borrower Bond Series 2017, do of \$22,547, including 2.50% interest, maturing is serviced by the Sewer Fund.	ue in quarterly ins November 15, 20	tallments 49. This debt	\$1	,720,421	

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN LONG-TERM DEBT TWO YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

(Continued)

Clean Water Project Revenue Borrower Bond, Series 2020, the City is still borrowing on this debt. They are able to borrow up to \$1,900,000. First loan payment began May 15, 2022, due in quarterly installments of \$21,963, including 2.50% interest, maturing February 15, 2052. This debt is serviced by the Sewer Fund.

\$1,776,106

SCHEDULE OF SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION CITY OF MILLER SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET)

SOUTH DAKOTA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Last 9 Fiscal Years*

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0392250%	0.0382070%	0.0374720%	0.0413942%	0.0420719%	0.0407955%	0.0379779%	0.0377189%	0.0426344%
City's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$(3,829)	\$(3,611)	\$(286,972)	\$ (1,798)	\$ (4,459)	\$ (951)	\$ (3,446)	\$127,411	\$(180,825)
City's covered payroll	\$924,328	\$832,397	\$768,088	\$831,655	\$817,660	\$771,301	\$702,052	\$657,876	\$ 715,316
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	(0.41%)	(0.43%)	(37.36%)	(0.22%)	(0.55%)	(0.12%)	(0.49%)	19.37%	(25.28%)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	100.10%	100.10%	105.53%	100.04%	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104%

^{*}The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date of the collective net pension liability (asset) which is 6/30. Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

Changes from Prior Valuation:

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

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

Benefit Provision Changes:

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

Actuarial Method Changes:

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

Actuarial Assumption Changes:

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

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

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

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