Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

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

To the City Council City of Mitchell, 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 financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mitchell as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Mitchell's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 1, 2024. The financial statements of Mitchell Housing and Redevelopment Commission (a component unit of the City of Mitchell) were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and accordingly this report does not include reporting on internal control over financial reporting or instances of reportable noncompliance associated with Mitchell Housing and Redevelopment Commission (a component unit of the City of Mitchell).

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Mitchell's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Mitchell's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Mitchell'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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Mitchell'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 *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Mitchell, South Dakota

C10 Ry 1RC

July 1, 2024



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

To the City Council City of Mitchell, South Dakota

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited City of Mitchell's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of City of Mitchell's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2023. City of Mitchell's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the City of Mitchell complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

We are required to be independent of City of Mitchell and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City of Mitchell's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

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

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Mitchell, South Dakota

C10 Ry LRC

July 1, 2024

Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

The prior audit report contained no written audit findings.

Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Schedule of Current Audit Findings

Section I - Summary of The Auditor's Results								
Financial Statements:								
Type of auditor's report issued:	Unmodified on governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information. Disclaimer on aggregate discretely presented component unit.							
Internal control over financial reporting:								
Material weakness(es) identified:	Yes <u>X</u> No							
Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weakness(es)?	Yes <u>X</u> None reported							
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes <u>X</u> No							
Federal Awards:								
Internal control over major programs:								
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes <u>X</u> No							
Significant deficiencies identified	YesXNone reported							
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified							
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	Yes <u>X</u> No							
Identification of Major Programs:								
FALN(s) Name of Fe	ederal Program or Cluster							
20.509 Formula Grants for Rural Are	eas and Tribal Transit Program							
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and								
type B programs:	\$ 750,000							
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes <u>X</u> no							
Section II - Financial Statem	ent Findings							
There are no findings which are required to be reported <i>Standards</i> .	in accordance with Government Auditing							
Section III - Federal Award Findings a	and Ouestioned Costs							
There are no findings or questioned costs relating to fede								

be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.156(a).



Independent Auditor's Report

To the City Council City of Mitchell, South Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mitchell as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents. We were not engaged to audit the financial statements of the aggregate discretely presented component unit.

Disclaimer of Opinion on the Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Unit

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

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mitchell as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion and Unmodified Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City of Mitchell and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City of Mitchell's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 GAAS, and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or
 error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include
 examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in 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 City of Mitchell'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 of Mitchell's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information:

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Budgetary Comparison Schedules, the Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability, Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (SDRS), and Schedule of the City's Contributions (SDRS) be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, which is required by *Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is 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 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 1, 2024 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 of Mitchell's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mitchell, South Dakota

C10 Rf 1RC

July 1, 2024

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2023

	Primary G	overnment		
	Governmental	Business-Type		Component
	Activities	Activities	Total	Unit
Assets:				
	\$ 37,814,627	¢ 16 221 656	\$ 54,036,283	\$ 732,851
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 16,221,656		\$ 732,851
Investments	388,817	2.040.007	388,817	062.712
Accounts receivable, net	1,944,869	3,918,997	5,863,866	962,712
Internal balances	75,000	(75,000)		
Inventories	447,610	661,161	1,108,771	
Other assets				2,117
Restricted assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	322,659	27,940	350,599	
Investments		1,549,421	1,549,421	
Net pension asset	35,844	11,779	47,623	
Capital assets:				
Land and construction in progress	8,797,750	24,822,720	33,620,470	
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	68,871,131	62,053,732	130,924,863	
Total Assets	118,698,307	109,192,406	227,890,713	1,697,680
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Pension related deferred outflows	2,774,916	912,002	3,686,918	
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	729,261	1,492,547	2,221,808	3,142
Noncurrent liabilities:	,	, ,	, ,	•
Net OPEB Obligation	687,390	225,348	912,738	
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs		1,175,811	1,175,811	
Due within one year	1,664,287	1,216,061	2,880,348	
Due in more than one year	10,976,864	38,651,831	49,628,695	
bue in more than one year		30,031,031		
Total Liabilities	14,057,802	42,761,598	56,819,400	3,142
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Pension related deferred inflows of resources	1,813,229	592,061	2,405,290	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,813,229	592,061	2,405,290	
Net Position:				
Net Investment in capital assets	67,903,881	47,161,024	115,064,905	
Restricted for:	07,303,001	17,101,02	113,00 1,303	
Other-component unit				1,694,538
Debt service purposes	960,405	27,940	988,345	1,054,550
Parks and recreation	4,341,385	27,540	4,341,385	
Economic development				
•	942,474		942,474	
Public safety	666,040		666,040	
Community projects	322,659		322,659	
Library	94,634		94,634	
Landfill closure and post-closure costs		1,549,421	1,549,421	
SDRS pension purposes	997,531	331,720	1,329,251	
Unrestricted	29,373,183	17,680,644	47,053,827	
Total Net Position	\$ 105,602,192	\$ 66,750,749	\$ 172,352,941	\$ 1,694,538

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

			Program Revenue	es	Net (E	xpense) Revenue a	nd Changes in Net	Position	
			Operating Capital			Primary Government			
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-Type		Component	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contribution	s Activities	Activities	Total	Unit	
Primary Government:									
Governmental Activities:									
General government	\$ 3,045,242	\$ 6,278	\$ 2,296,293	\$ 390,29	8 \$ (352,373)	\$	\$ (352,373)	\$	
Public safety	6,168,794	1,061,729	272,016		- (4,835,049)		(4,835,049)		
Public works	4,982,125	140,294	742,490	94,62	2 (4,004,719)		(4,004,719)		
Health and welfare	1,860,787	685,981	189,129		- (985,677)		(985,677)		
Culture and recreation	5,562,893	1,017,970	685,742		- (3,859,181)		(3,859,181)		
Conservation and development	851,011				- (851,011)		(851,011)		
Intergovernmental	178,746				(178,746)		(178,746)		
Interest on long-term debt*	381,020		<u> </u>		- (381,020)		(381,020)		
Total Governmental Activities	23,030,618	2,912,252	4,185,670	484,92	0 (15,447,776)		(15,447,776)		
Business-type Activities:									
Water	3,820,560	5,138,650				1,318,090	1,318,090		
Sewer	2,779,923	4,223,957				1,444,034	1,444,034		
Airport	789,882	164,154	125,953			(499,775)	(499,775)		
Sanitation	2,279,829	2,844,010	220,873			785,054	785,054		
Corn Palace	1,778,555	941,612	13,260			(823,683)	(823,683)		
Golf	499,436	597,625	4,500			102,689	102,689		
Campground	72,109	101,494				29,385	29,385		
EMS	1,372,305	727,344	<u></u>		<u> </u>	(644,961)	(644,961)		
Total Business-type Activities	13,392,599	14,738,846	364,586		<u> </u>	1,710,833	1,710,833		
Total Primary Government	\$ 36,423,217	\$ 17,651,098	\$ 4,550,256	\$ 484,92	0 (15,447,776)	1,710,833	(13,736,943)		
Component Unit:									
Housing and Redevelopment Commission	\$ 367,712	\$	\$ 493,514	\$				125,802	
			General Revenues:	:					
			Taxes:						
* The City does not have interest expen-			Property taxes		7,233,432		7,233,432		
functions presented above. This amount			Sales taxes		15,820,305		15,820,305		
interest expense on general long-term debt.			State shared reve		184,959		184,959		
			Unrestricted inve		, ,	679,477	2,223,891	7,314	
			Miscellaneous re	venues	1,180,534	17,770	1,198,304		
			Transfers		(2,122,565)	2,122,565			
			Total General Reve	nues and Trans	ers 23,841,079	2,819,812	26,660,891	7,314	
			Change in Net Posi	tion	8,393,303	4,530,645	12,923,948	133,116	
			Net Position, Begin	nning of Year	97,208,889	62,220,104	159,428,993	1,561,422	
			Net Position, End	of Year	\$ 105,602,192	\$ 66,750,749	\$ 172,352,941	\$ 1,694,538	

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds December 31, 2023

	General Fund	Park Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:	4			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,031,421	\$ 1,489,445	\$ 7,604,207	\$ 33,125,073
Investments	388,817			388,817
Taxes receivable-delinquent	72,665			72,665
Accounts Receivable	2,803	1,161	18,765	22,729
Special assessments receivable				
Current	6,631			6,631
Delinquent	15,534			15,534
Noncurrent	6,642			6,642
Due from other funds	469,447			469,447
Due from other governments	1,710,752		109,916	1,820,668
Supply inventory	399,246	47,533	831	447,610
Restricted cash	322,659			322,659
Total Assets	\$ 27,426,617	\$ 1,538,139	\$ 7,733,719	\$ 36,698,475
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances: Liabilities: Accounts payable Due to other funds Total Liabilities Deferred inflows of resources:	\$ 230,217 230,217	\$ 117,874 117,874	\$ 79,502 394,447 473,949	\$ 427,593 394,447 822,040
Unavailable revenue	1,479,275		76,422	1,555,697
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,479,275		76,422	1,555,697
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	399,246	47,533	831	447,610
Restricted	322,659	641,109	6,363,829	7,327,597
Committed		209,730		209,730
Assigned	8,992,974	521,893	818,688	10,333,555
Unassigned	16,002,246			16,002,246
Total Fund Balances	25,717,125	1,420,265	7,183,348	34,320,738
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows				
of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 27,426,617	\$ 1,538,139	\$ 7,733,719	\$ 36,698,475

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

Total Fund Balances Government Funds	\$ 34,320,738
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Net pension asset reported in governmental activities is not available financial resource and therefore is not reported in the funds.	35,844
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	77,668,881
Pension and OPEB related deferred outflows are components of pension liability (asset)/OPEB liability and therefore are not reported in the funds.	2,774,916
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, net pension liability, capital leases payable, accrued leave payable and accrued other post-employment benefits payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(12,641,151)
Assets such as taxes receivable (delinquent) and special assessment receivables (current, delinquent and noncurrent) are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	101,472
Sales tax and revenue from sale of goods and services received after the "availability" period is deferred in the funds' statements.	1,454,225
Pension related deferred inflows and OPEB are components of pension liability (asset)/OPEB liability and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(2,500,619)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of activities, such as insurance, to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	4,387,886
Net Position Governmental Activities	\$ 105,602,192

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

			Other Governmental	Total Governmental
Povonuos	General Fund	Park Fund	<u>Funds</u>	<u>Funds</u>
Revenues				
Taxes:		1		
General property taxes	\$ 6,170,073	\$	\$ 764,533	\$ 6,934,606
Airflight property tax	106			106
General sales and use taxes	14,592,561		1,227,744	15,820,305
Gross receipts business taxes	182,676			182,676
Penalties and interest on taxes	10,005			10,005
Licenses and permits	497,071			497,071
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Federal grants	860,402		931,861	1,792,263
State grants	1,261,408	58,886	117,493	1,437,787
State shared revenues:				
Bank franchise tax	76,691			76,691
Prorate license fees	17,029			17,029
Liquor tax reversion (25%)	108,268			108,268
Motor vehicle licenses	132,645			132,645
Fire insurance premiums reversion	83,424			83,424
Local government highway and bridge	450,506			450,506
911 Remittances			272,016	272,016
Charges for Goods or Services:				
General government	5,332			5,332
Public safety	137,977		405,066	543,043
Highways and streets	8,207			8,207
Health			685,981	685,981
Culture and recreation		991,216		991,216
Cemetery	132,087	,		132,087
Fines and Forfeits:	,			,
Court fines and costs	445			445
Animal control fines	7,904			7,904
Parking meter fines	13,266			13,266
Library	,		26,754	26,754
Miscellaneous Revenue:			_0,70	20,70
Interest earned	1,544,414			1,544,414
Rentals	946			946
Special assessments	38,281		55,919	94,200
Contributions and donations from private sources	3,000	336,491	50,807	390,298
Other	94,106	1,771	103,772	199,649
Total Revenues	\$ 26,428,830	\$ 1,388,364	\$ 4,641,946	\$ 32,459,140
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Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 (Continued)

	General Fund	Park Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Expenditures	<u> </u>				
General Government:					
Legislative	\$ 165,631	\$	\$	\$ 165,631	
Executive	425,770	· 	· 	425,770	
Elections	7,552			7,552	
Financial administration	1,197,431			1,197,431	
Other	564,340			564,340	
Public Safety:					
Police	3,579,811			3,579,811	
Fire	1,519,040			1,519,040	
Other protection			930,701	930,701	
Public Works:					
Highways and streets	4,197,770			4,197,770	
Cemeteries	265,391			265,391	
Health and Welfare:					
Health	41,000		1,670,203	1,711,203	
Humane society	19,843			19,843	
Culture and Recreation:					
Recreation	34,000	2,457,176	73,196	2,564,372	
Parks		1,317,303	132,479	1,449,782	
Libraries	796,275		17,265	813,540	
Conservation and Development:					
Urban redevelopment and housing			595,694	595,694	
Economic development and assistance	255,317			255,317	
Debt Service	849,008		1,274,805	2,123,813	
Intergovernmental Expenditures			178,746	178,746	
Capital Outlay	1,430,408	1,210,244	582,316	3,222,968	
Total Expenditures	15,348,587	4,984,723	5,455,405	25,788,715	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	11,080,243	(3,596,359)	(813,459)	6,670,425	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	750,000	3,171,505	1,842,953	5,764,458	
Sale of city property	4,610	2,400	973,875	980,885	
Compensation for loss or damage to capital assets	8,725	10,418		19,143	
Transfers out	(6,717,023)		(420,000)	(7,137,023)	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(5,953,688)	3,184,323	2,396,828	(372,537)	
Net Change in Fund Balances	5,126,555	(412,036)	1,583,369	6,297,888	
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	20,590,570	1,832,301	5,599,979	28,022,850	
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 25,717,125	\$ 1,420,265	\$ 7,183,348	\$ 34,320,738	

Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures, And Changes In Fund Balances To The Statement Of Activities For The Year Ended December 31, 2023

Net Change in Fund Balances Total Government Funds	\$ 6,297,888
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
This amount represents capital asset purchases which are reported as expenditures on the fund financial statements but increase assets on the government wide statements.	3,222,968
This amount represents the current year depreciation expense reported in the statement of activities which is not reported on the fund financial statements because it does not require the use of current financial resources.	(2,162,350)
In the statement of actvities, losses of \$808,741 of disposal of capital assets are reported, whereas, in the governemental funds, the proceeds \$1,000,028 from the disposal of capital assets are reflected, regardless of whether a gain or loss is realized.	(191,287)
Payment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in the governmental funds but the payment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	1,742,793
The fund financial statement governmental fund sales and use tax tax accruals differ from the government wide statement sales and use tax accruals in that the fund financial statements require the amounts to be "available".	106,145
Governmental funds report special assessments as revenue when "available", but the statement of activities includes the full amount of special assessments as revenue upon completion of the project at the point when an enforceable legal claim arises.	316
Governmental funds recognize expenditures for amounts of compensated absences actually paid to employees with current financial resources during the year. Amounts of compensated absences earned by employees are not recognized in the funds. In the statement of activities, expenses for these benefits are recognized when the employees	
earn leave credits.	(99,727)
Changes in the Net OPEB obligation and pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset)/OPEB liability and are not reflected in the governmental funds.	141,864
Internal services funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as insurance to individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.	(665,307)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 8,393,303

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds December 31, 2023

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Airport Fund	Sanitation Fund	Corn Palace Fund	Golf Fund	Campground Fund	EMS Fund	Total	Internal Service Fund
Assets:	water runu	Sewel Fullu	All port Fullu	Fullu	ruliu	Goli Fullu	Fullu	EIVIS FUIIU	Total	Service Fullu
Current Assets:										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,190,208	\$ 5,246,577	\$ 111,088	\$ 4,014,623	\$ 98,349	\$ 873,682	\$ 103,892	\$ 583,237	\$ 16,221,656	\$ 4,689,554
Accounts receivable	1,945,788	1,449,705	7 111,000	285,100	16,482	ÿ 073,002 	95	954	3,698,124	÷ +,005,55+
Due from other governments	1,545,700			220,873	10,402				220,873	
Supply inventory	549,922	24,469	6,461	14,165	25,243	21,634		19,267	661,161	
Total Current Assets	7,685,918	6,720,751	117,549	4,534,761	140,074	895,316	103,987	603,458	20,801,814	4,689,554
Total Current Assets	7,065,916	0,720,731	117,349	4,554,701	140,074	893,310	103,367	003,438	20,801,814	4,065,554
Noncurrent Assets:										
Restricted cash and cash equivalents				27,940					27,940	
Restricted investments				1,549,421					1,549,421	
Net pension asset	1,441	1,365	331	2,416	1,498	363		4,365	11,779	
Capital Assets:										
Land	329,365	163,092	39,743	550,373	50,650	169,843			1,303,066	
Buildings	12,935,319	291,263	571,487	2,179,002	8,445,556	314,500	67,500		24,804,627	
Improvements other than buildings	27,644,867	15,481,085	17,237,290	3,599,651	1,539,116	1,171,581			66,673,590	
Infrastructure	2,270,344	2,701,456							4,971,800	
Machinery and equipment	4,730,628	8,152,275	729,039	4,539,802	816,075	566,797	66,187	155,626	19,756,429	
Construction in progress	7,938,310	15,493,908		87,436					23,519,654	
Intangible assets		2,500							2,500	
Accumulated depreciation	(19,294,960)	(9,685,537)	(14,784,281)	(5,182,274)	(3,413,211)	(1,725,751)	(57,852)	(11,348)	(54,155,214)	
Total Capital Asssets	36,553,873	32,600,042	3,793,278	5,773,990	7,438,186	496,970	75,835	144,278	86,876,452	
Total Noncurrent Assets	36,555,314	32,601,407	3,793,609	7,353,767	7,439,684	497,333	75,835	148,643	88,465,592	
Total Assets	44,241,232	39,322,158	3,911,158	11,888,528	7,579,758	1,392,649	179,822	752,101	109,267,406	4,689,554
Deferred Outflows of Resources:										
Pension related deferred outflows	111,568	105,702	25,623	187,048	115,961	28,140		337,960	912,002	

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds December 31, 2023 (Continued)

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Airport Fund	Sanitation Fund	Corn Palce Funds	Golf Funds	Campground Fund	EMS Fund	Total	Internal Service Fund
Liabilities:										
Current Liabilities:										
Accounts payable	\$ 1,001,563	\$ 392,277	\$ 22,758	\$ 47,341	\$ 22,749	\$ 3,593	\$ 98	\$ 2,168	\$ 1,492,547	\$ 81,668
Due to other funds						75,000			75,000	
Incurred but not reported claims payable										220,000
Compensated absences payable current	6,601	8,408	980	10,785	6,553	1,536		3,253	38,116	
Bonds payable - current:										
Revenue	276,313	761,790		139,842					1,177,945	
Total Current Liabilities	1,284,477	1,162,475	23,738	197,968	29,302	80,129	98	5,421	2,783,608	301,668
Noncurrent Liabilities:										
Bonds payable:										
Revenue	11,253,938	27,124,638		158,907					38,537,483	
Accrued leave payable	19,803	25,225	2,939	32,356	19,658	4,609		9,758	114,348	
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure	,	•	•	,	•	•		,	•	
costs				1,175,811					1,175,811	
Net OPEB Obligation	28,362	33,519	5,157	51,567	30,940	8,766		67,037	225,348	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	11,302,103	27,183,382	8,096	1,418,641	50,598	13,375		76,795	40,052,990	
Total Liabilities	12,586,580	28,345,857	31,834	1,616,609	79,900	93,504	98	82,216	42,836,598	301,668
Deferred Inflows of Resources:										
Pension related deferred inflows	72,795	68,968	16,719	122,045	72,662	18,361		220,511	592,061	
Net Position										
Net investment in capital assets	25,023,622	4,713,614	3,793,278	5,475,241	7,438,186	496,970	75,835	144,278	47,161,024	
Restricted for	, ,			, ,	, ,	•	,	,		
Revenue bond debt service				27,940					27,940	
Landfill closure and post-closure costs				1,549,421					1,549,421	
SDRS pension purposes	40,214	38,099	9,235	67,419	44,797	10,142		121,814	331,720	
Unrestricted net position	6,629,589	6,261,322	85,715	3,216,901	60,174	801,812	103,889	521,242	17,680,644	4,387,886
Total Net Position	\$ 31,693,425	\$ 11,013,035	\$ 3,888,228	\$ 10,336,922	\$ 7,543,157	\$ 1,308,924	\$ 179,724	\$ 787,334	\$ 66,750,749	\$ 4,387,886

City of Mitchell

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

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Airport Fund	Sanitation Fund	Corn Palace Fund	Golf Fund	Campground Fund	EMS Fund	Total	Internal Service Fund
Operating Revenues:	Waterrana	Sewerrund	Airportruitu	Tunu	- Tuliu		Tullu	LIVISTAIIA	Total	<u>Scrvice rana</u>
Charges for goods and services	\$ 5,138,650	\$ 4,223,957	\$ 164,154	\$ 2,844,010	\$ 941,612	\$ 597,625	\$ 101,494	\$ 727,344	\$ 14.738.846	\$
Contributions and donations					13,260	4,500			17,760	,
Miscellaneous					, 	, 			,	2,754,776
Total Operating Revenue	5,138,650	4,223,957	164,154	2,844,010	954,872	602,125	101,494	727,344	14,756,606	2,754,776
Operating Expenses:										
Personal services	519,044	529,356	110,609	845,252	738,204	193,298	21,017	1,200,389	4,157,169	
Cost of sales	977,148				235,068				1,212,216	
Other current expense	1,501,191	1,572,369	251,416	943,991	561,257	256,082	42,742	160,568	5,289,616	2,670,083
Depreciation	752,991	456,401	427,857	477,733	244,026	50,056	8,350	11,348	2,428,762	
Total Operating Expenses	3,750,374	2,558,126	789,882	2,266,976	1,778,555	499,436	72,109	1,372,305	13,087,763	2,670,083
Operating Income (Loss)	1,388,276	1,665,831	(625,728)	577,034	(823,683)	102,689	29,385	(644,961)	1,668,843	84,693
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense):										
Operating grants			125,953	220,873					346,826	
Interest earned	199,463	199,463		280,551					679,477	
Interest expense	(70,186)	(221,797)		(12,853)					(304,836)	
Gain/Loss on disposition of assets					6,709	838		10,223	17,770	
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	129,277	(22,334)	125,953	488,571	6,709	838		10,223	739,237	
Net Income (Loss) before Capital										
Contributions and Transfers	1,517,553	1,643,497	(499,775)	1,065,605	(816,974)	103,527	29,385	(634,738)	2,408,080	84,693
Transfers in			94,998		574,470	550,836		902,261	2,122,565	
Transfers (out)										(750,000)
Change in Net Position	1,517,553	1,643,497	(404,777)	1,065,605	(242,504)	654,363	29,385	267,523	4,530,645	(665,307)
Net Position , Beginning of Year	30,175,872	9,369,538	4,293,005	9,271,317	7,785,661	654,561	150,339	519,811	62,220,104	5,053,193
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 31,693,425	\$ 11,013,035	\$ 3,888,228	\$ 10,336,922	\$ 7,543,157	\$ 1,308,924	\$ 179,724	\$ 787,334	\$ 66,750,749	\$ 4,387,886

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

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Airport Fund	Sanitation Fund	Corn Palace Fund	Golf Fund	Campground Fund	EMS Fund	Total	Internal Service Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	water runu	Jewei Fullu	Allport Fullu	Janitation runu	runu	Goii ruiiu		LIVIS FUIIU	Total	- ruiiu
Receipts from customers	\$ 3,663,901	\$ 4,097,002	\$ 164,154	\$ 2,657,542	\$ 953,398	\$ 607,687	\$ 101,331	\$ 726,390	\$ 12,971,405	\$ 2,754,776
Payments to employees for services	(526,711)	(529,304)	(111,792)	(849,941)	(740,016)	(193,974)	(21,017)	(1,211,482)	(4,184,237)	φ 2,734,770
Payments to suppliers	(1,609,851)	(1,276,757)	(233,706)	(1,195,296)	(783,780)	(256,318)	(43,412)	(180,216)	(5,579,336)	(2,741,752)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	1,527,339	2,290,941	(181,344)	612,305	(570,398)	157,395	36,902	(665,308)	3,207,832	13,024
Net cash i tovidea (osea) by operating Activities	1,327,333	2,230,341	(101,544)	012,303	(370,330)	157,555	30,302	(003,300)	3,207,032	15,024
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:										
Transfers in from other funds			94,998		574,470	550,836		902,261	2,122,565	
Transfers (to) other funds										(750,000)
Operating grants received			125,953	220,873					346,826	
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities			220,951	220,873	574,470	550,836		902,261	2,469,391	(750,000)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:										
Proceeds of capital debt	9,054,258	10,256,731							19,310,989	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets					6,709	838		10,223	17,770	
Purchase of capital assets	(8,131,948)	(9,411,635)		(892,308)		(138,444)		(155,626)	(18,729,961)	
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs	(0,131,340)	(5,411,055)		43,797		(130,444)		(155,020)	43,797	
Debt principal paid	(353,796)	(666,374)		(135,312)					(1,155,482)	
Debt interest paid	(70,186)	(221,797)		(12,853)		_			(304,836)	
Debt interest paid	(70,180)	(221,737)		(12,633)					(304,830)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	498,328	(43,075)		(996,676)	6,709	(137,606)		(145,403)	(817,723)	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:										
Transfer from restricted cash				(112,468)					(112,468)	
Cash received for interest	199,463	199,463		280,551					679,477	
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	199,463	199,463		168,083					567,009	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,225,130	2,447,329	39,607	4,585	10,781	570,625	36,902	91,550	5,426,509	(736,976)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	2,965,078	2,799,248	71,481	4,010,038	87,568	303,057	66,990	491,687	10,795,147	5,426,530
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 5,190,208	\$ 5,246,577	\$ 111,088	\$ 4,014,623	\$ 98,349	\$ 873,682	\$ 103,892	\$ 583,237	\$ 16,221,656	\$ 4,689,554
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Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Flows Provided										
(Used) by Operating Activities:										
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 1,388,276	\$ 1,665,831	\$ (625,728)	\$ 577,034	\$ (823,683)	\$ 102,689	\$ 29,385	\$ (644,961)	\$ 1,668,843	\$ 84,693
Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) to net cash provided (used) by										
operating activities:										
Depreciation	752,991	456,401	427,857	477,733	244,026	50,056	8,350	11,348	2,428,762	
Loss on disposal of capital assets						5,562			5,562	
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:										
Receivables	(1,474,749)	(126,955)		(2,719)	(1,474)		(163)	(954)	(1,607,014)	
Due from other governments				(183,749)				`	(183,749)	
Inventories	(32,034)	10,939	309	6,398	12,653	(2,066)		(5,045)	(8,846)	
Net pension asset/liability	5,094	15,983	1,483	10,465	7,818	1,683		18,705	61,231	
Accounts and other payables	900,522	284,673	17,401	(257,703)	(108)	1,830	(670)	(14,603)	931,342	(71,669)
Accrued leave, and OPEB payable	(12,761)	(15,931)	(2,666)	(15,154)	(9,630)	(2,359)		(29,798)	(88,299)	
Cash Flows Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 1,527,339	\$ 2,290,941	\$ (181,344)	\$ 612,305	\$ (570,398)	\$ 157,395	\$ 36,902	\$ (665,308)	\$ 3,207,832	\$ 13,024
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Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2023

	Custodial Funds		
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	846,924	
Accounts receivable		18,599	
Other assets		39,571	
	'		
Total Assets		905,094	
	'		
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable		25,348	
	'		
Total Liabilities		25,348	
Net Position - Restricted	\$	879,746	

Statement of Changes in Net Position – Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2023

	Custodial Funds	
Additons: Funds received into custody	\$ 458,006	
Deductions: Funds released from custody	629,669	
Change in Net Position	(171,663)	
Net Position - Beginning Net Position - Ending	1,051,409 \$ 879,746	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

a. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of the City of Mitchell (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); 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 Mitchell, 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 a low-income housing unit, 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: The Housing and Redevelopment Commission of the City of Mitchell, Tammy Frost, Executive Director, 200 East 15th Mitchell, SD 57301. The June 30, 2023 year end statements are presented in these financial statements.

b. <u>Basis of Presentation</u>:

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 and discretely presented component units. 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 Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (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 three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City or it meets the following criteria:

- 1. Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10% of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- Total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5% of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined, or
- 3. Management has elected to classify one or more governmental or enterprises 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:

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

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – 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.

Park Fund – To account for charges for goods and services of the recreation center, ice skating rinks and other recreational facilities maintained by the city and the related costs of these facilities. This is a major fund.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

The remaining Special Revenue funds are not considered major funds: Lake Fund, Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund, BID #3 Fund, Special Assessment Revolving Fund, 911 Emergency Fund, RSVP Fund, Nutrition Fund, and Library Fines Fund. These funds are reported on the fund financial statements as "Other Governmental Funds."

<u>Debt Service Funds</u> – Debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Funds – to account for the property taxes which may be used only for the payment of the applicable TIF bonds. The City has fourteen (14) of these debt service funds. None of the TIF funds are major funds.

Proprietary Funds:

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> – Enterprise funds may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Activities are required to be reported as enterprise funds if any one of the following criteria is met. Governments should apply each of these criteria in the context of the 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 payable "solely" from the revenues of the activity.)
- b. Laws or regulation require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.
- c. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Sanitation Fund – Financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the operation of the City sanitation system. This is a major fund.

Corn Palace Fund – Financed by user charges and transfers in from the General and Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Funds, this fund accounts for the operation of the Corn Palace. This is a major fund.

Golf Fund – Financed by user charges, this fund accounts for operation of the City golf course. This is a major fund.

Airport Fund – Financed by federal grants, state grants, transfers-in from General Fund and user fees, this fund accounts for operation of the City airport. This is a major fund.

Campground Fund – Financed by charges for services this fund accounts for operation of the campground. This is a major fund.

EMS Fund — Financed by federal grants, transfers-in from General Fund, and Medicare/Medicaid payments, this fund accounts for operation of the City's EMS. This is a major fund.

<u>Internal Services Funds</u> – Internal services funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or custodial to other departments or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. The particular types of services provided to other funds is coverage of employee medical expenses. Internal Service Funds are never considered to be major funds. The Health Insurance Fund is the only internal service fund maintained by the City.

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary funds consist of the following sub-category and are never considered to be major funds.

<u>Custodial Funds</u> – Custodial funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds. Custodial funds consist of special assessment projects and payroll-related withholdings.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Measurement Focus:

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> — In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus, and the modified accrual basis of accounting are applied to governmental fund types, while the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are applied to the proprietary and fiduciary fund types.

Basis of Accounting:

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

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> – All governmental fund types are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period for the City of Mitchell is 30 days. The revenues which are accrued at December 31, 2023 are sales tax, real estate taxes, state shared revenues, and miscellaneous other revenues.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, receivables may be measurable but not available. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Unavailable revenues, where asset recognition criteria have not been met are reported as a deferred inflow of resources.

Expenditures are generally recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule include principal and interest on general long-term debt which are recognized when due.

All proprietary and fiduciary fund types are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

d. Interfund Eliminations and Reclassifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

In the process of aggregating data for the government-wide financial statements, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the fund financial statements have been eliminated or reclassified, as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- In order to minimize the grossing-up effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental and business-type activities columns of the primary government, amounts reported as interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns, except for the net, residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as Internal Balances.
- 2. In order to minimize the doubling-up effect of internal service fund activity, certain "centralized expenses" including employee health insurance, are charged as direct expenses to funds or programs in order to show all expenses that are associated with a service, program, department, or fund. When expenses are charged, in this manner, expense reductions occur in the Internal Service Fund so that expenses are reported only by the function to which they relate.

e. 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 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.

f. Capital Assets:

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

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated cost where actual historical cost could not be determined. Donated capital assets are valued at their acquisition value on the date donated. Reported cost values include ancillary charges necessary to place the asset into its intended location and condition for use. Subsequent to initial capitalization, improvements or betterments that are significant, and which extend the useful life of a capital asset are also capitalized.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

The total December 31, 2023 balance of governmental activities capital assets includes approximately 40% for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. The total December 31, 2023 balance of business-type capital assets includes approximately 30% for which costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. These estimated original costs were established by appraisals or deflated current replacement cost.

Infrastructure Assets used in general government operations, consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems, acquired prior to January 1, 1980 were not required to be capitalized by the City. Infrastructure assets acquired since January 1, 1980 are recorded at cost and classified as "Improvements Other than Buildings".

For governmental activities Capital Assets, construction-period interest is not capitalized, in accordance with USGAAP. For capital assets used in business-type activities/proprietary fund's operations, construction period interest is not capitalized in accordance with USGAAP.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the government-wide Statement of Activities. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position and on the proprietary fund's Statement of Net Position.

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

	•	talization reshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life	
Land		All	*		
Buildings	\$	50,000	straight-line	20-100 years	
Improvements other than buildings	\$	25,000	straight-line	15-50 years	
Machinery and equipment	\$	5,000	straight-line	4-20 years	

^{*}Land is an inexhaustible capital asset and is not depreciated.

Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as expenditures of the appropriate governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for on the accrual basis, the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

g. Long-Term Liabilities:

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

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. The long-term liabilities primarily consist of compensated absences, other post-employment benefits, and revenue bonds.

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

h. Program Revenues:

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

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

i. 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 in a manner consistent with how they are classified in the Statement of Cash Flows. That is, transactions for which related cash flows are reported as capital and related financing activities, noncapital financing activities, or investing activities are not reported as components of operating revenues or expenses.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

j. <u>Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>:

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent consumption of net position that applies to a future period or periods. These items will not be recognized as an outflow of resources until the applicable future period.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent acquisitions of net position that applies to a future period or periods. These items will not be recognized as an inflow of resources until the applicable future period.

k. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

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

I. Equity Classifications:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

m. 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 positions are available.

n. Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures:

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

- 1. Nonspendable Includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- 2. Restricted Includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. Assigned Includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted nor committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the Finance Officer.
- 4. Unassigned Includes positive fund balances within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above-mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

The Nonspendable Fund Balance is comprised of the following:

• Amount reported in non-spendable form such as inventory.

The City uses restricted 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 assigned and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

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

The purpose of each major special revenue fund and revenue source is listed below:

<u>Park Fund</u> – Charges for goods and services.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

A schedule of fund balances is provided as follows:

			Other Governmental	
	General Fund	Park Fund	Funds	Total
Non-spendable:				
Inventory	\$ 399,246	\$ 47,533	\$ 831	\$ 447,610
inventory	399,246	47,533	831	447,610
Restricted for:				
Debt service			960,405	960,405
Parks and recreation		641,109	3,700,276	4,341,385
Economic development			942,474	942,474
Public safety			666,040	666,040
Community projects	322,659			322,659
Library			94,634	94,634
	322,659	641,109	6,363,829	7,327,597
Committed to:				
Capital improvements		11,823		11,823
Lifequest		197,907		197,907
Lirequest		209,730		209,730
Assigned to:				
Applied to Next Year's Budget	2,165,807	521,893	224,090	2,911,790
Fire and EMS equipment	101,801			101,801
Capital improvements	6,179,837		287,484	6,467,321
Nutrition			261,194	261,194
Community projects	545,529		45,920	591,449
	8,992,974	521,893	818,688	10,333,555
Unassigned:	16,002,246			16,002,246
	16,002,246			16,002,246
Total Fund Balance	\$ 25,717,125	\$ 1,420,265	\$ 7,183,348	\$ 34,320,738

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

o. Pensions:

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

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

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

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

Fair Value Measurement:

The 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

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

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.

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

Investment - Primary Government	Credit Rating	Maturities	Level	Fair Value
External Investment Pools:				
SDFIT	Not Rated	N/A	2	\$ 388,817
Money market mutual funds	Not Rated	N/A	2	519,421
Bonds	Not Rated	N/A	2	1,030,000
Total Investments Primary Govern	nment			\$ 1,938,238

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 net 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.

Other items classified as investments are certificates of deposit having a maturity of over 90 days from the date of acquisition.

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.

Concentration of Credit Risk:

The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Assignment of Investment Income:

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

3. Restricted Cash and Investments:

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

 Amount	Purpose
\$ 350,599	For debt service, by debt covenants
\$ 1,549,421	For landfill closure and post-closure care costs

4. Receivables and Payables:

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

5. Restricted Net Position:

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

Restricted for:	
Other-component unit	\$ 1,694,538
Debt service purposes	988,345
Parks and recreation	4,341,385
Economic development	942,474
Public safety	666,040
Community projects	322,659
Library	94,634
Landfill closure and post-closure costs	1,549,421
SDRS pension purposes	1,329,251
Total Restricted Net Position	\$ 11,928,747

These balances are restricted due to federal grant and statutory requirements.

6. Inventory:

Inventory in the General Fund and special revenue funds consists of expendable supplies held for consumption. Supply inventories are recorded at cost.

Inventory acquired for resale in the proprietary funds is recorded as an asset when acquired. The consumption of inventories held for resale is charged to expense as it is consumed. Inventories held for resale are recorded at the lower of cost or market, on the first-in, first-out cost flow assumption.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

6. Inventory: (Continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide financial statements, inventory is recorded as an asset at the time of purchase and charged to expense as it is consumed.

Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, inventory is recorded as an asset at the time of purchase and charged to expense as it is consumed. Material supply inventories are off-set by nonspendable fund balance which indicates that they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

7. Deferred Inflows of Resources:

Deferred inflows of resources represent unavailable revenue as follows:

			(Other
			Governmenta	
	Ge	neral Fund		Funds
Sales tax	\$	1,377,803	\$	76,422
Property tax		72,665		
Special assessments		28,807		
	\$	1,479,275	\$	76,422

8. 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 the following 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 Financial Statements December 31, 2023

9. Changes in Capital Assets:

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

Governmental Activities:	Balance 1/01/23	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/23
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 6,440,876	\$	\$ (36,639)	\$ 6,404,237
Construction in progress	992,587	1,674,536	(273,610)	2,393,513
Total, not being depreciated	7,433,463	1,674,536	(310,249)	8,797,750
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	29,950,283	888,732	(83,199)	30,755,816
Improvements	41,038,720		(20,440)	41,018,280
Infrastructure	12,572,274	207,251		12,779,525
Machinery and equipment	16,674,302	726,059	(488,238)	16,912,123
Total, being depreciated	100,235,579	1,822,042	(591,877)	101,465,744
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	7,704,962	590,509	(29,794)	8,265,677
Improvements	10,117,729	730,788	(5,029)	10,843,488
Infrastructure	105,465	195,014		300,479
Machinery and equipment	12,941,336	646,039	(402,406)	13,184,969
Total accumulated depreciation	30,869,492	2,162,350	(437,229)	32,594,613
Governmental Activity Capital Assets, Net	\$ 76,799,550	\$ 1,334,228	\$ (464,897)	\$ 77,668,881

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

General government	\$	497,340
Public safety		281,106
Public works		518,964
Health and welfare		129,741
Culture and recreation		735,199
Total Depreciation Expense		
Governmental Activities	\$ 2	2,162,350

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

9. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

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

	Dalamas			Dalamas
	Balance	Imeroccos	Dograna	Balance
Business-Type Activities:	1/01/23	Increases	Decreases	12/31/2023
7,000				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,303,066	\$	\$	\$ 1,303,066
Construction in progress	9,902,424	16,238,932	(2,621,702)	23,519,654
Total, not being depreciated	11,205,490	16,238,932	(2,621,702)	24,822,720
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	24,804,627			24,804,627
Improvements	65,761,384	912,206		66,673,590
Infrastructure	4,542,522	429,278		4,971,800
Intangible assets	2,500			2,500
Machinery and equipment	16,384,564	3,771,250	(399,385)	19,756,429
Total, being depreciated	111,495,597	5,112,734	(399,385)	116,208,946
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	10,229,832	478,709		10,708,541
Improvements	30,203,549	1,253,098		31,456,647
Infrastructure	31,424	73,461		104,885
Intangible assets	2,500			2,500
Machinery and equipment	11,652,967_	623,494	(393,820)	11,882,641
Total accumulated depreciation	52,120,272	2,428,762	(393,820)	54,155,214
Business-Type Activities				
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 70,580,815	\$ 18,922,904	\$ (2,627,267)	\$ 86,876,452
Depreciation expense was charged to fund	ctions as follows:			
Water		\$ 7!	52,991	
Sewer			56,401	
Airport			27,857	
Sanitation			77,733	
Corn Palace			44,026	
COTTT didec		۷-	,525	

Golf

EMS

Campground

Total Depreciation Expense

Business-Type Activities

50,056

8,350

11,348

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

9. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

Construction work in progress at December 31, 2023 is composed of the following:

	Project	Expended thru		Required
Project Name	Authorization	12/31/2023	Committed	Future
Norway/Rowley Bike Path - 101	\$ 883,117	\$ 264,142	\$ 87,874	\$ 531,101
Spruce Street Railroad Crossing - 101	1,005,597	83,508	37,748	884,341
Livesay Lane Improvements - 101	723,000	553,187		169,813
Crows Nest & Shade Structure - 201	557,928	294,356	161,591	101,981
Lake - 203	2,295,000	1,198,320	376,948	719,732
Ground Storage Tank - 602	16,000,000	7,938,310	2,331,525	5,730,165
23rd & Ohlman Lift Station - 604	1,018,000	35,320	11,322	971,358
WWTP Improvements - North - 604	18,700,000	14,905,401	848,213	2,946,386
Livesay Lane Improvements - 604	746,000	553,187	4,353	188,460
Recycling Building - 612	2,500,000	87,436	15,770	2,396,794
	\$ 44,428,642	\$ 25,913,167	\$ 3,875,344	\$ 14,640,131

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

10. Long-Term Liabilities:

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds Payable:					
Revenue	\$ 13,729,718	\$	\$ (1,742,793)	\$ 11,986,925	\$ 1,500,730
Total Debt	13,729,718		(1,742,793)	11,986,925	1,500,730
Accrued Compensated Absences	554,499	238,352	(138,625)	654,226	163,557
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 14,284,217	\$ 238,352	\$ (1,881,418)	\$ 12,641,151	\$ 1,664,287
Business-type Activities:					
Bonds Payable:					
Revenue	\$ 21,559,921	\$ 19,310,989	\$ (1,155,482)	\$ 39,715,428	\$ 1,177,945
Total Debt	21,559,921	19,310,989	(1,155,482)	39,715,428	1,177,945
Accrued Compensated Absences	151,602	38,764	(37,901)	152,465	38,116
Total Business Type Activities	\$ 21,711,523	\$ 19,349,753	\$ (1,193,383)	\$ 39,867,893	\$ 1,216,061

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

Revenue Bonds:

Series 2019 Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds	2.15%-3% depending on length to maturity of individual bonds; bond matures and final principal payment due December 1, 2032. This debt is serviced by the General Fund.	\$ 6,295,000
Indoor swimming pool	"COP" 2.95% debt payable semi-annually with payments of \$130,973; bond matures and final payment due December 2028. This debt is serviced by the General Fund.	981,342
Series 2016 TIF No. 8 Bonds	2.50%; bond matures and final principal payment due June 1, 2026. This debt is serviced by the applicable TIF debt service fund.	221,467
Note Payable TIF No. 8; Subordinated to Series 2007 TIF No. 8 Bonds above	7.25%; due in 2014, but no later than December 31, 2027. This debt is serviced by the applicable TIF debt service fund.	100,000
Series 2010 TIF No. 14	5.5%; Terms are for semi-annual payments of \$23,572, matures December 1, 2029. This debt is serviced by the applicable TIF debt service fund.	207,283
Note Payable TIF No. 16, Subordinated to Series 2006 TIF No. 7	After the TIF No. 7 bonds are paid in full, the tax incremental funds will be applied until paid in full or until the expiration at the end of calendar year	119,967

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

10. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

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

	8 (11)	
Series 2017 TIF No. 9 Bonds	3.5%; Terms are for annual payments of \$57,266, matures December 1, 2027. This debt is serviced by the applicable TIF debt service fund.	132,795
Series 2012 TIF No. 19 Bonds	6.00%; Terms are semi-annual payments of \$9,500, matures July 1, 2036. This debt is serviced by the applicable TIF debt service fund.	110,167
Series 2012 TIF No. 20 Bonds	5.00%; Terms are interest only semi-annual until maturity, matures November 1, 2033. Amounts above interest will be applied to principal. This debt is serviced by the applicable TIF debt service	112,146
Series 2018 TIF No. 21 Bonds	4.75%; Terms are annual payments of \$10,250, matures June 30, 2035. This debt is serviced by the applicable TIF debt service fund.	236,758
2019 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds (Near Lake Property)	Interest varies 1.8% to 4%; payable in variable annual installments of approximately \$290,000; matures December 1, 2038. This debt is being	
	repaid by the Water Fund.	3,470,000
	Subtotal Governmental Revenue Bonds	11,986,925
2009 State Revolving Fund Loan	2%; Payable in quarterly installments of \$23,316; matures January 15, 2031. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund.	627,961
2002 State Revolving Fund Loan	4%; payable in quarterly installments of \$51,935; matures April 1, 2024. This debt is being repaid by the Water Fund.	102,332
2005 Regional Landfill Fund Loan	3%; payable in semi-annual installment of \$14,317; matures December 1, 2026. This debt is being	04.550
2004 Regional Landfill Fund Loan	repaid by the Sanitation Fund. 3%; payable in semi-annual payments of \$13,622; matures June 1, 2025. This debt is being repaid by	81,569
	the Sanitation Fund.	39,670
2010 State Revolving Fund Loan	3%; payable in quarterly installments of \$27,734; matures January 1, 2032. this debt is being repaid by the Water Fund.	808,076
2010 "Borrower Bond"	2%; payable in quarterly installments of \$2,296; matures July 15, 2031. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund.	65,788
2004 State Revolving Fund Loan	3.50%; payable in quarterly installments of \$23,071;	·
	matures October 1, 2025. This debt is being repaid by the Sanitation Fund.	177,510

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

10. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

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

	•	
2013 State Revolving Fund Loan	3.%; payable in quarterly installments of \$9,058; matures August 15, 2034. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund.	331,886
2019 Series Drinking Water Bond (Sanborn Ph II & III)	1.25%; payable in quarterly installments of \$15,593; matures August 15, 2041. This debt is being repaid by the Water Fund.	910,641
2019 Series Drinking Water Bond (E Central Drain)	2.25%; payable in quarterly installments of \$10,734; matures February 15, 2041. This debt is being repaid by the Water Fund.	612,458
2019 Series Clean Water Bond (Sanborn II & III)	1.25%; payable in quarterly installments of \$117,597; matures August 15, 2041. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund.	7,477,566
2019 Series Clean Water Bond (E Central Drain)	1.25%; payable in quarterly installments of \$50,575; matures May 15, 2041. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund.	3,173,023
2021 Series Clean Water Bond (E Centrail Drain II)	1.25%; payable in quarterly installments of \$14,147; matures August 15, 2043. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund.	988,978
2021 Series Clean Water Bond (Daily Dr Lift Station)	1.38%; payable in quarterly installments of \$15,285; matures August 15, 2053. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund.	1,490,784
2022 Series Drinking Water Bond (West Water Tower)	1.88%; payable in quarterly installments of \$12,825; matures on May 15, 2054. This debt isbeing repaid by the Water Fund	941,713
2022 Clean Water Bond (Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements)	1.38%; payable in quaterly installments of \$162,359; matures November 15, 2054. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund.	12,690,442
2023 Drinking Water Bond (Ground Storage)	1.88%; payable in quarterly installments of \$207,379; matures November 15, 2055. This debt is being repaid by the Water Fund.	8,155,031
2023 Clean Water Bond (Livesay Lane Sewer)	2.13%; payable in querterly installments of \$11,743; matures February 15, 2054. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund. Subtotal Business-type Revenue Bonds	1,040,000 39,715,428
Compensated Absences:	The liability for compensated absences represents leave benefits earned as of December 31, 2023. The compensated absences in the Governmental Activities are currently paid from the General Fund and Park Fund. The compensated absences in the Business-Type Activities are currently paid from the Water Fund, Sewer Fund, Airport Fund, Sanitation Fund, Corn Palace Fund, Golf Course Fund, and EMS Fund.	806,691
Grand Total		\$ 52,509,044

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

10. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

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

Years Ending		
December 31,	Bon	ds
	Principal	Interest
2024	\$ 2,678,675	\$ 1,136,274
2025	2,832,027	1,536,341
2026	3,190,862	1,071,836
2027	3,190,533	1,138,763
2028	3,008,090	929,791
2029-2033	14,037,974	3,748,762
2034-2038	11,210,599	2,638,392
2039-2043	6,933,264	2,178,665
2044-2048	3,580,787	463,461
2049-2053	1,027,860	71,181
2054	11,682	62
Totals	\$ 51,702,353	\$ 14,913,528

11. Individual Fund Interfund Receivable and Payable Balances:

Interfund receivable and payable balances at December 31, 2023 were:

	 Interfund Receivables		iterfund ayables
Governmental Funds: General Fund Highland Fund TIF	\$ 469,447 	\$	 394,447
Enterprise Funds: Golf Fund	 		75,000
	\$ 469,447	\$	469,447

The purpose of the interfund receivable and payable balances is loans made to temporarily fund operations of the funds receiving the loans.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

12. Interfund Transfers:

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2023 were as follows:

	<u>In</u>	Out
General Fund	\$ 750,000	\$ 6,717,023
Special Revenue Funds: Park Entertainment tax	3,171,505 	 420,000
Other governmental	1,842,953	
Enterprise Funds: Airport Corn Palace Golf EMS Fund	94,998 574,470 550,836 902,261	
Internal Service Fund		750,000
Total	\$ 7,887,023	\$ 7,887,023

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund with collection authorization to the fund with expenditure authorization and move unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

The City typically budgets transfers to and from the General Fund, Park Fund, Lake fund, E-911 Fund, Indoor Pool Fund, Airport Fund, Corn Palace Fund, Golf Fund, and EMS Fund to conduct the indispensable functions of the City. The internal service fund transferred out to general for reimbursement of initial startup costs of self-insurance.

13. 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

13. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Benefits Provided:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

13. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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:

2023	\$ 756,378
2022	694,587
2021	671,792

Pension Liabilities (Assets), Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources to Pensions:

At June 30, 2023, SDRS is 100.10% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The proportionate share of the components of the net pension asset of the South Dakota Retirement System, for the City as of this measurement period ending June 30, 2023 and reported by the City as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 70,702,263
Less proportionate share of net penion restricted for pension	
benefits	70,749,886
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	\$ (47,623)

At December 31, 2023, the City reported an asset of \$(47,623) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total pension asset 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 0.48791500%, which is an increase of .0135690% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

13. Pension Plan: (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the City recognized pension expense of \$206,434. At December 31, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 1,349,888	\$
Changes in assumption	1,628,153	2,379,998
Net Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	317,055	
Changes in proportion and difference between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions	10,543	25,292
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	381,279	
	\$ 3,686,918	\$ 2,405,290

\$381,279 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (reduction of pension expense) as follows:

Year Ended	
December 31:	
2024	\$ 645,283
2025	(725,332)
2026	915,902
2027	 64,496
	\$ 900,349

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

13. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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 services, from 7.66% at entry to 3.15% after 25

years of service.

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

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

Future COLAs 1.91%

Mortality Rates:

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

Active and Terminated Vested Members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial: PubT-2010

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

Retired Members:

Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial Retirees: PubT-2010, 108% of rates above age 65

Other Class A Retirees: PubG-2010, 93% of rates through age 74, increasing by 2% per year until

111% of rates at age 83 and above

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

Beneficiaries:

PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table

Disabled Members:

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

13. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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:

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Public equity	56.3%	3.8%
Investment grade	22.8%	1.7%
High yield debt	7.0%	2.7%
Real estate	12.0%	3.5%
Cash	1.9%	0.8%
Total	100%	

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension asset was 6.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that matching employer contributions 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					
	19	6 Decrease	Disc	ount Rate	_1	% Increase
City's proportionate share of						
the net pension (asset)	\$	9,760,979	\$	(47,623)	\$	(8,069,187)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

14. Other Postemployment Benefits – Healthcare Plan:

Plan Administration:

The City administers an Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) plan providing medical, prescription drug, and dental benefits to retired employees and their dependents under certain conditions. The City does not issue a separate report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the OPEB plan.

Benefits Provided:

Individuals who are employed by the City, were hired prior to December 15, 2015, and are eligible to participate in the group health plan are eligible to continue healthcare benefits upon retirement from service with the City. Coverage during retirement continues in the group health plans. Employees covered by the plan make contributions toward the plan premiums.

Plan Membership:

As of January 1, 2023, plan membership consisted of the following:

Inactive members currently receiving benefits	3
Inactive members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	0
Active members	85
Total	88

Investment Policy:

The City obligation is unfunded at January 1, 2023. There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No 75.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

14. Other Postemployment Benefits – Healthcare Plan: (Continued)

The following table shows the financial components of the plan:

	Fiscal Year	
		Ending
	De	cember 31,
		2023
Total OPEB Liability Beginning of Year	\$	1,288,964
Change for the Year:		
Service Cost		23,869
Interest		34,065
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience		(223,493)
Change of Assumptions		(136,514)
Benefit Payments		(74,152)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		(376,225)
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year	\$	912,739
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	5,817,874
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of the Covered-		
Employee Payroll		15.69%

Funded Status:

The Plan is on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, therefore it is not funded as of December 31, 2023 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2023.

Total OPEB Liability:

The City's total OPEB liability of \$912,739 was measured as of December 31, 2023 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2023

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

14. Other Postemployment Benefits – Healthcare Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions:

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and the entry age actuarial cost method, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation 3.0% Per Year
Discount Rate 3.72% Per Year
Health Care Cost Trend Rate All Years, 5%

Mortality RP 2014 annuitant distinct mortality tables -

Adjusted to 2006 with MP 2021 generational projection

of future mortality improvement

Discount Rate:

As an unfunded plan, the discount rate reflects the index rate for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher as of the measurement date. The index rate used to measure the total liability was 3.72% as of January 1, 2023.

Mortality Rates:

The mortality rates used to measure the total OPEB liability were based on RP-2014 annuitant distinct mortality table adjusted to 2006 with MP 2021 generational projection of future mortality improvement.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study using the current healthcare cost trend.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate:

The following presents the total OPEB liability, calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rate of 5%, as well as the total OPEB liability calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower (4%) or 1 percentage point higher (6%) than the current rate:

	1% D	ecrease 4%	Cost Tr	rend Rate 5%	1% Increase 6%		
Total OPEB liability	\$	830,976	\$	912,739	\$	1,007,146	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

14. Other Postemployment Benefits – Healthcare Plan: (Continued)

<u>Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to changes in the Discount Rate*</u>:

The following presents the total OPEB liability, calculated using the current discount rate of 3.72%, as well as the total OPEB liability calculated using a discount trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.72%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.72%) than the current rate:

	1%	1% Decrease		nt Discount	1% Increase			
		2.72%	Ra	te 3.72%	4.72%			
Total OPEB liability	\$	989,220	\$	912,739	\$	844,581		

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB:

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$134,305. At December 31, 2023, the City reported inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following resources:

	Fiscal Year			
	Ending			
	December 31, 2023			
Service Cost	\$	23,869		
Interest on Total OPEB Liability		34,065		
Economic/Demographic (Gains)/Losses		71,882		
Assumption Changes		4,489		
OPEB Expense	\$	134,305		

	Amount Recognized in Expense 12/31/23		Defe	alance of rred Inflows 12/31/23	Balance of Deferred Outflows 12/31/23		
Economic/Demographic (Gains)/Losses Assumption Changes (Gains)/Losses	\$	71,882 4,489	\$	(197,200) (131,918)	\$	437,442 124,584	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

14. Other Postemployment Benefits – Healthcare Plan: (Continued)

Other amounts currently reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in future years' OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended	
December 31,	
2024	\$ 76,371
2025	76,371
2026	76,371
2027	74,059
2028	3,519
Thereafter	(73,783)
Total	\$ 232,908

15. Risk Management:

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the year ended December 31, 2023 the City managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance:

The City has established a group health self-insurance fund to pay for medical claims of city employees and their covered dependents. Payments to the fund are actuarially determined and are to cover individual claims up to \$60,000 and any administrative costs relative to the processing of the claims. Medical claims exceeding this amount are covered through a private insurance carrier. An estimated liability for claims incurred but not paid is accrued based upon the past experience of the Plan. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Changes in the aggregate liabilities of the Group Health Insurance Fund during 2023 were as follows:

Benefit claims payable, at the beginning of year	\$ 373,337
Employees' health and related benefits incurred	
attributable to insured events of the current year	2,116,775
Employee health and related benefits paid	 (2,188,444)
Benefit claims payable, at the end of year	\$ 301,668

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

15. Risk Management: (Continued)

Workers' Compensation:

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

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

Liability Insurance:

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

General liability, vehicles and equipment

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

15. Risk Management: (Continued)

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

The City's deductibles range from \$1,000-\$5,000 and a \$10,000 deductible for larger equipment.

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

Unemployment Benefits:

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

16. Landfill Closure and Post – Closure Care Cost:

State and federal laws and regulations require the City to place a final cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring function at the site for thirty years after closure. Although closure and post-closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the City reports a portion of these closure and post-closure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date. The \$1,175,811 reported as landfill closure and post-closure care liability at December 31, 2023 represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 100% of the estimated capacity of the old landfill which was closed in 2005 and 32% of the new landfill opened in 2005. The City will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and post-closure care of \$2,013,693 as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. This landfill has an estimated remaining life of 118 years as of December 31, 2023. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

The City is required by state and federal laws and regulations to make annual contributions to a trust to finance closure and post-closure care. The City has contributed \$1,549,421 to this trust as of December 31, 2023.

17. Tax Increment Financing Districts:

The City of Mitchell has created tax increment districts under the authority granted by South Dakota Codified Laws Section 11-9. The tax increment districts were created to stimulate and develop the general economic welfare and prosperity of the City through the promotion and advance of industrial, commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural, or natural resources; and the improvement of the area will likely enhance significantly the value of substantially all of the other real property in the tax increment district.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2023

17. Tax Increment Financing Districts: (Continued)

The taxes levied on all taxable property within a tax incremental district on the increase in assessed value of the taxable property is allocated to pay for the cost of improvements in the district. The tax increments are allocated until all costs of the tax increment district project has been repaid; however, it cannot exceed 20 years. The project sponsor bears the risk that the increments collected over the life of the TIF district will be less than sufficient to cover all eligible project expenses and the City bears no responsibility to make up any shortfall.

The City of Mitchell has 15 active tax increment districts in which taxes are passed directly to developers. Because the general property taxes on tax increment districts are allocated to the districts, these taxes are not available to the City during the life of the tax increment district. The portion of general property taxes levied for these tax increment districts during the calendar year ended December 31, 2023, that was not available to the City of Mitchell was \$764,533.

18. Significant Contingencies – Litigation:

At December 31, 2023, the City was involved in several lawsuits. No determination can be made at this time regarding the potential outcome of these lawsuits. However, as discussed in the Risk Management note, the City has liability coverage for itself and its employees with the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance. Therefore, no material effects are anticipated to the City as a result of the potential outcome of these lawsuits.

Required Supplemental Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Budgeted	l Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
<u>Revenues</u>				
Taxes:				
General property taxes	\$ 6,215,678	\$ 6,215,678	\$ 6,170,073	\$ (45,605)
Airflight property tax			106	106
General sales and use taxes	11,880,000	11,880,000	14,592,561	2,712,561
Gross receipts business taxes	198,000	198,000	182,676	(15,324)
Penalties and interest on taxes	10,000	10,000	10,005	5
Licenses and permits	198,000	198,000	497,071	299,071
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Federal grants	10,000	10,000	860,402	850,402
State grants	618,640	618,640	1,261,408	642,768
State shared revenues:				
Bank franchise tax	46,000	46,000	76,691	30,691
Prorate license fees	15,000	15,000	17,029	2,029
Liquor tax reversion (25%)	116,000	116,000	108,268	(7,732)
Motor vehicle licenses	136,000	136,000	132,645	(3,355)
Fire insurance premiums reversion	68,000	68,000	83,424	15,424
Local government highway and bridge fund	430,001	430,001	450,506	20,505
Charges for Goods or Services:				
General government	3,800	3,800	5,332	1,532
Public safety	130,970	130,970	137,977	7,007
Highways and streets	16,000	16,000	8,207	(7,793)
Cemetery	137,400	137,400	132,087	(5,313)
Fines and Forfeits:				
Court fines and costs	3,000	3,000	445	(2,555)
Animal control fines	8,000	8,000	7,904	(96)
Parking meter fines	21,000	21,000	13,266	(7,734)
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Interest earned	232,000	232,000	1,544,414	1,312,414
Rentals			946	946
Special assessments	19,500	19,500	38,281	18,781
Contributions and donations from private sources			3,000	3,000
Other	76,010	76,010	94,106	18,096
Total Revenues	\$ 20,588,999	\$ 20,588,999	\$ 26,428,830	\$ 5,839,831

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

								iance with al Budget
		Budgeted	Amo			Actual		Positive
		Orginal		Final		Amounts	(N	legative)
<u>Expenditures</u>								
General Government:				.===		4.57 .504		= 64.4
Legislative	\$	170,245	\$	173,245	\$	165,631	\$	7,614
Contingency		811,628		811,628				811,628
Amount transferred				(701,819)				(701,819)
Executive		428,021		450,542		425,770		24,772
Elections		8,000		8,000		7,552		448
Financial administration		1,322,077		1,392,577		1,197,431		195,146
Other		551,149		639,954		564,340		75,614
Public Safety:		2 025 252		4.474.007		2 642 264		FFF 660
Police		3,925,353		4,174,927		3,619,264		555,663
Fire		1,784,995		1,853,153		1,519,040		334,113
Public Works:								
Highways and streets		5,139,887		8,809,370		5,588,725		3,220,645
Cemeteries		293,494		329,494		265,391		64,103
Health and Welfare:								
Health		41,000		41,000		41,000		
Humane society		87,533		87,533		19,843		67,690
Culture and Recreation:								
Recreation		34,000		34,000		34,000		
Libraries		792,443		849,836		796,275		53,561
Conservation and Development:								
Economic development and assistance		302,000		302,000		255,317		46,683
Debt Service		850,000		850,000		849,008		992
Total Expenditures		16,541,825		20,105,440		15,348,587		4,756,853
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures		4,047,174		483,559		11,080,243		10,596,684
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers in						750,000		750,000
Sale of city property		13,860		13,860		4,610		(9,250)
Compensation for loss or damage to capital assets						8,725		8,725
Transfers out		(6,287,470)		(6,717,023)		(6,717,023)		,
		(6,273,610)		(6,703,163)		(5,953,688)		749,475
Net Change in Fund Balances		(2,226,436)		(6,219,604)		5,126,555		11,346,159
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	:	20,590,570		20,590,570		20,590,570		
Fund Balance, End of Year		18,364,134	\$	14,370,966		25,717,125	\$ 1	11,346,159
•	<u> </u>	. ,	<u> </u>	· ,	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

The accompanying Notes to Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this statement.

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Park Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Budgeted	Amo	ounts	Actual	Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive
Revenues	Original		Final	 Amounts	(1	Negative)
Intergovernmental Revenue:						
State grants	\$ 10,000	\$	10,000	\$ 58,886	\$	48,886
Charges for Goods or Services:						
Culture and recreation	989,290		989,290	991,216		1,926
Miscellaneous Revenue:						
Contributions and donations from private sources	56,200		56,200	336,491		280,291
Other	1,532		1,532	 1,771		239
Total Revenues	1,057,022		1,057,022	1,388,364		331,342
<u>Expenditures</u>						
Culture and Recreation:						
Recreation	2,776,840		4,212,828	3,509,359		703,469
Parks	 1,451,687		1,603,623	1,475,364		128,259
Total Expenditures	4,228,527		5,816,451	4,984,723		831,728
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)						
Expenditures	 (3,171,505)		(4,759,429)	 (3,596,359)		1,163,070
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers in	3,171,505		3,171,505	3,171,505		
Sale of city property				2,400		2,400
Compensation for loss or damage to capital assets	 			 10,418		10,418
	3,171,505		3,171,505	3,184,323		12,818
Net Change in Fund Balances			(1,587,924)	(412,036)		1,175,888
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	 1,832,301		1,832,301	 1,832,301		
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,832,301	\$	244,377	\$ 1,420,265	\$	1,175,888

Notes to the Required Supplemental Information December 31, 2023

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% 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.
- 6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and special revenue funds.
- 7. Budgets for the General Fund and special revenue funds are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (USGAAP).

8. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:

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

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability December 31, 2023

	•	Eiscal Year Ending cember 31, 2023
Total OPEB Liability Beginning of Year	\$	1,288,964
Change for the Year:		
Service Cost		23,869
Interest		34,065
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience		(223,493)
Change of Assumptions		(136,514)
Benefit Payments		(74,152)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability		(376,225)
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year	\$	912,739
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$	5,817,874
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of the Covered- Employee Payroll		15.69%

^{*} Due to the unavailability of historical data, we were not able to present ten years of data. Changes in Assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period. The following are the discount rates used in each period.

Year ended December 31, 2023	3.72%
Year ended December 31, 2022	2.12%
Year ended December 31, 2021	2.12%
Year ended December 31, 2020	4.10%
Year ended December 31, 2019	4.10%
Year ended December 31, 2018	3.44%
Year ended December 31, 2017	6.50%

City of Mitchell
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (SDRS)
December 31, 2023

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.48791500%	0.47434600%	0.4842480%	0.5075116%	0.5078775%	0.5109759%	0.4948779%	0.4934279%	0.50751950%
City's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (47,623)	\$ (44,829)	\$ (3,708,511)	\$ (22,041)	\$ (53,821)	\$ (11,917)	\$ (44,910)	\$ 1,666,751	\$ (2,152,535)
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 11,370,978	\$ 10,215,885	\$ 9,928,626	\$ 10,084,654	\$ 9,786,376	\$ 9,587,383	\$ 9,074,462	\$ 8,432,118	\$ 8,349,579
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.42%	0.44%	37.35%	0.22%	0.55%	0.12%	0.49%	19.77%	25.78%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	100.10%	100.10%	105.52%	100.04%	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104.10%

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

Schedule of the City's Contributions (SDRS) Year Ended December 31, 2023

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 756,378	\$ 694,587	\$ 671,792	\$ 686,997	\$ 661,363	\$ 640,177	\$ 627,894	\$ 572,793	\$ 561,032
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	756,378	694,587	671,792	686,997	661,363	640,177	627,894	572,793	561,032
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 11,397,861	\$ 10,448,147	\$ 10,097,176	\$ 10,358,234	\$ 9,990,216	\$ 9,638,565	\$ 9,444,255	\$ 8,607,689	\$ 8,446,184
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	6.64%	6.65%	6.65%	6.63%	6.62%	6.64%	6.65%	6.65%	6.64%

^{*}Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Schedule of Pension Contributions

Changes from Prior Valuation

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

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

Benefit Provision Changes

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

Actuarial 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.

Supplementary Information

Supplemental Information Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended December 31, 2023

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Indentifying Number	Federal Expenditures	
Department of Interior				
North American Wetlands Conservation Fund	15.623	NA	\$ 174,483	
Department of Transportation				
Pass-Through the SD Department of Transportation				
Airport Improvement Program, COVID-19 Airports Programs, and Infrastructure				
Investment and Jobs Act Programs	20.106	3-46-0037-28-2020	66,954	
Aviation Research Grants	20.108	3-46-0037-31-22	59,000	
Federal Transit Formula Grants	20.507	SD-2024-004	28,088	
Formula Grants for Rural Areas	20.509	SD-2023-009	535,751	
Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	20.513	SD-2023-009	8,814	
Minimum Penalities for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated	20.608	69A37521300004020SD0	200	
Highway Safety Cluster				
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	69A37521300004020SD0	4,103	
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616	69A375203000040SDSDM	2,026	
Subtotal - Highway Safety Cluster			6,129	
Total US Department of Transportation			704,936	
General Services Administration				
Pass-Through the SD Federal Property Agency				
Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property (see note 3)	39.003	*	469	
Department of Health and Human Services				
Pass-Through the SD Department of Human Services				
Aging Cluster				
Special Programs for the Aging Title III, Part B - Grants for Supportive Services				
and Senior Centers	93.044	SD-2023-009	19,697	
Special Programs for the Aging Title III, Part C - Nutrition Services	93.045	2201SDOACM, 2301SDOACM-01, 2301SDOAHD-01	132,112	
Nutrition Services Incentive Program	93.053	2201SDOACM, 2301SDOACM-01, 2301SDOAHD-01	32,915	
Total Department of Health and Human Services			184,724	
Department of Homeland Security				
Pass-Through the SD Department of Public Safety, Office of Emergency Management				
Hazard Mitgation Grant	97.039	DR-4440-HMGP-80R	90,256	
Homeland Security Grant	97.067	2022-SS-00008-S01	60,168	
Total Department of Homeland Security			150,424	
Grand Total			\$ 1,215,036	

^{*}No Pass-Through Identification Number Given

The accompanying Notes to Required Supplementary Information are an integral part of this statement.

Supplemental Information Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended December 31, 2023 (Continued)

Note 1: Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal award activity of the City under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2023. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the City.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Note 3: Federal Surplus Property

The amount reported represents 23.3% of the original acquisition cost of the federal surplus property received by the City.