Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

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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 the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mitchell as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, 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 November 18, 2022.

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 have not been 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 November 18, 2022

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Independent Auditor's 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, 2021. 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, 2021.

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; 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 of 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 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.

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 November 18, 2022

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Schedule of Prior and Current Audit Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

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, 2020

Schedule of Current Audit Findings

Section	I - Summary of Independent	t Auditor's Results
Financial Statements:		
Type of auditor's report issue	d:	Unmodified
Internal control over financia	l reporting:	
Material weakness(es) ide	entified:	yes <u>X</u> _no
Significant deficiencies id considered to be material		yesXnone reported
Noncompliance material to fi	inancial statements noted?	yes <u>X</u> no
Federal Awards:		
Internal control over major p	rograms:	
Material weakness(es) ide	entified?	yesXno
Significant deficiencies id	entified	yesXnone reported
Type of auditor's report issue programs:	ed on compliance for major	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed reported in accordance with		yes <u>X</u> _no
Identification of Major Progra	ams:	
CFDA Number(s)	Name of Fe	deral Program or Cluster
11.307	Economic Adjustment Assis	tance
20.509	Formula Grants for Rural Are	
20.106	Airport Improvement Progr	
Dollar threshold used to disti	nguish between type A and	
type B programs:		\$ 750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk	auditee?	Yes <u>X</u> no
	Section II - Financial Stateme are required to be reported i	nt Findings n accordance with Government
	ection III - Financial Stateme	
There are no findings or ques	stioned costs relating to fede	eral award programs which are required

to be reported in acccordance with 2 CFR 200.516(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, the aggregate discretely presented component unit and aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mitchell as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

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, the aggregate discretely presented component unit and aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Mitchell as of December 31, 2021, 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 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.

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 generally accepted auditing standards, 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 City of Mitchell's 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 over compliance. 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) on pages 60-68, 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 supplemental 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 November 18, 2022,-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 November 18, 2022

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2021

	Primary Government						
		Business-Type		Component			
	Activities	Activities	Total	Unit			
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,988,516	\$ 8,897,306	\$ 34,885,822	\$ 590,427			
Investments	366,451		366,451	φ 330, i=i			
Accounts receivable, net	2,009,391	1,269,384	3,278,775	969,824			
Internal balances	150,000	(150,000)					
Inventories	558,730	564,701	1,123,431				
Land and buildings held for resale		2,500,300	2,500,300				
Other assets		2,300,300	2,300,300	2,353			
Restricted assets:				2,000			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,180,641	27,940	3,208,581				
Investments	3,100,041	1,357,570	1,357,570				
Net pension asset	2,784,008	924,503	3,708,511				
Capital assets:	2,704,000	324,303	3,700,311				
Land and construction in progress	7,551,324	5,156,186	12,707,510				
Other capital assets, net of depreciation	64,268,746	59,176,352	123,445,098				
Total Assets	106,857,807	79,724,242	186,582,049	1,562,604			
	100,637,607	79,724,242	100,302,049	1,302,004			
Deferred Outflows of Resources:							
Pension related deferred outflows	3,415,250	1,352,007	4,767,257				
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	661,646	1,306,464	1,968,110	490			
Other current liabilities				1,998			
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Net OPEB Obligation	1,001,327	325,642	1,326,969				
Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs		1,078,474	1,078,474				
Due within one year	1,462,369	1,298,632	2,761,001				
Due in more than one year	10,767,636	20,582,758	31,350,394				
Total Liabilities	13,892,978	24,591,970	38,484,948	2,488			
Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Unavailable Revenue	1,401,912		1,401,912				
Pension related deferred inflows of resources	5,389,133	1,783,916	7,173,049				
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,791,045	1,783,916	8,574,961				
Net Position:							
Net Investment in capital assets	62,236,727	42,592,250	104,828,977				
Restricted for:	02,230,727	42,392,230	104,020,977				
Other-component unit				1,560,116			
	4 161 272	27,940	4 190 212	1,300,110			
Debt service purposes	4,161,372 1,080,609	27,940	4,189,312				
Parks and recreation	, ,		1,080,609				
Economic development	641,609		641,609				
Public safety	567,595		567,595				
Community projects	422,832		422,832				
Nutrition	415,225		415,225				
Library	108,278	4 257 570	108,278				
Landfill closure and post-closure costs		1,357,570	1,357,570				
SDRS pension purposes	810,125	492,594	1,302,719				
Unrestricted	19,144,662	10,230,009	29,374,671				
Total Net Position	\$ 89,589,034	\$ 54,700,363	\$ 144,289,397	\$ 1,560,116			
The accompanying Notes to Financi	ial Ctatamanta ar		of this statement				

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

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

			Program Revenue	s	Net (Expense) Revenue a	nd Changes in Net Po	sition
			Operating	Capital		Primary Governm	nent	
		Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-Type		Component
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total	Unit
Primary Government:								
Governmental Activities:								
General government	\$ 1,297,312	\$ 5,260	\$ 2,403,574	\$ 417,777	\$ 1,529,299	\$	\$ 1,529,299	\$
Public safety	5,957,750	724,119	239,989		(4,993,642)		(4,993,642)	
Public works	961,784	195,969	727,852	103,090	65,127		65,127	
Health and welfare	1,683,013	332,877	200,609		(1,149,527)		(1,149,527)	
Culture and recreation	5,167,390	985,522	974,004		(3,207,864)		(3,207,864)	
Conservation and development	630,690				(630,690)		(630,690)	
Interest on long-term debt	493,389				(493,389)		(493,389)	
Total Governmental Activities	16,191,328	2,243,747	4,546,028	520,867	(8,880,686)		(8,880,686)	
Business-type Activities:								
Water	3,534,464	4,433,631		693,936		1,593,103	1,593,103	
Sewer	4,999,440	2,954,866		1,766,883		(277,691)	(277,691)	
Airport	841,768	164,898	203,164			(473,706)	(473,706)	
Sanitation	1,960,748	2,482,387	516,004			1,037,643	1,037,643	
Corn Palace	1,650,227	934,523	116,427			(599,277)	(599,277)	
Golf	451,493	540,244		15,168		103,919	103,919	
Campground	73,890	116,382		37,667		80,159	80,159	
EMS	1,168,988	672,275				(496,713)	(496,713)	
Total Business-type Activities	14,681,018	12,299,206	835,595	2,513,654		967,437	967,437	
Total Primary Government	\$ 30,872,346	\$ 14,542,953	\$ 5,381,623	\$ 3,034,521	(8,880,686)	967,437	(7,913,249)	
Component Unit:								
Housing and Redevelopment Commission	\$ 364,328	\$	\$ 459,727	\$				95,399
			General Revenues:					
			Taxes:					
			Property taxes	5	7,028,020		7,028,020	
			Sales taxes		13,818,114		13,818,114	
			State shared reve	nues	186,162		186,162	
			Unrestricted inve	stment earnings	88,374	38,461	126,835	863
			Miscellaneous rev	venues .	258,282	42,655	300,937	
			Transfers		736,745	(736,745)		
			Total General Reve	nues and Transfers	22,115,697	(655,629)	21,460,068	863
			Changes in Account (See Note 19)	ing Estimate	(677,890)		(677,890)	
			Change in Net Posit	ion	12,557,121	311,808	12,868,929	96,262
			Net Position, Beginn	ning of Year	77,031,913	54,388,555	131,420,468	1,463,854
			Net Position, End of		\$ 89,589,034	\$ 54,700,363	\$ 144,289,397	\$ 1,560,116

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

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds December 31, 2021

	Ge	eneral Fund	P	ark Fund	Other Governmental Fund Funds		Go	Total overnmental Funds
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	15,982,534	\$	1,192,156	\$	3,482,518	\$	20,657,208
Investments		366,451						366,451
Taxes receivable-delinquent		92,178						92,178
Accounts Receivable		37,498		2,422		1,045		40,965
Special assessments receivable								
Current		18,581						18,581
Delinquent		11,042						11,042
Noncurrent		24,927						24,927
Due from other funds		175,000						175,000
Due from other governments		1,568,053		1,438		252,207		1,821,698
Supply inventory		501,240		55,665		1,825		558,730
Restricted cash		3,180,641						3,180,641
Total Assets	\$	21,958,145	\$	1,251,681	\$	3,737,595	\$	26,947,421
Liabilites and Fund Balances: Liabilities: Accounts payable Due to other funds	\$	162,640 	\$	115,407	\$	44,167 25,000	\$	322,214 25,000
Total Liabilities		162,640		115,407		69,167		347,214
Deferred inflows of resources: Unavailable revenue Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		2,763,401 2,763,401			_	70,227 70,227		2,833,628 2,833,628
Fund Balances:								
Nonspendable		501,240		55,665		1,825		558,730
Restricted		3,180,641		1,080,609		3,596,376		7,857,626
Assigned		5,704,441						5,704,441
Unassigned		9,645,782						9,645,782
Total Fund Balances		19,032,104		1,136,274		3,598,201		23,766,579
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	21,958,145	\$	1,251,681	\$	3,737,595	\$	26,947,421

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2021

Total Fund Balances Government Funds	\$ 23,766,579
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.	2,784,008
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	71,820,070
Pension and OPEB related deferred outflows are components of pension liability (asset)/OPEB liability and therefore are not reported in the funds.	3,415,250
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.	(12,230,005)
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.	146,728
Sales tax and revenue from sale of goods and services received after the "availability" period is deferred in the funds' statements.	1,284,988
Pension related deferred inflows and OPEB are components of pension liability (asset)/OPEB liability and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(6,390,460)
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.	4,991,876
Net Position Governmental Activities	\$ 89,589,034

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Consulting	David Francis	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
Revenues	General Fund	Park Fund	Funds	Funds
Taxes:				
General property taxes	\$ 5,623,809	\$	\$ 1,205,985	\$ 6,829,794
General sales and use taxes	12,455,440		1,193,409	13,648,849
Gross receipts business taxes	190,878			190,878
Penalties and interest on taxes	7,348			7,348
Licenses and permits	218,927			218,927
Intergovernmental Revenue:	•			,
Federal grants	1,749,100	53,000	1,053,847	2,855,947
State grants	654,474	28,269	120,766	803,509
State shared revenues:	•	,	,	,
Bank franchise tax	44,964			44,964
Prorate license fees	16,185			16,185
Liquor tax reversion (25%)	141,198			141,198
Motor vehicle licenses	128,933			128,933
Fire insurance premiums reversion	67,707			67,707
Local government highway and bridge	433,758			433,758
911 Remittances			239,989	239,989
Charges for Goods or Services:			·	
General government	4,435			4,435
Public safety	127,028		344,312	471,340
Highways and streets	26,644			26,644
Health			332,877	332,877
Culture and recreation		964,827		964,827
Cemetery	169,325			169,325
Fines and Forfeits:				
Court fines	3,370			3,370
Animal control fines	5,971			5,971
Parking meter fines	24,511			24,511
Library			20,695	20,695
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Interest earned	88,374			88,374
Rentals	825			825
Special assessments	28,949		57,176	86,125
Contributions from private sources	42,229	110,635	264,913	417,777
Other	156,045	1,533	100,704	258,282
Total Revenues	22,410,427	1,158,264	4,934,673	28,503,364

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Continued)

			Other Governmental	Total Governmental
Fun and disturbed	General Fund	Park Fund	Funds	Funds
Expenditures				
General Government:				
Legislative	\$ 127,397	\$	\$	\$ 127,397
Executive	239,005			239,005
Elections	10,378			10,378
Financial administration	1,203,368			1,203,368
Other	494,746			494,746
Public Safety:				
Police	3,540,826			3,540,826
Fire	1,592,996			1,592,996
Other protection			1,041,745	1,041,745
Public Works:				
Highways and streets	195,396			195,396
Cemeteries	287,631			287,631
Health and Welfare:				
Health	36,375		1,455,768	1,492,143
Humane society	71,181			71,181
Culture and Recreation:				
Recreation	110,150	2,534,968	16,516	2,661,634
Parks		1,083,082		1,083,082
Libraries	731,919		12,516	744,435
Conservation and Development:				
Urban Redevelopment and Housing			407,440	407,440
Economic development and assistance	223,250			223,250
Debt Service	847,358		1,674,436	2,521,794
Capital Outlay	5,943,761	472,133	25,450	6,441,344
Total Expenditures	15,655,737	4,090,183	4,633,871	24,379,791
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	6,754,690	(2,931,919)	300,802	4,123,573
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers-in	1,647,648	3,770,674	436,136	5,854,458
Sale of city property	10,266		5,575	15,841
Compensation for loss or damage to capital assets	26,769	7,153	1,899	35,821
Transfers out	(4,763,339)		(354,374)	(5,117,713)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(3,078,656)	3,777,827	89,236	788,407
Changes in Accounting Estimate (See Note 19)	(677,890)			(677,890)
Net Change in Fund Balances	2,998,144	845,908	390,038	4,234,090
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	16,033,960	290,366	3,208,163	19,532,489
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 19,032,104	\$ 1,136,274	\$ 3,598,201	\$ 23,766,579

Reconciliation Of The Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures, And Changes In Fund Balances
To The Statement Of Activities
For The Year Ended December 31, 2021

Net Change in Fund Balances Total Government Funds Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	\$ 4,234,090
This amount represents capital asset purchases which are reported as expenditures on the fund financial statements but increase assets on the government wide statements.	6,441,344
This amount represents the current year depreciation expense reported in the statement of activities which is not reported on the fund financial statements because it does not require the use of current financial resources.	(1,994,822)
In the statement of activities, losses of \$19,328 of disposal of capital assets are reported, whereas, in the governemental funds, the proceeds \$51,662 from the disposal of capital assets are reflected, regardless of whether a gain or loss is realized.	(32,334)
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.	2,028,405
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".	169,265
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.	16,965
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.	(20,728)
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.	477,144
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.	1,237,792
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 12,557,121

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds December 31, 2021

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Airport Fund	Sanitation Fund	Corn Palace Fund	Golf Fund	Campground Fund	EMS Fund	Total	Internal Service Fund
Assets:			7							
Current Assets:										
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,457,380	\$ 881,874	\$ 60,416	\$ 3,743,322	\$ 228,412	\$ 220,458	\$ 86,408	\$ 219,036	\$ 8,897,306	\$ 5,331,308
Accounts receivable	470,531	465,081		317,357	274			1,909	1,255,152	
Due from other governments				14,232					14,232	
Supply inventory	433,215	58,075	3,658	8,881	23,426	22,224		15,222	564,701	
Total Current Assets	4,361,126	1,405,030	64,074	4,083,792	252,112	242,682	86,408	236,167	10,731,391	5,331,308
Noncurrent Assets:										
Restricted cash and cash equivalents				27,940					27,940	
Restricted investments				1,357,570					1,357,570	
Net pension asset	114,083	117,248	25,140	186,032	127,038	20,845		334,117	924,503	
Land and buildings held for resale	2,500,300								2,500,300	
Capital Assets:										
Land	1,931,094	163,092	39,743	550,373	50,650	169,843			2,904,795	
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	15,487,585	17,237,290	2,680,945	1,539,116	1,171,581			65,761,384	
Infrastructure	741,608	1,246,128							1,987,736	
Machinery and equipment	3,859,503	6,655,139	729,039	3,808,518	783,227	624,763	43,399		16,503,588	
Construction in progress	804,039	1,376,190		71,162					2,251,391	
Intangible assets		2,500							2,500	
Accumulated depreciation	(17,813,119)	(9,177,039)	(13,915,086)	(4,256,170)	(2,885,675)	(1,794,102)	(42,292)		(49,883,483)	
Total Capital Asssets	30,103,311	16,044,858	4,662,473	5,033,830	7,932,874	486,585	68,607		64,332,538	
Total Noncurrent Assets	32,717,694	16,162,106	4,687,613	6,605,372	8,059,912	507,430	68,607	334,117	69,142,851	
Total Assets	37,078,820	17,567,136	4,751,687	10,689,164	8,312,024	750,112	155,015	570,284	79,874,242	5,331,308
Deferred Outflows of Resources:										
Pension related deferred outflows	181,703	176,857	33,009	267,863	205,588	62,409		424,578	1,352,007	

Statement of Net Position – Proprietary Funds December 31, 2021 (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	\$ 540,290	676,093	\$ 4,239	\$ 34,982	\$ 34,334	\$ 6,063	\$ 892	\$ 9,571	\$ 1,306,464	\$ 119,432
Due to other funds		75,000				75,000			150,000	
Incurred but not reported claims payable										220,000
Compensated absences payable current	4,824	8,968	944	8,111	4,961	903		6,565	35,276	
Bonds payable - current:										
Revenue	511,317	621,112		130,927					1,263,356	
Total Current Liabilities	1,056,431	1,381,173	5,183	174,020	39,295	81,966	892	16,136	2,755,096	339,432
Noncurrent Liabilities:										
Bonds payable:										
Revenue	6,432,302	13,610,568		434,062					20,476,932	
Accrued leave payable	14,471	26,905	2,831	24,333	14,882	2,710		19,694	105,826	
Accrued landfill closure and										
postclosure costs				1,078,474					1,078,474	
Net OPEB Obligation	49,571	41,944	7,626	76,263	45,758	12,965		91,515	325,642	
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	6,496,344	13,679,417	10,457	1,613,132	60,640	15,675		111,209	21,986,874	
Total Liabilities	7,552,775	15,060,590	15,640	1,787,152	99,935	97,641	892	127,345	24,741,970	339,432
Deferred Inflows of Resources:										
Pension related deferred inflows	222,269	223,102	48,412	356,211	239,829	52,296		641,797	1,783,916	
Net Position										
Net investment in capital assets	23,159,692	1,813,178	4,662,473	4,468,841	7,932,874	486,585	68,607		42,592,250	
Restricted for		, ,			, ,	,	,		, ,	
Revenue bond debt service				27,940					27,940	
Landfill closure and post-closure costs				1,357,570					1,357,570	
SDRS pension purposes	73,517	71,003	9,737	97,684	92,797	30,958		116,898	492,594	
Unrestricted net position	6,252,270	576,120	48,434	2,861,629	152,177	145,041	85,516	108,822	10,230,009	4,991,876
Total Net Position	\$ 29,485,479	\$ 2,460,301	\$ 4,720,644	\$ 8,813,664	\$ 8,177,848	\$ 662,584	\$ 154,123	\$ 225,720	\$ 54,700,363	\$ 4,991,876

City of Mitchell

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Airport Fund	Sanitation Fund	Corn Palace Fund	Golf Fund	Campground Fund	EMS Fund	Total	Internal Service Fund
Operating Revenues:										
Charges for goods and services	\$ 4,433,631	\$ 2,954,866	\$ 164,898	\$ 2,482,387	\$ 923,683	\$ 532,244	\$ 116,382	\$ 672,275	\$ 12,280,366	\$
Contributions and donations					10,840	8,000			18,840	
Miscellaneous										4,021,244
Total Operating Revenue	4,433,631	2,954,866	164,898	2,482,387	934,523	540,244	116,382	672,275	12,299,206	4,021,244
Operating Expenses:										
Personal services	528,205	533,784	102,089	783,303	639,400	172,993	22,499	977,444	3,759,717	
Cost of sales	911,641				193,243				1,104,884	
Other current expense	1,176,685	3,752,178	268,969	735,034	565,129	215,516	48,331	191,544	6,953,386	2,783,452
Depreciation	667,490	452,064	470,710	420,935	252,455	62,984	3,060		2,329,698	
Total Operating Expenses	3,284,021	4,738,026	841,768	1,939,272	1,650,227	451,493	73,890	1,168,988	14,147,685	2,783,452
Operating Income (Loss)	1,149,610	(1,783,160)	(676,870)	543,115	(715,704)	88,751	42,492	(496,713)	(1,848,479)	1,237,792
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense):										
Operating grants			203,164	516,004	116,427				835,595	
Interest earned	14,116	3,485		20,860					38,461	
Interest expense	(250,443)	(261,414)		(21,476)					(533,333)	
Gain on disposition of assets	2,630				3,000	16,625		20,400	42,655	
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	(233,697)	(257,929)	203,164	515,388	119,427	16,625		20,400	383,378	
Net Income (Loss) before Capital										
Contributions and Transfers	915,913	(2,041,089)	(473,706)	1,058,503	(596,277)	105,376	42,492	(476,313)	(1,465,101)	1,237,792
Capital contributions	693,936	1,766,883				15,168	37,667		2,513,654	
Transfers in	443,271	690,000			506,278			50,000	1,689,549	
Transfers (out)	(690,000)	(1,736,294)							(2,426,294)	
Change in Net Position	1,363,120	(1,320,500)	(473,706)	1,058,503	(89,999)	120,544	80,159	(426,313)	311,808	1,237,792
Net Position , Beginning of Year	28,122,359	3,780,801	5,194,350	7,755,161	8,267,847	542,040	73,964	652,033	54,388,555	3,754,084
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 29,485,479	\$ 2,460,301	\$ 4,720,644	\$ 8,813,664	\$ 8,177,848	\$ 662,584	\$ 154,123	\$ 225,720	\$ 54,700,363	\$ 4,991,876

Statement of Cash Flows – Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

				Sanitation	Corn Palace		Campground			Internal
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Airport Fund	Fund	Fund	Golf Fund	Fund	EMS Fund	Total	Service Fund
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:										
Receipts from customers	\$ 4,381,145	\$ 2,878,000	\$ 164,898	\$ 2,490,691	\$ 934,380	\$ 540,244	\$ 116,382	\$ 851,063	\$ 12,356,803	\$ 4,021,244
Payments to employees for services	(547,002)	(554,448)	(106,426)	(813,795)	(659,904)	(173,344)	(22,499)	(1,037,178)	(3,914,596)	
Payments to suppliers	(1,732,577)	(3,133,785)	(278,088)	(711,680)	(746,432)	(214,036)	(48,456)	(206,882)	(7,071,936)	(2,757,305)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	2,101,566	(810,233)	(219,616)	965,216	(471,956)	152,864	45,427	(392,997)	1,370,271	1,263,939
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:										
Transfers in from other funds	443,271	690,000			506,278			50,000	1,689,549	
Transfers (to) other funds	(690,000)	(1,736,294)							(2,426,294)	
Operating grants received			203,164	516,004	116,427				835,595	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Non-Capital Financing Activities	(246,729)	(1,046,294)	203,164	516,004	622,705			50,000	98,850	
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:										
Proceeds of capital debt	666,950	2,590,998							3,257,948	
Capital contributions	693,936	1,766,883				15,168	37,667		2,513,654	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	093,930	1,700,883			3,000	1,457	(71,667)	20,400	(46,810)	
Purchase of capital assets	(1,399,517)	(2,205,240)		(334,547)	3,000	1,437	(/1,00/)	20,400	(3,939,304)	
Accured landfill closure and postclosure costs	(1,333,317)	(2,203,240)		(11,880)					(11,880)	
Debt principal paid	(453,573)	(868,997)		(126,687)					(1,449,257)	
Debt interest paid	(250,443)	(261,414)		(21,476)					(533,333)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing								-		
Activities	(742,647)	1,022,230		(494,590)	3,000	16,625	(34,000)	20,400	(208,982)	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:										
Transfer from restricted cash				(52,983)					(52,983)	
Cash received for interest	14,116	3,485		20,860					38,461	
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	14,116	3,485		(32,123)					(14,522)	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,126,306	(830,812)	(16,452)	954,507	153,749	169,489	11,427	(322,597)	1,245,617	1,263,939
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	2,331,074	1,712,686	76,868	2,788,815	74,663	50,969	74,981	541,633	7,651,689	4,067,369
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 3,457,380	\$ 881,874	\$ 60,416	\$ 3,743,322	\$ 228,412	\$ 220,458	\$ 86,408	\$ 219,036	\$ 8,897,306	\$ 5,331,308
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Flows										
(Used) by Operating Activities: Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 1,149,610	\$ (1,783,160)	\$ (676,870)	\$ 543,115	\$ (715,704)	\$ 88,751	\$ 42,492	\$ (496,713)	\$ (1,848,479)	\$ 1,237,792
Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) to net cash provided	\$ 1,149,010	\$ (1,765,100)	\$ (070,870)	\$ 545,115	\$ (715,704)	\$ 00,751	3 42,492	\$ (490,713)	\$ (1,040,479)	\$ 1,237,792
(used) by operating activities:										
Depreciation	667,490	452,064	470,710	420,935	252,455	62,984	3,060		2,329,698	
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	007,430	432,004	470,710	420,555	232,433	02,304	3,000		2,323,030	
Receivables	(52,486)	(76,866)		22,536	(143)			3,847	(103,112)	
Due from other governments	(52) .55)	(, 0,000,		(14,232)	(2.5)			174,941	160,709	
Inventories	(113,476)	(25,933)	913	12,815	(4,484)	(3,948)		(2,879)	(136,992)	
Net pension asset/liability	(30,491)	(31,380)	(6,732)	(49,777)	(34,009)	(5,515)		(89,440)	(247,344)	
Accounts and other payables	469,225	644,326	(10,032)	10,539	16,424	5,428	(125)	(12,459)	1,123,326	26,147
Accrued leave, Accrued landfill closure and postclosure costs,	, -	,	, -,,	-,	-,	-,	, -/	, ,/	, -,	-,
and OPEB payable	11,694	10,716	2,395	19,285	13,505	5,164		29,706	92,465	
Cash Flows Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 2,101,566	\$ (810,233)	\$ (219,616)	\$ 965,216	\$ (471,956)	\$ 152,864	\$ 45,427	\$ (392,997)	\$ 1,370,271	\$ 1,263,939

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

Statement of Net Position – Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2021

	 Custodial Funds		
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 966,970		
Accounts receivable	1,324		
Other assets	 96,427		
Total Assets	 1,064,721		
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	 43,608		
Total Liabilities	 43,608		
Net Position - Restricted	\$ 1,021,113		

Statement of Changes in Net Position – Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2021

	Custodial Funds
Additons: Funds received into custody	\$ 488,461
Deductions: Funds released from custody	480,457
Change in Net Position	8,004
Net Position - Beginning Net Position - Ending	1,013,109 \$ 1,021,113

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

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, 2021 year-end statements are presented in these financial statements.

b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting entity as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities 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, 2021

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
- 2. 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, 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

The remaining Special Revenue funds are not considered major funds: 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, 2021

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, 2021

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, 2021 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, 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

- 1. 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 in the function to which they relate.

e. <u>Deposits and Investments</u>:

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 estimated fair 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, 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

The total December 31, 2021 balance of governmental activities capital assets includes approximately 50% for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. The total December 31, 2021 balance of business-type capital assets includes approximately 60% 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, while for capital assets used in business-type activities/proprietary fund's operations, construction period interest is 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:

	Capitalization Threshold		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, 2021

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, revenue bonds and capital leases.

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:

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

i. <u>Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:</u>

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, 2021

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

j. Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows of Resources:

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

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

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, 2021

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, 2021

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	\$ 501,240	\$ 55,665	\$ 1,825	\$ 558,730	
,	501,240	55,665	1,825	558,730	
Restricted for:					
Debt service	3,180,641		980,731	4,161,372	
Parks and recreation		1,080,609		1,080,609	
Economic development			818,525	818,525	
Public safety			850,785	850,785	
Community projects			422,832	422,832	
Nutrition			415,225	415,225	
Library			108,278	108,278	
	3,180,641	1,080,609	3,596,376	7,857,626	
Assigned to:					
Applied to Next Year's Budget	2,862,422			2,862,422	
Fire and EMS equipment	101,801			101,801	
Capital improvements	2,590,837			2,590,837	
Community projects	149,381			149,381	
	5,704,441			5,704,441	
Unassigned:	9,645,782			9,645,782	
Total Fund Balance	\$ 19,032,104	\$ 1,136,274	\$ 3,598,201	\$ 23,766,579	

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

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.

Credit Risk:

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

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

As of December 31, 2021, the City had the following investments:

Investment - Primary Government	Credit Rating	Maturities	Level	Fair Value
External Investment Pools:				
SDFIT	Not Rated	N/A	2	\$ 366,451
Money market mutual funds	Not Rated	N/A	2	327,570
Bonds	Not Rated	N/A	2	1,030,000
Total Investments Primary Govern	iment			\$ 1,724,021

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.

3. Restricted Cash and Investments:

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

Amount	Purpose
\$ 3,208,581	For debt service, by debt covenants
\$ 1,357,570	For landfill closure and post-closure care costs

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

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, 2021 was as follows:

Restricted for:

Other-component unit	\$ 1,560,116
Debt service purposes	4,189,312
Parks and recreation	1,080,609
Economic development	641,609
Public safety	567,595
Community projects	422,832
Nutrition	415,225
Library	108,278

SDRS pension purposes 1,302,719
Total Restricted Net Position \$ 11,645,865

1,357,570

Landfill closure and post-closure costs

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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

7. Deferred Inflows of Resources:

Deferred inflows of resources represent unavailable revenue as follows:

				Other
			Gov	ernmental
	Ge	neral Fund		Funds
Sales tax	\$	1,214,761	\$	70,227
Property tax		92,178		
Special assessments		54,551		
Federal grants		1,401,911		
	\$	2,763,401	\$	70,227

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, 2021

9. Changes in Capital Assets:

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2021 is as follows:

	Balance					Balance
	1/01/21	Transfer	rs	Increases	Decreases	12/31/21
Governmental Activities:						
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 4,819,165	\$		\$ 40,482	\$ (20,500)	\$ 4,839,147
Construction in progress	3,461,447			2,712,177	(3,461,447)	2,712,177
Total, not being depreciated	8,280,612			2,752,659	(3,481,947)	7,551,324
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings	30,017,783				(67,500)	29,950,283
Improvements	40,379,143			142,698		40,521,841
Infrastructure				6,849,861		6,849,861
Machinery and equipment	16,160,608			178,073	(343,512)	15,995,169
Total, being depreciated	86,557,534			7,170,632	(411,012)	93,317,154
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings	6,562,269			587,546	(32,400)	7,117,415
Improvements	8,704,508			701,817		9,406,325
Infrastructure				82		82
Machinery and equipment	12,165,487			705,377	(346,278)	12,524,586
Total accumulated depreciation	27,432,264			1,994,822	(378,678)	29,048,408
Governmental Activity						
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 67,405,882	\$		\$ 7,928,469	\$ (3,514,281)	\$ 71,820,070
Depreciation expense was charged	to functions as	s follows:				
Ganaral	government			\$ 458,810	1	
Public sa				259,327		
Public wo	•			478,757		
	nd welfare			119,689		
	nd recreation			678,239		
	Depreciation E	xpense			_	
	vernmental Act	•		\$ 1,994,822	•	
					=	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

9. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2021 is as follows: (continued)

Business-Type Activities:	Balance 1/01/21	Tran	sfers	Increases	Decreases	Balance 12/31/2021
business-Type Activities.						
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 2,754,301	\$		\$ 150,494	\$	\$ 2,904,795
Construction in progress	1,453,511			2,245,511	(1,447,631)	2,251,391
Total, not being depreciated	4,207,812			2,396,005	(1,447,631)	5,156,186
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Buildings	24,737,127		67,500			24,804,627
Improvements	65,117,238			644,146		65,761,384
Infrastructure				1,987,736		1,987,736
Intangible assets	2,500					2,500
Machinery and equipment	16,101,907		(8,761)	416,177	(5,735)	16,503,588
Total, being depreciated	105,958,772		58,739	3,048,059	(5,735)	109,059,835
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings	9,290,020		32,400	428,703		9,751,123
Improvements	27,670,634			1,279,772		28,950,406
Infrastructure				3,443		3,443
Machinery and equipment	10,572,465		(5,996)	617,780	(5,738)	11,178,511
Total accumulated depreciation	47,533,119		26,404	2,329,698	(5,738)	49,883,483
Business-Type Activities						
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 62,633,465	\$	32,335	\$ 3,114,366	\$ (1,447,628)	\$ 64,332,538
Depreciation expense was charged	to functions as	follow	c ·			
		o TOTIOW.	3.			
Water				\$ 667,49		
Sewei Airpoi				452,00 470,7		
Sanita				420,93		
Corn F				252,4		
Golf				62,98		
	ground			3,00		
To	otal Depreciatio	on Expe	nse		_	
Ви	usiness-Type A	ctivities	S	\$ 2,329,69	98_	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

9. Changes in Capital Assets: (Continued)

Construction work in progress at December 31, 2021 is composed of the following:

	Project	Expended thru		Required
Project Name	Authorization	12/31/2021	Committed	Future
Spruce Street Railroad Crossing - 101	\$ 960,000	\$ 25,388	\$ 1,134	\$ 933,478
Foster Street Bridge Rehab - 101	1,048,221	77,277	749,559	221,385
Norway/Rowley Bike Path/Sidewalk - 101	883,117	8,385	19,162	855,570
East Central-Phase II - Street - 101	1,714,129	1,526,677	187,452	
Livesay Lane Improvements - 101	723,000	24,067	2,474	696,459
East Central-Phase II - Storm Drainage - 101	1,142,122	873,570	268,552	
Drake Field Turf - 201	376,954	176,813		200,141
Lake - 602	2,295,000	230,394	15,093	2,049,513
Shoreline Restoration - West Harmon 602	12,655	5,880	6,775	
West Harmon Improvements - 602	390,373	39,523		350,850
5th-Sanborn to Main - 602	415,800	20,657	320,285	74,858
9th-Sanborn to Lawler - 602	529,200	20,657	320,285	188,258
West Water Tower Painting - 602	1,175,000	17,488	24,980	1,132,532
Ground Storage Tank - 602	16,000,000	144,788	514,495	15,340,717
East Central-Phase II - 602	328,221	324,652	3,569	
WWTP Improvements - 604	18,700,000	314,780	4,594,513	13,790,707
Livesay Lane Improvements - 604	473,000	24,067	1,621	447,312
West Harmon Improvements - Wastewater - 604	539,087	39,523	426,654	72,910
5th-Sanborn to Main - 604	327,800	20,657	295,568	11,575
9th-Sanborn to Lawler - Wastewater - 604	417,200	20,657	295,568	100,975
Dailey Drive Lift Station - 604	1,663,000	618,654	731,697	312,649
East Central - Phase II - Wastewater - 604	337,852	337,852		
Cell #4 - 612	1,273,000	71,162	332,895	868,943
	\$ 51,724,731	\$ 4,963,568	\$ 9,112,331	\$ 37,648,832

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

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 Total Debt	\$ 13,720,904 13,720,904	\$	\$(2,028,405) (2,028,405)	\$ 11,692,499 11,692,499	\$ 1,327,992 1,327,992
Accrued Compensated Absences Total Governmental Activities	516,778 \$ 14,237,682	149,922 \$ 149,922	(129,194) \$(2,157,599)	537,506 \$ 12,230,005	134,377 \$ 1,462,369
Business-type Activities: Bonds Payable:					
Revenue Total Debt	\$ 19,931,597	\$ 2,656,594	\$ (847,903) (847,903)	\$ 21,740,288	\$ 1,263,356 1,263,356
Accrued Compensated Absences Total Business Type Activities	142,900 \$ 20,074,497	33,928 \$ 2,690,522	(35,726) \$ (883,629)	141,102 \$ 21,881,390	35,276 \$ 1,298,632

Debt payable at December 31, 2021 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.	\$ 7,615,000
Indoor swimming pool	"COP" 2.95% debt payable biannually with payments of \$130,973; bond matures and final payment due December 2028. This debt is serviced by the General Fund.	1,430,837
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.	632,051

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

10. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

Debt payable at December 31, 2021 is comprised of the following: (Continued)

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.	288,254
Series 2006 TIF No. 7 Bonds	6.75%; Terms are for semi-annual payments of \$94,716, matures December 1, 2031. This debt is serviced by the applicable TIF debt service fund.	490,824
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	261,829
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.	253,953
Series 2012 TIF No. 18 Bonds	5.00%; Terms are semi-annual payments of \$36,516, matures July 1, 2025. This debt is serviced by the applicable TIF debt service fund.	71,623
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.	142,573
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	129,740
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.	275,815
	Subtotal Governmental Revenue Bonds	11,692,499

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

10. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

Debt payable at December 31, 2021 is comprised of the following: (continued)

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

10. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

Debt payable at December 31, 2021 is comprised o	of the following: (continued)

Debt payable at December 31, 202	1 is comprised of the following: (continued)	
2019 Series Clean Water Bond (Sanborn II & III)	1.25%; payable in quarterly installments of \$114,624; matures August 15, 2041. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund.	8,004,178
2019 Series Clean Water Bond (E Central Drain)	1.25%; payable in quarterly installments of \$50,575; matures August 15, 2041. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund.	3,493,477
2021 Series Clean Water Bond (E Centrail Drain II)	1.25%; payable in quarterly installments of \$10,006; matures May 15, 2053. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund.	844,480
2021 Series Clean Water Bond (Daily Dr Lift Station)	1.375%; payable in quarterly installments of \$21,478; matures August 15, 2043. This debt is being repaid by the Sewer Fund.	639,862
	Subtotal Business-type Revenue Bonds	21,740,288
Compensated Absences:	The liability for compensated absences represents leave benefits earned as of December 31, 2021. 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.	\$ 678,608
Grand Total		\$34,111,395

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

10. Long-Term Liabilities: (Continued)

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2021 except for compensated absences are as follows:

Years Ending			
December 31,	Rev	enue/	
	Principal		Interest
2022	\$ 2,591,348	\$	765,619
2023	2,644,760		691,290
2024	2,589,797		578,687
2025	2,601,108		506,795
2026	2,145,577		435,297
2027-2031	9,896,495		1,478,677
2032-2036	5,471,069		599,292
2037-2041	5,492,633		210,712
Totals	\$ 33,432,787	\$	5,266,369

11. Individual Fund Interfund Receivable and Payable Balances:

Interfund receivable and payable balances at December 31, 2021 were:

	Interfund		Interfund			
	Re	Receivables		Receivables Paya		ayables
Governmental Funds:						
General Fund	\$	175,000	\$			
Highland Fund TIF				25,000		
Enterprise Funds:						
Sewer Fund				75,000		
Golf Fund				75,000		
	\$	175,000	\$	175,000		

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, 2021

12. Interfund Transfers:

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2021 were as follows:

	In	Out
General Fund	\$ 1,647,648	\$ 4,763,339
Special Revenue Funds: Park Entertainment tax E-911	3,770,674 421,762	 340,000
Debt Service Funds: Indoor swimming pool	14,374	
Capital Projects Funds: Indoor swimming pool		14,374
Enterprise Funds:		
Water	443,271	690,000
Sewer	690,000	1,736,294
Corn Palace	506,278	
EMS Fund	50,000	
Total	\$ 7,544,007	\$ 7,544,007

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 the General Fund, Park Fund, E-911 Fund and Corn Palace Fund to conduct the indispensable functions of the City. The Enterprise funds transferred out a large amount for their portion of the construction projects.

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), a cost sharing, multiple employer hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by SDRS to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The SDRS provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in SDCL 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained at http://sdrs.sd.gov/publications.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, 2021

13. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Benefits Provided:

SDRS has three different classes of employees, Class A general members, Class B public safety and judicial members, and Class C Cement Plant Retirement Fund 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.

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

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

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

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

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

13. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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, 2021, 2020, and 2019, equal to the required contributions each year, were as follows:

2021 \$ 671,792 2020 \$ 686,997 2019 \$ 661,363

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

At June 30, 2021, SDRS is 105.53% 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, 2021 and reported by the City as of December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	\$ (3,708,511)
Less proportionate share of net penion restricted for pension benefits	70,856,131
Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 67,147,620

At December 31, 2021, the City reported an asset of \$(3,708,511) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2021 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, 2021, the City's proportion was 0.48424800%, which is a decrease of -0.0232636% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

13. Pension Plan: (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the City recognized a reduction of pension expense of (\$992,646). At December 31, 2021, 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	\$ 133,145	\$ 9,722
Changes in assumption	4,264,750	1,857,169
Net Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		5,297,682
Changes in proportion and difference between City contributions and proportionate share of contributions	4,341	8,476
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date	365,021	
	\$ 4,767,257	\$ 7,173,049

\$365,021 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, 2022. 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:	
2022	\$ (686,744)
2023	(463,604)
2024	(130,075)
2025	(1,490,390)
2026	
	\$ (2,770,813)

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

13. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions:

The total pension asset in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 2.25 %

Salary increases Graded by years of services, from 6.50% at entry to 3.00% after 25

years of service.

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

inflation rate of 2.25% and real returns of 4.25%.

Future COLAs 2.25%

Mortality rates were based on 97% of the RP-2014 Mortality Table, adjusted to 2006 and projected generationally with Scale MP-2016, white collar rates for females and total dataset rates for males. Mortality rates for disabled members were based on the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table, adjusted to 2006 and projected generationally with Scale MP-2016.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016.

Investment portfolio management is the statutory responsibility of the South Dakota Investment Council (SDIC), which may utilize the services of external money managers for management of a portion of the portfolio. SDIC is governed by the Prudent Man Rule (i.e., the council should use the same degree of care as a prudent man). Current SDIC investment policies dictate limits on the percentage of assets invested in various types of vehicles (equities, fixed income securities, real estate, cash, private equity, etc.). The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021 (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
Global equity	58.0%	4.3%
Fixed income	30.0%	1.6%
Real estate	10.0%	4.6%
Cash	2.0%	0.9%
Total	100%	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

13. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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		
	Discount			
	1% Decrease	Rate	1% Increase	
City's proportionate share of				
the net pension (asset)	\$ 6,005,002	\$ (3,708,511)	\$ (11,593,622)	

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

14. Other Postemployment Benefits – Healthcare Plan:

<u>Plan Administration</u>: 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.

<u>Benefits Provided</u>: Individuals who are employed by the City 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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

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

Plan Membership: As of January 1, 2021, plan membership consisted of the following:

Inactive members currently receiving benefits	5
Inactive members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	0
Active members	100
Total	105

<u>Investment Policy</u>: The City obligation is unfunded at January 1, 2021. There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No 75.

<u>Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation</u>: The City's annual OPEB expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liability over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the financial components of the plan:

	Total OPEB
	Liability
Total OPEB Liability Beginning of Year	\$ 964,547
Change for the Year:	
Service Cost	37,489
Interest	28,615
Difference between Expected and Actual Expereience	228,962
Change in Assumptions	170,125
Benefit Payments	(102,769)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	362,422
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year	\$1,326,969
Covered-Employee Payroll	6,606,438
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of the Covered- Employee Payroll	20.09%

<u>Funded Status</u>: The Plan is on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, therefore it is not funded as of December 31, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021.

<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>: The City's total OPEB liability of \$1,326,969 was measured as of December 31, 2021 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

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

<u>Actuarial Assumptions</u>: The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2021 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 2.12% Per Year
Health Care Cost Trend Rate All Years, 5%

Mortality RP 2014 annuitant distinct mortality tables -

Adjusted to 2006 with MP 2020 generational projection

of future mortality improvement

<u>Discount Rate</u>: 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 2.12% as of January 1, 2021.

<u>Mortality Rates</u>: The mortality rates used to measure the total OPEB liability were based on RP-2014 annuitant distinct mortality table adjusted to 2006 with MP 2020 generational projection of future mortality improvement.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study using the current healthcare cost trend.

<u>Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate</u>: 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:

		Current Healthcare				
	1% I	Decrease 4%	Cost T	rend Rate 5%	1%	Increase 6%
Total OPEB liability	\$	1,210,269	\$	1,326,969	\$	1,462,152

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to changes in the Discount Rate*: The following presents the total OPEB liability, calculated using the current discount rate of 2.12%, as well as the total OPEB liability calculated using a discount trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.12%) or 1 percentage point higher (3.12%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease		Curre	ent Discount	1% Increase 3.12%		
		1.12%		ate 2.12%			
Total OPEB liability	\$	1,433,883	\$	1,326,969	\$	1,231,089	

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

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

<u>OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB</u>: For the year ended December 31, 2021, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$184,828. At December 31, 2021, the City reported inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following resources:

	I	Ending
	Decen	nber 31, 2021
Service Cost	\$	37,489
Interest on Total OPEB Liability		28,615
Effect of Plan Changes		
Administrative Expenses		
Recognition of Deferred		
(Inflows)/Outflows of Resources		
Economic/Demographic (Gains)/Losses		98,175
Assumption Changes		20,549
OPEB Expense	\$	184,828

	Amount		Balance of		Balance of		
		ognized in se 12/31/21		Deferred Inflows 12/31/21		Deferred Outflows 12/31/21	
Economic/Demographic (Gains)/Losses	\$	98,175	\$		\$	633,792	
Assumption Changes (Gains)/Losses		20,549		(17,194)		171,412	
Investment (Gains)/Losses	\$		\$		\$		

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,	
2022	\$ 118,724
2023	118,724
2024	118,724
2025	118,724
2026	118,724
Thereafter	 194,390
Total	\$ 788,010

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

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, 2021 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 2021 were as follows:

Benefit claims payable, at the beginning of year	\$ 313,285
Employees' health and related benefits incurred	
attributable to insured events of the current year	2,783,452
Employee health and related benefits paid	 (3,096,737)
Benefit claims payable, at the end of year	\$ 339,432

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

15. Risk Management: (Continued)

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.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

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 \$1,078,474 reported as landfill closure and post-closure care liability at December 31, 2021 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 \$1,954,614 as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. This landfill has an estimated remaining live of 84 years as of December 31, 2021. 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 \$1,357,569 to this trust as of December 31, 2021.

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.

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 12 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, 2021, that was not available to the City of Mitchell was \$1,205,985.

Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2021

18. Significant Contingencies – Litigation:

At December 31, 2021, 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.

19. Emerging Accounting Standards:

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases, which requires the recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that were previously classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the terms of the lease. The statement requires a lessee to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The Municipality has not yet determined the specific impact of this statement on the financial statements. The standard is effective for the City's year ending December 31, 2022.

20. Change in Accounting Estimate:

Governmental - General Fund

Change in Accounting Estimate – See Note 15 Elimination of Deposit due to change in SDPAA policy

\$(677,890)

Required Supplemental Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts			
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues				(i tegative)
Taxes:				
General property taxes	\$ 5,611,019	\$ 5,611,019	\$ 5,623,809	\$ 12,790
General sales and use taxes	11,266,666	11,266,666	12,455,440	1,188,774
Gross receipts business taxes	192,000	192,000	190,878	(1,122)
Amusement taxes	1,300	1,300		(1,300)
Penalties and interest on taxes	8,500	8,500	7,348	(1,152)
Licenses and permits	206,000	206,000	218,927	12,927
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Federal grants	2,477,400	2,477,400	1,749,100	(728,300)
State grants	1,659,000	1,659,000	654,474	(1,004,526)
State shared revenues:				
Bank franchise tax	51,000	51,000	44,964	(6,036)
Prorate license fees	14,500	14,500	16,185	1,685
Liquor tax reversion (25%)	125,000	125,000	141,198	16,198
Motor vehicle licenses	123,000	123,000	128,933	5,933
Fire insurance premiums reversion	57,000	57,000	67,707	10,707
Local government highway and bridge fund	400,000	400,000	433,758	33,758
Charges for Goods or Services:				
General government	3,250	3,250	4,435	1,185
Public safety	133,650	133,650	127,028	(6,622)
Highways and streets	10,000	10,000	26,644	16,644
Cemetery	127,000	127,000	169,325	42,325
Fines and Forfeits:				
Court fines	2,800	2,800	3,370	570
Animal control fines	8,000	8,000	5,971	(2,029)
Parking meter fines	20,000	20,000	24,511	4,511
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Interest earned	208,500	208,500	88,374	(120,126)
Rentals			825	825
Special assessments	13,500	13,500	28,949	15,449
Contributions from private sources			42,229	42,229
Other	61,010	61,010	156,045	95,035
Total Revenues	22,780,095	22,780,095	22,410,427	(369,668)

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

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Continued)

	Budgeted	l Amounts	_	
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<u>Expenditures</u>				
General Government:				
Legislative	\$ 155,546	\$ 155,546	\$ 127,397	\$ 28,149
Contingency	836,910	92,552		92,552
Executive	242,778	247,778	239,005	8,773
Elections	7,500	13,977	10,378	3,599
Financial administration	1,256,798	1,279,863	1,203,368	76,495
Other	533,141	589,641	535,228	54,413
Public Safety:			0 - 10 000	
Police	3,820,003	3,922,119	3,540,826	381,293
Fire	1,444,312	1,679,912	1,592,996	86,916
Public Works:				
Highways and streets	10,689,507	12,099,263	6,098,675	6,000,588
Cemeteries	350,128	388,661	287,631	101,030
Health and Welfare:				
Health	36,375	36,375	36,375	
Humane society	90,922	90,922	71,181	19,741
Culture and Recreation:				
Recreation	101,000	111,000	110,150	850
Libraries	772,102	795,568	731,919	63,649
Conservation and Development:				
Economic development and assistance	223,250	223,250	223,250	
Debt Service	847,500	847,500	847,358	142
Total Expenditures	21,407,772	22,573,927	15,655,737	6,918,190
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)				
Expenditures	1,372,323	206,168	6,754,690	6,548,522
·				
Other Financing Sources (Uses):	272 500	272 500	1 (47 (40	1 274 140
Transfers-in	273,500	273,500	1,647,648	1,374,148
Sale of city property			10,266	10,266
Compensation for loss or damage to capital assets		4 540 200	26,769	26,769
Long-term debt issued	1,548,200	1,548,200		(1,548,200)
Transfers-out	(3,447,556)	(4,963,339)		200,000
	(1,625,856)	(3,141,639)	(3,078,656)	62,983
Net Change in Fund Balances	(253,533)	(2,935,471)	3,676,034	6,611,505
Changes in Accounting Estimate (See Note 20)			(677,890)	(677,890)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	16,033,960	16,033,960	16,033,960	
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 15,780,427	\$ 13,098,489	\$ 19,032,104	\$ 5,933,615

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, 2021

	Budgeted	Amounts		
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Federal grants	\$ 53,000	\$ 53,000	\$ 53,000	\$
State grants			28,269	28,269
Charges for Goods or Services:				
Culture and recreation	1,025,492	1,025,492	964,827	(60,665)
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Contributions from private sources	37,500	37,500	110,635	73,135
Other	1,876	1,876	1,533	(343)
Total Revenues	1,117,868	1,117,868	1,158,264	40,396
Expenditures				
Culture and Recreation:				
Recreation	\$ 2,694,380	\$ 3,753,695	\$ 2,835,654	\$ 918,041
Parks	1,294,122	1,346,250	1,254,529	91,721
Total Expenditures	3,988,502	5,099,945	4,090,183	1,009,762
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)				
Expenditures	(2,870,634)	(3,982,077)	(2,931,919)	1,050,158
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers-in	2,859,516	2,859,516	3,770,674	911,158
Compensation for loss or damage to capital assets			7,153	7,153
,	2,859,516	2,859,516	3,777,827	918,311
Net Change in Fund Balances	(11,118)	(1,122,561)	845,908	1,968,469
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	290,366	290,366	290,366	
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 279,248	\$ (832,195)	\$ 1,136,274	\$ 1,968,469

Notes to the Required Supplemental Information December 31, 2021

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, 2021

	iscal Year Ending cember 31, 2021
Total OPEB Liability Beginning of Year	\$ 964,547
Change for the Year:	
Service Cost	37,489
Interest	28,615
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	228,962
Change of Assumptions	170,125
Benefit Payments	 (102,769)
Net Change in Total OPEB Liability	 362,422
Total OPEB Liability - End of Year	\$ 1,326,969
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 6,606,438
Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of the Covered- Employee Payroll	20.09%

^{*} 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, 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 Municipality's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (SDRS)
December 31, 2021

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.4842480%	0.5075116%	0.5078775%	0.5109759%	0.4948779%	0.4934279%	0.50751950%
City's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (3,708,511)	\$ (22,041)	\$ (53,821)	\$ (11,917)	\$ (44,910)	\$ 1,666,751	\$ (2,152,535)
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 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	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)	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 Municipality's Contributions (SDRS) Year Ended December 31, 2021

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 671,792	\$ 686,997	\$ 661,363	\$ 640,177	\$ 627,894	\$ 572,793	\$ 561,032
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	671,792	686,997	661,363	640,177	627,894	572,793	561,032
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
City's covered-employee payroll	\$ 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	6.65%	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, 2021 Actuarial Valuation reflects no changes in actuarial methods from the June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation. One change in actuarial assumptions and one plan provision change are reflected and described below.

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

Benefit Provision Changes

Legislation enacted in 2021 reduced the minimum SDRS COLA from 0.5% to 0%. This change will impact the SDRS COLA only when inflation is very low or when a restricted maximum COLA of 0.5% is not affordable. The change had no impact on the current assets or liabilities of SDRS.

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% (0.5% prior to 2021) 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%. That condition existed as of June 30, 2020 and the July 2021 SDRS COLA was limited to a restricted maximum of 1.41%. As of June 30, 2021, the FVFR assuming the COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption is greater than 100%. The July 2022 SDRS COLA will equal inflation, between 0% and 3.5%. For the June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA of 1.41%. For this June 30, 2021 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs are assumed to equal the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25%.

The change in the COLA assumption increased the Actuarial Accrued Liability by \$1,135 million, or 8.9% of the Actuarial Accrued Liability based on the 1.41% restricted maximum COLA.

Actuarial assumptions are reviewed in depth periodically, with the next experience analysis anticipated before the June 30, 2022 Actuarial Valuation and any recommended changes approved by the Board of Trustees are anticipated to be first implemented in the June 30, 2022 Actuarial Valuation.

Actuarial Method Changes

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

Supplemental Information

Supplemental Information Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year Ended December 31, 2021

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Federal Expenditures
US Department of Commerce		
Direct Federal Funding		
Economic Adjustment Assistance	11.307	1,599,578
US Department of Interior		
Pass-Through the SD Department of Game, Fish & Parks		
Outdoor Recreation Acquisition, Development and Planning	15.916	53,000
US Department of Transportation		
Pass-Through the SD Department of Transportation		
Airport Improvement Program	20.106	\$ 203,164
Federal Transit Formula Grants	20.507	31,435
Formula Grants for Rural Areas	20.509	830,598 3,277
Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Individuals with Disabilities	20.513	3,277
Highway Safety Cluster		
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	915
National Priority Safety Programs Subtotal - Highway Safety Cluster	20.616	6,321
Total US Department of Transportation		7,236 1,075,710
		1,073,710
US Department of Education Pass-Through SD Department of Education		
Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	128,888
	21.019	120,000
General Services Administration		
Pass-Through the SD Federal Property Agency	39.003	2,194
Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property (see note 3)	39.003	2,194
National Endowment for the Humanities		
Promotion of the Humanities Federal/State Partnership	45.129	15,304
United States Environmental Protection Agency		
Pass-Through the SD Department of Environmental and Natural Resources		
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds	66.458	2,051,878
Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds	66.468	65,596
Total Department of United States Environmental Protection Agency		2,117,474
Department of Health and Human Services		
Pass-Through the SD Department of Social Services		
Aging Cluster		
Special Programs for the Aging Title III, Part B - Grants for	02.045	140.750
Special Programs for the Aging Title III, Part C - Nutrition Services	93.045	140,750
Nutrition Services Incentive Program Total Department of Health and Human Services	93.053	<u>35,326</u> 176,076
		1,0,0,0
Department of Homeland Security Pass-Through the SD Department of Public Safety, Office of Emergency		
Management		
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	97.039	126,983
Grand Total		
Granu Total		\$ 5,295,207

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, 2021 (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, 2021. 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.