#### CITY OF PHILIP, SOUTH DAKOTA

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT WITH SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**DECEMBER 31, 2023** 

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Philip, South Dakota

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Philip, South Dakota (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

#### **Basis for 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, 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.

#### Responsibilities 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.

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 judgement 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 judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether
  due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks.
   Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and
  disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
  procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of
  expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no
  such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the
  aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going
  concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison schedule, the schedule of the proportionate share of net pension (asset)/liability, and the schedule of the contributions as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquires 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 City has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires 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.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 1, 2024, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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.

Yankton, South Dakota November 1, 2024

Ubhlenberg Rityman + Co., LLC

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,725,511	\$ 1,920,056	\$ 6,645,567
Receivables, net	156,099	55,030	211,129
Inventories	50,250	28,956	79,206
Net pension asset	1,113	278	1,391
Capital assets:			
Capital assets not being depreciated	706,155	68,519	774,674
Capital assets being depreciated, net	6,675,973	2,861,681	9,537,654
Total capital assets	7,382,128	2,930,200	10,312,328
Total assets	12,315,101	4,934,520	17,249,621
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension related deferred outflows	88,069	22,017	110,086
Total deferred outflows of resources	88,069	22,017	110,086
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	8,456	6,599	15,055
Accrued interest payable	5,873	4,668	10,541
Revenue received in advance	-	5,147	5,147
Customer deposits	_	8,514	8,514
Noncurrent liabilities:		,	,
Portion due or payable within one year:			
Bonds payable	33,686	28,381	62,067
Compensated absences	20,592	3,216	23,808
Portion due or payable after one year:	•	,	,
Bonds payable	1,028,500	893,527	1,922,027
Compensated absences	5,148	803	5,951
Total liabilities	1,102,255	950,855	2,053,110
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension related deferred inflows	55,600	13,900	69,500
Total deferred inflows of resources	55,600	13,900	69,500
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	6,319,942	2,008,292	8,328,234
Restricted for:	0,010,012	2,000,202	0,020,204
SDRS pension	33,582	8,395	41,977
Unrestricted	4,891,791	1,975,095	6,866,886
Sinssaisted	4,001,101	1,010,000	
Total net position	\$ 11,245,315	\$ 3,991,782	\$ 15,237,097

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

			Program Revenue	es	•	e and tion	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Primary government:							
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 427,564	\$ 8,900	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (418,664)		\$ (418,664)
Public safety	209,522	-	-	-	(209,522)		(209,522)
Public works	655,371	4,457	78,375	118,005	(454,534)		(454,534)
Health and welfare	10,788	-	1,925	-	(8,863)		(8,863)
Culture and recreation	121,228	-	19,555	-	(101,673)		(101,673)
Conservation and development	20,987	-	-	-	(20,987)		(20,987)
Interest and fiscal charges	32,101				(32,101)		(32,101)
Total governmental activities	1,477,561	13,357	99,855	118,005	(1,246,344)		(1,246,344)
Business-type activities:							
Water	224,259	242,876	-	-		\$ 18,617	18,617
Sewer	156,487	172,082	-	-		15,595	15,595
Garbage	65,927	74,162	<u> </u>			8,235	8,235
Total business-type activities	446,673	489,120				42,447	42,447
Total government	\$ 1,924,234	\$ 502,477	\$ 99,855	<u>\$ 118,005</u>	(1,246,344)	42,447	(1,203,897)
	General revenu	es:					
	Taxes:						
	Property taxe	es .			560,657	-	560,657
	Sales taxes				660,092	-	660,092
	State shared re				30,113	-	30,113
	Grants and co				72,800	-	72,800
		vestment earning	gs		157,569	57,624	215,193
	Miscellaneous				80,047	15,500	95,547
	Compensation	for loss or dama	ge to capital asset	S	92,057		92,057
	Total gene	ral revenues and	transfers		1,653,335	73,124	1,726,459
	Change	e in net position			406,991	115,571	522,562
	Net position - be	eginning			10,838,324	3,876,211	14,714,535
	Net position - er	nding			\$ 11,245,315	\$ 3,991,782	\$ 15,237,097

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Major Fund		Nonn	najor Fund	Total		
		General		al Projects	Governmental		
		Fund		Fund		Funds	
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	4,672,719	\$	52,792	\$	4,725,511	
Receivables, (net of allowances for							
uncollectibles, if any):							
Accounts		8,850		-		8,850	
Property taxes		8,575		-		8,575	
Special assessments		17,594		-		17,594	
Due from other governments		121,080		-		121,080	
Inventories:		50.050				50.050	
Supplies	_	50,250				50,250	
Total assets	\$	4,879,068	\$	52,792	\$	4,931,860	
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$	8,456	\$	-	\$	8,456	
Total liabilities		8,456				8,456	
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		8,575		-		8,575	
Unavailable revenue - special assessments		17,594		-		17,594	
Total deferred inflows of resources		26,169			_	26,169	
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Inventory		50,250		-		50,250	
Committed:							
Rubble site expansion		123,872		-		123,872	
Capital outlay		1,466,228		-		1,466,228	
Assigned:							
Next year's budget		67,900		-		67,900	
Unassigned:		3,136,193		52,792		3,188,985	
Total fund balances	_	4,844,443		52,792	_	4,897,235	
Total liabilities, deferred inflows							
of resources, and fund balances	\$	4,879,068	\$	52,792	\$	4,931,860	

#### RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2023

Total fund balances for governmental funds		\$	4,897,235
Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:			
Land \$ Construction in progress Building and improvements, net of \$1,876,551 accumulated depreciation Equipment, net of \$703,701 accumulated depreciation Infrastructure, net of \$3,618,556 accumulated depreciation  Total capital assets	338,765 367,390 2,378,602 252,350 4,045,021		7,382,128
Assets such as taxes receivable and special assessment receivables are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.			26,169
Net pension liability (asset) reported in the governmental activities is not an available financial resource and therefore is not reported in the funds.			1,113
Pension related deferred outflows are components of the net pension (asset)/liability and therefore are not reported in the funds.			88,069
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable and accrued leave payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Balances at December 31, 2023 are:			
Bonds payable Accrued interest Compensated absences Total long-term liabilities	(1,062,186) (5,873) (25,740)		(1,093,799)
Pension related deferred inflows are components of the net pension (asset)/liability and therefore are not reported in the funds.		_	(55,600)

\$ 11,245,315

Total net position of governmental activities

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Major Fund General Fund			major Fund tal Projects Fund	Total Governmenta Funds		
REVENUES	•	4 0 4 5 700	•		•	4 0 4 5 700	
Taxes	\$	1,215,788	\$	-	\$	1,215,788	
Licenses and permits		8,225		-		8,225	
Intergovernmental revenue		201,279		-		201,279	
Charges for goods and services		45,009		-		45,009	
Fines and forfeits		675		-		675	
Miscellaneous revenue		317,195				317,195	
Total revenues		1,788,171				1,788,171	
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General government		424,045		-		424,045	
Public safety		195,423		-		195,423	
Public works		287,223		148		287,371	
Health and welfare		10,788		-		10,788	
Culture and recreation		97,443		-		97,443	
Conservation and development		20,987		-		20,987	
Debt service:							
Principal		32,688		-		32,688	
Interest and other fiscal charges		32,288		-		32,288	
Capital outlay	_	233,179		72,060		305,239	
Total expenditures	_	1,334,064		72,208	_	1,406,272	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):							
Transfers in		-		125,000		125,000	
Transfers out		(125,000)		-		(125,000)	
Sale of municipal property		4,758		-		4,758	
Compensation for loss or damage to capital assets		92,057				92,057	
Total other financing sources (uses)		(28,185)		125,000		96,815	
Net change in fund balances		425,922		52,792		478,714	
Changes in nonspendable		(9,863)		-		(9,863)	
Fund balances - beginning		4,428,384		-		4,428,384	
Fund balances - ending	\$	4,844,443	\$	52,792	\$	4,897,235	

## RECONCILIATION OF STATEMENT OF THE REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 478,714
The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense (\$394,518) exceeded capital outlay (\$305,239) in the current		
period.		(89,279)
Governmental funds recognize property taxes and special assessments as revenue in the fiscal period for which they were levied provided they are collected within 45 days, but the statement of activities includes property taxes and special		
assessments as revenue in the period for which the taxes are levied.		(434)
Individual governmental funds recognize inventory using the purchase method. In the the government-wide financial statements, however, inventory is presented using the		
consumption method. This adjustment recognizes the change in inventory in the individual governmental funds.		(9,863)
Bond proceeds are reported as financing sources in governmental funds and thus contributed to the change in fund balance. In the statement of net position, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not effect the statement of activities. Similarly, repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but reduces the liability in the statement of net position.		
Repayments: Bonds		32,688
Under the modified accrual basis of accounting used in governmental funds, expenditures are not recognized for transactions that are not normally paid with expendable available financial resources. In the statement of activities, however which is presented on the accrual basis, expenses and liabilities are reported regardless of when financial resources are available. The adjustment combines the net change of these balances.		
Accrued interest Compensated absences	\$ 187 (426)	(239)
Changes in the net pension asset and the pension related deferred inflows and outflows are direct components of pensions asset and are not reflected in the		
governmental funds.		 (4,596)
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 406,991

#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Enterprise Funds							
	Major	Funds	Nonmajor Fund					
	Water	Sewer	Garbage	Total				
ASSETS	-							
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 943,252	\$ 838,732	\$ 138,072	\$ 1,920,056				
Receivables, (net of allowances for uncollectibles, if any):								
Accounts	24,415	21,218	9,397	55,030				
Inventories - supplies	27,410	1,546		28,956				
Total current assets	995,077	861,496	147,469	2,004,042				
Noncurrent assets:								
Net pension asset	181	97	-	278				
Capital assets:								
Land	-	30,757	-	30,757				
Construction in progress	-	37,762	-	37,762				
Buildings and improvements	2,526,114	2,947,394	4,380	5,477,888				
Machinery and equipment	375,157	107,060	-	482,217				
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,361,785)	(1,732,259)	(4,380)	(3,098,424)				
Total noncurrent assets	1,539,667	1,390,811		2,930,478				
Total assets	2,534,744	2,252,307	147,469	4,934,520				
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Pension related deferred outflows	14,311	7,706	-	22,017				
		·						
LIABILITIES								
Current liabilities:								
Accounts payable	5,963	636	-	6,599				
Accrued interest payable	-	4,668	-	4,668				
Revenue received in advance	5,147	=	-	5,147				
Customer deposits  Bonds payable - current portion	8,514	- 28,381	-	8,514 28,381				
Compensated absences - current portion	1,921	1,295	-	3,216				
Total current liabilities	21,545	34,980		56,525				
	21,545	34,960	<del></del>	30,323				
Noncurrent liabilities: Bonds payable		893,527		902 527				
Compensated absences	480	323	-	893,527 803				
Total noncurrent liabilities	480							
Total Horicurtent habilities	400	893,850	<del></del>	894,330				
Total liabilities	22,025	928,830		950,855				
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Pension related deferred inflows	9,035	4,865	-	13,900				
		,						
NET POSITION								
Net investment in capital assets	1,539,486	468,806	-	2,008,292				
Restricted for:								
SDRS pension	5,457	2,938	-	8,395				
Unrestricted	973,052	854,574	147,469	1,975,095				
Total net position	\$ 2,517,995	\$ 1,326,318	\$ 147,469	\$ 3,991,782				

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

**Enterprise Funds** Nonmaior Fund Major Funds Water Sewer Garbage Total **OPERATING REVENUES** Charges for goods and services: 74,162 Ordinary revenues 242,876 117,394 434,432 Revenues securing bond issues 54,688 54,688 Total operating revenues 242,876 172,082 74,162 489,120 **OPERATING EXPENSES** Personnel services 60,205 34,861 95,066 Cost and materials 90,335 6,429 65,927 162,691 Other current expenses 5,596 10,282 15,878 Depreciation 68,123 77,937 146,060 Total operating expenses 129,509 65,927 419,695 224,259 Operating income (loss) 18,617 42,573 8,235 69,425 **NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)** Operating grants Interest income 29,874 22,891 4,859 57,624 Other nonoperating revenue 15,500 15,500 Interest expense (26.978)(26,978)Total nonoperating revenues (expenses) 45,374 4,859 (4,087)46,146 Change in net position 63,991 38,486 13,094 115,571 Total net position - beginning 2,454,004 1,287,832 134,375 3,876,211 Total net position - ending 2,517,995 \$ 1,326,318 147,469 \$ 3,991,782

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PAGE 1 OF 2 PROPRIETARY FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Enterprise Funds									
				<u> </u>		lonmajor				
	Major Funds					Fund				
		Water		Sewer		Garbage		Total		
CARLLELOWS FROM ORFRATING ACTIVIT										
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVIT Receipts from customers	\$	246,192	\$	170 000	æ	74.450	\$	492,678		
Internal activity - payments from other funds	Ф	1,738	Ф	172,330 327	\$	74,156	Ф	492,678 2,065		
Payments to suppliers		(89,045)		(16,235)		(65,927)		(171,207)		
Payments to suppliers  Payments to employees		(69,045)		(36,650)		(65,927)		(97,325)		
. ,	_	(00,073)		(30,030)	_	<del>-</del>	_	(97,323)		
Net cash provided by (used in)		00.040		440 ==0				000 044		
operating activities	_	98,210		119,772		8,229	_	226,211		
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINAN	CING	}								
ACTIVITIES										
Operating grants		_		5,339		-		5,339		
Net cash provided by (used in)										
noncapital financing activities		_		5,339		_		5,339		
, ,					-					
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELA	TED									
FINANCING ACTIVITIES										
Purchase of capital assets		(32,656)		(7,918)		-		(40,574)		
Principal payments on bonds		-		(27,564)		-		(27,564)		
Interest payments on bonds		-		(27,124)		-		(27,124)		
Other receipts		15,500		<u> </u>		-		15,500		
Net cash provided by (used in) capital										
and related financing activities		(17, 156)		(62,606)		<u> </u>		(79,762)		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITI	ES									
Investment income		29,874		22,891		4,859		57,624		
Net cash provided by (used in) investing										
activities		29,874		22,891		4,859	_	57,624		
Net change in cash										
and cash equivalents		110,928		85,396		13,088		209,412		
Balances - beginning of the year		832,324		753,336		124,984		1,710,644		
Datanoos - beginning of the year		002,024		7 00,000		127,004		1,710,074		
Balances - end of the year	\$	943,252	\$	838,732	\$	138,072	\$	1,920,056		

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PAGE 2 OF 2 PROPRIETARY FUNDS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Enterprise Funds							
					No	nmajor		_
		Major	Funds	S		Fund		
		Water		Sewer	G	arbage		Total
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED								
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net								
cash provided by operating activities:								
Operating income (loss)	\$	18,617	\$	42,573	\$	8,235	\$	69,425
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to								
net cash provided by operating activities:								
Depreciation		68,123		77,937		-		146,060
Change in operating assets and liabilities:								
(Increase) decrease in:								
Accounts receivable		3,714		575		(6)		4,283
Inventories		922		88		-		1,010
Pension related accounts		747		402		-		1,149
Increase (decrease) in:								
Accounts payable		5,964		388		-		6,352
Revenue received in advance		1,149		-		-		1,149
Customer deposits		191		-		-		191
Accrued leave liabilities		(1,217)		(2,191)				(3,408)
Net cash provided by								
operating activities	\$	98,210	\$	119,772	\$	8,229	\$	226,211

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **Financial Reporting Entity**

The reporting entity of the City of Philip, South Dakota (the City), consists of the primary government (which includes all of the funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that make up the legal entity, plus those funds for which the primary government has a fiduciary responsibility); those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the financial reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

#### **Basis of Presentation**

#### Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting entity as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

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

#### Fund Financial Statements:

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

#### **Basis of Presentation, continued**

Fund Financial Statements, continued:

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

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

#### **Governmental Funds:**

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

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

#### **Proprietary Funds:**

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

a. The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of the activity. Debt that is secured by a pledge of net revenues from fees and charges and the full faith and credit of a related primary government or component unit – even if that government is not expected to make any payments – is not payable solely from fees and charges of the activity. (Some debt may be secured, in part, by a portion of its own proceeds but should be considered as payable "solely" from the revenues of the activity.)

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

#### **Basis of Presentation, continued**

Fund Financial Statements, continued:

#### **Proprietary Funds, continued:**

- b. Laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.
- c. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

#### The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund – See the description above. The General Fund is always considered to be a major fund.

The remaining governmental fund is not considered a major fund: Hansen Subdivision Capital Projects Fund.

#### The City reports the following **major enterprise funds**:

Water Fund – financed primarily by user charges this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal water system and related facilities

Sewer Fund – financed primarily by user charges this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal waste water system and related facilities.

The remaining enterprise fund is not considered a major fund: Garbage Fund.

#### **Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting**

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

#### Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting, continued

Measurement Focus:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, applied on the accrual basis of accounting.

#### Fund Financial Statements:

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 funds.

#### Basis of Accounting:

#### Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, governmental and business-type 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).

#### Fund Financial Statements:

All governmental funds 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 does not exceed one bill-paying cycle, and for the City, the length of that cycle is 45 days. The revenues which are accrued at December 31, 2023, are property taxes, special assessments and sales taxes.

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 been met but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met, are reported as a deferred inflow of resources.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

Basis of Accounting, continued:

Fund Financial Statements, continued:

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 funds 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.

#### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For the purpose of financial reporting, the City includes all cash accounts not subject to withdrawal restrictions or penalties, treasury bills, and money market funds with an original maturity of three months or less as cash and cash equivalents. Certificates of deposit, regardless of maturity, are not considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

#### **Inventories**

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

Inventory in the proprietary funds is recorded as an asset when acquired. The consumption of inventories is charged to expense as it is consumed. Inventories 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, purchases of supply inventory items are recorded as expenditures at the time individual inventory items are purchased. Reported inventories are equally offset by a 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, 2023

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

#### Capital Assets

Capital assets include land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, machinery, furniture and equipment, construction in progress, infrastructure, 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 for capital assets 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.

#### Government-wide Financial Statements:

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

The total December 31, 2023 balance of governmental activities capital assets includes approximately 20 percent for which the costs were determined by estimates of the historical costs. The total December 31, 2023 balance of business-type capital assets includes approximately 5 percent for which the costs were determined by estimations of the historical cost. These estimated historical costs were established by reviewing applicable historical costs of similar items and basing the estimations thereon, or deflated current replacement costs.

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, 2004, were not required to be capitalized by the City. Infrastructure assets acquired since January 1, 2004 are recorded at cost, and classified as "Infrastructure."

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is charged as an allocated expense against operations in the government-wide statement of activities, and in the proprietary fund financial statements. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the government-wide statement of net position and on each proprietary fund's statement of net position.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

#### Capital Assets, continued

Government-wide Financial Statements, continued:

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 statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

	Capitalization	Depreciation	Estimated
	Threshold	Method	<u>Useful Life</u>
Land & land rights	All	- N/A -	- N/A -
Buildings	\$ 25,000	Straight-line	15 – 99 Years
Improvements	\$ 10,000	Straight-line	10 – 50 Years
Machinery	\$ 15,000	Straight-line	3 – 15 Years
Infrastructure	\$ 25,000	Straight-line	5 – 40 Years
Furniture and equipment	\$ 5,000	Straight-line	5 – 15 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.

#### **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 revenue bonds and compensated absences.

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.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

#### **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.

#### Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension (asset)/liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, the 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. City contributions and net pension (asset)/liability are recognized on an accrual basis of accounting.

#### **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.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

#### **Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications**

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

#### **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 position that does 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.

#### **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.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

#### 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 it is 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. Committed includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority and does not lapse at year-end.
- 4. 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 City Council.
- 5. Unassigned includes positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above-mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

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

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

#### **Property Taxes**

Property taxes are levied on or before October 1, of the year preceding the start of the fiscal year. They attach as an enforceable lien on property, and become due and payable as of the following January 1, the first day of the fiscal year. Taxes are payable in two installments on or before April 30 and October 31 of the fiscal year. The City is permitted by several state statutes to levy varying amounts of taxes per \$1,000 of taxable valuation on taxable real property in the City.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, continued

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### 2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

<u>Deposits</u> – The City's cash deposits are made in qualified public depositories as defined by SDCL 4-6A-1, 9-22-6, 9-22-6.1 and 9-22-6.2, and may be in the form of demand or time deposits. Qualified public depositories are required by SDCL 4-6A-3 to maintain at all times, segregated from their other assets, eligible collateral having a value equal to at least 100 percent of the public deposit accounts which exceed deposit insurance such as the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and National Credit Union Administration (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.

<u>Investments</u> – In general, SDCL 4-5-6 permits City funds to be invested 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); or (c) in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) and repurchase agreements described in (b). 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.

**Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits –** The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City has adopted a formal investment policy. It requires all depositories to provide full insurance or collateralization of all deposits and provide a report evidencing collateralization to the City. As of December 31, 2023, the City's deposits were fully insured or collateralized and were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS, continued

**Investments –** As of December 31, 2023, the City had no investments.

**Authorized Investments by the City** – The City has adopted a formal investment policy. It does not further limit investments beyond those imposed by statutes.

**Credit Risk** – State law limits eligible investments for the City, as discussed above. The City has adopted a formal investment policy. It does not further limit its investment choices.

**Concentration of Credit Risk –** The City has adopted a formal investment policy. It places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

**Interest Rate Risk** – The City has adopted a formal investment policy. It does not limit investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. It does require at least an amount equal to historical average of two months' worth of City expenditures be accessible for use by the City in one day's notice.

**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. RECEIVABLES

Receivables are not aggregated in these financial statements. The City expects all receivables to be collected within one year. Allowances for uncollectible accounts receivable in the proprietary funds are calculated based on historical trend data. The other funds receivables are stated at face value. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the allowance for doubtful accounts in the proprietary funds was \$-0-.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 4. CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS

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

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balances
Governmental Activities: Capital assets not being depreciated					
Land	\$ 331,271	\$ 7,496	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 338,767
Construction in progress	276,953	233,387	-	(142,952)	367,388
Total capital assets not being depreciated	608,224	240,883		(142,952)	706,155
Capital assets being depreciated					
Infrastructure	7,663,577	-	-	-	7,663,577
Buildings and improvements	4,087,826	24,376	-	142,952	4,255,154
Equipment	916,070	39,980	-	-	956,050
Total capital assets being depreciated	12,667,473	64,356		142,952	12,874,781
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Infrastructure	3,387,075	231,481	-	-	3,618,556
Buildings and improvements	1,755,571	120,980	-	-	1,876,551
Equipment	661,644	42,057			703,701
Total accumulated depreciation	5,804,290	394,518			6,198,808
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	6,863,183	(330,162)		142,952	6,675,973
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 7,471,407	\$ (89,279)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,382,128

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

#### Governmental Activities:

General Government	\$ 947
Public Safety	11,049
Public Works	358,737
Culture and Recreation	23,785
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 394,518

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 4. CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS, continued

A summary of changes in business-type activities' capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2023, is as follows:

	Beginning Balances	0 0		Transfers	Ending Balances	
Business-Type Activities:						
Capital assets not being depreciated						
Land	\$ 30,757	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,757	
Construction in progress	177,048	40,573		(179,859)	37,762	
Total capital assets not being depreciated	207,805	40,573	-	(179,859)	68,519	
Capital assets being depreciated						
Buildings and improvements	5,477,888	-	-	-	5,477,888	
Equipment	302,358	-	-	179,859	482,217	
Total capital assets being depreciated	5,780,246	-		179,859	5,960,105	
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings and improvements	2,709,382	113,765	_	-	2,823,147	
Equipment	242,982	32,295	-	-	275,277	
Total accumulated depreciation	2,952,364	146,060	_		3,098,424	
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	2,827,882	(146,060)		179,859	2,861,681	
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 3,035,687	\$ (105,487)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,930,200	

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-Type Activities:

Water Fund \$ 68,123
Sewer Fund 77,937

Total Depreciation Expense - Business-Type Activities \$146,060

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 4. CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS, continued

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

Governmental Activities:	
Pine St. Phase III Project	\$ 71,029
Stewart/Elm/Pine Improvements	58,115
Myrtle/High/Hone/Dupree Improvements	20,100
Philip Avenue Improvements	14,250
Hansen Subdivision	83,060
Airport Project	120,834
Total governmental activities	\$ 367,388
Business-Type Activities:	
NE Philip Wastewater System Improvements	\$ 37,762
Total business-type activities	\$ 37,762

#### **Governmental Activities:**

The Pine Street Phase III Project is a street and infrastructure improvement project. An overlay of the project area was completed in 2013, but a complete rebuild may be considered in future years. Total cost is estimated at \$2,026,700.

The Stewart, Elm and Pine Street Improvement Project is a street and infrastructure improvement project. Total cost is estimated at \$1,417,000 and will be paid for from the General Fund, American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) grant funds and Community Development Block Grant Funds. This project is being combined with the NE Philip Wastewater System Improvements Project.

The Myrtle, High, Hone and Dupree Street Improvement Project is a street and sewer infrastructure improvement project. Total cost is estimated at \$1,323,900. This project is in the design phase and no financial commitment has been made as of December 31, 2023.

The Philip Avenue Improvement Project is a street and infrastructure improvement project. Total cost is estimated at \$884,000. This project is in the design phase and no financial commitment has been made as of December 31, 2023.

Hansen Subdivision (Kroetch Addition) Project is a street and infrastructure project for a new subdivision. Total cost is estimated at \$1,989,385 and will be paid from the General Fund and Housing Infrastructure Finance Program (HIFP) funds.

The Airport Improvement Projects are for the runway 12/30 and turnarounds design and reconstruction. Total cost is estimated at \$6,585,000.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 4. CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS, continued

#### **Business-Type Activities:**

The NE Philip Wastewater System Improvements Project is an area sewer relining and manhole replacement project. Total cost is estimated at \$353,500 and will be paid out of the Sewer Fund.

#### 5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A summary of the changes in long-term debt as of December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	
Governmental Activities:						
Bonds Payable:						
Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,094,874	\$ -	\$ (32,688)	\$ 1,062,186	\$ 33,686	
Compensated Absences	25,314	20,677	(20,251)	25,740	20,592	
Total Long-Term Liabilities -						
Governmental Activities	1,120,188	20,677	(52,939)	1,087,926	54,278	
Business-Type Activities:						
Bonds Payable:						
Revenue Bonds	949,472	-	(27,564)	921,908	28,381	
Compensated Absences	7,427	2,533	(5,941)	4,019	3,216	
Total Long-Term Liabilities -						
Business-Type Activities	956,899	2,533	(33,505)	925,927	31,597	
Total Government	\$ 2,077,087	\$ 23,210	\$ (86,444)	\$ 2,013,853	\$ 85,875	

Long-term liabilities at December 31, 2023 are comprised of the following:

#### Governmental Activities:

Revenue Bonds:

\$1,073,300 Clean Water SRF Loan dated 5-24-2013; final maturity date July 15, 2044; 3.25% interest rate; \$10,595 quarterly payment is paid from the General Fund.

\$ 681,841

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, continued

\$414,302 Sales Tax Borrow Series 2018 SRF Loan dated 8-1-2020; final maturity date May 15, 2050; 2.50% interest rate; \$4,918 quarterly payment is paid from the General Fund.

380,345

#### Compensated Absences:

Vacation and sick leave payable to City employees as of December 31, 2023; payments made from department that employees' normal salaries are paid.

25,740

**Total Governmental Activities** 

\$ 1,087,926

#### Business-Type Activities:

\$750,000 Clean Water SRF Loan dated 5-24-2013; final maturity date July 15, 2044; 3.25% interest rate; \$7,391 quarterly payment is paid from the Sewer Fund.

475,905

\$485,821 Clean Water SRF Loan dated 8-1-2020; final maturity date May 15, 2050; 2.50% interest rate; \$5,767 quarterly payment is paid from the Sewer Fund.

446,003

#### Compensated Absences:

Vacation and sick leave payable to City employees as of December 31, 2023; payments made from fund that employees' normal salaries are paid.

4,019

**Total Business-Type Activities** 

\$ 925,927

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

### 5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES, continued

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

#### Governmental Activities

Year Ending	Revenue Bonds					
December 31,	Principal		Interest		Total	
2024	\$	33,686	\$	31,289	\$	64,975
2025		34,716		30,260		64,976
2026		35,777		29,198		64,975
2027	36,872			28,104		64,976
2028	38,000		26,975			64,975
2028 - 2032	208,189		116,689			324,878
2033 - 2037		242,137		82,741		324,878
2038 - 2042	281,701		43,177			324,878
2043 - 2047	122,236		10,097			132,333
2048 - 2050		28,872		635		29,507
Total	\$	1,062,186	\$	399,165	\$	1,461,351

#### **Business-Type Activities**

	Year Ending	Revenue Bonds						
_	December 31,		Principal		Interest		Total	
_	2024	\$	28,381	\$	26,307	\$	54,688	
	2025		29,223		25,465		54,688	
	2026		30,090		24,598		54,688	
	2027		30,983		23,705		54,688	
	2028		31,902		22,786		54,688	
	2028 - 2032		174,314		99,127		273,441	
	2033 - 2037		201,857		71,583		273,440	
	2038 - 2042		233,832		39,609		273,441	
	2043 - 2047		127,470		11,581		139,051	
	2048 - 2050		33,856		744		34,600	
	Total	\$	921,908	\$	345,505	\$	1,267,413	

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 6. 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 provide retirement, disability, and survivor's 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 <a href="http://www.sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx">http://www.sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx</a> or by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

#### **Benefits Provided**

SDRS has four different classes of employees, Class A general members, Class B public safety and judicial members, Class C Cement Plant Retirement Fund members, and Class D Department of Labor and Regulations 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 retirement benefits that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level. Class A and B eligible spouses of Foundation members will receive a 60 percent joint survivor benefit when the member dies.

Members that were hired on/after July 1, 2017, are Generational members. Class A Generational members and Class B Generational judicial members who retire after age 67 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. Class B Generational public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 57 with three years of contributory service. At retirement, married Generational members may elect a single-life benefit, a 60 percent joint and survivor benefit, or a 100 percent joint and survivor benefit.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 6. PENSION PLAN, continued

#### Benefits Provided, continued

All Generational retirement benefits that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level. Generational members will also have a variable retirement account (VRA) established, in which they will receive up to 1.5 percent of compensation funded by part of the employer contribution. VRAs will receive investment earnings based on investment returns.

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

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

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

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

#### **Contributions**

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. The City's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was \$23,351,\$20,701, and \$21,468 respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 6. PENSION PLAN, continued

Pension (Asset)/Liability, Pension (Revenue) Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources to Pensions:

At June 30, 2023, SDRS is 100.10% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset.

The proportionate share of the components of the net pension asset of the South Dakota Retirement System, for the City as of the measurement period ending June 30, 2023 and reported by the City as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$2,064,634
Less proportionate share of net pension restricted for pension benefits	2,066,025
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)/liability	\$ (1,391)

At December 31, 2023, the City reported an (asset)/liability of (\$1,391) for its proportionate share of the net pension (asset)/liability. The net pension (asset)/liability was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total pension (asset)/liability used to calculate the net pension (asset)/liability was based on a projection of the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2023, the City's proportion was 0.01424800% which was an increase of 0.0001860% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the City recognized reduction of pension expense of \$5,746. At December 31, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Oi	eferred utflows of esources	ln	eferred flows of sources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	39,418	\$	-
Changes in assumptions		47,545		69,500
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		9,259		-
Changes in proportion and difference between the City's contributions and proportionate share of contributions		1,955		-
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date		11,909		
Total	\$	110,086	\$	69,500

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 6. PENSION PLAN, continued

\$11,909 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension (asset)/liability in the year ending December 31, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (revenue) as follows:

Year Ended December 31	
2024	\$ 19,770
2025	(20,350)
2026	27,267
2027	1,990
Total	\$ 28,677

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

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

Inflation 2.50 percent

Salary Increases Graded by years of service, from 7.66% at entry to 3.15%

after 25 years of service

Discount Rate 6.50% net of pension plan investment expense. This is

composed of an average inflation rate of 2.50% and real

returns of 4.00%

Future COLAs 1.91%

#### Mortality Rates:

- All mortality rates based on Pub-2010 amount-weighted mortality tables, projected generationally with improvement scale MP-2020
- Active and Terminated Vested Members:
  - Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial: PubT-2010
  - Other Class A Members: PubG-2010
  - Public Safety Members: PubS-2010
- Retired Members:
  - Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial Retirees: PubT-2010, 108% of rates above age 65
  - Other Class A Retirees: PubG-2010, 93% of rates through age 74, increasing by 2% per year until 111% of rates at age 83 and above
  - Public Safety Retirees: PubS-2010, 102% of rates at all ages

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 6. PENSION PLAN, continued

#### **Actuarial Assumptions, continued**

- Beneficiaries:
  - PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table
- Disabled Members:
  - Public Safety: PubS-2010 disabled member mortality table
  - Others: PubG-2010 disabled member mortality table

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

Investment portfolio management is the statutory responsibility of the South Dakota Investment Council (SDIC), which may utilize the services of external money managers for management of 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, 2023 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

Asset Class	l arget Allocation	Real Rate of Return					
Public Equity	56.3%	3.8%					
Investment Grade Debt	22.8%	1.7%					
High Yield Debt	7.0%	2.7%					
Real Estate	12.0%	3.5%					
Cash	1.9%	0.8%					
Total	100%						

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (asset) was 6.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that matching employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the member rate.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 6. PENSION PLAN, continued

#### Discount Rate, continued

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 liability (asset).

#### Sensitivity of liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate

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

		Current					
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase				
City's proportionate share of the							
net pension (asset) liability	\$ 285,038	\$ (1,391)	\$ (235,635)				

#### **Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position**

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

#### RISK MANAGEMENT

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

#### **Employee Health Insurance**

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

#### **Property Insurance**

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 7. RISK MANAGEMENT, continued

#### **Liability Insurance**

The City purchases liability insurance for risks related to torts and errors and omission of public officials and airport liability from a commercial insurance carrier. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

#### **Worker's Compensation**

The City purchases liability insurance for worker's compensation from a commercial insurance carrier. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage over 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.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS GENERAL FUND - PAGE 1 OF 2 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

							Vari	ance With	
	Budgeted Amounts				Acti	ual Amounts	Final Budget		
		Daagotoo				Budgetary		Positive	
	(	Original	Final		Basis)		(Negative)		
REVENUES								<u> </u>	
Taxes:									
General property taxes	\$	564,505	\$	564,505	\$	555,022	\$	(9,483)	
General sales and use taxes		570,000		570,000		660,092		90,092	
Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes		600		600		674		74	
Licenses and permits		8,100		8,100		8,225		125	
Intergovernmental revenue:									
Federal grants		340,000		340,000		107,829		(232,171)	
State grants		10,000		10,000		8,491		(1,509)	
State shared revenues		69,300		69,300		79,846		10,546	
County shared revenues		5,150		5,150		5,113		(37)	
Charges for goods and services:									
Sanitation		11,035		11,035		23,530		12,495	
Health		2,000		2,000		1,925		(75)	
Culture and recreation		20,400		20,400		19,554		(846)	
Fines and forfeits:									
Court fines and costs		500		500		675		175	
Miscellaneous revenue:									
Interest earned		18,500		18,500		220,570		202,070	
Rentals		1,950		1,950		1,457		(493)	
Special assessments		6,095		6,095		7,080		985	
Contributions and donations									
from private sources		5,000		15,000		12,800		(2,200)	
Other		25,900		25,900		21,705		(4,195)	
Airport		48,065	_	48,065		53,583		5,518	
Total revenues		1,707,100	_	1,717,100	_	1,788,171	_	71,071	
EXPENDITURES									
General government:									
Legislative		49,000		50,725		50,785		(60)	
Contingency		53,500		8,650					
(Amount transferred)				-		-		8,650	
Executive		116,125		117,975		114,952		3,023	
Elections		600		600		7		593	
Financial administration		121,200		121,700		110,849		10,851	
Other		183,125		223,125		179,324		43,801	
Public safety:									
Police		175,625		188,220		178,019		10,201	
Fire		20,100		20,500		16,327		4,173	
Other protection		1,900		1,900		1,077		823	
Public works:									
Highways and streets		22,900		319,870		227,391		92,479	
Airport		240,000		405,874		305,383		100,491	
Water		20,000		20,000		12,995		7,005	
Sanitation		14,100		16,120		7,737		8,383	
Health and welfare:		0.000		F 700				_	
Health		3,000		5,760		5,757		3	
Humane society		150 5 000		150		56		94	
Ambulance		5,000		5,000		4,975		25	

#### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS GENERAL FUND - PAGE 2 OF 2 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

				Variance With
	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual Amounts	Final Budget
			(Budgetary	Positive
	Original	Final	Basis)	(Negative)
EXPENDITURES (continued)				
Culture and recreation:				
Recreation	95,275	102,935	76,199	26,736
Parks	6,000	21,685	18,694	2,991
Libraries	2,550	2,550	2,550	-
Conservation and development:				
Economic opportunity	19,750	40,250	20,987	19,263
Total expenditures	1,149,900	1,673,589	1,334,064	339,525
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over expenditures	557,200	43,511	454,107	410,596
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Sale of municipal property	=	-	4,758	4,758
Compensation for loss of property	1,000	1,000	92,057	91,057
Transfer out	(940,000)	(940,000)	(125,000)	815,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	(939,000)	(939,000)	(28,185)	910,815
Net change in fund balances	(381,800)	(895,489)	425,922	1,321,411
Changes in nonspendable	-	-	(9,863)	(9,863)
Fund balances - beginning	4,428,384	4,428,384	4,428,384	
Fund balances - ending	\$ 4,046,584	\$ 3,532,895	\$ 4,844,443	\$ 1,311,548

## NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – BUDGETARY SCHEDULES DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 1. BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

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

- 1. At the first regular board meeting in September of each year or within ten days thereafter, the governing board introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
- 2. After adoption by the City Council, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in number 4.
- 3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed 5 percent of the total municipal budget and may be transferred by resolution of the governing board to any other budget category that is deemed insufficient during the year.
- 4. If it is determined during the year that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows the adoption of supplemental budgets.
- 5. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year-end unless encumbered by resolution of the governing board.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the General Fund.

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

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

#### NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – BUDGETARY SCHEDULES, continued DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### 2. GAAP/BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING BASIS DIFFERENCES

The financial statements prepared in conformity with US GAAP present capital outlay expenditure and debt service information in a separate category of expenditures. Under the budgetary basis of accounting, capital outlay and debt service 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 THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION (ASSET)/LIABILITY

## South Dakota Retirement System Last 10 Years\*

		2014		2015	2016		2016 2017		2018	
City's proportion of the net pension (asset)/liability	0	.0168349%	0.	.0163160%	0.0168442%		0.	0.0157029%		6147100%
City's proportionate share of net pension (asset)/liability	\$	(121,289)	\$	(69,201)	\$	56,898	\$	(1,425)	\$	(377)
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	269,342	\$	271,928	\$	293,355	\$	295,788	\$	310,875
City's proportionate share of the net pension (asset)/liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		45.03%		25.45%		19.40%		0.48%		0.12%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension (asset)/liability		107.30%		104.10%		96.89%		100.10%		100.02%
		2019	2020		2021		2022		2023	
City's proportion of the net pension (asset)/liability	0.0163369%		0.0157529%		0.0158670%		0.0144340%		0.0142480%	
City's proportionate share of net pension (asset)/liability	\$	(1,731)	\$	(684)	\$	(121,514)	\$	(1,363)	\$	(1,391)
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	324,701	\$	320,308	\$	336,667	\$	320,926	\$	337,406
City's proportionate share of the net pension (asset)/liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		0.53%		0.21%		36.09%		0.42%		0.41%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension (asset)/liability		100.09%		100.04%		105.52%		100.10%		100.10%

Note: The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date of the collective net pension asset which is June 30.

#### SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

#### South Dakota Retirement System

Last 10 Years \*

	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
Contractually required contribution	\$	18,040	\$	18,053	\$	19,327	\$	19,704	\$	20,795
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		18,040	\$	18,053	\$	19,327	\$	19,704	\$	20,795
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$		\$		\$		\$	
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	275,059	\$	274,561	\$	297,170	\$	304,308	\$	322,522
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		6.56%		6.58%		6.50%		6.48%		6.45%
	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
Contractually required contribution	\$	20,503	\$	20,975	\$	21,468	\$	20,701	\$	23,351
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution		20,503		20,975		21,468		20,701		23,351
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$		\$		\$	
City's covered-employee payroll	\$	318,229	\$	325,080	\$	335,441	\$	317,990	\$	359,831
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		6.44%		6.45%		6.40%		6.51%		6.49%

# NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PENSION SCHEDULES DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### **Changes from Prior Valuation**

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

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

#### **Benefit Provision Changes**

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

#### **Actuarial Assumption Changes**

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

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

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

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



# 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 Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Philip, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Philip, South Dakota (hereinafter referred to as the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 1, 2024.

#### Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the 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.

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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**

Ubhlenberg Rityman + Co., LLC

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. 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 report is not suitable for any other purpose. However, as required by South Dakota Codified Law 4-11-11, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Yankton, South Dakota November 1, 2024

## SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2023

#### **PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS**

There were no prior findings reported.

## SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS AND RESPONSES DECEMBER 31, 2023

There are no financial statement audit findings to report.