

**MUNICIPALITY OF TABOR
TABOR, SOUTH DAKOTA**

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1, 2019 TO DECEMBER 31, 2019

Schoenfish & Co., Inc.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

P.O. Box 247

105 EAST MAIN, PARKSTON, SOUTH DAKOTA 57366

MUNICIPALITY OF TABOR

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS
DECEMBER 31, 2019

GOVERNING BOARD:

Laverne Scheiffer – Chairman
Ken Carda – Vice-Chairman
Linda Bares
Aaron Melichar
Rich Sutera

FINANCE OFFICER:

Evelyn Kloucek

ATTORNEY:

Kent Lehr

Schoenfish & Co., Inc.

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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

Governing Board
Municipality of Tabor
Tabor, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the modified cash basis of accounting financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Municipality of Tabor, South Dakota (Municipality), as of December 31, 2019 and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 28, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

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 Municipality's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings as item 2019-001 to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Municipality's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and 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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings as item numbers 2019-002 and 2019-003.

Municipality's Responses to Findings

The Municipality's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings. The Municipality's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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 Municipality'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.



Schoenfish & Co., Inc.
Certified Public Accountants
September 28, 2020

Schoenfish & Co., Inc.

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SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGSPRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS:

The Municipality of Tabor has not had an audit in recent years. The following comments were from an internal control review dated March 27, 2018.

a. The Municipality did not properly maintain the following necessary records:

1. General Ledger
2. Accounts Receivable General Ledger

We recommend the Municipality properly establish and maintain the necessary accounting records.

- b. The Finance Officer did not perform proper monthly bank reconciliations for the accounts held by the Municipality. We recommend the Municipality prepare a monthly bank reconciliation.
- c. In 2014, the Municipality issued a State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan which required a water surcharge fee that was restricted for establishing a debt service reserve to retire debt for an existing SRF loan. The surcharge collections have not been segregated or restricted in the Water Fund accounting records to show compliance with the loan agreement. We recommend the Municipality establish and maintain the surcharge debt reserve in the Water Fund.
- d. We noted that a Tabor Volunteer Ambulance checking account had been established for fund raising activities which used the Municipality's federal tax ID number. The account had a balance of \$6,636.98 as of December 31, 2017 and was not accounted for as a part of the Municipality. We recommend the Municipality consult with legal counsel and formally establish the status for the operation of the Volunteer Ambulance account either as a part of the Municipality or consider placing the operation under another entity, perhaps a non-profit organization.
- e. As of December 31, 2017, the Municipality incurred General Fund expenditures in excess of the amounts provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance for eight of nine departments totaling \$17,904.67 in violation of SDCL 9-21-9. We recommend the Municipality not incur expenditures in excess of appropriations as required by SDCL 9-21-9.

Items b. and d. have been corrected. Item a. has no effect on the modified cash basis financial statements presented in this report. Item e. has not been corrected and is restated as current audit finding 2019-002. Item c. is partially corrected and communicated to the Municipality in the management letter.

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SCHEDULE OF CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGSCURRENT OTHER AUDIT FINDINGS:Internal Control – Related Findings – Material Weaknesses:Finding Number 2019-001:

A material weakness in internal controls was noted due to a lack of proper segregation of duties for the revenues. This is the first audit for this comment.

Criteria:

Proper segregation of duties results in increased reliability of reported financial data and decreased potential for the loss of public assets.

Condition:

The Finance Officer processes all revenue transactions from beginning to end. The Finance Officer also receives money, issues receipts, records receipts, posts receipts in the accounting records, prepares bank deposits, reconciles bank statements, and prepares financial statements.

Effect:

As a result, there is an increased likelihood that errors could occur and not be detected in a timely manner by employees in the ordinary course of performing their duties.

Recommendation:

1. We recommend that the Municipality of Tabor officials be cognizant of this lack of segregation of duties for revenues and attempt to provide compensating internal controls whenever, and wherever, possible and practical.

Management's Response:

The Municipality of Tabor Governing Board is the contact responsible for the corrective action plan for this comment. This comment is due to the size of the Municipality of Tabor, which precludes staffing at a level sufficient to provide an ideal environment for internal controls. We are aware of this problem and are attempting to develop policies and provide compensating controls.

Compliance – Related Findings – Material Weaknesses:Finding Number 2019-002:

Expenditures exceeded the amounts budgeted in six expenditure lines in the General Fund. This is the first audit for this comment.

Criteria:

SDCL 9-21-9 states in part, "neither the governing body nor any department or officer of the municipality shall add to the municipal expenditures in any fiscal year any sum in excess of the amount provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance except as otherwise specially provided. Nor shall the amount spend for any purpose or any department exceed the total amount appropriated for such purpose or for such department in the annual appropriation ordinance for such year, except as otherwise specially provided."

Condition:

The Municipality expended money in excess of amounts budgeted without supplementing the budget as allowed by SDCL 9-21-7.

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SCHEDULE OF CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGS
(Continued)

Effect:

Without amending the budget or limiting expenditures, expenditures are being made without proper authority.

Recommendations:

2. We recommend that the expenditures be limited to amounts budgeted or budget supplements be made in accordance with SDCL 9-21-7 and 9-21-9 to allow for expenditures.

Management's Response:

The Municipality of Tabor Governing Board is the contact responsible for the corrective action plan for this comment. The Municipality will be more careful to follow the budgetary guidelines prescribed by law.

Finding Number 2019-003:

The Municipality of Tabor contracted for chip and sealing streets without advertising for competitive bids as required by SDCL 5-18A-14. This is the first audit for this comment.

Criteria:

The value of the total project must be considered when comparing to the bid limit to determine if it must be bid. (SDCL 5-18A-14)

Condition:

We examined several instances which required bidding and found that the above mentioned instance was improper. The Municipality entered into a contract for street improvements totaling \$71,112.60 without evidence of receiving competitive bids.

Effect:

The lack of bidding in this instance may have caused the entity to pay more for the project than it would have had competitive bids have been obtained.

Recommendation:

3. We recommend that all expenditures for public improvement projects totaling \$50,000 be bid as required by law.

Management's Response:

The Municipality of Tabor Governing Board is the contact responsible for the response for this comment. The Municipality will monitor purchases to properly follow the bid laws.

CLOSING CONFERENCE

The audit findings and recommendations were discussed with the officials during the course of the audit and with the Mayor and Finance Officer on October 15, 2020.

Schoenfish & Co., Inc.

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105 EAST MAIN, PARKSTON, SOUTH DAKOTA 57366

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Governing Board
Municipality of Tabor
Tabor, South Dakota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Municipality of Tabor, South Dakota, (Municipality) as of December 31, 2019 and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Municipality's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Municipality's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Unmodified Opinions

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, and each major fund of the Municipality of Tabor as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.c. to the financial statements.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1.c. of the financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statements are prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the modified cash basis of accounting financial statements that collectively comprise the Municipality's financial statements. The Budgetary Comparison Schedules, the Schedule of Long-Term Debt, the Schedule of the Municipality's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), and the Schedule of the Municipality Contributions listed in the Table of Contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information 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 September 28, 2020, on our consideration of the Municipality's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 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 Municipality's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Schoenfish & Co., Inc.
Certified Public Accountants
September 28, 2020

Schoenfish & Co., Inc.

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MUNICIPALITY OF TABOR
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS
December 31, 2019

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	368,960.93	469,641.05	838,601.98
Investments	51,231.75	191,627.94	242,859.69
TOTAL ASSETS	420,192.68	661,268.99	1,081,461.67
NET POSITION:			
Unrestricted	420,192.68	661,268.99	1,081,461.67
TOTAL NET POSITION	420,192.68	661,268.99	1,081,461.67

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF TABOR
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues				Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government	
					Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Primary Government:						
Governmental Activities:						
General Government	61,223.58	3,430.00			(57,793.58)	(57,793.58)
Public Safety	13,039.44	5,734.50			(7,304.94)	(7,304.94)
Public Works	171,982.37	1,700.00	15,414.08		(154,868.29)	(154,868.29)
Health and Welfare	6,481.46	7,609.22	3,899.00		5,026.76	5,026.76
Culture and Recreation	33,504.34	5,140.00			(28,364.34)	(28,364.34)
Total Governmental Activities	286,231.19	23,613.72	19,313.08	0.00	(243,304.39)	(243,304.39)
Business-type Activities:						
Water	102,716.75	119,430.61				16,713.86
Sewer	39,095.80	74,791.43				35,695.63
Total Business-type Activities	141,812.55	194,222.04	0.00	0.00		52,409.49
Total Primary Government	428,043.74	217,835.76	19,313.08	0.00	(243,304.39)	(190,894.90)
General Revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property Taxes					76,443.93	76,443.93
Sales Taxes					109,933.15	109,933.15
State Shared Revenues					3,912.76	3,912.76
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs					4,910.00	4,910.00
Unrestricted Investment Earnings					1,402.81	6,026.58
Miscellaneous Revenue					12,885.50	12,885.50
Total General Revenues					209,488.15	214,111.92
Change in Net Position					(33,816.24)	23,217.02
Net Position - Beginning					454,008.92	604,235.73
NET POSITION - ENDING					420,192.68	661,268.99
						1,081,461.67

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF TABOR
BALANCE SHEET - MODIFIED CASH BASIS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
December 31, 2019

	<u>General Fund</u>
ASSETS:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	368,960.93
Investments	<u>51,231.75</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>420,192.68</u></u>
FUND BALANCES:	
Assigned for Next Year's Budget	18,950.00
Unassigned	<u>401,242.68</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	<u><u>420,192.68</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF TABOR
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General Fund
Revenues:	
Taxes:	
General Property Taxes	76,138.96
General Sales and Use Taxes	109,933.15
Amusement Taxes	36.00
Penalties & Interest on Delinquent Taxes	268.97
Total Taxes	186,377.08
Licenses and Permits	1,980.00
Intergovernmental Revenue:	
State Grants	1,899.00
State Shared Revenue:	
Bank Franchise Tax	604.80
Motor Vehicle Commercial Prorate	967.21
Liquor Tax Reversion	2,756.72
Motor Vehicle Licenses	4,526.28
Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	8,923.10
State Payments in Lieu of Taxes	551.24
County Shared Revenue:	
County Road Tax	997.49
County Wheel Tax	
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	21,225.84
Charges for Goods and Services:	
Public Safety	5,734.50
Sanitation	1,700.00
Culture and Recreation	5,140.00
Other	7,609.22
Total Charges for Goods and Services	20,183.72
Miscellaneous Revenue:	
Investment Earnings	1,402.81
Rentals	1,450.00
Contributions and Donations from Private Sources	6,910.00
Other	12,885.50
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	22,648.31
Total Revenue	252,414.95

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF TABOR
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General Fund
Expenditures:	
General Government:	
Legislative	7,429.05
Financial Administration	16,878.48
Other	36,916.05
Total General Government	61,223.58
Public Safety:	
Police	7,249.72
Fire	5,789.72
Total Public Safety	13,039.44
Public Works:	
Highways and Streets	168,022.37
Sanitation	3,960.00
Total Public Works	171,982.37
Health and Welfare:	
Ambulance	6,481.46
Total Health and Welfare	6,481.46
Culture and Recreation:	
Parks	33,504.34
Total Culture and Recreation	33,504.34
Total Expenditures	286,231.19
Net Change in Fund Balance	(33,816.24)
Fund Balance - Beginning	454,008.92
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	420,192.68

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF TABOR
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Totals
ASSETS:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	227,456.33	242,184.72	469,641.05
Investments		191,627.94	191,627.94
Total Current Assets	227,456.33	433,812.66	661,268.99
TOTAL ASSETS	227,456.33	433,812.66	661,268.99
NET POSITION:			
Unrestricted	227,456.33	433,812.66	661,268.99
TOTAL NET POSITION	227,456.33	433,812.66	661,268.99

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF TABOR
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Totals
Operating Revenue:			
Charges for Goods and Services	56,872.58	69,689.50	126,562.08
Revenue Dedicated to Servicing Debt	47,051.80		47,051.80
Miscellaneous	15,506.23	5,101.93	20,608.16
Total Operating Revenue	119,430.61	74,791.43	194,222.04
Operating Expenses:			
Personal Services	4,359.88	3,321.50	7,681.38
Other Current Expense	57,480.35	35,774.30	93,254.65
Total Operating Expenses	61,840.23	39,095.80	100,936.03
Operating Income (Loss)	57,590.38	35,695.63	93,286.01
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense):			
Investment Earnings	529.30	4,094.47	4,623.77
Debt Service (Principal)	(18,445.50)		(18,445.50)
Interest Expense	(22,431.02)		(22,431.02)
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	(40,347.22)	4,094.47	(36,252.75)
Change in Net Position	17,243.16	39,790.10	57,033.26
Net Position - Beginning	210,213.17	394,022.56	604,235.73
NET POSITION - ENDING	227,456.33	433,812.66	661,268.99

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a. Financial Reporting Entity:

The reporting entity of the Municipality of Tabor (Municipality) consists of the primary government (which includes all of the funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that make up the legal entity, plus those funds for which the primary government has a fiduciary responsibility, even though those fiduciary funds may represent organizations that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting entity); those organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable; and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that their exclusion would cause the financial reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

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

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the Municipality and for each function of the Municipality'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 Municipality 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 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

See Independent Auditor's Report.

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

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 Municipality financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Funds:

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

Proprietary Funds:

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

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

Water Fund – financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the 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.

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

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

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

Measurement Focus:

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

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

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

Basis of Accounting:

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

The modified cash basis of accounting involves the measurement of cash and cash equivalents and changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from cash receipt and disbursement transactions. Under the modified cash basis of accounting, transactions are recorded in the accounts when cash and/or cash equivalents are received or disbursed and assets and liabilities are recognized to the extent that cash has been received or disbursed. Acceptable modifications to the cash basis of accounting implemented by the Municipality in these financial statements are:

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

As a result of the use of this modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

If the Municipality applied USGAAP, the fund financial statements for governmental funds would use the modified accrual basis of accounting, while the fund financial statements for proprietary fund types would use the accrual basis of accounting. All government-wide financial statements would be presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

d. Deposits and Investments:

For the purpose of financial reporting, "cash and cash equivalents" includes all demand and savings accounts and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with a term to maturity at date of acquisition of three months or less. Investments in open-end mutual fund shares, or similar investments in external investment pools, are also considered to be cash equivalents.

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

e. Capital Assets:

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

As discussed in Note 1.c. above, the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-type, are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. The Municipality has not elected to modify their cash basis presentation by recording capital assets arising from cash transactions and depreciating those assets where appropriate so any capital assets

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

owned by the Municipality and the related depreciation are not reported on the financial statements of the Municipality.

f. Long-Term Liabilities:

Long-term liabilities include, but are not limited to, Revenue Bonds.

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

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

g. Program Revenues:

Program revenues derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the Municipality'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.

h. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund 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 and expenses.

i. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The Municipality 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.

j. Equity Classifications:

Government-wide Statements:

Equity is classified as net position and is displayed in two components.

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

1. Restricted net position – Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use either by (a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
2. Unrestricted net position – All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" 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.

k. Application of Net Position:

It is the Municipality's policy to first use restricted net position, prior to the use of unrestricted net position, when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

l. 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 Municipality classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

- Nonspendable - includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- 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.
- 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.
- Assigned – includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the Finance Officer.
- 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 Municipality uses restricted/committed amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreement requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the Municipality would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts for unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

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

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

2. VIOLATIONS OF FINANCE-RELATED LEGAL AND CONTRACTUAL PROVISIONS:

The Municipality is prohibited by statute from spending in excess of appropriated amounts at the department level. The following represents the significant overdrafts of the expenditures compared to appropriations:

	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>12/31/2019</u>
General Fund:	
Activity:	
Financial Administration	\$ 1,378.18
General Government - Other	15,970.05
Fire	1,589.72
Highways and Streets	33,110.37
Sanitation	3,960.00
Parks	13,504.34

The Municipal Council plans to take the following actions to address these violations: approve supplements to the original budget.

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS, CREDIT RISK, CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK AND INTEREST RATE RISK

The Municipality 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 as follows:

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

Investments – In general, SDCL 4-5-6 permits Municipality funds to be invested only in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States government either directly or indirectly; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a) above; or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) above and repurchase agreements described in (b) above. Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires investments to be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

As of December 31, 2019, the Municipality did not have any investments. The investments reported in the financial statements consist of only certificates of deposit.

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

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the Municipality's deposits may not be returned to it. The Municipality does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

See Independent Auditor's Report.

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

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

Interest Rate Risk – The Municipality does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Assignment of Investment Income – State law allows income from deposits and investments to be credited to either the General Fund or the fund making the investment. The Municipality's policy is to credit all income from deposits and investments to the fund making the investment.

4. PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied on or before October 1, of the year preceding the start of the fiscal year. They attach as an enforceable lien on property and become due and payable as of January 1, the first day of the fiscal year. Taxes are payable in two installments on or before April 30 and October 31 of the fiscal year.

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

5. 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://www.sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx> or by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

Benefits Provided:

SDRS has 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 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.

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

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

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

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

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

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. The Municipality's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, were \$2,150.64, \$2,088.00, and \$917.10, respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

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

At June 30, 2019, SDRS is 100.09% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The proportionate shares of the components of the net pension asset of South Dakota Retirement System, for the Municipality as of the measurement period ending June 30, 2019 and reported by the Municipality as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 207,034.57
Less proportionate share of net position restricted for pension benefits	<u>\$ 207,210.62</u>
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ (176.05)</u>

The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2019 and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was based on a projection of the Municipality's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2019, the Municipality's proportion was 0.00166130%, which is an increase of 0.0001645% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

Actuarial Assumptions:

The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

Inflation	2.25 percent
Salary Increases	Graded by years of service, from 6.50% at entry to 3.00% after 25 years of service
Discount Rate	6.50% net of plan investment expense
Future COLAs	1.88 percent

Mortality rates were based on 97% of the RP-2014 Mortality Table, 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, 2019 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, 2018 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Global Equity	58.0%	4.7%
Fixed Income	30.0%	1.7%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.3%
Cash	2.0%	0.9%
Total	100%	

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (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 from will be made at rates equal to the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability (asset).

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

The following presents the Municipality's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 6.50 percent as well as what the Municipality'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:

See Independent Auditor's Report.

NOTES TO THE MODIFIED CASH BASIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

	<u>1%</u> <u>Decrease</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>Discount</u> <u>Rate</u>	<u>1%</u> <u>Increase</u>
Municipality's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 29,221.24	\$ (176.05)	\$(24,129.53)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

6. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES - LITIGATION

At December 31, 2019, the Municipality was not involved in any significant litigation.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Municipality 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, 2019, the Municipality managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance:

The Municipality did not provide health insurance for its employees.

Liability Insurance:

The Municipality purchases liability insurance for risks related to torts: theft or damage to property; and errors and omissions of public officials from a commercial insurance carrier. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

Workmen's Compensation:

The Municipality joined the South Dakota Municipal League Worker's Compensation Fund, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of worker's compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. The Municipality's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's compensation claims. The Municipality pays an annual premium to the pool to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees, under a retrospectively rated policy 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 an additional \$2,000,000 per individual per incident.

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

Unemployment Benefits:

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MUNICIPALITY OF TABOR
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - MODIFIED CASH BASIS
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with
	Original	Final	(Budgetary Basis)	Final Budget -
				Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
General Property Taxes	78,363.00	78,363.00	76,138.96	(2,224.04)
General Sales and Use Taxes	90,000.00	90,000.00	109,933.15	19,933.15
Amusement Tax	0.00	0.00	36.00	36.00
Penalties & Interest on Delinquent Taxes	400.00	400.00	268.97	(131.03)
Total Taxes	168,763.00	168,763.00	186,377.08	17,614.08
Licenses and Permits	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,980.00	130.00
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
State Grants	2,100.00	2,100.00	1,899.00	(201.00)
State Shared Revenue:				
Bank Franchise Tax	750.00	750.00	604.80	(145.20)
Prorate License Fees	500.00	500.00	967.21	467.21
Liquor Tax Reversion	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,756.72	256.72
Motor Vehicle Licenses	3,000.00	3,000.00	4,526.28	1,526.28
Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	7,500.00	7,500.00	8,923.10	1,423.10
State Payments in Lieu of Taxes	0.00	0.00	551.24	551.24
County Shared Revenue:				
County Road Tax	1,000.00	1,000.00	997.49	(2.51)
Other	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	(5,000.00)
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	22,350.00	22,350.00	21,225.84	(1,124.16)
Charges for Goods and Services:				
Public Safety	0.00	0.00	5,734.50	5,734.50
Sanitation	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,700.00	450.00
Culture and Recreation	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,140.00	140.00
Ambulance	9,000.00	9,000.00	7,609.22	(1,390.78)
Total Charges for Goods & Services	15,250.00	15,250.00	20,183.72	4,933.72
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment Earnings	500.00	500.00	1,402.81	902.81
Rentals	500.00	500.00	1,450.00	950.00
Contributions and Donations from Private Sources	7,850.00	7,850.00	6,910.00	(940.00)
Other	0.00	0.00	12,885.50	12,885.50
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	8,850.00	8,850.00	22,648.31	13,798.31
Total Revenue	217,063.00	217,063.00	252,414.95	35,351.95

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MUNICIPALITY OF TABOR
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - MODIFIED CASH BASIS
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with
	Original	Final	(Budgetary Basis)	Final Budget -
				Positive (Negative)
Expenditures:				
General Government:				
Legislative	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,429.05	570.95
Contingency	11,675.00	11,675.00		
Amount Transferred		0.00		11,675.00
Elections	200.00	200.00	0.00	200.00
Financial Administration	15,500.00	15,500.00	16,878.48	(1,378.48)
Other	20,946.00	20,946.00	36,916.05	(15,970.05)
Total General Government	56,321.00	56,321.00	61,223.58	(4,902.58)
Public Safety:				
Police	10,500.00	10,500.00	7,249.72	3,250.28
Fire	4,200.00	4,200.00	5,789.72	(1,589.72)
Total Public Safety	14,700.00	14,700.00	13,039.44	1,660.56
Public Works:				
Highways and Streets	134,912.00	134,912.00	168,022.37	(33,110.37)
Sanitation	0.00	0.00	3,960.00	(3,960.00)
Total Public Works	134,912.00	134,912.00	171,982.37	(37,070.37)
Health and Welfare:				
Humane Society	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
Ambulance	9,000.00	9,000.00	6,481.46	2,518.54
Total Health and Welfare	9,100.00	9,100.00	6,481.46	2,618.54
Culture and Recreation:				
Parks	20,000.00	20,000.00	33,504.34	(13,504.34)
Libraries	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Total Culture and Recreation	21,000.00	21,000.00	33,504.34	(12,504.34)
Total Expenditures	236,033.00	236,033.00	286,231.19	(50,198.19)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(18,970.00)	(18,970.00)	(33,816.24)	(14,846.24)
Fund Balance - Beginning	454,008.92	454,008.92	454,008.92	0.00
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	435,038.92	435,038.92	420,192.68	(14,846.24)

NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Schedules of Budgetary Comparisons for the General Fund
and for each major Special Revenue Fund with a legally required budget.

NOTE 1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

The Municipality followed these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

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 five 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. Unexpected 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 and special revenue funds.

The Municipality did not encumber any amounts at December 31, 2019.

6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.
7. The budget for the General Fund is adopted on a basis consistent with the modified cash basis of accounting.

MUNICIPALITY OF TABOR

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities follows:

	Beginning Balance 01/01/2019	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance 12/31/2019	Due Within One Year
Primary Government:					
Business-Type Activities:					
Bonds Payable:					
Drinking Water #1 Borrower Bond	754,574.07		18,445.50	736,128.57	19,005.12
Total Business-Type Activities	754,574.07	0.00	18,445.50	736,128.57	19,005.12
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	754,574.07	0.00	18,445.50	736,128.57	19,005.12

Debt payable at December 31, 2019 is comprised of the following:

Drinking Water #1 Borrower Bond, 3.00% Interest Rate, Maturing November 15, 2045, Payable from the Water Fund	\$ 736,128.57
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The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2019, are as follows:

Annual Requirements to Maturity for Long-Term Debt
December 31, 2019

Year Ending December 31,	Drinking Water No. 1 Borrower Revenue Bond - Series 2014	
	Principal	Interest
2020	19,005.12	21,871.40
2021	19,581.71	21,294.81
2022	20,175.82	20,700.70
2023	20,787.92	20,088.60
2024	21,418.62	19,457.90
2025-2029	117,243.86	87,138.74
2030-2034	136,141.68	68,240.92
2035-2039	158,085.55	46,297.05
2040-2044	183,566.45	20,816.15
2045	40,121.84	754.68
Totals	736,128.57	326,660.95

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET)

South Dakota Retirement System

Last Five Years*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Municipality's proportion of the net pension liability/asset	0.0016613%	0.0014968%	0.0012903%	0.0013462%	0.0013365%
Municipality's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (176)	\$ (35)	\$ (117)	\$ 4,547	\$ (5,668)
Municipality's covered-employee payroll	\$ 35,322	\$ 32,685	\$ 12,900	\$ 25,400	\$ 24,600
Municipality's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.50%	0.11%	0.91%	17.90%	23.04%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104.10%

* The amounts presented were determined as of the measurement date of the collective net pension liability (asset) which is 06/30 of previous fiscal year.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
 SCHEDULE OF THE MUNICIPALITY CONTRIBUTIONS
 South Dakota Retirement System
 Last Five Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,151	\$ 2,088	\$ 917	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,500
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	\$ 2,151	\$ 2,088	\$ 917	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,500
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Municipality's covered-employee payroll	\$ 35,844	\$ 34,800	\$ 15,285	\$ 25,800	\$ 25,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%

**Notes to Required Supplementary Information
for the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

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

Changes of benefit terms:

No significant changes.

Changes of assumptions:

Legislation enacted in 2017 modified the SDRS COLA. For COLAs first applicable in 2018, the SDRS COLA will equal the percentage increase in the most recent third calendar quarter CPI-W over the prior year, no less than 0.5% 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, 2018 and exists again this year as of June 30, 2019. Future COLAs are assumed to equal the current restricted maximum COLA which was 2.03% as of June 30, 2018 and is 1.88% as of June 30, 2019.

The changes in actuarial assumptions increased the Actuarial Accrued Liability by 1.5% of the Actuarial Accrued Liability based on the 2.03% COLA, reflecting the current and assumed future restricted maximum COLA of 1.88%.

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