# CITY OF BOX ELDER, SOUTH DAKOTA

**Financial Statements** 

December 31, 2023



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

Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Box Elder, 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 modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Box Elder, 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 and have issued our report thereon dated April 16, 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 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.

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 may exist that have not been identified.

#### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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 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.

Casey Peterson, LTD

Rapid City South Dakota April 16, 2024

Casey Peterson, LTD



#### Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Box Elder, South Dakota

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Box Elder, 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 accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash basis financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position-modified cash basis thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.

#### Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) 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.

#### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

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

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

#### 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 GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

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

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

#### Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison information, Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), Schedule of Pension Contributions, and Notes to the Supplementary Information are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The budgetary comparison information, Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), Schedule of Pension Contributions, and Notes to the Supplementary Information are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the budgetary comparison information, Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), Schedule of Pension Contributions, and Notes to the Supplementary Information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Municipal Officials is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The Schedule of Municipal Officials has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 16, 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 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. As required by South Dakota Codified Law 4-11-11, this report is a matter of public record, and its distribution is not limited.

Casey Peterson, LTD

Rapid City, South Dakota

Casey Peterson, LTD

April 16, 2024



# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis December 31, 2023

	Primary Government								
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total						
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents Restricted Cash	\$ 10,346,866 449,626	\$ 3,754,877	\$ 14,101,743 449,626						
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 10,796,492	\$ 3,754,877	\$ 14,551,369						
NET POSITION Restricted for:									
Debt Service Construction and City Promotion Customer Deposits Unrestricted	\$ 1,014,137 8,558,474 - 1,223,881	\$ 258,769 - 335,207 3,160,901	\$ 1,272,906 8,558,474 335,207 4,384,782						
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 10,796,492	\$ 3,754,877	<u>\$ 14,551,369</u>						

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

			Program F	Receipts		isbursements) Rec Changes in Net Pos	
		Charges	Capital	Operating		Primary Governm	ent
Functions/Programs	Disbursements	for Services	Grants, Loans, and Contributions	Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
	Disbursements	<u> </u>	and Continuations	Contributions	Activities	Activities	IOtal
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT							
Governmental Activities:	<b>A</b> 4 004 004	<b>A</b> 570.000	•	Φ.	Φ (4.005.005)	Φ.	Φ (4.00E.00E)
General Government	\$ 1,664,091	\$ 578,286	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,085,805)	\$ -	\$ (1,085,805)
Public Safety Public Works	3,114,844	92,374	4 000 440	59,224	(2,963,246)	-	(2,963,246)
Culture and Recreation	7,214,230	-	1,023,143	-	(6,191,087)	-	(6,191,087)
	603,228	- 07.075	- 0 420 724	-	(603,228)	-	(603,228)
Conservation and Development	9,317,097	87,075	2,139,721	-	(7,090,301) (1,746,502)	-	(7,090,301) (1,746,502)
Long-term Debt	1,746,502		<u>-</u> _		(1,740,502)		(1,740,302)
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	23,659,992	757,735	3,162,864	59,224	(19,680,169)		(19,680,169)
Business-type Activities:							
Water	2,684,901	3,053,806	_	_	_	368,905	368,905
Sewer	2,112,993	2,164,276	_	_	_	51,283	51,283
Solid Waste	441,901	452,952	_	_	_	11,051	11,051
Total Business-type Activities	5,239,795	5,671,034				431,239	431,239
•					(10.000.100)		
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	\$ 28,899,787	\$6,428,769	\$ 3,162,864	\$ 59,224	(19,680,169)	431,239	(19,248,930)
			GENERAL RECEIPT	S			
			Taxes:		0.400.000		0.400.000
			Property Taxes		3,183,922	-	3,183,922
			Sales Taxes		4,598,767	-	4,598,767
			State Shared Recei	•	261,600	-	261,600
			Unrestricted Investr		490,551	-	490,551
			Miscellaneous Rece		11,404	-	11,404
			Sale of Municipal Pi Insurance Proceeds		23,319	-	23,319
			Settlement Proceed		314,132	-	314,132
			Transfers	is	280,023 770,301	(770,301)	280,023
			Total General R	eceipts	9,934,019	(770,301)	9,163,718
			CHANGE IN NET PO	SITION	(9,746,150)	(339,062)	(10,085,212)
			NET POSITION - BE	GINNING	20,542,642	4,093,939	24,636,581
			NET POSITION - EN	DING	\$ 10,796,492	\$ 3,754,877	\$ 14,551,369

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	General Fund	Liquor, Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	Business Improvement District Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Event Center Project Fund	Tax Increment Districts - Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents Restricted Cash	\$ 1,512,881 	\$ 455,612 	\$ 3,806,207 	\$ 4,572,029 	\$ - 449,626	\$ 137 	\$ 10,346,866 449,626
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 1,512,881</u>	\$ 455,612	\$ 3,806,207	\$ 4,572,029	<u>\$ 449,626</u>	<u>\$ 137</u>	<u>\$ 10,796,492</u>
FUND BALANCES  Restricted:    Debt Service    Construction and City Promotion Unassigned	\$ 289,000 - 1,223,881	\$ - 455,612 	\$ 725,000 3,081,207	\$ - 4,572,029	\$ - 449,626 	\$ 137 - 	\$ 1,014,137 8,558,474 1,223,881
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	\$ 1,512,881	\$ 455,612	\$ 3,806,207	\$ 4,572,029	\$ 449,626	<u>\$ 137</u>	\$ 10,796,492

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

RECEIPTS	General Fund	Liquor, Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	Business Improvement District Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Event Center Project Fund	Tax Increment Districts - Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Taxes:							
	2,233,015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 947,924	\$ 3,180,939
General Sales and Use Taxes	4,201,881	396,886	· -	Ψ -	Ψ -	Ψ 017,021	4,598,767
Penalties and Interest	1,201,001	000,000					1,000,707
on Delinquent Taxes	2,983	_	_	_	_	_	2,983
Licenses and Permits	484,654	87,075	_	_	_	_	571,729
Intergovernmental Receipts:	101,001	0.,0.0					0.1,.20
Federal Grants	67,520	_	_	328,931	_	_	396,451
State Grants	428,347	_	_	333,725	_	_	762,072
State Shared Receipts:	0,0			000,: 20			. 0=,0.=
Bank Franchise Tax	27,463	_	_	_	_	_	27,463
Prorate License Fee	8,766	_	-	_	_	_	8,766
Liquor Tax Reversion	80,739	_	-	_	_	_	80,739
Motor Vehicle Licenses	106,758	_	_	_	_	_	106,758
Local Government Highway	•						•
and Bridge Fund	33,933	_	-	_	-	_	33,933
Other	3,941	_	-	_	-	_	3,941
Charges for Goods and Services:							
General Government	93,632	-	-	-	-	-	93,632
Public Safety	92,374	-	-	-	-	-	92,374
Court Fines and Forfeits	3,065	-	-	-	-	-	3,065
Miscellaneous Receipts:							
Investment Earnings	478,661	-	11,890	-	-	-	490,551
Special Assessments	-	-	1,865,817	-	-	-	1,865,817
Contributions and Donations	-	-	391	-	-	-	391
Insurance Proceeds	314,132	-	-	-	-	-	314,132
Settlement Proceeds	-	-	280,023	-	-	-	280,023
Other	8,328	11		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	8,339
Total Receipts	8,670,192	483,972	2,158,121	662,656		947,924	12,922,865

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds (Continued) For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	General Fund	Liquor, Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	Business Improvement District Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Event Center Project Fund	Tax Increment Districts - Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
DISBURSEMENTS							
General Government: Executive	595,973						595,973
Financial Administration	1,068,118	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	_	-	-	1,068,118
Public Safety:	1,000,110	_	-	_	-	-	1,000,110
Police	2,924,573	_	_	_	_	_	2,924,573
Public Works:	_,0,00						_,0,0. 0
Highways and Streets	2,031,944	_	-	651,092	-	-	2,683,036
Planning and Zoning	956,975	-	-	-	-	-	956,975
Culture and Recreation:							
Parks	583,278	-	-	-	-	-	583,278
Conservation and Development:							
Economic Development	-	490,817	564,956	-	-	-	1,055,773
Debt Service	621,249	-	1,015,178	-	-	110,075	1,746,502
Capital Outlay	373,119			3,411,321	8,261,324		12,045,764
Total Disbursements	9,155,229	490,817	1,580,134	4,062,413	8,261,324	110,075	23,659,992
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER (UNDER)							
DISBURSEMENTS	(485,037)	(6,845)	577,987	(3,399,757)	(8,261,324)	837,849	(10,737,127)
	,	,		,	,		,
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Loan Proceeds	-	-	-	197,357	-	-	197,357
Transfers In	862,712	-	-	1,610,360	-	(007.740)	2,473,072
Transfers Out	(865,059)	-	-	-	-	(837,712)	(1,702,771)
Sale of Municipal Property	23,319				<del>-</del>		23,319
Net Other Financing Sources	20,972			1,807,717		(837,712)	990,977
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(464,065)	(6,845)	577,987	(1,592,040)	(8,261,324)	137	(9,746,150)
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	1,976,946	462,457	3,228,220	6,164,069	8,710,950		20,542,642
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 1,512,881	\$ 455,612	\$ 3,806,207	\$ 4,572,029	\$ 449,626	<u>\$ 137</u>	\$ 10,796,492

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis - Proprietary Funds December 31, 2023

ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents	Water Fund \$ 2,638,289	Sewer Fund \$ 1,043,079	Solid Waste Fund \$ 73,509	Total Proprietary Funds  \$ 3,754,877
TOTAL ASSETS	2,638,289	1,043,079	73,509	3,754,877
NET POSITION  Restricted:    Debt Service    Customer Deposits Unrestricted	258,769 335,207 2,044,313	- - 1,043,079	- - 73,509	258,769 335,207 3,160,901
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 2,638,289	\$ 1,043,079	\$ 73,509	\$ 3,754,877

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Net Position Modified Cash Basis - Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Water Fund				Waste Fund		F	Proprietary Funds
OPERATING RECEIPTS Charges for Goods and Services Revenues Pledged for Debt Repayment Surcharge as Security for Debt	\$	- 2,424,495 629,311	\$	1,941,069 - 223,207	\$	452,952 - <u>-</u>	\$	2,394,021 2,424,495 852,518
Total Operating Receipts		3,053,806		2,164,276		452,952		5,671,034
OPERATING DISBURSEMENTS Personnel Services Repairs and Maintenance Other Current Disbursements  Total Operating Disbursements		974,956 347,185 814,812 2,136,953		588,080 36,577 1,459,312 2,083,969		41,177 - 400,724 441,901		1,604,213 383,762 2,674,848 4,662,823
Operating Income		916,853		80,307		11,051		1,008,211
NONOPERATING RECEIPTS (DISBURSEMENTS) Capital Purchases Principal Payments Interest Payments		(183,449) (255,046) (109,453)		(29,024)		- - -		(212,473) (255,046) (109,453)
Net Nonoperating Receipts (Disbursements)		(547,948)		(29,024)		<u>-</u>		(576,972)
TRANSFERS Transfers Out		(629,892)		(140,409)		<u>-</u>		(770,301)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(260,987)		(89,126)		11,051		(339,062)
NET POSITION - BEGINNING		2,899,276		1,132,205		62,458		4,093,939
NET POSITION - ENDING	<u>\$</u>	2,638,289	\$	1,043,079	\$	73,509	<u>\$</u>	3,754,877

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

#### **NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

#### A. REPORTING ENTITY

The reporting entity of the City of Box Elder, 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); 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. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts, and other non-exchange receipts. 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 disbursements and program receipts for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct disbursements are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program receipts 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. Receipts that are not classified as program receipts, including all taxes, are presented as general receipts.

#### 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, receipts, and disbursements. 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:

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The funds of the City are described below:

Governmental Funds:

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

Special Revenue Funds - Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts for individuals, private organizations, or other governments or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Liquor, Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund - To account for the collection of a 1% tax on the gross receipts of lodgings, alcoholic beverages, prepared food, and admissions. This tax shall be used for land acquisition, architectural fees, construction costs, payments for the civic center, auditorium, or athletic facility buildings, including the maintenance, staffing, and operations of such facilities and promotion and advertising of the City per SDCL 10-52A-2. This fund was established at the direction of the governing body through a local ordinance. This fund is a major fund.

Business Improvement District Fund - To account for a special assessment or general business license and occupation tax in first and second-class municipalities for the financing of business improvement district projects as allowed in SDCL 9-55-3. (SDCL 9-55-2). This fund is a major fund.

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

Capital Projects Fund - To account for financial resources to be used for the construction of various Capital Projects. This is a major fund.

Event Center Fund - To account for financial resources, required under a Bond agreement, to be used for the construction of the Event Center. This is a major fund.

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

Tax Increment District Debt Service Fund - Accounts for the accumulation of property tax receipts received on the tax increment districts and the payment of general long-term debt principal and interest as related to the tax increment districts. This fund is a major fund.

#### **Proprietary Funds:**

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

 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.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

- 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.
- 3. 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 fund 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 fund is a major fund.

Solid Waste Fund - Financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the operation of the solid waste program (SDCL 9-32-11). This fund is a major fund.

#### C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

The City uses the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, 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:

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

#### Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, the current financial resources measurement focus is used and is applied within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting.

#### Basis of Accounting:

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

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The modified cash basis of accounting involves the measurement of cash and cash equivalents and changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from cash receipt and disbursement transactions. Under the modified cash basis of accounting, the balance sheet reports only cash and cash equivalents (those investments with terms to maturity of 90 days or less at the date of acquisition). Under the modified cash basis of accounting, transactions are recorded in the accounts when cash and/or cash equivalents are received or disbursed and assets and liabilities are recognized to the extent that cash has been received or disbursed. The acceptable modification to the cash basis of accounting implemented by the City in these financial statements includes the reporting of investment assets that were purchased with excess cash holdings at fair market value as of the date of the financial statements.

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

If the City applied accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, 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. INTERFUND ELIMINATIONS AND RECLASSIFICATIONS

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

#### E. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

For the purpose of financial reporting, "cash and cash equivalents" includes all demand and savings accounts and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with a term to maturity at the date of acquisition of three months or less.

#### F. CAPITAL ASSETS

Under the modified cash basis of accounting, the City's capital assets are considered a cost of the program for which they were acquired for the amount paid in cash in the government-wide financial statements. The fund financial statements and the proprietary financial statements report such purchases as capital outlays.

Under the modified cash basis of accounting, cash payments for lease and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangement (SBITA) activities are a cost of the function for which they were acquired for the amount paid in cash in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. Right-to-use assets arising from leasing and SBITA activities are not reported as assets in the modified cash basis financial statements.

#### G. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Under the modified cash basis of accounting, cash proceeds from long-term debt issuances are recorded as a receipt, while payments to creditors to reduce long-term debts are recorded as a cost of the program which benefits from the financing. Allocations are made where appropriate. Interest costs are not allocated but are included in debt service expenditures.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Long-term debts arising from cash transactions of all funds are not reported as liabilities in the modified cash basis financial statements.

Under the modified cash basis of accounting, cash payments for lease and SBITA activities are recorded as expenditures in the function benefitting from the use of the asset. Allocations are made where appropriate. Liabilities arising from leasing and SBITA activities are not reported as liabilities in the modified cash basis financial statements.

#### H. REVENUE RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

Under the modified cash basis of accounting, cash may have been received in advance of the City's providing a good or service to a customer. These amounts are reported in the financial statements, as applicable.

#### I. PROGRAM RECEIPTS

Program receipts derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the City's taxpayers or citizenry as a whole. Program receipts 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.

#### J. PROPRIETARY FUNDS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS CLASSIFICATION

Operating receipts and disbursements for proprietary funds result from providing services and producing and delivering goods and services. They include all receipts and disbursements not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities.

#### K. EQUITY CLASSIFICATIONS

Government-wide Financial Statements

Equity is classified as net position and is displayed in two components under the modified cash basis:

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.

Unrestricted Net Position - All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted."

#### Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance which is distinguished between the following classifications:

*Nonspendable* - Includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

#### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Restricted - Includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that 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 do not lapse at year-end.

Assigned - Includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted nor committed. The City Council has given management the authority to create assignments of fund equity.

*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.

Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

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

#### L. 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 a disbursement is made for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. Additionally, the City would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly, unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

#### NOTE 2 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS, BALANCES, AND ADVANCES

As a result of the City reporting under the modified cash basis of accounting, at times the funds may report negative cash. Negative balances represent the amount these funds have overdrawn their portion of pooled cash and subsequently borrowed from other funds.

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

		Tra	ansfers To:		
·			Capital		
	General		Projects		
	Fund		Fund		Total
-					
\$	-	\$	865,059	\$	865,059
	837,712		-		837,712
	25,000		604,892		629,892
			140,409		140,409
\$	862,712	\$	1,610,360	\$	2,473,072
		\$ - 837,712 25,000	General Fund \$ - \$ 837,712 25,000	General Fund       Projects Fund         \$ - \$ 865,059         837,712       -         25,000       604,892         140,409	Capital   Projects   Fund

#### **NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

The City follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Cash and cash equivalents includes the following assets as of December 31, 2023:

Cash	\$ 4,787,142
Investments	 9,314,601
	\$ 14,101,743

Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are as follows:

#### **Deposits**

The City's cash deposits are made in qualified public depositories as defined by SDCL 4-6A-1, 9-22-6, 9-22-6.1, and 9-22-6.2, and may be in the form of demand or time deposits. Qualified depositories are required by SDCL 4-6A-3 to maintain at all times, segregated from their other assets, eligible collateral having a value equal to at least 100% of the public deposit accounts that 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.

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The investments held by the City at December 31, 2023 were:

	Credit					Ma	turities		_ Valuation
Investment	Rating	F	air Value	<	< 1 Year	1 - 8	5 Years	> 5 Years	Level
Cash and Money	N/A	\$	16,333	\$	16,333	\$	-	\$	- 1
U.S. Treasury Note	N/A		9,298,268		9,298,268				<u>-</u> 1
		\$	9,314,601	\$	9,314,601	\$		\$	<u>-</u>

#### NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair value of each investment shown previously was measured using the input guidance and valuation techniques. Specific valuation information is as follows:

<u>U.S. Treasury Notes</u> - Many of these are valued using inputs that are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets accessible at the measurement date of identical financial assets and liabilities. The inputs include those traded on an active exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange.

*Credit Risk* - State Law limits eligible investments for the City, as discussed above. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits - The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2023, none of the City's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk - The City places no limit on the amount that may be deposited with any one financial institution or invested with any one issuer.

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

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

#### **NOTE 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 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.

#### **NOTE 5 - TAX ABATEMENTS**

The City has active TIF (Tax Increment Financing) districts for debt related to the construction of City Hall and private development within the City. Under the TIF agreements, property tax increments received by the City are collected to cover eligible project expenses approved by resolution by the City Commission, as allowed by South Dakota Codified Law Section 11-9. When all approved project costs are paid or the TIF is dissolved in accordance with state statutes, all property tax revenue will be distributed to the appropriate taxing entities. Increments totaling \$947,924 were received by the City during 2023.

The City also has active TIF districts within the City limits that were created by Pennington County for private development. These funds do not pass through the City. However, the agreements do result in reduced property tax revenues to the City. Amounts passed through the TIFs held by Pennington County related to property within City limits for the year ended December 31, 2023 were \$554,793.

The City also has an agreement with a business to relocate to the City. The City has agreed to rebate a portion of the sales taxes collected by the business. The business is required to operate within the City for a period of 10 years. The City will rebate portions of sales taxes paid by the business over the term of the agreement up to \$600,000 in total. Payments are made quarterly by the City. The amount paid for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$145,972.

#### **NOTE 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). The SDRS is a hybrid defined-benefit plan designed with several defined contribution plan-type provisions and is administered by the 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 is found in SDCL 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained at http://sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx or by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098, or by calling (605) 773-3731.

#### **Benefits Provided**

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

Members who 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 who 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% joint and survivor benefit, or a 100% 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% of compensation funded by part of the employer contribution. VRAs will receive investment earnings based on investment returns.

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

- Baseline actuarial accrued liabilities will be calculated assuming the COLA is equal to the longterm inflation assumption of 2.25%.
- If the fair value of assets is greater or equal to the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
  - o The increase in the third quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than 3.5%.

#### **NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

- If the fair value of assets is less than the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
  - The increase in the third 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% to 0.0%.

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, equal to required contributions each year were \$324,064, \$268,321, and \$212,801, respectively.

#### Pension Liabilities (Assets)

At June 30, 2023, SDRS is 100.07% 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 City as of this measurement period ending June 30, 2023 and as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Proportionate Share of Pension Liability	\$ 27,283,511
Less: Proportionate Share of Net Pension Restricted for Pension Benefits	 27,301,888
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ (18,377

At December 31, 2023, the City had a liability (asset) of \$(18,377) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). This asset is not reflected in the financial statements due to the modified cash basis of reporting. The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was based on a projection of the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2023, the City's proportion was 0.18828300%, which is an increase of 0.0181010% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

#### **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%

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 plan investment expense. This is composed of an average

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

Future COLAs 1.91%

#### **NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

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

- Active and Terminated Vested Members:
  - o Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial: PubT-2010
  - o 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.
  - o Public Safety Retirees: PubS-2010, 102% of rates at all ages.
- Beneficiaries:
  - PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table.
- Disabled Members:
  - Public Safety: PubS-2010 disabled member mortality table.
  - Others: PubG-2010 disabled member mortality table.

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

#### **NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

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, 2023 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

Assat Olsse	Target	Long-term Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Public Equity	56.3%	3.8%
Investment Grade Debt	22.8%	1.7%
High Yield Debt	7%	2.7%
Real Estate	12%	3.5%
Cash	1.9%	0.8%
	100.0%	

#### 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. 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%, 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 one percentage point lower (5.50%) or one percentage point higher (7.50%) than the current rate:

	Current					
		Discount				
	1	% Decrease		Rate	1	% Increase
City's Proportionate Share of the						
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	3,766,694	\$	(18,377)	\$	(3,113,843)

#### **NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

#### **NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS**

The following is a summary of the long-term commitments for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Balance 12/31/22	Advances	Payments	Balance 12/31/23
Governmental Funds:				
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	\$ 7,290,404	\$ -	\$ (470,000)	\$ 6,820,404
Special Assessment Revenue Bonds	23,000,000		(105,191)	22,894,809
Total Governmental Funds	30,290,404		(575,191)	29,715,213
Business-type Activities:				
State Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds - Water	4,691,220	197,357	(255,046)	4,633,531
Total Business-type Activities	4,691,220	197,357	(255,046)	4,633,531
	\$ 34,981,624	<u>\$ 197,357</u>	\$ (830,237)	\$ 34,348,744

Long-term commitments at December 31, 2023 was comprised of the following:

#### **General Government Commitments**

#### Revenue Bonds:

Series 2016 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds including varying interest to 3%,					
due in annual escalating principal installments and semiannual interest					
installments through December 2030. Financed through the General					
Fund or the Liquor, Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund.					
Interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$47,018.					

\$ 1,815,000

Series 2021 Sales Tax Revenue Bonds including interest at 2%. Due in annual escalating principal installments and varying semi-annual interest installments through June 2041. Financed through the General Fund. Interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$104,231.

5,005,404

Series 2021 Special Assessment Revenue Bonds including interest at 4.37% until October 2028 when interest will be the Wall Street Journal U.S. Prime Rate plus 1%. Due in monthly principal and interest installments through September 2031 when a balloon payment is due. The loan principal and interest are being paid by the Business Improvement District from taxes collected. Interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$909,986.

22,894,809 \$ 29,715,213

#### NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### **Business-type Commitments**

Revenue Bonds:

2012 State Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds through the South Dakota Conservancy District, including interest at 2.5% and an annual administrative fee of .5%. Due in quarterly installments of \$37,767 through January 2034. Financed through the Water Fund. Interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$41,916.

1,328,741

2020 State Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds through the South Dakota Conservancy District, including interest at 2.25% and an annual administrative fee of .5%. Due in quarterly installments of \$26,079 through October 2043. Financed through the Water Fund. Interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$29,981.

1,495,880

Series 2020A Water Revenue Bonds including interest at 2%. Due in semi-annual installments of \$64,628 through June 2040. Financed through the Water Fund. Interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$37,556.

1,808,910 4,633,531

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for all long-term debt outstanding as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Year	Revenue	e Bo	Bonds Special Asses		essment Debt		Revenue Bonds		nds		
Ending	Governmen	tal A	Activities		Governmen	tal A	ctivities	Business-type Activ			ctivities
December 31,	 Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest
2024	\$ 480,000	\$	141,799	\$	450,716	\$	984,789	\$	270,356	\$	110,506
2025	490,000		133,129		463,917		971,588		275,479		107,527
2026	495,000		124,029		484,601		950,904		281,041		104,110
2027	505,000		114,453		506,207		929,298		288,494		96,658
2028	520,000		104,431		528,777		906,728		296,148		89,004
2029-2033	1,890,000		359,313		552,353		883,152		1,583,273		379,412
2034-2038	1,480,000		196,178		576,980		858,525		1,119,403		192,689
2039-2043	960,404		34,735	1	19,331,258		761,663		519,337		33,275
	\$ 6,820,404	\$	1,208,067	\$ 2	22,894,809	\$	7,246,647	\$	4,633,531	\$	1,113,181

#### NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the City issued special assessment debt in the amount of \$23 million for the construction of an event center. A private business is the guarantor on the debt and has the obligation to repay any balance in excess of business improvement district fees collected, which are based on hotel room rentals. The special assessment debt is not counted in the City's constitutional debt limit. The City is required to maintain \$725,000 in a reserve fund and meet an annual debt service coverage ratio of 1.02 to 1. The City is required to maintain Business Improvement District #2 in effect while the bonds are outstanding as those revenues are pledged for repayment of the debt balance.

#### **NOTE 8 - LEASES**

The City has an agreement for the lease of the event center with a private business. The lease term is 30 years and commences on the first day of the month following substantial completion of the construction project. No rents are owed under this agreement, but the tenant agrees to operate the facility in a professional manner and will be responsible for all maintenance and utilities, keeping the facility in good working order, and not further encumbering the property. The lessee has the right to purchase the property, all furniture, and fixtures for \$1. Due to the structure of the agreement, there are no expected rental receipts, and the City does not expect to make any payments for the upkeep of the property.

The City leases various equipment under financing agreements. Future lease payments due as of December 31, 2023 are comprised of the following:

#### Governmental Funds:

Equipment Lease for Copiers. Due in monthly installments of \$462 through May 2028. Financed through the General Fund.	\$ 24,495
Equipment Lease for Body Cameras. Due in annual installments of \$26,528 through 2031. Financed through the	212,225
General Fund.	 212,220
	\$ 236,720

#### **NOTE 8 - LEASES**

Annual lease payments to maturity for all leases outstanding as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Equipment							
Year	Lease						
Ending	F	Payment					
December 31,		mounts	Totals				
2024	\$	32,074	\$	32,074			
2025		32,074		32,074			
2026		32,074		32,074			
2027		32,074		32,074			
2028		28,840		28,840			
2029 - 2031		79,584	79,584				
	\$	236,720	\$	236,720			

#### **NOTE 9 - RESTRICTED NET POSITION**

The following table shows restricted net position and the purpose for such restrictions as shown in the statement of net position - modified cash basis:

Purposes	Restricted By	Amount
Major Purposes:		
Debt Service Purpose	<b>Debt Covenants</b>	\$ 1,272,906
Construction and City Promotion Purpose	State Law	8,558,474
Customer Utility Deposits	Contract Restrictions	335,207
•		\$ 10,166,587

#### **NOTE 10 - PLEDGED REVENUES**

In accordance with certain debt agreements, the City has pledged revenues for the repayment of debt obligations.

The City has pledged water user revenues for the repayment of state revolving fund bonds and water revenue bonds. Virtually all revenues of the water fund are pledged for the repayment of debt, including a specific water surcharge that is assessed to all water users monthly.

The City has pledged sewer user revenues in the form of a specific sewer surcharge that is assessed to all sewer users monthly as required by its agreement with South Dakota Ellsworth Development Authority (SDEDA). Sewer surcharge revenues collected during the year ended December 31, 2023 were \$223,207.

The City has pledged revenues collected by the Business Improvement District for the repayment of special assessment debt. Fees collected by the Business Improvement District during the year ended December 31, 2023 were \$1,865,817; of the fees collected, \$1,015,178 was used for special assessment debt repayment.

#### **NOTE 11 - RISK ASSESSMENT**

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

#### **Unemployment Benefits**

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

During the year ended December 31, 2023, one claim was filed for unemployment benefits. This claim resulted in the payment of benefits in the amount of \$12,868. It is anticipated that two additional claims for unemployment benefits will be filed in the next year.

#### **Employee Health Insurance**

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League Health Pool of South Dakota. This is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The City pays a monthly premium to the pool to provide health insurance coverage for its employees. The pool purchases reinsurance coverage with the premiums it receives from the members.

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

#### **Liability Insurance**

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

The City carries a \$0 deductible for the governmental general liability, municipal property, auto liability, and officials' liability coverages, respectively. The City carries a \$2,000 deductible for police liability coverage.

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

#### NOTE 11 - RISK ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)

#### Worker's Compensation

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League of Worker's Compensation, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The City pays an annual premium to the pool to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees. 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 City does not carry additional insurance to cover claims in excess of the upper limit. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the liability coverage during the past three years.

#### **Pending Litigation**

The City is the defendant in a lawsuit arising principally in the normal course of operations. In the opinion of management, the outcome of the lawsuit will not have a materially adverse effect on the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, no provisions for losses have been recorded.

#### **NOTE 12 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the independent auditor's report, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.



# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis - General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

		d Amounts	Actual (Budgetary	Variance Positive	
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	Basis)	(Negative)	
RECEIPTS					
Taxes:					
General Property Taxes	\$ 2,483,600	\$ 2,202,000	\$ 2,233,015	\$ 31,015	
General Sales and Use Taxes	4,186,490	4,236,490	4,201,881	(34,609)	
Penalties and Interest on					
Delinquent Taxes	2,500	2,500	2,983	483	
Licenses and Permits	873,000	484,260	484,654	394	
Intergovernmental Receipts:					
Federal Grants	95,263	67,520	67,520	-	
State Grants	419,891	428,351	428,347	(4)	
State Shared Receipts:					
Bank Franchise Tax	26,638	27,463	27,463	-	
Prorate License Fee	3,000	8,770	8,766	(4)	
Liquor Tax Reversion	82,718	82,718	80,739	(1,979)	
Motor Vehicle Licenses	71,530	99,380	106,758	7,378	
Local Government Highway					
and Bridge Fund	48,177	33,933	33,933	-	
Other	4,450	4,450	3,941	(509)	
Charges for Goods and Services:					
General Government	12,000	37,950	93,632	55,682	
Public Safety	51,000	91,900	92,374	474	
Court Fines and Forfeits	4,348	3,066	3,065	(1)	
Miscellaneous Receipts:				, ,	
Investment Earnings	250,000	465,000	478,661	13,661	
Insurance Proceeds	56,000	301,300	314,132	12,832	
Other	<del>-</del>	8,330	8,328	(2)	
Total Receipts	8,670,605	8,585,381	8,670,192	84,811	

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis - General Fund (Continued) For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Budgeted Original	d Amounts Final	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance Positive (Negative)
DISBURSEMENTS				
General Government:				
Executive	445,162	599,679	595,973	3,706
Financial Administration	1,341,560	1,369,253	1,355,136	14,117
Public Safety:				
Police	2,326,973	3,121,532	3,114,844	6,688
Public Works:				
Highways and Streets	2,614,061	2,546,928	2,529,073	17,855
Planning and Zoning	975,146	964,174	956,975	7,199
Culture and Recreation:				
Parks	583,205	606,543	603,228	3,315
Total Disbursements	8,286,107	9,208,109	9,155,229	52,880
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF RECEIPTS OVER (UNDER) DISBURSEMENTS	384,498	(622,728)	(485,037)	137,691
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers In	50,000	1,008,335	862,712	(145,623)
Transfers Out	(422,999)	(865,068)	(865,059)	9
Gain on Sale of Municipal Property	45,277	23,277	23,319	42
Total Other Financing Sources	(327,722)	166,544	20,972	(145,572)
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	56,776	(456,184)	(464,065)	(7,881)
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	1,976,946	1,976,946	1,976,946	
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 2,033,722	\$ 1,520,762	\$ 1,512,881	<u>\$ (7,881)</u>

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis - Liquor, Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

RECEIPTS	Budgeted Original	l Amounts Final	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance Positive (Negative)	
Taxes: General Sales and Use Taxes Licenses and Permits Miscellaneous Receipts	\$ 450,000 102,646	\$ 400,000 87,521 11	\$ 396,886 87,075 11	\$ (3,114) (446)	
Total Receipts	552,646	487,532	483,972	(3,560)	
DISBURSEMENTS  Conservation and Development:  Economic Development	509,714	493,084	490,817	2,267	
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF					
RECEIPTS OVER (UNDER) DISBURSEMENTS	42,932	(5,552)	(6,845)	(1,293)	
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	42,932	(5,552)	(6,845)	(1,293)	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	462,457	462,457	462,457		
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 505,389	\$ 456,905	\$ 455,612	<u>\$ (1,293)</u>	

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis Business Improvement District Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance Positive (Negative)
RECEIPTS Miscellaneous Receipts:				
Investment Earnings Special Assessments Contributions and Donations	\$ - 1,900,000 100,000	\$ 10,700 1,900,000 350,358	\$ 11,890 1,865,817 280,414	\$ 1,190 (34,183) (69,944)
Total Receipts	2,000,000	2,261,058	2,158,121	(102,937)
DISBURSEMENTS  Conservation and Development:  Economic Development	3,820,000	1,582,450	1,580,134	2,316
Total Disbursements	3,820,000	1,582,450	1,580,134	2,316
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER (UNDER) DISBURSEMENTS	(1,820,000)	678,608	577,987	(100,621)
CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(1,820,000)	678,608	577,987	(100,621)
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	3,228,220	3,228,220	3,228,220	
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 1,408,220	\$ 3,906,828	\$ 3,806,207	\$ (100,621)

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

_Year*	City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)		City's Covered Payroll	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability (Asset)	
2023	0.1882830%	\$ (18,377)	\$	4,354,699	0.41%	100.07%	
2022	0.1701820%	(16,083)		3,611,935	0.45%	100.10%	
2021	0.1540610%	(1,179,844)		3,147,618	37.48%	105.52%	
2020	0.1393985%	(6,054)		2,870,251	0.21%	100.04%	
2019	0.1149700%	(12,184)		2,153,799	0.57%	100.09%	
2018	0.0837260%	(1,953)		1,526,146	0.13%	100.02%	
2017	0.0760756%	(6,904)		1,361,247	0.51%	100.10%	
2016	0.0707285%	238,914		1,166,389	20.48%	96.89%	
2015	0.0733073%	(310,917)		1,168,245	26.61%	104.10%	

<sup>\*</sup>The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date of the collective net pension asset, which is June 30. Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Schedule of Pension Contributions South Dakota Retirement System

Year*	Contractually- required Contribution		Rela Con	ributions in ation to the tractually- equired ntribution	Contributio Deficiency (Excess)		City's Covered Payroll	Contribu as a Percenta Cover Payro	ge of ed
2023	\$	324,064	\$	324,064		-	\$ 4,866,097		6.7%
2022		268,321		268,321		-	4,101,579		6.5%
2021		212,801		212,801		-	3,191,782		6.7%
2020		201,357		201,357		-	2,998,780		6.7%
2019		165,161		165,161		-	2,573,762		6.4%
2018		123,290		123,290		-	1,803,176		6.8%
2017		93,671		93,671		-	1,376,173		6.8%
2016		88,823		88,823		-	1,296,569		6.9%
2015		78,505		78,505		-	1,134,983		6.9%

<sup>\*</sup>Until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Notes to the Supplementary Information December 31, 2023

#### **NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The Budgetary Comparison Schedules have been prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting. The Budgetary Comparison Schedules present capital outlay expenditures within each function while the Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Changes in Fund Balances - Modified Cash Basis presents capital outlay expenditures as a separate function.

#### **NOTE 2 - BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING**

The City follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the required supplementary information:

- 1. At the first regular Council meeting in September of each year or within ten days thereafter, the City Council introduces the annual appropriations 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 line item may not exceed 5% 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. The City did not encumber any amounts at December 31, 2023.

#### **NOTE 3 - PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS**

#### Changes from Prior Valuation

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

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

#### Benefit Provision Changes

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

#### **Actuarial Assumption Changes**

The SDRS COLA equals the percentage increase in the most recent third 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%.

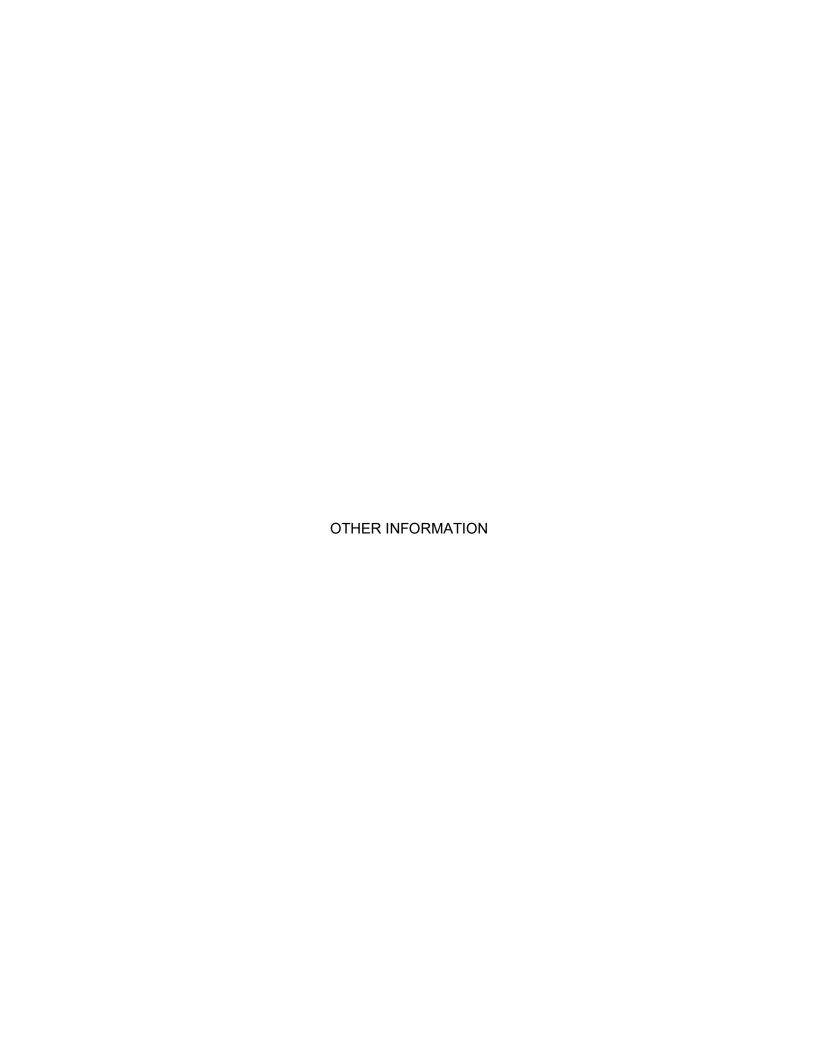
As of June 30, 2022, the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (2.25%) was less than 100% and the July 2023 SDRS COLA was limited to a restricted maximum of 2.10%. For the June 30, 2022 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum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

# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Notes to the Supplementary Information December 31, 2023

#### NOTE 3 - PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS (CONTINUED)

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.



# City of Box Elder, South Dakota Schedule of Municipal Officials December 31, 2023

#### **MAYOR**

Larry Larson

#### **COUNCIL MEMBERS**

Kirk Beauchamp Steven Bixel James Brown Rick Davis Michael Knight Patrick Schubert

#### **FINANCIAL OFFICER**

Nicole Schneider