

# CITY OF NEW UNDERWOOD, SOUTH DAKOTA

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Financial Statements

December 31, 2020



**CASEY · PETERSON**

RAPID CITY · GILLETTE



**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
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**December 31, 2020**

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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*

City Council  
City of New Underwood, 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 New Underwood, South Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of New Underwood, South Dakota's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 5, 2022.

### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of New Underwood, South Dakota's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of New Underwood, South Dakota's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of New Underwood, South Dakota'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 statement 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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Management's Responses as items 2020-001 and 2020-002, that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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## **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of New Underwood, South Dakota'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 an instance of noncompliance or other matter that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Management's Responses as item 2020-002.

## **The City of New Underwood, South Dakota's Responses to Findings**

The City of New Underwood, South Dakota's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Management's Responses. The City of New Underwood, South Dakota'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 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

July 5, 2022

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Schedule of Findings and Management's Responses**  
**December 31, 2020**

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Material Weakness

Internal Controls Related to Drafting Financial Statements

2020-001 *Condition:* As the auditor, we were requested to draft the financial statements and the accompanying notes to the financial statements.

*Criteria:* Establishing internal controls over the preparation of the financial statements and the accompanying notes is the responsibility of management.

*Cause:* Due to the limited number of employees, the City does not have an internal control system designed to provide for the preparation of the financial statements and the accompanying notes being audited which does not adhere to generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS).

*Effect:* The City engages its auditor to draft the financial statements and the accompanying notes.

*Auditor's Recommendation:* It is the responsibility of management and those charged with governance to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk associated with the City's auditors drafting the financial statements and accompanying notes because of cost or other considerations. If the City chooses not to accept this risk, training should be provided to those employees responsible for drafting the financial statements and accompanying notes.

*Management's Response:* The City accepts the risk related to hiring the auditor to prepare the financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Material Weakness and Noncompliance

Internal Controls Related to Budget Oversight

2020-002 *Condition:* As noted in the budgetary comparison schedule, the City overspent the approved amount appropriated for a certain department in the Second Penny Fund for the year ended December 31, 2020.

*Criteria:* The City's control structure should be designed to ensure compliance with South Dakota Codified Laws for municipal finances. The City violated provisions of South Dakota Codified Law 9-21-9.

*Cause:* There is limited staff which creates a deficiency in oversight of the control process.

*Effect:* The City was not compliant with South Dakota Codified Law.

*Auditor's Recommendation:* We recommend that management review the budget monthly with the financial statements. Should there be changes in expected spending for certain departments, the budget should be amended. We suggest the new finance officer receive training related to applicable statutes.

*Management's Response:* Management will review budgets more frequently to identify possible budget overages and make amendments as necessary.

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## Independent Auditor's Report

City Council  
City of New Underwood, South Dakota  
New Underwood, South Dakota

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of New Underwood, South Dakota (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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; 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 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 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 from 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 City'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 entity'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.

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## **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above 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 of New Underwood, South Dakota, as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in the modified cash basis financial position for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.

## **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 opinion is not with respect to that matter.

## **Other Matters**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements as a whole that collectively comprise the City of New Underwood, South Dakota's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison schedules, the Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), the Schedule of Pension Contributions, the Notes to the Supplementary Information, and list of City Officials, which are the responsibility of management, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information 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 July 5, 2022, on our consideration of the City of New Underwood'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 to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of New Underwood's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Casey Peterson, LTD

Rapid City, South Dakota

July 5, 2022

## BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis**  
**December 31, 2020**

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	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 732,564	\$ 259,646	\$ 992,210
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>\$ 732,564</u>	<u>\$ 259,646</u>	<u>\$ 992,210</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Restricted for:			
Customer Deposits	\$ -	\$ 20,373	\$ 20,373
Unrestricted	<u>732,564</u>	<u>239,273</u>	<u>971,837</u>
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION</b>	<u>\$ 732,564</u>	<u>\$ 259,646</u>	<u>\$ 992,210</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2020**

Functions/Programs	Disbursements	Program Receipts	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants, Loans, and Contributions
<b>PRIMARY GOVERNMENT</b>			
Governmental Activities:			
General Government	\$ 94,978	\$ 7,433	\$ -
Public Safety	52,428	-	-
Public Works	198,329	74,279	22,445
Culture and Recreation	82,071	12,900	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>427,806</u>	<u>94,612</u>	<u>22,445</u>
Business-type Activities:			
Water	110,481	133,405	-
Sewer	50,757	47,827	-
Total Business-type Activities	<u>161,238</u>	<u>181,232</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT</b>	<u>\$ 589,044</u>	<u>\$ 275,844</u>	<u>\$ 22,445</u>

**GENERAL RECEIPTS**

Taxes:

Property Taxes

Sales Tax

State Shared Receipts

Unrestricted Investment Earnings

Fines and Forfeitures

Miscellaneous Receipts

Transfers In/Out

Total General Receipts

**CHANGE IN NET POSITION**

**NET POSITION - BEGINNING**

**NET POSITION - ENDING**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Net (Disbursements) Receipts and  
Changes in Net Position

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Primary Government		
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
\$ (87,545)	\$ -	\$ (87,545)
(52,428)	-	(52,428)
(101,605)	-	(101,605)
(69,171)	-	(69,171)
(310,749)	-	(310,749)
-	22,924	22,924
-	(2,930)	(2,930)
-	19,994	19,994
(310,749)	19,994	(290,755)
\$ 188,196	\$ -	\$ 188,196
148,810	-	148,810
7,534	-	7,534
-	58	58
507	-	507
6,949	-	6,949
11,138	(11,138)	-
363,134	(11,080)	352,054
52,385	8,914	61,299
680,179	250,732	930,911
\$ 732,564	\$ 259,646	\$ 992,210

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds**  
**December 31, 2020**

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	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Second Penny Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 605,423	\$ 127,141	\$ 732,564
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>\$ 605,423</u>	<u>\$ 127,141</u>	<u>\$ 732,564</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>			
Unassigned	\$ 605,423	\$ 127,141	\$ 732,564
<b>TOTAL FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>\$ 605,423</u>	<u>\$ 127,141</u>	<u>\$ 732,564</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -**  
**Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2020**

	General Fund	Second Penny Fund	Total Governmental Funds
<b>RECEIPTS</b>			
Taxes:			
General Property Taxes	\$ 188,196	\$ -	\$ 188,196
General Sales and Use Taxes	74,405	74,405	148,810
Intergovernmental Receipts:			
State Shared Receipts:			
Bank Franchise Tax	2,100	-	2,100
Liquor Tax Reversion	4,568	-	4,568
Motor Vehicle Licenses	7,978	-	7,978
State Highway/Bridge Revenue	14,467	-	14,467
Other	866	-	866
Charges for Goods and Services:			
Sanitation	74,279	-	74,279
Culture and Recreation	12,900	-	12,900
Licenses and Permits	7,433	-	7,433
Fines and Forfeits:			
Other	507	-	507
Miscellaneous Revenue:			
Investment Earnings	674	-	674
Other	6,275	-	6,275
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>394,648</b>	<b>74,405</b>	<b>469,053</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Second Penny Fund</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>			
General Government:			
Legislative	\$ 22,546	\$ -	\$ 22,546
Elections	725	-	725
Financial Administration	64,005	-	64,005
Other	7,702	-	7,702
Public Safety	52,428	-	52,428
Public Works:			
Highways and Streets	69,155	50,943	120,098
Sanitation	55,140	-	55,140
Culture and Recreation:			
Recreation	35,179	-	35,179
Library	1,000	-	1,000
Auditorium	12,126	33,375	45,501
Parks	100	-	100
Capital Outlay	<u>23,382</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,382</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>343,488</u>	<u>84,318</u>	<u>427,806</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>			
Transfers In	11,180	-	11,180
Transfers Out	<u>-</u>	<u>(42)</u>	<u>(42)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>11,180</u>	<u>(42)</u>	<u>11,138</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	62,340	(9,955)	52,385
<b>FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING</b>	<u>543,083</u>	<u>137,096</u>	<u>680,179</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 605,423</u>	<u>\$ 127,141</u>	<u>\$ 732,564</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis - Proprietary Funds**  
**December 31, 2020**

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	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 235,133	\$ 24,513	\$ 259,646
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	\$ 235,133	\$ 24,513	\$ 259,646
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Restricted for:			
Customer Deposits	\$ 20,373	\$ -	\$ 20,373
Unrestricted	214,760	24,513	239,273
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION</b>	\$ 235,133	\$ 24,513	\$ 259,646

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position -**  
**Modified Cash Basis - Proprietary Funds**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2020**

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
<b>OPERATING RECEIPTS</b>			
Charges for Service	133,405	47,827	181,232
<b>OPERATING DISBURSEMENTS</b>			
Operations Disbursements			
Personal Services	44,997	43,127	88,124
Other Expenses	43,635	4,122	47,757
Supplies and Materials	14,709	3,508	18,217
Total Operating Disbursements	103,341	50,757	154,098
<b>OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)</b>	30,064	(2,930)	27,134
<b>NONOPERATING RECEIPTS (DISBURSEMENTS)</b>			
Investment Earnings	58	-	58
Capital Assets	(367)	-	(367)
Debt Service Payments	(6,773)	-	(6,773)
Total Nonoperating Disbursements	(7,082)	-	(7,082)
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>			
Transfers Out	(10,152)	(986)	(11,138)
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION</b>	12,830	(3,916)	8,914
<b>NET POSITION - BEGINNING</b>	222,303	28,429	250,732
<b>NET POSITION - ENDING</b>	\$ 235,133	\$ 24,513	\$ 259,646

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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**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). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements.

**A. REPORTING ENTITY**

The reporting entity of the City of New Underwood, 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 the Statement of Activities display information about the City as a whole. These statements include all funds of the overall government except for fiduciary funds. 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 each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct disbursements are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are 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 three major categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City, or it meets the following criteria:

1. Total assets, liabilities, 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
2. 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.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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**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 Fund* - Special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific receipt 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. The City has the following special revenue funds:

*Second Penny Fund* - The fund is used to account for the collection of a 1% tax on the gross receipts of lodgings, alcoholic beverages, prepared food, and admissions which tax shall be used for the purpose of 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 the promotion and advertising of the City (SDCL 10-52A-2). This fund may be established at the direction of the governing body through local ordinances. This 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. A) The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by a pledge of the net revenues from fees and charges of 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 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.

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary funds are never considered to be major funds and are used to account for resources held by the City in a purely custodial capacity (assets equal liabilities). The City did not have fiduciary funds as of December 31, 2020.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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

**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’s basis of accounting is the modified cash basis, which is a basis of accounting other than GAAP. Under GAAP, 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 or the economic resources measurement focus is used, applied within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting.

Basis of Accounting

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.

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.

Acceptable modifications to the modified cash basis of accounting implemented by the City in these financial statements include the recording of certificates of deposit with maturities of greater than 90 days from the date of acquisition.

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.



**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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

**D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

The City pools its cash resources for deposit purposes. The proprietary funds have access to their cash resources on demand.

For the purpose of financial reporting, "cash and cash equivalents" include 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. Certificates of deposit whose term to maturity at the date of acquisition exceeds three months are carried at cost and included in cash and cash equivalents.

**E. CAPITAL ASSETS**

*Government-wide Financial Statements*

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 Statement of Activities, cash payments for capital assets are recorded in the program category for which they were acquired. Allocations between programs are made, where necessary, to match the cost with the program that benefits from the use of the capital assets.

*Fund Financial Statements*

In the fund financial statements, capital assets arising from cash transactions acquired for use in governmental fund operations are accounted for as expenditures of the governmental fund when paid for in cash. Capital assets acquired for use in proprietary fund operations are accounted for in the same manner in the government-wide financial statements.

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 the modified cash basis of accounting. The City has not elected to modify its modified cash basis presentation by recording capital assets arising from cash transactions and depreciating those assets where appropriate so any capital assets owned by the City and the related depreciation are not reported on the financial statements of the City.

**F. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

Long-term liabilities include, but are not limited to, financing notes.

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 the modified cash basis of accounting. The City has not elected to modify its modified 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 City. The City 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 and interest on these debt service payments are reported within the appropriate expense function.

**G. 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 at the time of receipt, as applicable.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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

**H. PROGRAM RECEIPTS**

Program receipts derive directly from the program itself or 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.

**I. PROPRIETARY FUNDS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS CLASSIFICATION**

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, receipts and disbursements are classified as operating or non-operating receipts and disbursements. Operating receipts and disbursements directly relate to the purpose of the fund.

**J. EQUITY CLASSIFICATIONS**

*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

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

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 does not meet the definition of Restricted 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.

*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 either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.

*Restricted* - Includes 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 amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the City Council and do not lapse at year-end.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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

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

*Unassigned* - Includes positive amounts within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above-mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

The City uses restricted amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless legal documents or contracts such as a grant agreement requiring dollar for dollar spending prohibit doing so. Additionally, the City would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

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

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

**NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

The City follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are 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 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 City funds to be invested only in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States Government either directly or indirectly; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a) above; or in shares of an 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 deposited in a safekeeping account with any banker or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent. As of December 31, 2020, the City did not hold any investments as defined by Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

Additionally, the City holds funds in the South Dakota Public Fund Investment Trust (SDFIT), which is an external investment pool created for South Dakota local government investing. It is regulated by a nine-member board with representation from municipalities, school districts, and counties. The net asset value of the SDFIT money market account is kept at one dollar per share by adjusting the rate of return on a daily basis. Earnings are credited to each account on a monthly basis. The balance in the SD FIT investment pool is recognized as cash equivalents on the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Net Position. The balance at December 31, 2020 was \$17,610 and is held in the General Fund.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

**NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Custodial Credit Risk - The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2020, the City's deposits were adequately secured by FDIC Insurance and collateralized with pledged securities.

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.

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.

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 fund making the investment.

**NOTE 3 - 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 4 - COMMITMENTS**

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt commitments for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Beginning Balance 01/01/20	Additions	Payments	Ending Balance 12/31/20	Due in One Year
State Revolving Fund Loan #1	\$ 65,664	\$ -	\$ (4,857)	\$ 60,807	\$ 5,004

The City entered into a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Loan #1 in 2011 to fund water system repairs. The original principal due on the loan was \$101,580 due in quarterly payments of \$1,693 over twenty years beginning July 15, 2011. Interest is accrued at a rate of 3%. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2020 was \$1,916. This debt is paid by the Water Fund.

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 5,004	\$ 1,768	\$ 6,772
2022	5,156	1,616	6,772
2023	5,313	1,460	6,773
2024	5,474	1,299	6,773
2025	5,640	1,133	6,773
2026 - 2030	30,872	2,991	33,863
2031 - 2035	3,348	38	3,386
	<u>\$ 60,807</u>	<u>\$ 10,305</u>	<u>\$ 71,112</u>

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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**NOTE 5 - PENSION PLAN**

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

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

Members 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 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 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter CPI-W, no less than 0.5% and no greater than 3.5%
- If the fair of assets is less than the baseline actuarial accrued liabilities, the COLA will be:
  - The increase in the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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**NOTE 5 - PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

All benefits except those depending on the Member's Accumulated Contributions are annually increased by the cost-of-living adjustment.

Contributions

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. The City's share of contributions to the SDRS for the calendar years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018 were \$7,158, \$6,677, and \$6,424 respectively, and were equal to the required contributions each year.

Pension Assets and Pension Expense.

At June 30, 2020, SDRS was 100.04% funded and accordingly, has a net pension asset. The proportionate share of the components of the net pension asset of the South Dakota Retirement System, for the City as of this measurement period ending June 30, 2020 and as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Proportionate Share of Total Pension Liability	\$ 608,221
Less: Proportionate Share of Net Position Restricted for Pension Benefits	<u>608,435</u>
Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ (214)</u>

At December 31, 2020, the City had a liability (asset) of \$(214) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). This asset is not reflected in the financial statements. The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2020 and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was based on the projection of the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. As of June 30, 2020, the City's proportion was .0049477% which is a decrease of .00025511% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2019.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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**NOTE 5 - PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.25%
Salary Increases	Graded by years of service, from 6.50% at entry to 3.00% after 25 years of service
Investment Rate of Return	6.50% net of plan investment expense
Future COLAs	1.41%

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 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 the 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, 2020 (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%	5.1%
Fixed Income	30.0%	1.5%
Real Estate	10.0%	6.2%
Cash	2.0%	1.0%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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**NOTE 5 - PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)**

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 1-percentage point higher (7.50%) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 83,358	\$ (214)	\$ (68,576)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

**NOTE 6 - 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, 2020, the City managed risks as follows:

Unemployment Benefits

The City has coverage for unemployment benefits by paying into the Unemployment Compensation Fund established by State law and managed by the State of South Dakota. During the year ended December 31, 2020, no claims were paid for unemployment benefits. At December 31, 2020, no claims had been filed for unemployment benefits and none are anticipated in the next fiscal year.

Health Insurance

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



**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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**NOTE 6 - RISK ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)**

Liability Insurance

The City joined the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance (SDPAA), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the SDPAA is to administer and provide risk management services and risk-sharing facilities to the members and to defend and protect the members against liability, to advise members on loss control guidelines and procedures, and provide them with risk management services, loss control, and risk reduction information and to obtain lower costs for that coverage. The City's responsibility is to promptly report to and cooperate with the SDPAA to resolve any incident which could result in a claim being made by or against the City. The City pays a Members' Annual Operating Contribution, to provide liability coverage detailed below, under 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, auto liability, auto damage, law enforcement, and property.

Effective January 1, 2018, the SDPAA revised the method of calculating the amount available to be refunded to a withdrawing member. Upon giving proper written notice to the SDPAA a member may withdraw. With 120 days following withdrawal, or as soon thereafter as the next Annual Budget is completed, the SDPAA will advise the withdrawing member of its total calculated portion of contributions made to the SDPAA that shall be refunded. Refunds are calculated based on the pool's total contributions along with the member's total contributions, current losses, unpaid losses, and loss expenses, the member's loss ratio, and the number of membership years.

A member who withdraws from the SDPAA shall receive a calculated portion of their contributions refunded for unpaid casualty losses, based on the following schedule:

<u>Years</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1	55%
2	50%
3	40%
4	35%
5	30%
6+	20%

All refunds shall be paid to the withdrawing Member over a five-year term.

As of December 31, 2020, the City's balance available to be refunded per the SDPAA was \$21,898 which was an increase of \$326 from the previous year. The deposit is not recorded in the City's financial statements due to the modified cash basis of accounting elected by the City.

The City carries a \$0 deductible for Governmental General Liability coverage and a \$250 deductible for municipal property damage 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.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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**NOTE 6 - RISK ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)**

Worker's Compensation:

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League Worker's Compensation Fund (the 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 City's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's compensation claims. The City pays an annual premium, to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees, under a self-funded program and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the Fund members. Coverage limits are set by state statute. The pool pays the first \$650,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up to 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.

**NOTE 7 - 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.

Purpose	Restricted By	Amount
Major Purposes:		
Customer Deposits	Funding Source	\$ 20,373

**NOTE 8 - UNCERTAINTIES, CONTINGENCIES, AND RISKS**

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a pandemic. In addition, multiple jurisdictions in the U.S. have declared a state of emergency. It is anticipated that these impacts will continue for some time. Future potential impacts may include disruptions to City activities, restrictions on the employees' ability to work, or other pandemic-related issues.

**NOTE 9 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS**

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2020 were as follows:

<b>Transfer From:</b>	<b>Transfer To:</b>
	General Fund
2nd Penny Fund	\$ 42
Water Fund	10,152
Sewer Fund	986
	\$ 11,180

Transfers were made to correct spending fund monies on non-fund expenses.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**  
**December 31, 2020**

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**NOTE 10 - VIOLATIONS OF FINANCE-RELATED LEGAL AND CONTRACTUAL PROVISIONS**

The City 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>Appropriations</u>	<u>Total Spent</u>	<u>Overdraft of Expenditures</u>
Second Penny Fund:			
Public Works	<u>\$ 35,000</u>	<u>\$ 50,943</u>	<u>\$ (15,943)</u>

**NOTE 11 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

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

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis - General Fund**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2020**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Budgetary Basis - Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Positive (Negative) Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>RECEIPTS</b>				
Taxes:				
General Property Taxes	\$ 189,508	\$ 189,508	\$ 188,196	\$ (1,312)
General Sales and Use Taxes	50,000	50,000	74,405	24,405
Intergovernmental Receipts:				
State Shared Revenue:				
Bank Franchise Tax	2,200	2,200	2,100	(100)
Liquor Tax Reversion	4,000	4,000	4,568	568
Motor Vehicle Licenses	6,000	6,000	7,978	1,978
State Highway/Bridge Revenue	15,000	15,000	14,467	(533)
Other	500	500	866	366
Charges for Goods and Services:				
Licenses and Permits	5,950	5,950	7,433	1,483
Sanitation	73,900	73,900	74,279	379
Culture and Recreation	10,500	10,500	12,900	2,400
Fines and Forfeits:				
Court Fines and Costs	1,000	1,000	507	(493)
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment Earnings	3,000	3,000	674	(2,326)
Other	9,000	9,000	6,275	(2,725)
Total Receipts	<u>370,558</u>	<u>370,558</u>	<u>394,648</u>	<u>24,090</u>

See independent auditor's report and notes to the supplementary information.

	Budgeted Amounts		Budgetary Basis - Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative) Variance
	Original	Final		
<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>				
General Government:				
Legislative	\$ 59,400	\$ 59,400	\$ 22,546	\$ 36,854
Elections	700	700	725	(25)
Financial Administration	103,200	103,200	64,005	39,195
Other	6,600	9,600	7,702	1,898
Public Safety	52,428	52,428	52,428	-
Public Works:				
Highways and Streets	146,850	146,850	89,588	57,262
Sanitation	56,000	56,000	57,798	(1,798)
Other	3,500	3,500	-	3,500
Culture and Recreation:				
Recreation	34,800	42,300	35,179	7,121
Library	14,785	14,785	1,000	13,785
Auditorium	11,660	11,660	12,126	(466)
Parks	1,000	1,000	391	609
Total Disbursements	<u>490,923</u>	<u>501,423</u>	<u>343,488</u>	<u>157,935</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>				
Transfers in	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,180</u>	<u>11,180</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	(120,365)	(130,865)	62,340	193,205
<b>FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING</b>	<u>543,083</u>	<u>543,083</u>	<u>543,083</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 422,718</u>	<u>\$ 412,218</u>	<u>\$ 605,423</u>	<u>\$ 193,205</u>

See independent auditor's report and notes to the supplementary information.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis - Second Penny Fund**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2020**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Budgetary Basis - Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Positive (Negative) Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>RECEIPTS</b>				
Taxes:				
General Sales and Use Taxes	\$ 90,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 74,405	\$ (15,595)
<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>				
Public Works:				
Highways and Streets	35,000	35,000	50,943	(15,943)
Culture and Recreation:				
Auditorium	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>	<u>33,375</u>	<u>6,625</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>75,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>84,318</u>	<u>(9,318)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES</b>				
Transfers Out	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(42)</u>	<u>(42)</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE</b>	15,000	15,000	(9,955)	(24,955)
<b>FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING</b>	<u>137,096</u>	<u>137,096</u>	<u>137,096</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 152,096</u>	<u>\$ 152,096</u>	<u>\$ 127,141</u>	<u>\$ (24,955)</u>

See independent auditor's report and notes to the supplementary information.



**City of New Underwood, South Dakota  
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share  
of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)  
South Dakota Retirement System**

Year*	City's Proportion of Net Pension Liability/Asset	City's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a)	City's Covered- employee Payroll (b)	City's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered- employee Payroll (a/b)	Plan Fiduciary Net Pension as a Percentage of its Total Pension Liability/Asset
2020	0.0049477%	\$ (214)	\$ 108,640	0.20%	100.04%
2019	0.0052028%	(551)	110,622	0.50%	100.09%
2018	0.0063303%	(148)	130,664	0.11%	100.02%
2017	0.0058938%	(535)	119,883	0.45%	100.10%
2016	0.0055098%	18,612	105,970	17.56%	96.89%
2015	0.0051131%	(21,686)	45,434	47.73%	104.10%

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

See independent auditor's report and notes to the supplementary information.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota  
Schedule of Pension Contributions  
South Dakota Retirement System**

Year*	Contractually- required Contribution (a)	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually- required Contribution (b)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a-b)	City's Covered- employee Payroll (c)	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered- employee Payroll (b/c)
2020	\$ 7,158	\$ 7,158	\$ -	\$ 119,308	6.0%
2019	6,677	6,677	-	111,285	6.0%
2018	6,424	6,424	-	107,075	6.0%
2017	8,333	8,333	-	138,888	6.0%
2016	6,707	6,707	-	111,777	6.0%
2015	5,790	5,790	-	96,496	6.0%

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

See independent auditor's report and notes to the supplementary information.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Supplementary Information**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2020**

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**NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The Budgetary Comparison Schedules have been prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting and present capital outlay expenditures within each department rather than as separate functions similar to the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Modified Cash Basis.

**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 regular City Council meeting in September 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 City Council, the operating budget is legally binding, and actual expenditures for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in number 4.
3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed 5% of the total municipal budget and may be transferred by resolution of the City Council 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 City Council. The City did not encumber any amounts at December 31, 2020.

**NOTE 3 - SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS**

Changes from Prior Valuation:

The June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation reflects no changes in actuarial methods from the June 30, 2019 Actuarial Valuation. One change in actuarial assumptions and two plan provision changes are reflected and described below.

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

Benefit Provision Changes:

Legislation enacted in 2020 established a Qualified Benefit Preservation Arrangement (QBPA) under Section 415(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The QBPA is effective July 1, 2020 and pays a portion of SDRS benefits that are restricted by IRC Section 415(b). The total benefits paid from SDRS and the QBPA will be limited to the applicable 415(b) annual limit, unreduced for early commencement if Members retire prior to age 62 and actuarially increased for late retirement up to age 70 if Members retire after age 65. The Actuarial Valuation considers benefits payable from both SDRS and the QBPA.

Legislation enacted in 2020 also brought the assets and the liabilities of the South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation Plan into SDRS effective July 1, 2020. With the exception of the accounting results presented in Section 6 of this report, all exhibits include the assets, liabilities, and member counts of the former Department of Labor and Regulation Plan Members.

See independent auditor's report.

**City of New Underwood, South Dakota**  
**Notes to the Supplementary Information**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2020**

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**NOTE 3 - SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS (CONTINUED)**

Actuarial Assumption Changes:

The SDRS COLA equals the percentage increase in the most recent third calendar quarter CPI-W over the prior year, no less than 0.5% 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, 2019 and exists again this year as of June 30, 2020. Future COLAs are assumed to equal the current restricted maximum COLA which was 1.88% as of June 30, 2019 and is 1.41% as of June 30, 2020.

The changes in actuarial assumptions due to the 1.41% restricted maximum COLA decreased the Actuarial Accrued Liability by \$595 million, or 4.6% of the Actuarial Accrued Liability based on the 1.88% restricted maximum COLA.

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

Actuarial Method Changes:

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

See independent auditor's report.

## OTHER INFORMATION

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**City of New Underwood, South Dakota  
City Officials  
December 31, 2020**

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**CITY COUNCIL**

Teresa Gossard

Larry Graham

Tera Hockenbary

Tara Richter

Kathy Trullinger

**FINANCE OFFICER**

Kristi Pritzkau

See independent auditor's report.