



Financial Statements
December 31, 2019
City of Britton

Mayor Clyde Fredrickson

Governing Board Brian Beck, President
Shane Storley, Vice-President
Cristy Davidson
Lindsey Kimber
Ward Satterlee
Austin Saker

Finance Officer Marie Marlow

Attorney..... Justin Scott

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Independent Auditor's Report

The City Council
City of Britton
Britton , 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 Britton (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, 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 opinions 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 entity'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.

Opinions

In our opinion, the modified cash basis financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position - modified cash basis - of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Britton as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position - modified cash basis and, where applicable, cash flows - modified cash basis thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the 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 opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's financial statements. The listing of municipal officers, schedule of employer's share of net pension liability (asset) and pension contributions, budgetary comparison schedules, and schedule of changes in notes and bonds payable and capital leases are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The schedule of employer's share of net pension liability (asset) and pension contributions, budgetary comparison schedules, schedule of changes in notes and bonds payable and capital leases, and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from, and relate directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The listing 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 June 25, 2020, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Aberdeen, South Dakota
June 25, 2020

City of Britton
Statement of Net Position—Modified Cash Basis
December 31, 2019

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,023,097	\$ 906,811	\$ 1,929,908
Investments	95,000	-	95,000
Restricted assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	11,097	311,493	322,590
Investments	336,290	-	336,290
	<u>\$ 1,465,484</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,304</u>	<u>\$ 2,683,788</u>
Net Position			
Restricted for:			
Debt service purposes	\$ -	\$ 311,493	\$ 311,493
Cemetery perpetual care			
Expendable	5,938	-	5,938
Nonexpendable	50,000	-	50,000
Library foundation			
Expendable	5,159	-	5,159
Nonexpendable	61,290	-	61,290
Library fines fund	52,086	-	52,086
Revolving loan fund	311,653	-	311,653
Promoting the City	27,012	-	27,012
Unrestricted	952,346	906,811	1,859,157
	<u>\$ 1,465,484</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,304</u>	<u>\$ 2,683,788</u>

City of Britton
Statement of Activities—Modified Cash Basis
Year Ended December 31, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants, Contributions, and Loan Proceeds	Primary Government		Total
					Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	
Primary Government							
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 395,425	\$ 35,309	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (360,116)	\$ -	\$ (360,116)
Public safety	215,851	-	-	-	(215,851)	-	(215,851)
Public works	778,580	131,311	81,122	148,745	(417,402)	-	(417,402)
Health and welfare	15,086	35	-	-	(15,051)	-	(15,051)
Culture and recreation	501,988	70,400	4,781	-	(426,807)	-	(426,807)
Conservation and development	78,675	-	-	-	(78,675)	-	(78,675)
Debt service	34,701	-	-	-	(34,701)	-	(34,701)
Total governmental activities	<u>2,020,306</u>	<u>237,055</u>	<u>85,903</u>	<u>148,745</u>	<u>(1,548,603)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,548,603)</u>
Business-type activities:							
Water	1,032,474	283,497	-	200,597	-	(548,380)	(548,380)
Sewer	350,781	337,384	-	-	-	(13,397)	(13,397)
Total business-type activities	<u>1,383,255</u>	<u>620,881</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>200,597</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(561,777)</u>	<u>(561,777)</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 3,403,561</u>	<u>\$ 857,936</u>	<u>\$ 85,903</u>	<u>\$ 349,342</u>	<u>(1,548,603)</u>	<u>(561,777)</u>	<u>(2,110,380)</u>
General Revenues							
Taxes:							
Property taxes					466,047	-	466,047
Sales taxes					726,804	-	726,804
State shared revenues					11,505	-	11,505
Unrestricted investment earnings					32,813	26,088	58,901
Debt issued					-	354,403	354,403
Miscellaneous revenue					11,324	553	11,877
Other financing sources					56,454	-	56,454
Other general revenue					71,387	-	71,387
Transfers					146,500	(146,500)	-
Total general revenues					<u>1,522,834</u>	<u>234,544</u>	<u>1,757,378</u>
Change in Net Position					(25,769)	(327,233)	(353,002)
Net Position - Beginning					1,491,253	1,545,537	3,036,790
Net Position - Ending					<u>\$ 1,465,484</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,304</u>	<u>\$ 2,683,788</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements

City of Britton
Balance Sheet—Modified Cash Basis—Governmental Funds
December 31, 2019

	General Fund	Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Library Fines Fund	Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	Library Foundation Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 857,346	\$ 27,012	\$ 86,653	\$ 52,086	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,023,097
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	5,938	5,159	11,097
Investments	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	95,000
Restricted investments	-	-	225,000	-	50,000	61,290	336,290
	<u>\$ 952,346</u>	<u>\$ 27,012</u>	<u>\$ 311,653</u>	<u>\$ 52,086</u>	<u>\$ 55,938</u>	<u>\$ 66,449</u>	<u>\$ 1,465,484</u>
Fund Balances							
263 Nonspendable for:							
Perpetual care cemetery	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ 50,000
Library foundation	-	-	-	-	-	61,290	61,290
264 Restricted for:							
Perpetual care	-	-	-	-	5,938	-	5,938
Promoting the City	-	27,012	-	-	-	-	27,012
Library purposes	-	-	-	52,086	-	5,159	57,245
Economic development	-	-	311,653	-	-	-	311,653
266 Assigned for:							
Subsequent year budget	455,488	-	-	-	-	-	455,488
Capital outlay accumulations	210,767	-	-	-	-	-	210,767
267 Unassigned	286,091	-	-	-	-	-	286,091
	<u>\$ 952,346</u>	<u>\$ 27,012</u>	<u>\$ 311,653</u>	<u>\$ 52,086</u>	<u>\$ 55,938</u>	<u>\$ 66,449</u>	<u>\$ 1,465,484</u>

City of Britton

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances—Modified Cash Basis—Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General Fund	Liquor, Lodging and Dining Tax Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Library Fines Fund	Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	Library Foundation Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues							
310 Taxes							
311 General property taxes	\$ 464,655	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 464,655
313 General sales and use taxes	692,843	33,961	-	-	-	-	726,804
315 Amusement taxes	60	-	-	-	-	-	60
319 Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes	1,332	-	-	-	-	-	1,332
Total taxes	1,158,890	33,961	-	-	-	-	1,192,851
320 Licenses and permits	656	-	-	-	-	-	656
330 Intergovernmental revenue							
331 Federal grants	20,406	-	-	-	-	-	20,406
334 State grants	127,739	-	-	-	-	-	127,739
335 State shared revenue							
335.01 Bank franchise tax	3,417	-	-	-	-	-	3,417
335.02 Motor vehicle commercial prorate	4,844	-	-	-	-	-	4,844
335.03 Liquor tax reversion	8,088	-	-	-	-	-	8,088
335.04 Motor vehicle licenses (5%)	17,192	-	-	-	-	-	17,192
335.08 Local government highway and bridge fund	44,849	-	-	-	-	-	44,849
338 County shared revenue							
338.01 County road tax (25%)	1,375	-	-	-	-	-	1,375
338.02 County road and bridge tax (25%)	12,862	-	-	-	-	-	12,862
Total intergovernmental revenue	240,772	-	-	-	-	-	240,772
340 Charges for goods and services							
341 General government	543	-	-	-	-	-	543
344 Sanitation	129,011	-	-	-	-	-	129,011
345 Health	35	-	-	-	-	-	35
346 Culture and recreation	70,400	-	-	-	-	-	70,400
348 Cemetery	2,300	-	-	-	-	-	2,300
Total charges for good and services	202,289	-	-	-	-	-	202,289

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances—Modified Cash Basis—Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General Fund	Liquor, Lodging and Dining Tax Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Library Fines Fund	Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	Library Foundation Fund	Total Governmental Funds
360 Miscellaneous revenue							
361 Investment earnings	22,683	1,018	5,552	847	684	2,029	32,813
362 Rentals	34,110	-	-	-	-	-	34,110
363 Special assessments	600	-	-	-	-	-	600
367 Contributions and donations from private sources	-	-	-	4,781	-	-	4,781
368 Liquor operating agreement income	71,387	-	-	-	-	-	71,387
369 Other	11,324	-	-	-	-	-	11,324
Total miscellaneous revenue	<u>140,104</u>	<u>1,018</u>	<u>5,552</u>	<u>5,628</u>	<u>684</u>	<u>2,029</u>	<u>155,015</u>
Total revenues	<u>1,742,711</u>	<u>34,979</u>	<u>5,552</u>	<u>5,628</u>	<u>684</u>	<u>2,029</u>	<u>1,791,583</u>
Expenditures							
410 General government							
411 Legislative	16,202	-	-	-	-	-	16,202
412 Executive	3,149	-	-	-	-	-	3,149
414 Financial administration	245,297	-	-	-	-	-	245,297
419 Other	54,694	-	-	-	-	-	54,694
Total general government	<u>319,342</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>319,342</u>
420 Public safety							
421 Police	169,468	-	-	-	-	-	169,468
422 Fire	46,383	-	-	-	-	-	46,383
Total public safety	<u>215,851</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>215,851</u>
430 Public works							
430 Public safety administration	13,349	-	-	-	-	-	13,349
431 Highways and streets	312,843	-	-	-	-	-	312,843
432 Sanitation	125,355	-	-	-	-	-	125,355
435 Airport	12,107	-	-	-	-	-	12,107
437 Cemeteries	28,046	-	-	-	-	-	28,046
439 Transit	2,757	-	-	-	-	-	2,757
Total public works	<u>494,457</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>494,457</u>

City of Britton

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances—Modified Cash Basis—Governmental Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General Fund	Liquor, Lodging and Dining Tax Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Library Fines Fund	Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	Library Foundation Fund	Total Governmental Funds
440 Health and welfare							
441 Health	15,086	-	-	-	-	-	15,086
Total health and welfare	15,086	-	-	-	-	-	15,086
450 Culture and recreation							
451 Recreation	126,018	-	-	-	-	-	126,018
452 Parks	47,367	-	-	-	-	-	47,367
455 Libraries	140,171	-	-	6,956	-	-	147,127
456 Auditorium	102,131	-	-	-	-	-	102,131
Total culture and recreation	415,687	-	-	6,956	-	-	422,643
460 Conservation and development							
465 Economic development and assistance (industrial development)	13,398	34,656	30,621	-	-	-	78,675
Total conservation and development	13,398	34,656	30,621	-	-	-	78,675
470 Debt service	34,701	-	-	-	-	-	34,701
485 Capital outlay	439,551	-	-	-	-	-	439,551
Total expenditures	1,948,073	34,656	30,621	6,956	-	-	2,020,306
Other Financing Sources							
391.01 Transfers in	146,500	-	-	-	-	-	146,500
391.03 Sale of municipal property	56,454	-	-	-	-	-	56,454
Total other financing sources	202,954	-	-	-	-	-	202,954
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,408)	323	(25,069)	(1,328)	684	2,029	(25,769)
Fund Balance - Beginning	954,754	26,689	336,722	53,414	55,254	64,420	1,491,253
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 952,346	\$ 27,012	\$ 311,653	\$ 52,086	\$ 55,938	\$ 66,449	\$ 1,465,484

City of Britton
Statement of Net Position—Modified Cash Basis—Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Totals
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 496,390	\$ 410,421	\$ 906,811
Total current assets	<u>496,390</u>	<u>410,421</u>	<u>906,811</u>
Noncurrent Assets			
107.1 Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	311,493	311,493
Total noncurrent assets	<u>-</u>	<u>311,493</u>	<u>311,493</u>
	<u>\$ 496,390</u>	<u>\$ 721,914</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,304</u>
Net Position			
253.20 Restricted net position for:			
253.21 Revenue bond debt service	\$ -	\$ 311,493	\$ 311,493
253.90 Unrestricted	496,390	410,421	906,811
Total net position	<u>496,390</u>	<u>721,914</u>	<u>1,218,304</u>
	<u>\$ 496,390</u>	<u>\$ 721,914</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,304</u>

City of Britton

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position—Modified Cash Basis—Proprietary Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Totals
Operating Revenue			
Charges for goods and services	\$ 283,497	\$ 337,384	\$ 620,881
369 Miscellaneous	553	-	553
Total operating revenue	<u>284,050</u>	<u>337,384</u>	<u>621,434</u>
Operating Expenses			
410 Personal services	29,839	29,649	59,488
420 Other current expense	215,835	50,517	266,352
426.2 Materials	8,606	7,605	16,211
430 Capital assets	719,567	17,166	736,733
Total operating expenses	<u>973,847</u>	<u>104,937</u>	<u>1,078,784</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(689,797)</u>	<u>232,447</u>	<u>(457,350)</u>
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)			
334 Capital grants	200,597	-	200,597
361 Investment earnings	11,730	14,358	26,088
391.20 Long-term debt issued	354,403	-	354,403
441 Debt service principal	-	(139,931)	(139,931)
470 Interest expense and fiscal charges	(58,627)	(105,913)	(164,540)
Total nonoperating revenue (expense)	<u>508,103</u>	<u>(231,486)</u>	<u>276,617</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(181,694)	961	(180,733)
511 Transfers out	<u>(73,250)</u>	<u>(73,250)</u>	<u>(146,500)</u>
Net Position - Beginning	<u>751,334</u>	<u>794,203</u>	<u>1,545,537</u>
Net Position - Ending	<u>\$ 496,390</u>	<u>\$ 721,914</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,304</u>

City of Britton
Statement of Cash Flows—Modified Cash Basis—Proprietary Funds
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Enterprise Funds		
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from customers	\$ 284,050	\$ 337,384	\$ 621,434
Payments to suppliers	(224,441)	(58,122)	(282,563)
Payments to employees	(29,839)	(29,649)	(59,488)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	<u>29,770</u>	<u>249,613</u>	<u>279,383</u>
Cash Flows used for Noncapital Financing Activities			
Transfers out	(73,250)	(73,250)	(146,500)
Net Cash used for Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>(73,250)</u>	<u>(73,250)</u>	<u>(146,500)</u>
Cash Flows used for Capital and Related Financing Activities			
Proceeds from capital debt	354,403	-	354,403
Capital grants	200,597	-	200,597
Purchase of capital assets	(719,567)	(17,166)	(736,733)
Principal paid on capital debt	-	(139,931)	(139,931)
Interest paid on capital debt	(58,627)	(105,913)	(164,540)
Net Cash used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(223,194)</u>	<u>(263,010)</u>	<u>(486,204)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Interest earnings	11,730	14,358	26,088
Net Cash from Investing Activities	<u>11,730</u>	<u>14,358</u>	<u>26,088</u>
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(254,944)	(72,289)	(327,233)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	751,334	794,203	1,545,537
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	<u>\$ 496,390</u>	<u>\$ 721,914</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,304</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents Consist of:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 496,390	\$ 410,421	\$ 906,811
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	311,493	311,493
	<u>\$ 496,390</u>	<u>\$ 721,914</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,304</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash from Operating Activities			
Operating income (loss)	\$ (689,797)	\$ 232,447	\$ (457,350)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash from operating activities:			
Purchase of capital assets	719,567	17,166	736,733
Net Cash from Operating Activities	<u>\$ 29,770</u>	<u>\$ 249,613</u>	<u>\$ 279,383</u>

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The reporting entity of the City of Britton (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 City's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, the City of Britton.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The City is financially accountable if its governing board appoints a voting majority of another organization's governing body and it has the ability to impose its will on that organization, or there is a potential for that organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the City (primary government). The City may also be financially accountable for another organization if that organization is fiscally dependent on the City. Based upon the application of these criteria, the City does not have any component units.

B. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

The funds of the City of Britton 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, 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 an additional one percent sales tax on the gross receipts of lodging, alcoholic beverages, prepared food, and admissions which tax shall be used for the purpose of land acquisition, architectural fees, constructions costs, payments for civic center, auditorium or athletic facilities buildings including the promotion of advertising of the City (SDCL 10-52A-2). This is a major fund.
- **Revolving Loan Fund** – To account for resources loaned to businesses to be repaid over a period of time and resources used to collateralize business loans. This is a major fund.
- **Library Fines Fund** – To account for library-related fines, similar charges, and donations to be used for library purposes. This is a major fund.

Permanent Funds – Permanent funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the City’s programs, that is, for the benefit of the City and its citizenry.

- Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund – To account for the payments received for perpetual care of cemeteries which is permanently set aside and for which only the income from the trust fund investments is used for the care and maintenance of the cemetery. (SDCL 9-32-18) This is a major fund.
- Library Foundation Fund – To account for the library endowment placed with the South Dakota Community Foundation and related investment earnings established by the library board. This is a major fund.

Proprietary Funds

Enterprise Funds – Enterprise funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

The City reports the following enterprise funds:

- Water Fund - Financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal waterworks system and related facilities. (SDCL 9-47-1) This is a major fund.
- Sewer Fund - Financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal sanitary sewer system and related facilities. (SDCL 9-48-2) This is a major fund.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund’s principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City’s enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services and administrative expenses including capital assets specific to the systems that deliver the service. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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.

Measurement Focus

In the government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the “economic resources” measurement focus, applied within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting as defined below.

In the fund financial statements, the “current financial resources” measurement focus or the “economic resources” measurement focus is applied within the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are presented in accordance with a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. This basis of accounting involves modifications to the cash basis of accounting to report in the statement of net position or balance sheet cash transactions or events that provide a benefit or result in an obligation that covers a period greater than the period in which the cash transaction or event occurred. Such report balances include investments in certificates of deposit (those with maturities more than 90 days (three months) from date of acquisition) acquired with cash accounts at cost and interfund advances and borrowings arising from the use of a pooled cash account.

The modified cash basis of accounting differs from GAAP primarily because certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected, and other accrued revenue and receivables) and certain liabilities and their related expense or expenditures (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods and services received but not yet paid, and other accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements. In addition, other economic assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that do not arise from a cash transaction or event that would be reported in GAAP basis financial statements (such as donated assets) are not reported in this modified cash basis presentation, and the measurement of reported assets and liabilities does not involve adjustment to fair value.

D. Deposits and Investments

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

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

E. Interfund Eliminations and Reclassifications

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

- The City did not have any interfund receivables and payables which required elimination as of December 31, 2019.
- The City did not have internal service fund activity which required elimination as of December 31, 2019.

F. Capital Assets

Under the modified cash basis of accounting, capital assets are expensed when the cash transaction occurs.

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 reported as a separate program cost category.

Long-term debts arising from cash transactions of governmental funds are not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. Instead, the debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources and payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures. Under the modified cash basis, the accounting for long-term debts of proprietary funds is the same in the fund financial statements as it is in the government-wide financial statements.

H. Program Revenues

In the government-wide statement of activities, reported program revenues derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the City's taxpayers or citizenry as a whole. Program revenues are classified into three categories, as follows:

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

I. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications

In the proprietary fund's statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position, revenues and expenses are classified in a manner consistent with how they are classified in the statement of cash flows. That is, transactions for which related cash flows are reported as capital and related financing activities, noncapital financing activities, or investing activities are not reported as components of operating revenues or expenses.

J. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The City pools the cash resources of its funds for cash management purposes. The Water Fund and Sewer Fund essentially have access to the entire amount of their cash resources on demand. Accordingly, each proprietary fund's equity in the cash management pool is considered cash and cash equivalents.

K. Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Statements

Equity is classified as net position and is comprised of three components: invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position. Because capital assets are not reported by the City under the modified cash basis of accounting, only the following components are displayed:

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

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and may distinguish between nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned components. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

L. Application of Net Position and Fund Balance

The City uses restricted amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted net position/fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as grant agreements requiring dollar-for-dollar spending. Additionally, the City would first use committed, then assigned, and, lastly, unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

M. Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints:

- Nonspendable Fund Balance - Amounts that are not in nonspendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact.

- Restricted Fund Balance - Amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bond holders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.
- Committed Fund Balance - Amounts constrained to specific purposes by the City itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority (i.e., City Council). To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City takes the same highest-level action to remove or change the constraint. The City Council establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of an ordinance.
- Assigned Fund Balance - Amounts the City intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent can be expressed by the City Council or by an official or body to which the City Council delegates the authority. An assigned fund balance is established by City Council through adoption of a resolution designating a fund balance is intended for a specific purpose (such as the purchase of fixed assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes).
- Unassigned Fund Balance - Amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the General Fund.

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

The purpose of each major special revenue fund and revenue source is listed below:

<u>Major Special Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Revenue Source</u>
Liquor, Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	Sales taxes
Revolving Loan Fund	Interest
Library Fines Fund	Donations

N. Rounding

Computer generated rounding variances exist in the basic financial statements and supplementary information. The variances result from values being entered with cents rather than as whole numbers.

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 summarized below:

Deposits

The City's cash deposits are made in qualified public depositories as defined by SDCL 4-6A-1, 9-22-6, 9-22-6.1, and 9-22-6.2, and may be in the form of demand or time deposits.

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

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2019, the City maintained their deposits in in-state financial institutions which were properly collateralized in accordance with SDCL 4-6A-3.

The actual bank balances at December 31, 2019, are as follows:

	Bank Balance
Insured (FDIC/NCUA)	\$ 451,239
Uninsured, collateral jointly held by State's/City's agent in the name of the State and the pledging financial institution	2,207,161
	\$ 2,658,400

The City's carrying amount of deposits at December 31, 2019 is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,252,498
Investments	431,290
	\$ 2,683,788

Investments

In general, SDCL 4-5-6 permits City funds to be invested in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States government either directly or indirectly including, without limitation, United States treasury bills, notes, bonds, and other obligations issued or directly or indirectly guaranteed by the United States government, or otherwise directly or indirectly backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government; provided that, for other than permanent, trust, retirement, building and depreciation reserve funds, such securities shall either mature within eighteen months from the date of purchase or be redeemable at the option of the holder within eighteen months from the date of purchase; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a) and meeting the requirements of § 4-5-9, if the repurchase agreements are entered into only with those primary reporting dealers that report to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and with the one hundred largest United States commercial banks, as measured by domestic deposits; or (c) in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940 whose shares are registered under the Federal Securities Act of 1933 and whose only investments are in securities described in (a) and repurchase agreements described in (b).

Interest Rate Risk – The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. As of December 31, 2019, all of the City’s investments consist of certificates of deposit which have maturities of less than one year.

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

Assignment of Investment Income - State law allows income from deposits and investments to be credited to either the General Fund or the fund making the investment. The City’s policy is to credit all income from investments to the fund making the investment, except for interest generated by the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund, which must be credited to the General Fund, and used only for maintenance of the municipal cemetery, as required by SDCL 9-32-18. The City credits the interest income into the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund and transfers the earnings to the General Fund at time that the earnings will be spent.

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 - Water Supply Contract

The City entered into a 40-year agreement with B.D.M. Rural Water Systems, Inc., to provide water to the City. A monthly minimum payment in the amount of \$3,419 is paid by the City to B.D.M. Rural Water Systems, Inc. along with a charge of \$4.00 per thousand gallons of water consumed. The monthly service charge represents a contribution by the City to aid B.D.M. Rural Water Systems, Inc., in the construction of the facilities necessary to provide water to the City. The City will not acquire ownership of any of these water facilities through these payments. Payments are made from the City’s Water Fund.

The following are the minimum payments on this agreement:

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2020	\$ 41,033
2021	41,033
2022	41,033
2023	41,033
2024	41,033
2025-2029	205,166
2030-2034	205,166
2035-2039	205,166
2040	41,033

Note 5 - Retirement 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 plan administered by SDRS to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The SDRS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in South Dakota Codified Law 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained at <https://sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx> or by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

Benefits Provided

SDRS has three different classes of employees: Class A general members, Class B public safety and judicial members, and Class C Cement Plant Retirement Fund members. Members that were hired before July 1, 2017, are Foundation members. Class A Foundation members and Class B Foundation members who retire after age 65 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 55 for Class A Foundation members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 85, or after age 55 for Class B Foundation judicial members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 80. Class B Foundation public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 55 with three years of contributory service. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 45 for Class B Foundation 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.

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

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

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

All benefits except those depending on the member's accumulated contributions are annually increased by the cost-of-living adjustment.

Contributions

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan: Class A Members, 6% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Member, 8% 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 years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017 were \$21,699, \$18,881, and \$18,392, respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

Pension Liability (Asset)

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

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 1,942,259
Less proportionate share of net position restricted for pension benefits	<u>1,943,911</u>
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	<u><u>\$ (1,652)</u></u>

At December 31, 2019, the City reported a liability (asset) of (\$1,652) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was based on a projection of the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2019, the City's proportion was 0.01559%, which is an increase of 0.00124% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018, of 0.01434%. The City's proportionate share net pension liability is not reported in financial statements shown under the modified cash basis of accounting.

Actuarial Assumptions

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

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

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2016.

Investment portfolio management is the statutory responsibility of the South Dakota Investment Council (SDIC), which may utilize the services of external money managers for management of a portion of the portfolio. SDIC is governed by the Prudent Man Rule (i.e., the council should use the same degree of care as a prudent man). Current SDIC investment policies dictate limits on the percentage of assets invested in various types of vehicles (equities, fixed income securities, real estate, cash, private equity, etc.). The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2019 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	58.0%	4.7%
Fixed Income	30.0%	1.7%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.3%
Cash	2.0%	0.9%
	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 1-percentage point lower (5.50%) or 1-percentage point higher (7.50%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 274,134	\$ (1,652)	\$ (226,367)

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 - Significant Contingencies - Litigation

At December 31, 2019, the City was not involved in any litigation that would be material to the financial statements.

Note 7 - Net Position

The following table shows the net position restricted for other purposes as shown on the statement of net position:

Fund	Restricted By	Amount
Revolving Loan Fund	Contractual	\$ 311,653
Library Foundation Fund	Contractual	66,449
Sewer Fund	Contractual	311,493
Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund	State Law	55,938
Library Fines Fund	State Law	52,086
Liquor, Lodging, and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund	State Law	27,012

The City has designated unrestricted net position in the Sewer fund for equipment repair or replacement of \$186,272.

Note 8 - Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the period ended December 31, 2019, the City managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance

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

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, official’s liability, automobile liability, law enforcement liability, physical damage, property, and, equipment. The City purchases airport bodily injury and property damage liability insurance and surety bond coverage from a commercial insurance carrier.

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. Within 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 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:

Years	Percentage
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, 2019, the City’s balance available to be refunded per the SDPAA was \$60,520, which was an increase of \$9,369 from the previous year.

The City carries various deductibles for different types of 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.

Worker's Compensation

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League Worker's Compensation Fund (Fund), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of 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 statutory limits in addition to a separate combined employer liability limit of \$2,000,000 per incident.

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

Unemployment Benefits

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

During the year ended December 31, 2019, no claims for unemployment benefits were paid. At December 31, 2019, no claims had been filed for unemployment benefits and none are anticipated in the next fiscal year.

Note 9 - Pledged Assets

As of December 31, 2019, the City has pledged four certificates of deposit totaling \$225,000 from the Revolving Loan Fund as business loan guarantees to lenders. The value of certificates of deposit pledged range from \$30,000 to \$100,000 on loans totaling \$974,901 for three separate businesses. The City has the risk of loss in the event of default on the loan by the borrower(s).

Note 10 - Interfund Transactions

During 2019, the City made the following transfer:

- The water and sewer funds each transferred \$73,250 to the General Fund to cover operations.

Note 11 - Commitments

During 2016, the City approved resolutions authorizing a water system improvement project. Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2019, the project reached substantial completion for a total cost of approximately \$2,820,000. Costs incurred subsequent to year-end totaled approximately \$222,500.

During 2018, the City approved a resolution authorizing a storm sewer improvement project to be started in 2020. The total estimated cost of the project is approximately \$1,040,000. During the year ended December 31, 2019, the City secured financing for the project of a \$845,000 loan from United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development and federal grants of \$118,000.

Subsequent to year-end, the City approved a resolution authorizing an airport improvement project to be started in 2020. The total estimated cost of the project is approximately \$266,000. The City secured financing for the project from a federal grant expected to cover the entire cost of the project.

Note 12 - Subsequent Events

Subsequent to year-end, the City has been impacted by the effects of the world-wide coronavirus pandemic. The City is closely monitoring its cash flows and capital resources and is actively working to minimize the current and future impact of the unprecedented situation. As of the date of issuance of the financial statements, the full impact to the City's financial position is not known.



Supplementary Information
December 31, 2019

City of Britton

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Employer's Contribution
Year Ended December 31, 2019

Pension Plan	Fiscal Year Ending	City's Percentage of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a)	City's Covered Payroll (b)	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll (a/b)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability (Asset)
SDRS	6/30/2019	0.0156%	\$ (1,652)	\$ 331,372	-0.5%	100.09%
SDRS	6/30/2018	0.0143%	(335)	298,200	-0.1%	100.02%
SDRS	6/30/2017	0.0155%	(1,403)	311,500	-0.5%	100.1%
SDRS	6/30/2016	0.0161%	54,437	301,503	18.1%	96.89%
SDRS	6/30/2015	0.0160%	(67,718)	291,494	-23.2%	104.1%

Pension Plan	Year Ending	Statutorily Required Contribution (a)	Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution (b)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a-b)	Covered Payroll (d)	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/d)
SDRS	12/31/2019	\$ 21,699	\$ 21,699	\$ -	\$ 361,650	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2018	18,881	18,881	-	314,683	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2017	18,392	18,392	-	306,533	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2016	18,511	18,511	-	308,517	6.0%
SDRS	12/31/2015	17,746	17,746	-	295,767	6.0%

*GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the City will present information for those years for which information is available.

City of Britton
Schedule of Changes in Notes and Bonds Payable and Capital Leases
Year Ended December 31, 2019

<u>Governmental activities</u>	<u>Notes and Bonds Payable 1/1/19</u>	<u>Add New Debt</u>	<u>Less Debt Retired</u>	<u>Notes and Bonds Payable 12/31/19</u>
Enterprise Notes and Bonds Payable				
Sewer revenue bonds - 2002	\$ 109,727	\$ -	\$ (16,732)	\$ 92,995
Sewer revenue bonds - 2012	595,503	-	(42,464)	553,039
Sewer revenue bonds - 2013	1,439,138	-	(56,633)	1,382,505
Rural Development #1	193,735	-	(3,342)	190,393
Rural Development #2	1,228,706	-	(20,760)	1,207,946
Rural Development #3	1,490,061	354,403	-	1,844,464
	<u>\$ 5,056,870</u>	<u>\$ 354,403</u>	<u>\$ (139,931)</u>	<u>\$ 5,271,342</u>
<u>Governmental activities</u>	<u>Capital Leases Payable 1/1/19</u>	<u>Add Additions</u>	<u>Less Payments</u>	<u>Capital Leases Payable 12/31/19</u>
Governmental Capital Leases Payable				
Printer/copier	\$ 7,616	\$ -	\$ (1,426)	\$ 6,190
Street sweeper	-	213,659	(32,851)	180,808
	<u>\$ 7,616</u>	<u>\$ 213,659</u>	<u>\$ (34,277)</u>	<u>\$ 186,998</u>

City of Britton
Budgetary Comparison Schedule—General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
310 Taxes				
311 General property taxes	\$ 475,231	\$ 475,231	\$ 464,655	\$ (10,576)
313 General sales and use taxes	700,000	700,000	692,843	(7,157)
315 Amusement	36	36	60	24
319 Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes	1,000	1,000	1,332	332
Total taxes	<u>1,176,267</u>	<u>1,176,267</u>	<u>1,158,890</u>	<u>(17,377)</u>
320 Licenses and permits	<u>750</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>656</u>	<u>(94)</u>
330 Intergovernmental revenue				
331 Federal grants	225,000	225,000	20,406	(204,594)
334 State grants	19,500	19,500	127,739	108,239
335 State shared revenue				
335.01 Bank franchise tax	3,000	3,000	3,417	417
335.02 Motor vehicle commercial prorated	5,000	5,000	4,844	(156)
335.03 Liquor tax reversion	8,000	8,000	8,088	88
335.04 Motor vehicle licenses (5%)	22,450	22,450	17,192	(5,258)
335.08 Local government highway and bridge fund	46,000	46,000	44,849	(1,151)
338 County shared revenue				
338.01 County road tax (25%)	5,000	5,000	1,375	(3,625)
338.02 County road and bridge tax (25%)	2,000	-	12,862	12,862
Total intergovernmental revenue	<u>335,950</u>	<u>333,950</u>	<u>240,772</u>	<u>(93,178)</u>
340 Charges for good and services				
341 General government	500	500	543	43
344 Sanitation	115,260	115,260	129,011	13,751
345 Health	100	100	35	(65)
346 Culture and recreation	41,500	41,500	70,400	28,900
348 Cemetery	500	500	2,300	1,800
Total charges for goods and services	<u>157,860</u>	<u>157,860</u>	<u>202,289</u>	<u>44,429</u>
360 Miscellaneous revenue				
361 Investment earnings	10,000	10,000	22,683	12,683
362 Rentals	24,460	24,460	34,110	9,650
363 Special assessments	1,362	1,362	600	(762)
368 Liquor operating agreement income	68,000	68,000	71,387	3,387
369 Other	14,330	14,330	11,324	(3,006)
Total miscellaneous revenue	<u>118,152</u>	<u>118,152</u>	<u>140,104</u>	<u>21,952</u>
Total revenues	<u>1,788,979</u>	<u>1,786,979</u>	<u>1,742,711</u>	<u>(44,268)</u>

City of Britton
Budgetary Comparison Schedule—General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Expenditures				
410 General government				
411 Legislative	20,439	20,439	16,202	4,237
411.5 Contingency	71,000	71,000	-	-
Amount transferred	-	(71,000)	-	-
412 Executive	4,198	4,198	3,149	1,049
413 Elections	100	100	-	100
414 Financial administration	235,907	235,907	261,020	(25,113)
419 Other	38,208	50,013	115,054	(65,041)
Total general government	369,852	310,657	395,425	(84,768)
420 Public safety				
421 Police	169,472	169,477	169,468	9
422 Fire	47,694	47,694	46,383	1,311
423 Protective inspection	2,455	2,455	-	2,455
Total public safety	219,621	219,626	215,851	3,775
430 Public works				
430 Public safety administration	-	-	14,148	(14,148)
431 Highways and streets	685,667	699,867	590,429	109,438
432 Sanitation	135,411	143,761	125,355	18,406
435 Airport	266,429	266,429	17,845	248,584
437 Cemetery	24,096	28,096	28,046	50
439 Transit	2,000	2,000	2,757	(757)
Total public works	1,113,603	1,140,153	778,580	361,573
440 Health and welfare				
441 Health	20,128	20,128	15,086	5,042
Total health and welfare	20,128	20,128	15,086	5,042
450 Culture and recreation				
451 Recreation	132,382	132,382	126,018	6,364
452 Parks	92,486	92,486	107,778	(15,292)
455 Library	167,239	167,239	149,996	17,243
456 Auditorium	87,278	111,278	111,240	38
Total culture and recreation	479,385	503,385	495,032	8,353
460 Conservation and development				
465 Economic development	5,000	13,640	13,398	242
Total conservation and development	5,000	13,640	13,398	242
470 Debt service	-	-	34,701	(34,701)
Total expenditures	2,207,589	2,207,589	1,948,073	259,516

City of Britton
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule—General Fund
 Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Other Financing Sources				
391.01 Transfers in	100,000	100,000	146,500	46,500
391.03 Sale of municipal property	-	-	56,454	56,454
Total other financing sources	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>202,954</u>	<u>102,954</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(318,610)	(320,610)	(2,408)	318,202
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>954,754</u>	<u>954,754</u>	<u>954,754</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>\$ 636,144</u>	<u>\$ 634,144</u>	<u>\$ 952,346</u>	<u>\$ 318,202</u>

City of Britton
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule—Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund
 Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
310 Taxes				
313 General sales and use taxes	\$ 35,300	\$ 35,300	\$ 33,961	\$ (1,339)
Total taxes	35,300	35,300	33,961	(1,339)
360 Miscellaneous revenue				
361 Investment earnings	500	500	1,018	518
Total miscellaneous revenue	500	500	1,018	518
Total revenues	35,800	35,800	34,979	(821)
Expenditures				
460 Conservation and development:				
465 Economic development and assistance (industrial development)	45,000	45,000	34,656	10,344
Total expenditures	45,000	45,000	34,656	10,344
Net Change in Fund Balance	(9,200)	(9,200)	323	9,523
Fund Balance - Beginning	26,689	26,689	26,689	-
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>\$ 17,489</u>	<u>\$ 17,489</u>	<u>\$ 27,012</u>	<u>\$ 9,523</u>

City of Britton
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule—Revolving Loan Fund
 Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
360 Miscellaneous revenue				
361 Investment earnings	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,500	\$ 5,552	\$ 4,052
Total revenues	1,500	1,500	5,552	4,052
Expenditures				
460 Conservation and development:				
465 Economic development and assistance (industrial development)	30,000	30,000	30,621	(621)
Total expenditures	30,000	30,000	30,621	(621)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(28,500)	(28,500)	(25,069)	3,431
Fund Balance - Beginning	336,722	336,722	336,722	-
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 308,222	\$ 308,222	\$ 311,653	\$ 3,431

City of Britton
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule—Library Fines Fund
 Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
360 Miscellaneous revenue				
361 Investment earnings	\$ 5,500	\$ 5,500	\$ 847	(4,653)
367 Contributions and donations from private sources	1,000	1,000	4,781	3,781
Total revenues	<u>6,500</u>	<u>6,500</u>	<u>5,628</u>	<u>(872)</u>
Expenditures				
455 Libraries	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>	<u>6,956</u>	<u>18,044</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(18,500)	(18,500)	(1,328)	(18,916)
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>53,414</u>	<u>53,414</u>	<u>53,414</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>\$ 34,914</u>	<u>\$ 34,914</u>	<u>\$ 52,086</u>	<u>\$ (18,916)</u>

Note 1 - Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

1. At the first regular council meeting in September of each year or within ten days thereafter, the City Council introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
2. After adoption by the City Council, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in Number 4.
3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed 5% 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.

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

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

6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and special revenue funds. Formal budgetary integration is not employed for debt service funds because effective budgetary control is alternatively achieved through general obligation bond indenture provisions.
7. Budgets for the General Fund and special revenue funds are adopted on a basis consistent with a modified cash basis of accounting.

Note 2 - Modified Cash Basis/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences

The financial statements prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting present capital outlay expenditure information in a separate category of expenditures. Under the budgetary basis of accounting, capital outlay expenditures are reported within the function to which they relate. For example, the purchase of a new fire truck would be reported as a capital outlay expenditure on the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances; however, in the budgetary comparison schedule, the purchase of a fire truck would be reported as an expenditure of the Public Safety/Fire Department function of government, along with all other current Fire Department-related expenditures.

Note 3 - Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Pension Contributions

Changes of benefit provision

No significant changes.

Changes of assumptions

Legislation enacted in 2017 modified the SDRS COLA. For COLAs first applicable in 2018, the SDRS COLA will equal the percentage increase in the most recent third calendar quarter CPI-W over the prior year, no less than 0.5% and no greater than 3.5%. However, if the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (currently 2.25%) is less than 100%, the maximum COLA payable will be limited to the increase that, if assumed on a long-term basis, results in a FVFR equal to or exceeding 100%. That condition existed as of June 30, 2018, and exists again this year as of June 30, 2019. Future COLAs are assumed to equal the current restricted maximum COLA which was 2.03% as of June 30, 2018, and is 1.88% as of June 30, 2019.

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

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



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*

The City Council
City of Britton
Britton, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Britton (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City’s basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 25, 2020. The statements were prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting, a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City’s internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

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 City's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as 2019-001 and 2019-002 to be material weaknesses.

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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as 2019-003 to be a significant deficiency.

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*.

City of Britton's Responses to Findings

The City's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The City'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 result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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 City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. However, as required by South Dakota Codified Law 4-11-11, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.



Aberdeen, South Dakota
June 25, 2020



Independent Auditor’s Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Board of Directors
City of Britton
Britton, South Dakota

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited City of Britton’s (the City) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the City’s major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019. The City’s major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor’s results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management’s Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the City’s major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City’s compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City’s compliance.

Opinion

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for the major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other 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.



Aberdeen, South Dakota
June 25, 2020

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended December 31, 2019

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor Program Title	Pass-Through Identification Number	CFDA Number	Expenditures
US Department of Transportation Direct Federal Funding Airport Improvement Program	N/A	20.106	\$ 5,738
Total US Department of Transportation			5,738
US Department of Agriculture: Direct Federal Funding Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	N/A	10.760	1,893,157
Total US Department of Agriculture			1,893,157
Total Federal Financial Assistance			\$ 1,898,895

Note A – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the schedule) includes the federal award activity of the City under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2019. The information is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City, it is not intended to, and does not, present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the City.

Note B – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported in the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. No federal financial assistance has been provided to a subrecipient.

Note C – Indirect Cost Rate

The City does not draw for indirect administrative expenses and has not elected to use the 10% *de minimus* cost rate.

Note D – Loan Programs

Expenditures reported in this schedule consist of the beginning of the year outstanding loan balance plus advances made on the loan during the year. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2019 was \$1,844,465.

Section I – Summary of Auditor’s Results

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditor's report issued	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weaknesses identified	Yes
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	Yes
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major programs:	
Material weaknesses identified?	No
Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses	None reported
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance 2 CFR 200.516?	No

Identification of major programs:

<u>Name of Federal Program</u>	<u>CFDA Number</u>
Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities	10.760
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	\$ 750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	No

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

2019-001 Lack of Segregation of Duties

Material Weakness

Criteria: A good system of internal controls contemplates an adequate segregation of duties so that no one individual handles a transaction from its inception to its completion.

Condition: The City has a limited number of office personnel and, accordingly, does not have adequate internal accounting controls in revenue, expenditures, and payroll functions because of a lack of segregation of duties.

Cause: The City has an insufficient number of staff to adequately separate duties.

Effect: This condition increases the risk of fraud or errors that might occur in the financial reporting process and not be detected.

Recommendation: Although it is recognized that the number of office staff may not be large enough to permit adequate segregation of duties in all respects, it is important that management and those charged with governance be aware of this condition. We recommend that the City Council exercise adequate oversight of the accounting function.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding.

2019-002 Auditor Preparation of Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and Material Adjusting Journal Entries

Material Weakness

Criteria: The City's internal control structure should be designed to provide for the preparation of the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, along with having an adequate system for recording and processing entries material to the financial statements being audited in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting.

Condition: The City requested the external auditors to prepare the schedule of expenditures of federal awards for the year ended December 31, 2019. During the course of our engagement, we also proposed material audit adjustments to the City's recorded account balances which, if not recorded, would have resulted in a material misstatement of the City's financial statements.

Cause: The City does not have adequate staff trained to prepare the schedule of expenditures of federal awards. The City also does not have an adequate internal accounting control system to identify all relevant and material adjustments necessary to ensure that financial information is in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting.

Effect: This condition may affect the City's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements and could result in the City's interim financial information being materially misstated.

Recommendation: This circumstance is not unusual in an organization of this size. It is the responsibility of management and those charged with governance to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations. Also, a thorough review of the transactions in each fund should take place prior to the beginning of the audit to ensure that the modified cash basis of accounting has been followed for each fund type, especially for transaction types infrequent in occurrence. We recommend training specific to governmental accounting principles so that staff is able to ensure financial statements are materially correct.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None noted.

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Management's Response to Auditor's Findings:
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings and
Corrective Action Plan
December 31, 2019

Prepared by Management of
City of Britton

Finding 2018-001 Lack of Segregation of Duties

Initial Fiscal Year Finding Occurred: 2011

Finding Summary: City of Britton has a limited number of office personnel and, accordingly, does not have adequate internal accounting controls in revenue, expenditures, and payroll functions because of a lack of segregation of duties.

Status: Ongoing

Finding 2018-002 Auditor Preparation of Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and Material Adjusting Journal Entries

Initial Fiscal Year Finding Occurred: 2018

Finding Summary: Eide Bailly LLP prepared our schedule of expenditures of federal awards for the year ended December 31, 2018. During the course of the engagement, they also proposed material audit adjustments to the City's recorded account balances which, if not recorded, would have resulted in a material misstatement of the City's financial statements.

Status: Ongoing

Finding 2018-003 Review of Journal Entries

Finding Summary: There were instances in which manual adjusting journal entries were not reviewed in a timely manner that would allow for the detection and correction of material misstatements to the financial statements, including manual adjusting journal entries for the year ended December 31, 2018 that had not been reviewed as of the date of the audit report.

Status: A City Council member or Mayor will perform a detailed review and approve all proposed manual journal entries the month after the entries are posted.

Finding 2018-004

Federal Agency Name: U.S. Department of Agriculture

Program Name: Water and Waste Disposal Systems for Rural Communities

CFDA # 10.760

Finding Summary: In testing of procurement, suspension, and debarment it was identified that there was no observable control documentation to directly indicate that a cost or price analysis was performed in connection with one covered transaction. Additionally, the City secured a contract through noncompetitive proposal without meeting one of the allowable circumstances as indicated in 2 CFR section 200.320.

Status: Since the inception of the current project, the City has established a written policy that addresses all of the procurement requirements of the State of South Dakota and those requirements for federal program procurements as identified in 2 CFR sections 200.318 through 200.326 and will maintain adequate supporting documentation and records to document history of procurement and the procedures performed to comply with these CFR sections.

Finding 2019-001 Lack of Segregation of Duties

Finding Summary: City of Britton has a limited number of office personnel and, accordingly, does not have adequate internal accounting controls in revenue, expenditures, and payroll functions because of a lack of segregation of duties. This includes the absence of an internal control structure that ensures one individual does not handle cash transactions from inception to their recording within the general ledger.

Responsible Individuals: Marie Marlow, Finance Officer

Corrective Action Plan: It is not cost effective due to the size of the City and volume of transactions to have an internal control system designed with additional staff to facilitate the segregation of duties from start to finish. Management and the City Council are aware of the condition and accept the relevant risks that are presented by this finding.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing

Finding 2019-002 Auditor Preparation of Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and Material Adjusting Journal Entries

Finding Summary: Eide Bailly LLP prepared our schedule of expenditures of federal awards for the year ended December 31, 2019. During the course of the engagement, they also proposed material audit adjustments to the City's recorded account balances which, if not recorded, would have resulted in a material misstatement of the City's financial statements.

Responsible Individuals: Marie Marlow, Finance Officer

Corrective Action Plan: It is not cost effective to have an internal control system designed to provide for the preparation of the schedule of expenditures of federal awards. We requested that our auditors, Eide Bailly LLP, prepare the schedule of expenditures of federal awards as a part of their annual audit. We have designated a member of management to review the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, and we have reviewed with and agree with the material adjustments proposed during the audit.

Anticipated Completion Date: Ongoing