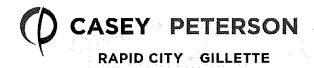
Independent Auditor's Reports, Financial Statements, and Supplementary Information

December 31, 2020



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

Board of Trustees City of Piedmont, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Piedmont, South Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Piedmont, South Dakota's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 27, 2021.

#### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Management's Response as item 2020-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

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

#### City of Piedmont, South Dakota's Response to Findings

The City of Piedmont, South Dakota's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Management's Response. The City of Piedmont, South Dakota's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. As required by South Dakota codified law 4-11-11, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Casey Peterson, LTD

Rapid City, South Dakota September 27, 2021

#### City of Piedmont, South Dakota Schedule of Findings and Management's Response December 31, 2020

Material Weakness Lack of Segregation of Duties

2020-001 *Condition:* Internal controls are designed to safeguard assets and help prevent or detect losses from employee dishonesty or error. The City of Piedmont, South Dakota has a concentration of incompatible duties related to the cash receipt and journal entry process. This finding was reported in the prior year.

*Criteria:* Internal controls are designed to safeguard assets and prevent or detect losses from employee dishonesty or error. The Organization has a general lack of segregation of duties, which is a fundamental concept in a good system of internal control.

Cause: The City has a limited number of office personnel. There is often only one employee in the office receiving payments from customers which prevents proper segregation of duties related to the cash receipt cycles.

Effect: There is the potential that intentional or unintentional errors could be made and not be detected.

Auditor's Recommendation: The Board of Trustees should be aware of this condition and realize that the concentration of duties to a limited number of individuals is not desirable from a control perspective. Although proper segregation may not be possible due to the limited number of office personnel, the City can implement improvements to reduce the risk of errors or fraud. As the City accepts cash payments, there should always be more than one individual in the office. Journal entries should be reviewed by someone other than the person who prepared the entries. Support should be maintained for all journal entries made throughout the year.

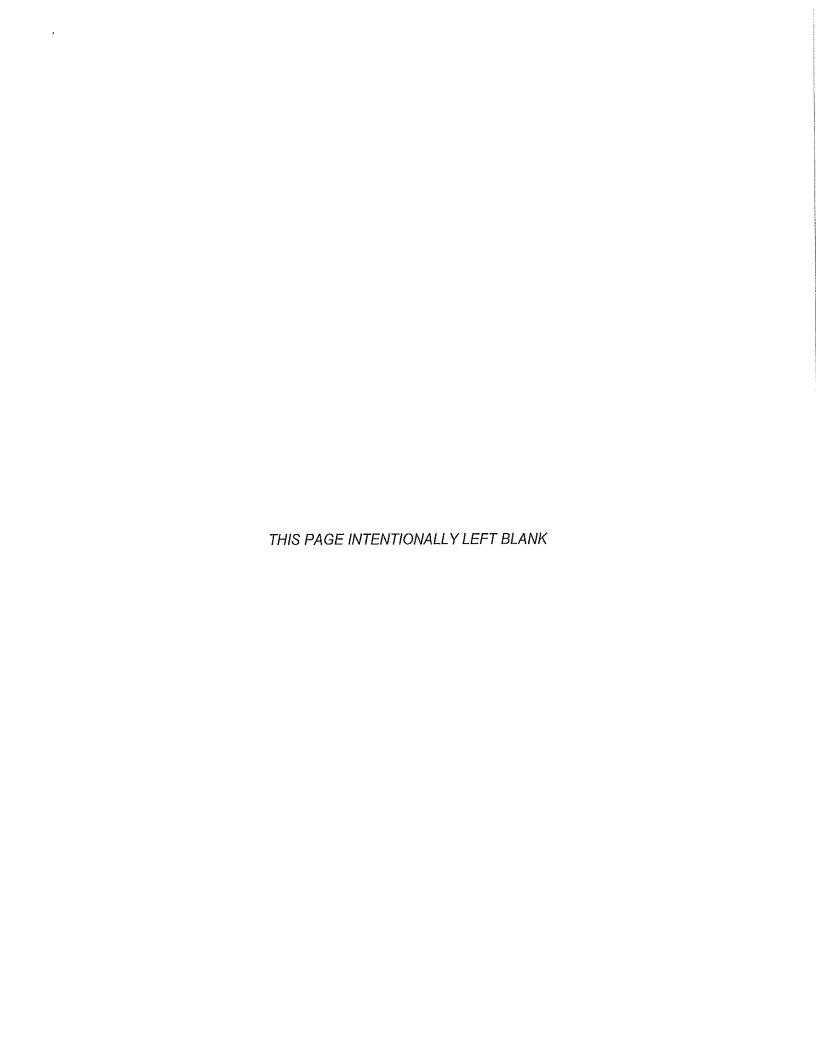
Management's Response: The City of Piedmont is a fairly small city with only two part-time employees who handle the accounting, reporting, billing, and all other administrative functions needed by the City. The Board of Trustees remains involved in many of the day-to-day affairs of the organization.

The City recognizes there is a potential opportunity for errors or misappropriation in the cash receipting process but believes the potential loss is immaterial. The City does not feel it is cost-effective to add additional employees or increase hours to provide additional staffing for the water receipt process.

The City will be instituting a system of review and approval of all journal entries. A new form will be developed and implemented to adequately document the processes of preparation, review, and approval. All supporting documentation to justify the journal entry will be attached to the journal entry. A permanent record of this documentation will be filed in the Finance Office.

Responsible Parties: Finance Officer and Deputy Finance Officer

Time Frame: Ongoing





Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Trustees City of Piedmont, South Dakota

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 Piedmont, South Dakota (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash basis financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Piedmont, South Dakota, as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in modified cash basis financial position for the year then ended in accordance 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 comprehensive 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.

#### Disclaimer of Opinion on Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Piedmont, South Dakota's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Findings and Management's Response on page 3, the budgetary comparison information on pages 26 - 27, and the list of City Officials on page 28, which are the responsibility of management, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

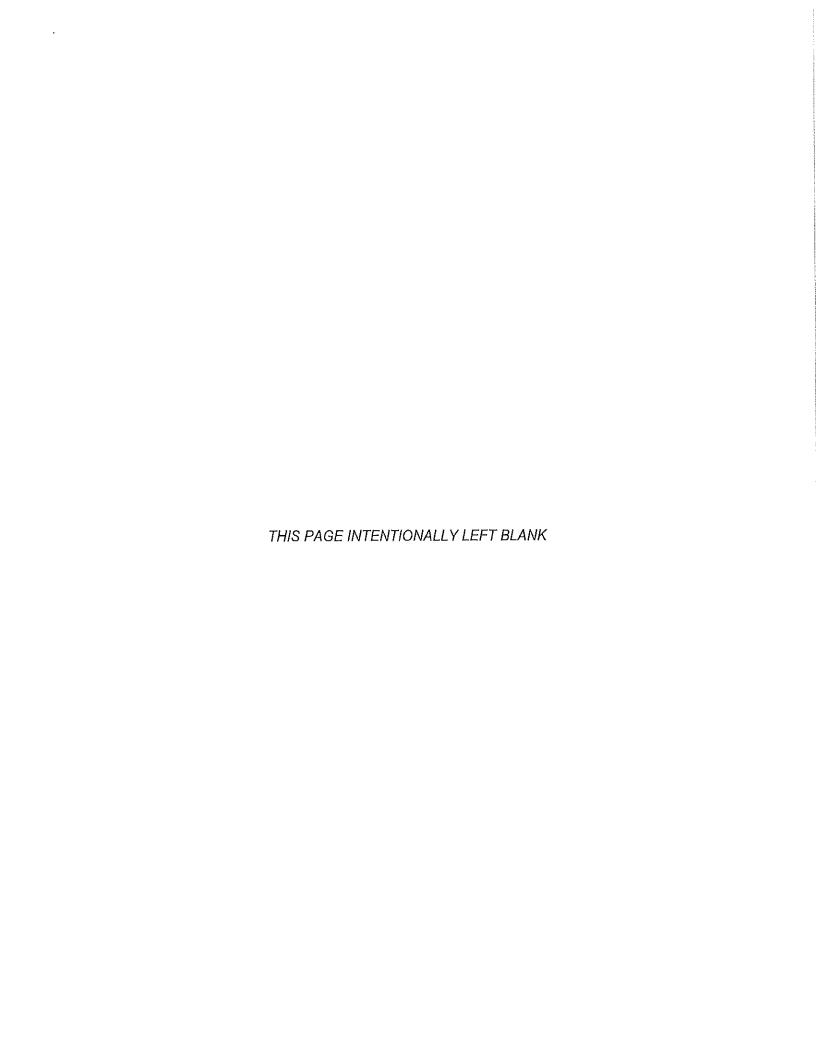
In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated September 27, 2021, on our consideration of the City of Piedmont, South Dakota's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the City of Piedmont, South Dakota's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Casey Peterson, LTD

Rapid City, South Dakota September 27, 2021

Casey Yeterson, CID.





# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS DECEMBER 31, 2020 $\,$

		vernmental Activities	siness-type activities	Total Primary overnment
ASSETS	****			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	704,534	\$ 33,419	\$ 737,953
Investments		-	20,813	 20,813
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	704,534	\$ 54,232	\$ 758,766
NET POSITION				
Restricted for:				
Amounts Owed to Others	\$	_	\$ 11,296	\$ 11,296
Reserved for Debt Service		-	42,936	42,936
Unrestricted		704,534	-	704,534
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	704,534	\$ 54,232	\$ 758,766

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

# STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,2020

				Charges for
Functions/Programs	Disbursements			Services
Governmental Activities:				
General Government	\$	169,476	\$	15,029
Public Safety		40		-
Public Works		239,945		
Culture and Recreation		64,329		-
Total Governmental Activities		473,790		15,029
Business-type Activities				
Water		160,035		135,265
Total Business-type Activities	1,40110001	160,035		135,265
Total Primary Government	\$	633,825	\$	150,294

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Net (Disbursements) Receipts and
Changes in Net Position

	Changes in Net Position						
Operating Grants, Loans and Contributions		vernmental Activities	Busines Activi	• -	Total		
\$ 4,687	\$	(149,760)	\$	- \$	(149,760)		
-	•	(40)		-	(40)		
-		(239,945)		-	(239,945)		
-		(64,329)		-	(64,329)		
4,687		(454,074)		**	(454,074)		
-		-		(24,770)	(24,770)		
				(24,770)	(24,770)		
\$ 4,687	<del></del>	(454,074)		(24,770)	(478,844)		
General Receipts							
Taxes:							
Sales Taxes		296,373		-	296,373		
Property Taxes		150,975		-	150,975		
Gross Business Tax		377		-	377		
Amusement Taxes		228		-	228		
State Shared Receipts		28,699		-	28,699		
County Shared Receipts		15,955			15,955		
Fines and Forfeits		243		-	243		
Interest on Certificates of Deposit		-		297	297		
Miscellaneous Receipts		2,658		-	2,658		
Transfers		(28,189)		28,189	н		
Total General Receipts		467,319		28,486	495,805		
Change in Net Position		13,245		3,716	16,961		
Net Position Beginning		691,289		50,516	741,805		
Net Position - Ending	\$	704,534	\$	54,232 \$	758,766		

# BALANCE SHEET - MODIFIED CASH BASIS - GOVERNMENTAL FUND DECEMBER 31,2020

ASSETS	General Fund	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 704,534	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 704,534	
FUND BALANCES		
Unassigned	\$ 704,534	
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	\$ 704,534	

# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-MODIFIED CASH BASIS - GOVERNMENTAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	 General Fund
Receipts	
Taxes:	
Sales and Use Taxes	\$ 296,373
Property Taxes	150,440
Gross Business Tax	377
Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes	535
Amusement Taxes	228
Intergovernmental Receipts:	
State Shared Revenue	28,699
County Road Tax	15,955
State Grants	4,687
Licenses and Permits	14,820
Fines and Forfeits	243
Charges for Goods and Services	209
Other Revenue	 2,658
Total Receipts	 515,224
Disbursements	
General Government	
Financial Administration	135,335
Legislative	14,286
Executive	4,184
Other	15,671
Public Works	78,906
Public Safety	40
Culture and Recreation	
Library	51,712
Parks	12,617
Capital Outlay	161,039
Total Disbursements	473,790
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
Transfers Out	(28,189)
Total Other Financial Sources (Uses)	(28,189)
Change in Fund Balance	13,245
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	691,289
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 704,534

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS - PROPRIETARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2020

<u>ASSETS</u>		Water Fund		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	33,419		
Investments		20,813		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	54,232		
NET POSITION Restricted: Amounts Owed to Others Reserved for Debt Service	\$	11,296 42,936		
Unrestricted	_100000000			
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	54,232		

# STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - MODIFIED CASH BASIS - PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Water Fund	
Operating Receipts	_	
Revenues Dedicated for Debt Service	\$	135,265
Total Operating Receipts		135,265
Operating Disbursements		
Personal Services		10,346
Other Current Disbursements		80,801
Total Operating Disbursements		91,147
Operating Income		44,118
Nonoperating Receipts (Disbursements)		
Principal Payments		(44,944)
Interest Payments		(23,944)
Interest on Certificates of Deposit		297
Net Nonoperating Receipts (Disbursements)		(68,591)
Net Income (Loss) Before Transfers		(24,473)
Transfers in		28,189
Change in Net Position		3,716
Net Position, Beginning		50,516
Net Position, Ending	\$	54,232

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

#### a. Reporting Entity

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

#### b. Basis of Presentation

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements:

The statement of net position – modified cash basis and statement of activities – modified cash basis display information about the City. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, inter-governmental receipts, and other non-exchange receipts. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. The City has no fiduciary funds.

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

#### Fund Financial Statements:

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

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

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### b. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued):

The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below:

#### Governmental Funds:

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

#### Proprietary Funds:

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

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

Water Fund – financed primarily by user charges this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal waterworks system and related facilities. (SDCL 9-47-1) This is a major fund.

#### 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" receipts and disbursements are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements, regardless of the measurement focus.

The City's basis of accounting is the modified cash basis, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed.

#### Measurement Focus:

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements:

In the statement of net position — modified cash basis and statement of activities — modified cash basis, both the governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus applied on the modified cash basis of accounting as defined in the "Basis of Accounting" section.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Measurement Focus: (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements:

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

#### Basis of Accounting:

In the statement of net position – modified cash basis, the statement of activities – modified cash basis, and the fund financial statements, the governmental and business-type activities are presented using the modified cash basis of accounting.

The modified cash basis of accounting involves the measurement of cash and cash equivalents and changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from cash receipt and disbursement transactions. Under the modified cash basis of accounting, the balance sheet reports only cash and cash equivalents (those investments with terms to maturity of 90 days or less at the date of acquisition). Under the modified cash basis of accounting, transactions are recorded in the accounts when cash and/or cash equivalents are received or disbursed and assets and liabilities are recognized to the extent that cash has been received or disbursed.

Acceptable modifications to the modified cash basis of accounting implemented by the City in these financial statements include the recording of investments (certificates of deposits with terms to maturity more than 90 days from the date of acquisition) arising from cash transactions.

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

If the City applied accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the fund financial statements for governmental funds would use the modified accrual basis of accounting, while the fund financial statements for proprietary fund types would use the accrual basis of accounting. All government-wide financial statements would be presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

#### d. Deposits and Investments

The City pools its cash resources for deposit purposes. The proprietary fund has access to its cash resources on demand.

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 classified in the financial statements consists entirely of certificates of deposit whose term to maturity at date of acquisition exceeds three months, and/or those types of investments authorized the South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL) 4-5-6.

The City maintains restricted cash deposits for the debt reserves required by the USDA debt agreement.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### e. Capital Assets

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

#### f. 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 debt arising from cash transactions of all funds are not reported as liabilities in the modified cash basis financial statements.

#### g. Program Receipts

Program receipts derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the City's taxpayers or citizenry as a whole. Program receipts are classified into three categories as follows:

- 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 acquisition of capital assets for use in a particular program. The City had no program specific capital grants and contributions in the current year.

#### h. Proprietary Funds Receipts and Disbursements Classification

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

#### i. Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Statements:

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

- 1. Restricted Net Position Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by external groups or law.
- 2. Unrestricted Net Position Includes all other net position that do not meet the definition of "Restricted Net Position".

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Concluded)

#### i. Equity Classifications (continued)

Fund Financial Statements:

The City classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

- Nonspendable includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable
  form, such as inventories or prepaids, or because of legal or contractual constraints. The City has no
  nonspendable fund balances.
- Restricted includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are
  externally imposed by providers, such as creditors, grantors or contributors or amounts constrained due
  to constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- Committed includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the City Commissioners by resolution and does not lapse at year-end. No commitments have been made by the City.
- Assigned includes fund balance amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are
  neither considered restricted or committed. Fund balance may be assigned by the City Commissioners.
  The City has no assigned fund balances.
- Unassigned includes positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

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

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

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

#### j. Application of Net Position

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

#### k. Revenues Received in Advance

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

#### 1. Subsequent Events

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

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### (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 as follows:

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

Investments – In general, SDCL 4-5-6 permits City funds to be invested only in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States Government either directly or indirectly; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a) above; or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) above and repurchase agreements described in (b) above. Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires investments to be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent. Investments classified in the financial statements consists entirely of certificates of deposit whose term to maturity at date of acquisition exceeds three months, and/or those types of investments authorized the South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL) 4-5-6.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits: Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2020, the City's bank balances above FDIC limits are insured and collateralized in compliance with the South Dakota Public Deposit Protection Collateral Program.

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.

*Credit Risk*: State law limits eligible investments for the City, as discussed above. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. The City has all of its deposits in demand deposits and certificates of deposits.

#### (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 the following January 1, the first day of the fiscal year. Taxes are payable in two installments on or before April 30 and October 31 of the fiscal year. The City is permitted by several state statutes to levy varying amounts of taxes per \$1,000 of taxable valuation on taxable real property of the City.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### (4) Commitments

As discussed in Note 1.c., the financial statements are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. The City has not elected to modify their cash basis presentation by recording long-term debt arising from cash transactions so any outstanding indebtedness is not reported on the financial statements. The City does report the principal and interest payments on long-term debt as debt service expenditures on the statement of receipts, disbursements and changes in fund net position — proprietary fund. On the statement of activities, the principal and interest portion of these debt service payments are reported within the appropriate expense function. The City has included the summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2020, due to the importance of the information provided:

	Balance 2/31/2019	F	Repayments	Balance 12/31/2020	Due Within One Year
Business-type Activities: General Obligation Bond Revolving Revenue Bond	\$ 321,356 455,939	\$	(18,321) (26,623)	\$ 303,035 429,316	\$ 18,948 27,431
Total Business-type Activities	\$ 777,295	\$	(44,944)	\$ 732,351	\$ 46,379

Long-term debt at December 31, 2020, is comprised of the following:

The General Obligation Bond, Series 2011, was issued to finance Phase 1 of a two-phase project for improvements to the City's water supply system and distribution system. The bond bears interest at 3.375%, due in monthly installments of \$2,407 and was originally due through April 1, 2051. The bond is financed by the water fund. The City has prepaid \$198,958 in debt principal resulting in a revised maturity schedule as the outstanding principal will be paid off prior to 2051. The prepaid principal has been applied to the ending years of the maturity schedule as the financing institution has not revised the payment schedule including principal and interest on the maturity schedule. Interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2020, was \$10,563.

303,035

The 2010 State Revolving Fund Revenue Bond was issued to finance Phase II of the two-phase project for improvements to the City's water supply and distribution system. The bond bears interest at 3% and is due in quarterly installments of \$10,001 through April, 2033 and is financed through the Water Fund. Interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2020, was \$13,381.

429,316

Total Long-Term Debt	.\$	732.351
TOTAL TOUGHT OF THE DEDI	*	,

The annual requirements to amortize the long-term liability outstanding as of December 31, 2020, (using the revised repayment schedule for the General Obligation Bond), including interest are as follows:

Year Ending:	Principal	Interest	Total		
2021	\$ 46,379	\$ 22,509	\$	68,888	
2022	47,860	21,028		68,888	
2023	49,390	19,498		68,888	
2024	50,968	3 17,920		68,888	
2025	52,597	7 16,291		68,888	
2026-2030	289,307	55,133		344,440	
2031-2033	195,850	9,914		205,764	
Total	\$ 732,351	\$162,293	\$	894,644	

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### (5) 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, 2020, the City managed its risks as follows.

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: torts, theft or damage to property, and errors and omissions of public officials.

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.

The amount available for refund to the City is considered a deposit for financial reporting purposes.

As of December 31, 2020, the City's balance available to be refunded per the SDPAA was \$9,771, which was an increase of \$592 from the previous year.

The City has no deductible for general liability coverage, a \$5,000 deductible for errors and omissions of public officials, and a \$500 deductible for all other claims.

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.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONCLUDED) DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### (5) Risk Management (Continued)

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.

#### Workmen's Compensation:

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League Worker's Compensation Fund (the Fund), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of worker's compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. The City's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's compensation claims. The City pays an annual premium, to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees, under a self-funded program and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the Fund members. Coverage limits are set by state statute. The pool pays the first \$650,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up to 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.

#### (6) Restricted Net Position

The amount classified as restricted net position at December 31, 2020, is classified as follows:

Purpose	e Restricted by		Amount		
Amounts Owed to Sanitary District	Contractual Agreement	\$	11,296		
Debt Service	Debt Covenants		42,936		
Total Restrictions		\$	54,232		

#### (7) Interfund Transfer

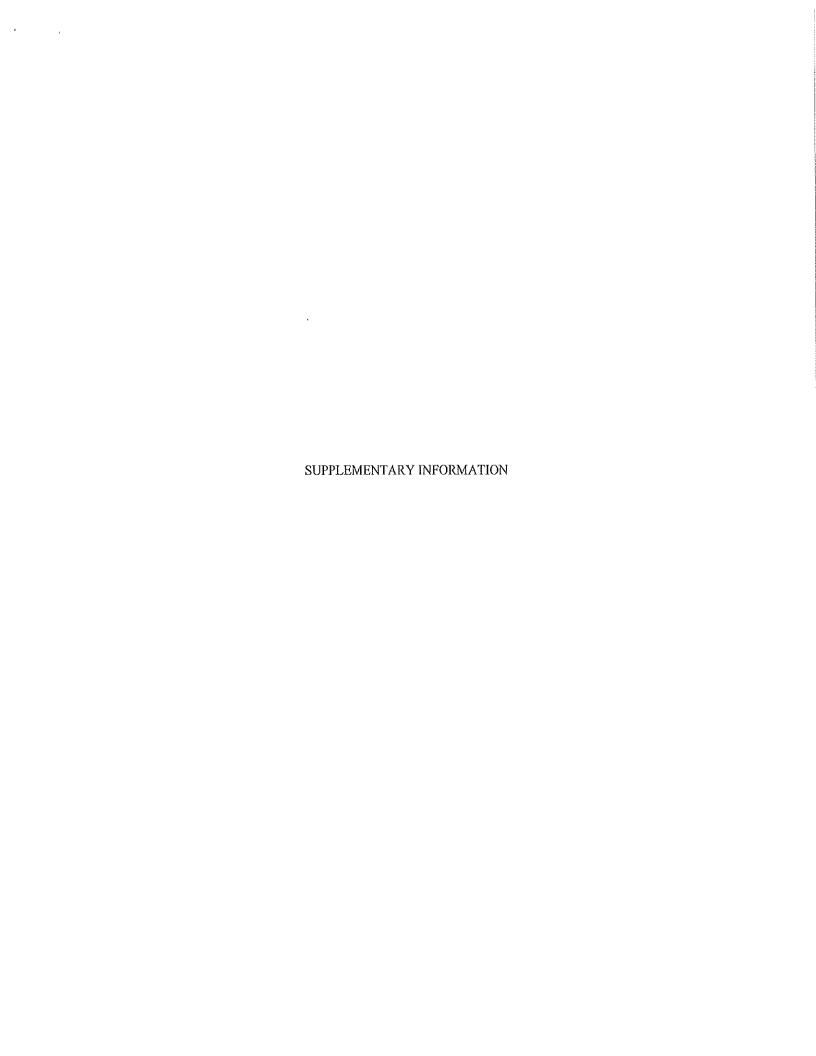
Transfers were made for the year ended December 31, 2020 as follows:

Transfer from General Fund Transfer to Water Fund \$28,189

The City transferred funds from the General Fund to the Water fund to provide essential services.

#### (8) Agreement with Meade County Schools

The City entered into an agreement with Meade County School District for the construction of the water line to the new Piedmont Elementary School in September 2010. Meade County School District paid \$420,000 to the City for the construction of the water line. The City will credit the school district \$5,250 in 40 annual installments against its monthly water bill. The school district paid \$6,769 and was credited \$5,250 in water user fees for the year ended December 31, 2020.



# BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

			Actual		Variance			
		Budgeted Amounts		(Budgetary		Positive (Negative)		
Receipts		Original		Final		Basis)	(ı	(egalive)
Taxes:								
Sales and Use Taxes	\$	250,000	\$	250,000	\$	296,373	\$	46,373
Property Taxes	Ψ	150,884	Ψ	150,884	Ψ	150,440	Ψ	(444)
Gross Business Tax		1,000		1,000		377		(623)
Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes		-		-		535		535
Annisement Taxes				Les .		228		228
Intergovernmental Receipts:								
State Shared Revenue		25,000		25,000		28,699		3,699
County Road Tax		17,000		17,000		15,955		(1,045)
State Grants		-				4,687		4,687
Licenses and Permits		4,200		4,200		14,820		10,620
Fines and Forfeits		500		500		243		(257)
Charges for Goods and Services		1,000		1,000		209		(791)
Other		100		100		2,544		2,444
Sale of Surplus Property		100		100		114		14
Total Receipts		449,784		449,784		515,224		65,440
						,		
Disbursements								
General Government								
Financial Administration		151,000		146,500		135,335		11,165
Legislative		24,000		24,000		14,286		9,714
Executive		5,600		5,600		4,184		1,416
Other		20,000		20,000		15,671		4,329
Total General Government		200,600		196,100		169,476		26,624
Public Works		381,184		531,184		239,945		291,239
Public Safety		1,000		1,000		40		960
Culture and Recreation								
Library		50,000		54,500		51,712		2,788
Parks		18,000		18,000		12,617		5,383
Contingency		34,000		34,000		_		34,000
Total Disbursements		684,784		834,784		473,790		360,994
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				(50.400)		(0.0.4.00)		
Transfers Out	-	M.		(28,189)		(28,189)		<del>-</del>
Total Other Financial Sources (Uses)				(28,189)		(28,189)		-
Net Change in Fund Balance		(235,000)		(413,189)		13,245		426,434
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		691,289		691,289		691,289		
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	456,289	\$	278,100	\$	704,534	\$	426,434

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

### NOTES TO SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### (1) Basis of Presentation

The budgetary comparison schedule has been prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting and presents capital outlay and debt service disbursements within each function similar to the statement of activities – modified cash basis.

#### (2) Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

- 1. At the regular meeting in June each year, the governing board introduces the annual appropriations ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
- 2. After adoption by the governing board, the operating budget is legally binding and actual disbursements for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in number 4.
- 3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such line item may not exceed 5 percent of the total municipal budget and may be transferred by resolution of the governing board to any other budget category that is deemed insufficient during the year.
- 4. If it is determined during the year that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows the adoption of supplemental budgets.
- 5. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year-end unless encumbered by resolution of the governing board. The City did not encumber any amounts at December 31, 2020 or December 31, 2019.
- The budget for the general fund is adopted on a basis consistent with that which is presented in the financial statements.

#### CITY OF PIEDMONT, SOUTH DAKOTA CITY OFFICIALS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

President Phil Anderson

Vice President Jack Parks

Trustees Phil Aitken Mike Lee Kim Plymate

Finance Officer Diana L Evans

Deputy Finance Officer Mary Jean Voigt

> Water Jeff Kottwitz