CITY OF SUMMERSET, SOUTH DAKOTA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2015



RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA GILLETTE, WYOMING

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CASEY PETERSON & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

CPAS & FINANCIAL ADVISORS

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*

To the Honorable Mayor and City Commissioners City of Summerset, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Summerset, South Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Summerset, South Dakota's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 16, 2016.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Summerset, South Dakota'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 of Summerset, South Dakota's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Summerset, 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 were not identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and management's responses as item 2015-001.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Summerset, South Dakota's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

City of Summerset, South Dakota's Response to Findings

City of Summerset, South Dakota's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. City of Summerset, 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.

Casey Peterson & Associates, LTD

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Rapid City, South Dakota June 16, 2016

City of Summerset, South Dakota Schedule of Findings and Management's Responses December 31, 2015

FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

Material Weakness Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

2015-001 Condition: The City has a lack of segregation of duties surrounding cash receipts.

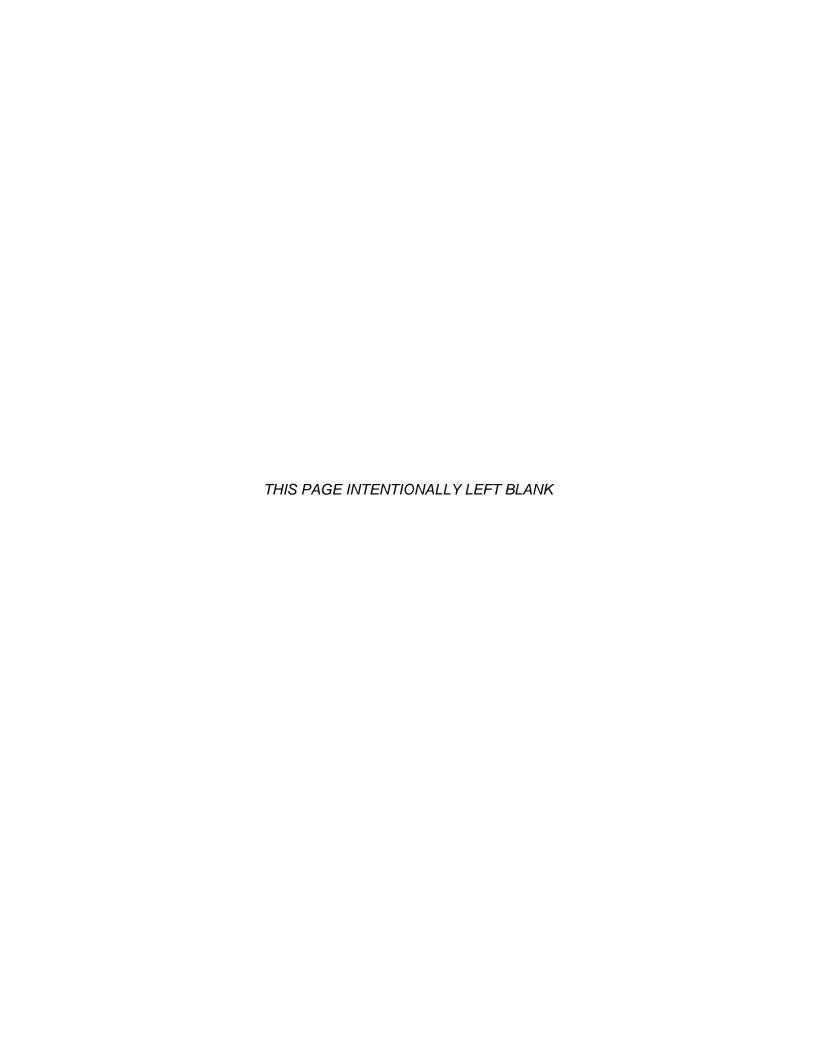
Criteria: Government Accountability Office (GAO) Green Book Control Activities prescribes that management divides or segregates key duties and responsibilities among different people to reduce the risk of error, misuse, or fraud. This includes separating the responsibilities for authorizing transactions, processing and recording them, reviewing the transactions, and handling any related assets so that no one individual controls all key aspects of a transaction or event.

Cause: The City has a limited number of staff in the Finance Department. Procedures for monitoring and review are not sufficient to adequately reduce the risk.

Effect: Improper segregation of duties over cash handling activities creates the potential for loss, misuse, and misappropriation of City assets. There is increased susceptibility for fraud and errors to go undetected.

Auditor's Recommendation: Duties should be segregated between the Finance Officer, Municipal Clerk, and City Administrator where possible to allow adequate segregation of incompatible responsibilities. Where duties cannot be properly segregated, mitigating controls should be implemented to reduce risks related to the lack of segregation.

Management's Response: We feel the City of Summerset has put into place a system of internal control and implemented compensating controls over cash receipts that, based on the size of the City, are sufficient to reduce risk to an acceptable level. The receiving, posting, depositing and reconciling of cash receipts are currently segregated between the Finance Officer and the Municipal Clerk. The City Administrator and the Finance Commissioner review the bank statements, bank reconciliations and journal entries every month. The City Commission also reviews and approves utility account adjustments each month. We will continue to review this process in order to improve and strengthen the controls in place.





CASEY PETERSON & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

CPAS & FINANCIAL ADVISORS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and City Commissioners City of Summerset, South Dakota

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Summerset, South Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015, 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. 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Summerset, South Dakota, as of December 31, 2015, and the respective changes in modified cash basis financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Basis of Accounting

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

Other Information

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

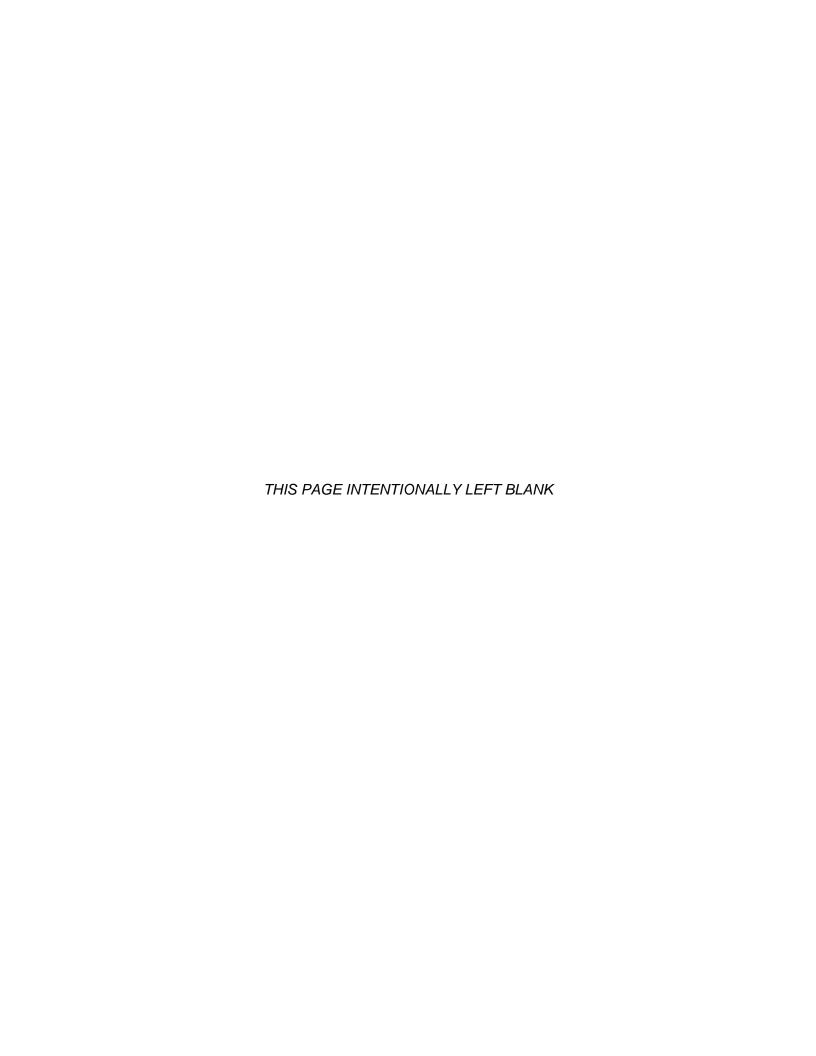
Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 16, 2016, on our consideration of the City of Summerset, 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 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 City of Summerset, South Dakota's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Casey Peterson & Associates, LTD

Rapid City, South Dakota June 16, 2016





City of Summerset, South Dakota Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis December 31, 2015

ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents Restricted Assets: Cash and Cash Equivalents	Governmental Activities \$ 1,473,360 225,880	Business-type Activities \$ 197,376	Total \$ 1,670,736 225,880
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,699,240	\$ 197,376	\$ 1,896,616
NET POSITION Restricted for: Debt Service Contractor Surety Economic Development	\$ 434,521 309,665	\$ - -	\$ 434,521 309,665
and Capital Acquisition Unrestricted	42,303 912,751	197,37 <u>6</u>	42,303 1,110,127
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 1,699,240	\$ 197,376	\$ 1,896,616

City of Summerset, South Dakota Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

			 Program Receipts			
Functions/Programs	Dis	sbursements	narges for Services	Lo	tal Grants, cans and ntributions	
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT		_	 			
Governmental Activities:						
General Government	\$	272,101	\$ 108,976	\$	-	
Public Safety		318,609	163		11,140	
Public Works		166,445	20,025		68,479	
Health and Welfare		174	-		-	
Culture and Recreation		35,320	12,563		-	
Conservation and Development		40,412	-		-	
Debt Service*		429,734	 <u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	
Total Governmental Activities		1,262,795	141,727		79,619	
Business-type Activities:						
Sewer Sewer		291,326	 550,349			
Total Primary Government	\$	1,554,121	\$ 692,076	\$	79,619	

GENERAL RECEIPTS

Taxes:

* The Municipality does not have interest and principal expenses directly related to the functions presented above. This amount includes indirect interest and principal expenses on general long-term debt.

Property Taxes
Sales Tax
State Shared Receipts
County Shared Receipts
Unrestricted Investment Earnings
Miscellaneous Receipts
Transfers

Total General Receipts and Transfers

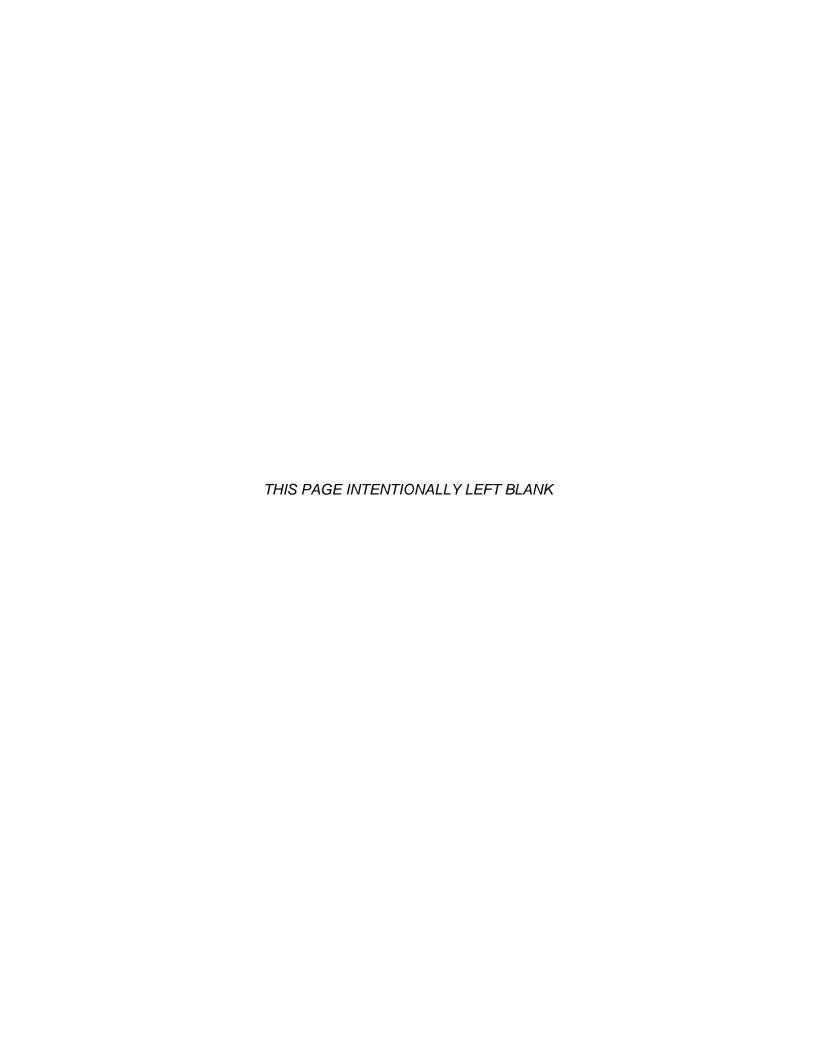
CHANGE IN NET POSITION

NET POSITION - BEGINNING

NET POSITION - ENDING

Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in Net Position

			ory Coyoron			
	Primary Government					
	vernmental		iness-type		Total	
	Activities	A	ctivities	_	Total	
\$	(163,125)	\$	_	\$	(163,125)	
•	(307,306)	,	_	•	(307,306)	
	(77,941)		-		(77,941)	
	(174)		_		(174)	
	(22,757)		_		(22,757)	
	(40,412)		-		(40,412)	
	(429,734)				(429,734)	
	(1,041,449)		<u>-</u>		(1,041,449)	
	-		259,023		259,023	
	(1,041,449)		259,023		(782,426)	
	713,601		-		713,601	
	484,030		-		484,030	
	40,548		-		40,548	
	2,733		-		2,733	
	327		-		327	
	354,626		-		354,626	
	150,000		(150,000)			
	1,745,865		(150,000)		1,595,865	
	704,416		109,023		813,439	
	994,824		88,353		1,083,177	
\$	1,699,240	\$	197,376	\$	1,896,616	



City of Summerset, South Dakota Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds December 31, 2015

ASSETS	General Fund	Tax Increment District #1 - Debt Service Fund	Non-major Third Penny Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,222,416	\$ 208,641	\$ 42,303	\$ 1,473,360
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>-</u>	225,880		225,880
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,222,416	\$ 434,521	\$ 42,303	\$ 1,699,240
FUND BALANCES Restricted				
For Debt Service	\$ -	\$ 434,521	\$ -	\$ 434,521
For Contractor Surety	309,665	\$ -	\$ -	309,665
For Economic Development	-	-	42,303	42,303
Unassigned	912,751			912,751
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	\$ 1,222,416	\$ 434,521	\$ 42,303	\$ 1,699,240

City of Summerset, South Dakota Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

RECEIPTS	_	General Fund	Di	c Increment istrict #1 - ebt Service Fund	Non-major Third Penny Fund	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Taxes:							
General Property Taxes	\$	514,680	\$	198,471	\$ -	\$	713,151
General Sales and Use Taxes		452,838		-	-		452,838
Amusement Taxes		4,232		-	26,960		31,192
Penalties and Interest on							
Delinquent Taxes		450		-	-		450
Licenses and Permits		101,776		-	-		101,776
Intergovernmental Receipts:							
State Grants		78,843		-	776		79,619
State Shared Receipts:							
Liquor Tax Reversion		17,983		-	-		17,983
Motor Vehicle Licenses		22,565		-	-		22,565
County Shared Receipts:							
County Road Tax		1,310		-	-		1,310
Other		1,423		-	-		1,423
Other Intergovernmental Revenue		7,200		-	-		7,200
Charges for Goods and Services:							
Solid Waste Collections		11,390		-	-		11,390
Fines and Forfeits:							
Court Fines and Costs		163		-	-		163
Miscellaneous Receipts:							
Street Light Fees		4,650		-	-		4,650
Maintenance Assessments		3,985		-	-		3,985
Contributions		11,621		-	942		12,563
Investment Earnings		-		327	-		327
Other		354,626					354,626
TOTAL RECEIPTS		1,589,735		198,798	28,678		1,817,211

	General Fund	Tax Increment District #1 - Debt Service Fund	Non-major Third Penny Fund	Total Governmental Funds
DISBURSEMENTS				·
General Government:				
Legislative	33,801	-	-	33,801
Executive	14,455	-	-	14,455
Elections	565	-	-	565
Financial Administration	163,039	-	-	163,039
Other	60,241	-	-	60,241
Public Safety:				
Police	292,414	-	-	292,414
Fire Department	400	-	-	400
Protective Inspection	25,795	-	-	25,795
Public Works:				
Highways and Streets	152,234	-	-	152,234
Sanitation	14,211	-	-	14,211
Health and Welfare:				
Humane Society	174	-	-	174
Culture and Recreation:				
Parks and Recreation	35,320	-	-	35,320
Conservation and Development:				
Planning and Zoning	5,790	-	-	5,790
Economic Development	-	-	34,622	34,622
Debt Service	132,934	296,800		429,734
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	931,373	296,800	34,622	1,262,795
OTHER FINANCING COURSES				
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		150,000		150,000
Net Transfers		150,000		150,000
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	658,362	51,998	(5,944)	704,416
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	564,054	382,523	48,247	994,824
. C.ID DALANGE BEGINNING				
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 1,222,416	\$ 434,521	\$ 42,303	\$ 1,699,240

City of Summerset, South Dakota Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis - Proprietary Funds December 31, 2015

ACCETC	Sewer Fund
ASSETS	•
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$ 197,376</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 197,376</u>
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted	\$ 197,376
Onlestricted	Ψ 107,070
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 197,376
TOTAL NET TOOM	Ψ 137,370

City of Summerset, South Dakota Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Modified Cash Basis - Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

	 Sewer Fund
OPERATING RECEIPTS Revenue Dedicated to Servicing Debt	\$ 550,349
Total Operating Receipts	 550,349
OPERATING DISBURSEMENTS Personal Services Other Current Disbursements Total Operating Disbursements	101,996 133,291 235,287
Total Operating Income	315,062
NONOPERATING RECEIPTS (DISBURSEMENTS) Debt Service Capital Outlay Total Nonoperating Receipts (Disbursements)	(17,198) (38,841) (56,039)
TRANSFERS	
Transfers Out	 (150,000)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	109,023
NET POSITION - BEGINNING	 88,353
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ 197,376

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. REPORTING ENTITY

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

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Government-wide Financial Statements:

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

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct disbursements and program receipts for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and 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 and loan proceeds that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Receipts that are not classified as program receipts, including all taxes, are presented as general receipts.

Fund Financial Statements:

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

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The funds of the City are described below:

Governmental Funds:

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

Special Revenue Funds - Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The City has the following special revenue funds:

Third Penny Fund - To account for the collection of a 1% tax on the gross receipts of lodgings, alcoholic beverages, prepared food and admissions. The use of this tax is restricted by City Ordinance 34.21.020 and shall be levied for the purpose of land acquisition, architectural fees, construction costs, payments for civic center, auditorium, or athletic facility buildings including the maintenance, staffing, and operations of such facilities and the promotion and advertising of the City, its facilities, attractions, and activities per SDCL 10-52A-2. This is not a major fund.

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

Tax Increment District #1 - Accounts for the accumulation of property tax receipts received on the tax increment district and the payment of long-term debt principal and interest as related to the tax increment district. This fund 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 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.

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

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary funds are never considered to be major funds and are used to account for resources held by the City in a purely custodial capacity (assets equal liabilities). The City did not have fiduciary funds as of December 31, 2015.

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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

The modified cash basis of accounting involves the measurement of cash and cash equivalents and changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from cash receipt and disbursement transactions. Under the 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 cash basis of accounting implemented by the City in these financial statements include the recording of investments arising from cash transactions. The City also presents negative cash balances rather than interfund loans.

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

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

D. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. RESTRICTED CASH DEPOSITS

The City maintains restricted cash deposits for debt reserves required by loan agreements in relation to the Tax Increment Financing.

F. 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.

G. 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.

H. CAPITAL ASSETS

Government-wide Financial Statements

Under the modified cash basis of accounting, the City's capital assets are considered a cost of the program for which they were acquired, for the amount paid in cash. In the Statement of Activities, cash payments for capital assets are recorded in the program category for which they were acquired. Allocations between programs are made, where necessary, to match the cost with the program that benefits from the use of the capital assets.

Fund Financial Statements

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

I. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liabilities include, but are not limited to, a contract for deed and financing notes.

As discussed in Note 1.C. above, the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-type activities are presented using 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 of the City. The City does report the principal and interest payments on long-term debt as Debt Service expenditures on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. On the Statement of Activities, the principal and interest are reported as Debt Service.

J. REVENUE RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

Under the 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. 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 other 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.

L. 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.

M. EQUITY CLASSIFICATIONS

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

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

It is the City's policy to first use restricted net position prior to the use of unrestricted net position when a disbursement is made for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Restricted - Constraints are placed on the use of resources by either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed - Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by resolutions of the City Commissioners.

Assigned - Amounts that are constrained by the City management and are intended to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The City Commissioners have given management the authority to create assignments of fund equity.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Unassigned - Represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The City uses restricted amounts first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents or 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 expenditures are made.

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

The City has established a fund balance reserve policy for the General Fund. The total amount set aside is \$500,000. The policy provides for a budget stabilization reserve of 15-20% of annual operating expenditures; an emergency reserve for unforeseen disasters or accidents of 15-20% of annual operating expenditures, and a working capital reserve of 5-10% of annual operating expenditures. These reserves have not been designated for specific purposes and, as such, are presented in unassigned fund balance in the General Fund.

NOTE 2 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2015 were as follows:

		Transfer Out		
Tax Increment District #1 - Debt Service Fund Sewer Fund	\$	150,000 -	\$	- 150,000
	\$	150,000	\$	150,000

The transfer from the Sewer Fund to the Tax Increment District #1 was to make debt payments.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The City follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Various restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes. These restrictions are as follows:

Deposits

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

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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, SDCL4-5-9 requires investments to be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or deposited in a safekeeping account with any banker trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

The City had no investments at December 31, 2015.

Custodial Credit Risk - The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2015, the City's deposits were adequately secured by FDIC Insurance and collateralized with pledged securities.

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

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

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

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes are levied on or before October 1 of the year preceding the start of the fiscal year. They attach as an enforceable lien on property and become due and payable as of January 1, the first day of the fiscal year. Taxes are payable in two installments on or before April 30 and October 31 of the fiscal year. The City is permitted by several state statutes to levy varying amounts of taxes per \$1,000 of taxable valuation on taxable real property in the City.

NOTE 5 - COMMITMENTS

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt commitments for the year ended December 31, 2015:

	Beginning Balance 12/31/2014	Balance		Ending Balance 12/31/2015	Due in One Year	
Tax Increment Financing Note Contract for Deed	\$ 2,948,730 725,967	\$ - -	\$ (167,379) (15,657)	\$ 2,781,351 710,310	\$ 172,099 16,458	
Castlewood IV Loan	11,297	67,703	(79,000)	-	-	
State Revolving Fund Loan	253,199	-	(9,711)	243,488	10,005	
Ford Lease	32,707		(9,400)	23,307	9,975	
	\$ 3,971,900	\$ 67,703	\$ (281,147)	\$ 3,758,456	\$ 208,537	

NOTE 5 - COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

The Tax Increment District Bond was created in October 2008 for the purpose of paying project costs associated with Tax Increment District #1 for an original principal amount of \$3,500,000. Semiannual payments began in December 2011 and continue each December and June in the amount of \$148,400 including interest at 4.5%. Interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$130,776. The final payment is due December 2028 for \$112,220. The fund balance of the Tax Increment District #1 Fund is restricted to the purpose of paying this debt.

The contract for deed was entered into in December 2010. The contract allows for the purchase of the property that the City office is located on for \$775,000. The contract requires monthly payments of \$4,300 through April 2018, and then monthly payments of \$5,300 until December 2020, at which time a balloon payment of \$589,158 is due. All payments include interest at 5%. Interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$36,705. This debt is paid by the General Fund.

The City was awarded a \$300,000 State Revolving Fund Loan for the installation of reed beds at the Wastewater Treatment Plant, of which the City received a total of \$257,947. The repayment period is twenty years and began in August 2014 with quarterly payments of \$4,300, including interest at 3% due every February, May, August, and November. Interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$7,487. This debt is paid by the Sewer Fund.

The City secured a loan through the South Dakota Department of Environmental and Natural Resources (DENR) in the amount of \$79,000 for phase 4 of the Castlewood drainage project. The City received \$11,297 of the loan proceeds in 2014 and \$67,703 in 2015. In the current year the administration decided that there was sufficient cash available to pay off the loan in 2015. Total interest paid for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$2,146.

The City was in compliance with debt covenants for the year ending December 31, 2015. The debt covenants consist of a bond reserve of \$225,880 recorded in the Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis. Deposits are maintained in a savings account.

Pledged Revenues

Tax increment financing is a method of financing improvements and development in an area which has been determined to be blighted according to the criteria set forth in SDCL 11-9. In some instances, the City pledges future tax revenues generated by the tax increment district to acquire public improvements within the established district.

The City has pledged future tax revenues generated by Tax Increment District #1 - Debt Service Fund and future revenues of the Sewer Fund for the retirement of its Tax Increment Financing Note listed in the table above. This debt was used to fund capital projects. The current principal balance plus interest at the stated applicable rate over the life of the debt represents the amount of future revenue pledged. Below is a comparison of principal and interest payments and total pledged revenue for the current year:

Current Year Principal and Interest	<u>\$ 376,691</u>
Pledged Revenue:	
Tax Increment Receipts	\$ 198,471
Sewer Fund Receipts	550,349
Total Pledged Revenue	\$ 748,820

NOTE 5 - COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Financi	_	-	Contract for Deed			Deed	State Revolving Fund			
	Interest	F	Principal		Interest Principal			Interest		Principal	
2016	\$ 124,701	\$	172,099	\$	35,142	\$	16,458	\$	7,193	\$	10,005
2017	116,869		179,931		34,300		17,300		6,899		10,309
2018	108,681		188,119		33,263		27,337		6,577		10,622
2019	100,120		196,680		31,737		31,863		6,254		10,944
2020	91,170		205,630		30,107		617,352		5,922		11,276
2021-2025	306,676	•	1,177,324		-		-		24,267		61,723
2026-2030	47,505		661,568		-		-		14,319		71,672
2031-2035					-				3,245		56,937
	\$ 895,722	\$ 2	2,781,351	\$	164,549	\$	710,310	\$	74,676	\$	243,488

		Ford	Leas	<u>e </u>	Totals						
	<u>Ir</u>	nterest	P	rincipal		Interest	Principal				
2016	\$	\$ 1,118		9,975	\$	168,154	\$	208,537			
2017		508		10,585		158,576		218,125			
2018	27			2,747		148,548		228,825			
2019		-		-		138,111	239,487				
2020		-		-		127,199		834,258			
2021-2025		-		-		330,943	1	,239,047			
2026-2030	-			-		61,824		733,240			
2031-2035						3,245		56,937			
	\$	1,653	\$	23,307	<u>\$</u> ′	1,136,600	\$ 3	3,758,456			

NOTE 6 - RETIREMENT PLAN

All employees, except for part-time employees, participate in the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS), a cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system established 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 by writing to the SDRS, PO Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098, or by calling (605) 773-3731.

NOTE 6 - RETIREMENT PLAN (CONTINUED)

General employees are required by state statute to contribute 6 percent of their salary to the plan, while public safety and judicial employees contribute at 8 percent and 9 percent, respectively. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. State statute also requires the employer to make an additional contribution in the amount of 6.2 percent for any compensation exceeding the maximum taxable amount for social security for general employees only. The City's share of contributions to the SDRS for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, were \$19,818, \$20,355, and \$20,478, respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

NOTE 7 - RISK ASSESSMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the City managed risks as follows:

Unemployment Benefits

The City has elected to be self-insured and retain all risk for liabilities resulting from claims for unemployment benefits. During the year ended December 31, 2015, no claims were paid for unemployment benefits. At December 31, 2015, no claims had been filed for unemployment benefits and none are anticipated in the next fiscal year.

Health Insurance

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

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 an annual premium, to provide liability coverage detailed below, under a claims-made policy, and the premiums are based on their exposure or type of coverage to the pool to provide coverage for general liability, officials' liability, automobile liability and damage, property damage and law enforcement liability.

The agreement with the SDPAA provides that the above coverage will be provided to a \$2,000,000 limit. Member premiums are used by the pool for payment of claims and to pay for reinsurance for claims in excess of \$250,000 for property coverage and \$500,000 for liability coverage to the upper limit. A portion of the member premiums are also allocated to a cumulative reserve fund. The City would be eligible to receive a refund for a percentage of the amount allocated to the cumulative reserve fund on the following basis:

End of the City's First Full Year	50%
End of the City's Second Full Year	60%
End of the City's Third Full Year	70%
End of the City's Fourth Full Year	80%
End of the City's Fifth Full Year	90%
End of the City's Sixth Full Year and Thereafter	100%

NOTE 7 - RISK ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)

As of the December 31, 2015, the City has a vested balance in the cumulative reserve fund of \$12,035, which is not recorded in the cash basis financial statements of the City. 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 (the Fund), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of worker's compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. The City's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any worker's compensation claims. The City pays an annual premium, to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees, under a self-funded program and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the Fund members. Coverage limits are set by state statute. The pool pays the first \$650,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up to an additional \$2,000,000 per individual per incident.

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

NOTE 8 - RESTRICTIONS OF NET POSITION

Net position of \$434,521 and \$42,303 is restricted for debt service, and economic development and capital acquisition of the City, respectively, by State law, and \$309,665 is restricted by funding source to repay a contractor surety.

NOTE 9 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

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



City of Summerset, South Dakota Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis - General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

	Budgeted Amounts			Budgetary Basis - Actual		Positive (Negative)			
	Original			Final		Amounts		Variance	
RECEIPTS									
Taxes:									
General Property Taxes	\$	521,808	\$	521,808	\$	514,680	\$	(7,128)	
General Sales and Use Taxes		320,000		320,000		452,838		132,838	
Amusement Taxes		3,800		3,800		4,232		432	
Penalties and Interest on		•							
Delinquent Taxes		200		200		450		250	
Licenses and Permits		36,700		36,700		101,776		65,076	
Intergovernmental Revenue:		·		·		·		·	
State Grants		39,883		39,883		78,843		38,960	
State Shared Revenue:									
Liquor Tax Reversion		8,000		8,000		17,983		9,983	
Motor Vehicle Licenses (5%)		16,000		16,000		22,565		6,565	
County Shared Revenue:									
County Road Tax		1,300		1,300		1,310		10	
Other		3,000		3,000		1,423		(1,577)	
Other Intergovernmental Revenue		7,700		7,700		7,200		(500)	
Charges for Goods and Services:		•						, ,	
Solid Waste Collections		-		10,675		11,390		715	
Fines and Forfeits:				•		,			
Court Fines and Costs		500		500		163		(337)	
Miscellaneous Revenue:								()	
Street Light Fees		4,500		4,500		4,650		150	
Maintenance Assessments		1,000		1,000		3,985		2,985	
Contributions		-		· -		11,621		11,621	
Other		18,300		43,493		354,626		311,133	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		982,691		1,018,559		1,589,735		571,176	

	Budgeted	I Amounts	Budgetary Basis - Actual	Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Amounts	Variance
DISBURSEMENTS				
General Government:				
Legislative	40,874	41,374	33,801	7,573
Executive	14,468	14,468	14,455	13
Elections	1,104	1,104	565	539
Financial Administration	188,111	188,111	163,039	25,072
Building and Engineering	72,100	85,700	60,241	25,459
Public Safety:	,	,	,	-,
Police	276,158	308,251	292,414	15,837
Fire Department		400	400	-
Protective Inspection	28,500	28,500	25,795	2,705
Public Works:		_5,555		_,
Highways and Streets	276,600	276,600	152,234	124,366
Sanitation	4,000	14,675	14,211	464
Health and Welfare:	,,,,,,	,	,—	
Humane Society	1,000	1,000	174	826
Culture and Recreation:	,,,,,,	1,000		3_3
Parks and Recreation	69,300	69,300	35,320	33,980
Conservation and Development:	33,333	00,000	00,020	00,000
Planning and Zoning	10,026	10,026	5,790	4,236
Debt Service	56,830	132,935	132,934	1
Debt dervice				<u> </u>
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,039,071	1,172,444	931,373	241,071
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers In	56,380	56,380		(56,380)
CHANGE IN CASH BASIS				
FUND BALANCE	-	(97,505)	658,362	755,867
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	564,054	564,054	564,054	
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 564,054	\$ 466,549	\$ 1,222,416	\$ 755,867

City of Summerset, South Dakota Notes to Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2015

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Budgetary Comparison Schedules have been prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting and present capital outlay and debt service expenditures within each function rather than as a separate line item on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Modified Cash Basis.

NOTE 2 - BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

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

- 1. At the regular board 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 expenditures for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in number 4.
- 3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such line item may not exceed 5 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, 2015.

The budget for the general fund is adopted on a basis consistent with that which is presented in the financial statements.

City of Summerset, South Dakota City Officials December 31, 2015

Mayor

George Mandas

Commissioners

Bryce Lutz Michael Pogany Michael Kitzmiller Richard Liggett

City Administrator Jeff Mizenko