

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD

AUDIT REPORT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS
December 31, 2014

Municipal Commission Members:

Jim VandenEykel
Gary Todd
Charles Turbiville
Georgeann Silvernail
David R. Ruth, Jr.

Municipal Finance Officer:

Mary Jo Nelson

Municipal Attorney:

Quentin Riggins

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
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MARTIN L. GUINDON, CPA
AUDITOR GENERAL

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*

Governing Board
Municipality of Deadwood
Deadwood, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Municipality of Deadwood, South Dakota (Municipality), as of December 31, 2014 and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 19, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Municipality'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 Municipality's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipality'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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Municipality's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Municipality'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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Martin L. Guindon".

Martin L. Guindon, CPA
Auditor General

October 19, 2015

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AND CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGS

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

Prior Audit Findings:

The prior audit report contained no written audit findings.

SCHEDULE OF CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGS

Current Audit Findings:

There are no written current audit findings to report.



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MARTIN L. GUINDON, CPA
AUDITOR GENERAL

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Governing Board
Municipality of Deadwood
Deadwood, South Dakota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Municipality of Deadwood, South Dakota (Municipality), as of December 31, 2014 and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Municipality's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Municipality's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of 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 Municipality'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 Municipality'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 financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Municipality of Deadwood as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Budgetary Comparison Schedules on pages 36 through 39 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

The Municipality has omitted the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 19, 2015 on our consideration of the Municipality's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 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 Municipality's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Martin L. Guindon, CPA
Auditor General

October 19, 2015

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
December 31, 2014

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 6,963,497.38	\$ 1,923,182.14	\$ 8,886,679.52
Investments	21,566,927.60	1,000,000.00	22,566,927.60
Accounts Receivable, Net	3,633,431.79	50,680.91	3,684,112.70
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	153,784.23		153,784.23
Investments	3,601,995.08	260,500.00	3,862,495.08
Deposits	125,910.55		125,910.55
Capital Assets:			
Land and Construction in Progress	4,778,503.12	229,865.21	5,008,368.33
Other Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	37,739,618.58	14,770,926.90	52,510,545.48
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 78,563,668.33	\$ 18,235,155.16	\$ 96,798,823.49
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 278,052.65	\$ 43,590.97	\$ 321,643.62
Other Current Liabilities	226,811.28	32,363.04	259,174.32
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	3,614,968.97	416,793.12	4,031,762.09
Due in More than One Year	21,416,822.50	1,088,572.50	22,505,395.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 25,536,655.40	\$ 1,581,319.63	\$ 27,117,975.03
NET POSITION:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 23,510,155.25	\$ 13,781,292.11	\$ 37,291,447.36
Restricted For: (See Note 9)			
Historic Preservation Purposes	14,467,689.65		14,467,689.65
Revolving Loan Purposes	6,757,401.52		6,757,401.52
Debt Service Purposes	963,079.31	380,426.19	1,343,505.50
Permanently Restricted Purposes-Nonexpendable	50,000.00		50,000.00
Permanently Restricted Purposes-Expendable	29,569.12		29,569.12
Insurance Reserve Purposes	125,910.55		125,910.55
Other Purposes	2,002,994.30		2,002,994.30
Unrestricted	5,120,213.23	2,492,117.23	7,612,330.46
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 53,027,012.93	\$ 16,653,835.53	\$ 69,680,848.46

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Functions/Programs	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Primary Government		
				Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Primary Government:						
Governmental Activities:						
General Government	\$ 1,451,820.22	\$ 389,243.88	\$	\$ (1,062,576.34)	\$	\$ (1,062,576.34)
Public Safety	1,277,452.14	59,435.06	20,045.70	(1,197,971.38)		(1,197,971.38)
Public Works	1,707,619.09	127,216.58	150,232.77	(1,430,169.74)		(1,430,169.74)
Health and Welfare	3,000.00			(3,000.00)		(3,000.00)
Culture and Recreation	4,882,877.19	93,163.71	91,801.00	(4,697,912.48)		(4,697,912.48)
Conservation and Development	1,875,186.80	29,615.78		(1,845,571.02)		(1,845,571.02)
*Interest on Long-Term Debt	1,491,350.06		181,436.27	(1,309,913.79)		(1,309,913.79)
Total Governmental Activities	12,689,305.50	698,675.01	443,515.74	(11,547,114.75)	0.00	(11,547,114.75)
Business-Type Activities:						
Water	803,688.82	623,008.82			(180,680.00)	(180,680.00)
Sewer	76,251.66	33,985.49			(42,266.17)	(42,266.17)
Mt. Moriah	93,915.97	84,071.19			(9,844.78)	(9,844.78)
Parking and Transportation	750,547.85	389,046.08			(361,501.77)	(361,501.77)
Broadway Parking Ramp	525,841.99	404,396.39			(121,445.60)	(121,445.60)
Total Business-Type Activities	2,250,246.29	1,534,507.97	0.00	0.00	(715,738.32)	(715,738.32)
Total Primary Government	\$ 14,939,551.79	\$ 2,233,182.98	\$ 443,515.74	(11,547,114.75)	(715,738.32)	(12,262,853.07)
General Revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property Taxes				1,566,145.23		1,566,145.23
Sales Taxes				3,086,292.42		3,086,292.42
Business Occupation Tax				1,099,062.25		1,099,062.25
State Shared Revenues				7,097,444.49		7,097,444.49
Unrestricted Investment Earnings				223,182.43	1,829.28	225,011.71
Miscellaneous Revenue				186,909.46	10,008.45	196,917.91
Transfers				(481,424.08)	481,424.08	0.00
Total General Revenues and Transfers				12,777,612.20	493,261.81	13,270,874.01
Change in Net Position				1,230,497.45	(222,476.51)	1,008,020.94
Net Position - Beginning				51,796,515.48	16,876,312.04	68,672,827.52
NET POSITION - ENDING				\$ 53,027,012.93	\$ 16,653,835.53	\$ 69,680,848.46

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

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
December 31, 2014**

	General Fund	Historic Restoration and Preservation Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,863,041.67	\$ 1,188,262.57	\$ 1,736,583.03	\$ 2,175,610.11	\$ 6,963,497.38
Investments	6,532,823.95	13,528,008.24	1,506,095.41		21,566,927.60
Taxes Receivable--Delinquent	2,554.24				2,554.24
Accounts Receivable, Net	13,404.06			651.00	14,055.06
Special Assessments Receivable				14,452.09	14,452.09
Notes Receivable, Net of Allowance			3,497,648.52		3,497,648.52
Due from State Government	59,740.10	14,812.54		12,794.68	87,347.32
Interest and Late Fees Receivable			17,374.56		17,374.56
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents				153,784.23	153,784.23
Restricted Investments	330,200.00	3,271,795.08			3,601,995.08
Deposits	125,910.55				125,910.55
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 8,927,674.57</u>	<u>\$ 18,002,878.43</u>	<u>\$ 6,757,701.52</u>	<u>\$ 2,357,292.11</u>	<u>\$ 36,045,546.63</u>
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES:					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 156,757.11	\$ 116,165.34	\$ 300.00	\$ 4,830.20	\$ 278,052.65
Accrued Wages Payable	69,529.12	4,694.21		5,731.38	79,954.71
Total Liabilities	<u>226,286.23</u>	<u>120,859.55</u>	<u>300.00</u>	<u>10,561.58</u>	<u>358,007.36</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Unavailable Revenue-Property Taxes	2,554.24				2,554.24
Fund Balances: (See Note 1.I.)					
Nonspendable	125,910.55			50,000.00	175,910.55
Restricted	330,200.00	17,882,018.88	6,757,401.52	2,190,899.49	27,160,519.89
Assigned	1,639,710.00			105,831.04	1,745,541.04
Unassigned	6,603,013.55				6,603,013.55
Total Fund Balances	<u>8,698,834.10</u>	<u>17,882,018.88</u>	<u>6,757,401.52</u>	<u>2,346,730.53</u>	<u>35,684,985.03</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 8,927,674.57</u>	<u>\$ 18,002,878.43</u>	<u>\$ 6,757,701.52</u>	<u>\$ 2,357,292.11</u>	<u>\$ 36,045,546.63</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2014

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds \$ 35,684,985.03

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. 42,518,121.70

Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, accrued interest payable and accrued leave payable are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. (25,178,648.04)

Assets such as taxes receivable (delinquent) and special assessment receivables (current, delinquent, and deferred) are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds. 2,554.24

Net Position - Governmental Activities \$ 53,027,012.93

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	General Fund	Historic Restoration and Preservation Fund	Revolving Loan Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Taxes:					
General Property Taxes	\$ 975,863.21	\$	\$	\$ 589,545.09	\$ 1,565,408.30
General Sales and Use Taxes	2,483,377.48			602,914.94	3,086,292.42
Business Occupation Taxes				1,099,062.25	1,099,062.25
Amusement Taxes	336.00				336.00
Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes	2,720.33				2,720.33
Licenses and Permits	222,020.31				222,020.31
Intergovernmental Revenue:					
Federal Grants	117,918.71				117,918.71
State Shared Revenue:					
Bank Franchise Tax	5,812.67				5,812.67
Liquor Tax Reversion	6,693.96				6,693.96
Motor Vehicle Licenses (5%)	18,568.60				18,568.60
Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	33,555.76				33,555.76
Gaming Proceeds		7,084,937.86			7,084,937.86
County Shared Revenue:					
County Highway and Bridge Reserve Tax (25%)	235.40				235.40
Other Intergovernmental Revenues				91,801.00	91,801.00
Charges for Goods and Services:					
General Government	18,117.05				18,117.05
Public Safety	1,617.05				1,617.05
Sanitation	78,839.16			44,577.42	123,416.58
Culture and Recreation				93,163.71	93,163.71
Cemetery	2,375.00			1,425.00	3,800.00
Fines and Forfeits:					
Library				158.20	158.20
Miscellaneous Revenue:					
Investment Earnings	13,760.05	46,394.26	162,022.82	1,005.30	223,182.43
Contributions and Donations from Private Sources				181,436.27	181,436.27
Other	62,217.97	34,468.09	117,280.78		213,966.84
Total Revenues	4,044,028.71	7,165,800.21	279,303.60	2,705,089.18	14,194,221.70
Expenditures:					
General Government:					
Legislative	320,270.33				320,270.33
Elections	1,015.64				1,015.64

Financial Administration	329,124.56				329,124.56
Other	758,524.36				758,524.36
Public Safety:					
Police	922,869.97				922,869.97
Fire	139,540.49				139,540.49
Building Inspection	82,287.63				82,287.63
Public Works:					
Highways and Streets	740,834.35				740,834.35
Sanitation	80,219.80		51,026.51		131,246.31
Cemeteries	2,194.65				2,194.65
Health and Welfare:					
Health	3,000.00				3,000.00
Culture and Recreation:					
Recreation			271,880.49		271,880.49
Parks	503,564.97				503,564.97
Libraries			124,277.84		124,277.84
Historical Preservation		3,629,285.32			3,629,285.32
Conservation and Development:					
Economic Development and Assistance (Industrial Development)	91,016.66		98,568.54	1,628,641.13	1,818,226.33
Uncollectible Loan Write-Off (See Note 8)			56,960.47		56,960.47
Debt Service	438,065.00	2,569,937.50		824,704.16	3,832,706.66
Capital Outlay	786,729.27			362,686.39	1,149,415.66
Total Expenditures	<u>5,199,257.68</u>	<u>6,199,222.82</u>	<u>155,529.01</u>	<u>3,263,216.52</u>	<u>14,817,226.03</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(1,155,228.97)</u>	<u>966,577.39</u>	<u>123,774.59</u>	<u>(558,127.34)</u>	<u>(623,004.33)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers In	1,395,912.37			395,970.39	1,791,882.76
Transfers Out	(60,667.50)	(1,989,680.73)	(2,505.60)	(220,453.01)	(2,273,306.84)
Issuance of Long-Term Debt				53,722.80	53,722.80
Sale of Municipal Property	11,486.40				11,486.40
Compensation for Loss or Damage to Capital Assets	209,021.33				209,021.33
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>1,555,752.60</u>	<u>(1,989,680.73)</u>	<u>(2,505.60)</u>	<u>229,240.18</u>	<u>(207,193.55)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	400,523.63	(1,023,103.34)	121,268.99	(328,887.16)	(830,197.88)
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>8,298,310.47</u>	<u>18,905,122.22</u>	<u>6,636,132.53</u>	<u>2,675,617.69</u>	<u>36,515,182.91</u>
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 8,698,834.10</u>	<u>\$ 17,882,018.88</u>	<u>\$ 6,757,401.52</u>	<u>\$ 2,346,730.53</u>	<u>\$ 35,684,985.03</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ (830,197.88)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. (83,770.70)
However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.

In the Statement of Activities, losses of \$112,312.87 on disposal of capital assets are reported, whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds \$11,183.00 from the disposal of capital assets are reflected, regardless of whether a gain or loss is realized. (123,495.87)

Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. 2,488,213.17

The issuance of long-term debt is an other financing source in the fund statements but an increase in long-term liabilities on the government-wide statements. (53,722.80)

The fund financial statement governmental fund property tax accruals differ from the government-wide statement property tax accruals in that the fund financial statements require the amounts to be "available." (2,319.40)

Governmental funds do not reflect the change in accrued leave, but the Statement of Activities reflects the change in accrued leave through expenses. (17,352.50)

Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. (146,856.57)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 1,230,497.45

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

**MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2014**

	Enterprise Funds					Totals
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Mt. Moriah Fund	Parking and Transportation Fund	Broadway Parking Ramp Fund	
ASSETS:						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 606,006.31	\$ 159,697.03	\$ 68,486.73	\$ 595,037.26	\$ 493,954.81	\$ 1,923,182.14
Investments	500,000.00		500,000.00			1,000,000.00
Accounts Receivable, Net	44,188.26	2,939.81	44.00	278.02	3,230.82	50,680.91
Total Current Assets	1,150,194.57	162,636.84	568,530.73	595,315.28	497,185.63	2,973,863.05
Noncurrent Assets:						
Restricted Investment					260,500.00	260,500.00
Capital Assets:						
Land			4,865.21	75,000.00	150,000.00	229,865.21
Buildings			120,807.65			120,807.65
Improvements Other Than Buildings	6,350,233.70	3,399,440.78	4,167,180.53	120,982.38	9,045,613.99	23,083,451.38
Machinery and Equipment	401,600.90	41,982.50		823,294.00	38,085.22	1,304,962.62
Less: Accumulated Depreciation (Credit)	(2,768,096.56)	(925,528.10)	(539,293.37)	(676,139.96)	(4,829,236.76)	(9,738,294.75)
Total Noncurrent Assets	3,983,738.04	2,515,895.18	3,753,560.02	343,136.42	4,664,962.45	15,261,292.11
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 5,133,932.61	\$ 2,678,532.02	\$ 4,322,090.75	\$ 938,451.70	\$ 5,162,148.08	\$ 18,235,155.16
LIABILITIES:						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$ 25,002.31	\$	\$	\$ 7,094.83	\$ 11,493.83	\$ 43,590.97
Accrued Interest Payable					13,837.50	13,837.50
Accrued Wages Payable	5,490.91			10,617.94	2,416.69	18,525.54
Bonds Payable, Due in One Year					400,000.00	400,000.00
Compensated Absences Payable -- Current	9,888.50			6,904.62		16,793.12
Total Current Liabilities	40,381.72	0.00	0.00	24,617.39	427,748.02	492,747.13
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Bonds Payable:						
Revenue					1,080,000.00	1,080,000.00
Accrued Leave Payable	3,372.35			5,200.15		8,572.50
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	3,372.35	0.00	0.00	5,200.15	1,080,000.00	1,088,572.50
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 43,754.07	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 29,817.54	\$ 1,507,748.02	\$ 1,581,319.63
NET POSITION:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 3,983,738.04	\$ 2,515,895.18	\$ 3,753,560.02	\$ 343,136.42	\$ 3,184,962.45	\$ 13,781,292.11
Restricted For:						
Debt Service					380,426.19	380,426.19
Unrestricted Net Position	1,106,440.50	162,636.84	568,530.73	565,497.74	89,011.42	2,492,117.23
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 5,090,178.54	\$ 2,678,532.02	\$ 4,322,090.75	\$ 908,634.16	\$ 3,654,400.06	\$ 16,653,835.53

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Enterprise Funds

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Mt. Moriah Fund	Parking and Transportation Fund	Broadway Parking Ramp Fund	Totals
Operating Revenues:						
Charges for Goods and Services	\$ 623,008.82	\$ 33,985.49	\$ 84,071.19	\$ 389,046.08	\$ 404,396.39	\$ 1,534,507.97
Miscellaneous			9,296.20			9,296.20
Total Operating Revenues	<u>623,008.82</u>	<u>33,985.49</u>	<u>93,367.39</u>	<u>389,046.08</u>	<u>404,396.39</u>	<u>1,543,804.17</u>
Operating Expenses:						
Personal Services	230,146.67		31,673.81	410,940.52	79,637.05	752,398.05
Other Current Expense	444,826.97		18,892.40	254,542.84	108,884.55	827,146.76
Depreciation	128,715.18	76,251.66	43,349.76	85,064.49	303,616.64	636,997.73
Total Operating Expenses	<u>803,688.82</u>	<u>76,251.66</u>	<u>93,915.97</u>	<u>750,547.85</u>	<u>492,138.24</u>	<u>2,216,542.54</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(180,680.00)</u>	<u>(42,266.17)</u>	<u>(548.58)</u>	<u>(361,501.77)</u>	<u>(87,741.85)</u>	<u>(672,738.37)</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):						
Investment Earnings	515.01	80.30	231.46	258.65	743.86	1,829.28
Interest Expense and Fiscal Charges					(33,703.75)	(33,703.75)
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Assets	712.25					712.25
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>1,227.26</u>	<u>80.30</u>	<u>231.46</u>	<u>258.65</u>	<u>(32,959.89)</u>	<u>(31,162.22)</u>
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(179,452.74)	(42,185.87)	(317.12)	(361,243.12)	(120,701.74)	(703,900.59)
Transfers In	160,814.00			117,000.00	204,695.50	482,509.50
Transfers Out	(515.01)	(80.30)	(231.46)	(258.65)		(1,085.42)
Change in Net Position	(19,153.75)	(42,266.17)	(548.58)	(244,501.77)	83,993.76	(222,476.51)
Net Position - Beginning	5,109,332.29	2,720,798.19	4,322,639.33	1,153,135.93	3,570,406.30	16,876,312.04
NET POSITION - ENDING	<u>\$ 5,090,178.54</u>	<u>\$ 2,678,532.02</u>	<u>\$ 4,322,090.75</u>	<u>\$ 908,634.16</u>	<u>\$ 3,654,400.06</u>	<u>\$ 16,653,835.53</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	Enterprise Funds					Totals
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Mt. Moriah Fund	Parking and Transportation Fund	Broadway Parking Ramp Fund	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Cash Receipt from Customers	\$ 624,124.65	\$ 34,075.73	\$ 84,027.19	\$ 389,971.49	\$ 405,060.52	\$ 1,537,259.58
Cash Payments to Suppliers of Goods and Services	(446,517.85)		(18,892.40)	(252,408.33)	(101,945.98)	(819,764.56)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(228,570.64)		(31,673.81)	(409,295.77)	(79,647.15)	(749,187.37)
Other Operating Cash Receipts			9,296.20			9,296.20
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(50,963.84)	34,075.73	42,757.18	(271,732.61)	223,467.39	(22,396.15)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Transfers To Other Funds	(515.01)	(80.30)	(231.46)	(258.65)		(1,085.42)
Transfers From Other Funds	160,814.00			117,000.00	204,695.50	482,509.50
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities	160,298.99	(80.30)	(231.46)	116,741.35	204,695.50	481,424.08
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	712.25					712.25
Principal Paid on Capital Debt					(395,000.00)	(395,000.00)
Interest Paid on Capital Debt					(36,172.50)	(36,172.50)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	712.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	(431,172.50)	(430,460.25)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Purchase of Investment Securities	(500,000.00)		(500,000.00)			(1,000,000.00)
Cash Received for Interest	515.01	80.30	231.46	258.65	743.86	1,829.28
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	(499,484.99)	80.30	(499,768.54)	258.65	743.86	(998,170.72)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(389,437.59)	34,075.73	(457,242.82)	(154,732.61)	(2,265.75)	(969,603.04)
Balances - Beginning	995,443.90	125,621.30	525,729.55	749,769.87	496,220.56	2,892,785.18
Balances - Ending	<u>\$ 606,006.31</u>	<u>\$ 159,697.03</u>	<u>\$ 68,486.73</u>	<u>\$ 595,037.26</u>	<u>\$ 493,954.81</u>	<u>\$ 1,923,182.14</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:						
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (180,680.00)	\$ (42,266.17)	\$ (548.58)	\$ (361,501.77)	\$ (87,741.85)	\$ (672,738.37)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:						
Depreciation Expense	128,715.18	76,251.66	43,349.76	85,064.49	303,616.64	636,997.73
Change in Assets and Liabilities:						
Receivables	1,115.83	90.24	(44.00)	925.41	664.13	2,751.61
Accounts and Other Payables	(1,690.88)			2,134.51	6,938.57	7,382.20
Accrued Wages Payable	1,032.07			492.56	(10.10)	1,514.53
Accrued Leave Payable	543.96			1,152.19		1,696.15
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (50,963.84)</u>	<u>\$ 34,075.73</u>	<u>\$ 42,757.18</u>	<u>\$ (271,732.61)</u>	<u>\$ 223,467.39</u>	<u>\$ (22,396.15)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
December 31, 2014

	<u>Agency Funds</u>
ASSETS:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 56,915.65
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 56,915.65</u>
LIABILITIES:	
Amounts Held for Others	\$ 56,915.65
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>\$ 56,915.65</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Financial Reporting Entity:

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

b. Basis of Presentation:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

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

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

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements of the 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, revenues, and expenditures/expenses. 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 Municipality or it meets the following criteria:

1. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses 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
2. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 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.

The funds of the Municipality financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Funds:

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

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

Historic Restoration and Preservation Fund – to account for a special fund within the Municipality of Deadwood financed from appropriations to be expended for loans, grants, and purchases for historical restoration and preservation. (SDCL 42-7B-46). This is a major fund.

Revolving Loan Fund – to account for historic restoration and preservation loans made to private individuals and businesses for historic preservation purposes. Loans are to be repaid over a period of years. This is a major fund.

The remaining special revenue funds are not considered major funds: Library, Bed and Booze, Business Improvement District #1 - #6, Business Improvement District #7-Occupancy Tax, and Rubble Site. These are reported on the fund financial statements as “Other Governmental Funds.”

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.

The Tax Increment Financing District #6 (Lodge at Deadwood), Tax Increment Financing District #7 (First Gold), Tax Increment Financing District #8 (Stage Run Development), and Tax Increment Financing District #9 (Cadillac Jack’s – Optima LLC) debt service funds are reported in aggregate in the Other Governmental Funds column on the fund financial statements. These are not major funds.

Capital Projects Funds – Capital projects funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds or trust funds for individuals, private organizations, or other governments).

The St. Ambrose Cemetery Capital Project Fund is reported in aggregate in the Other Governmental Funds column on the fund financial statements. This is not a major fund.

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

Oak Ridge Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund – to account for the payments received for perpetual care of cemeteries which is permanently set aside and for which only the income from the trust fund investments is used for the care and maintenance of the cemetery. (SDCL 9-32-18) This is not 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.

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) The Municipality has elected to report as a major fund.

Mt. Moriah Fund – financed primarily by user charges this fund accounts for operation and maintenance of the cemetery. This is a major fund.

Parking and Transportation Fund – financed primarily by user charges this fund accounts for the operation and maintenance of the parking lots and trolley operation. The Municipality has elected to report as a major fund.

Broadway Parking Ramp Fund – financed primarily by user charges this fund accounts for the operation and maintenance of the parking ramp. This is a major fund.

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary funds consist of the following sub-category and are never considered to be major funds:

Agency Funds – Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Agency funds are used to account for the accumulation and distribution of sales tax owed the state, city nickel slot fees owed the state, and various contributions and donations for the DARE program.

- c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

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

Measurement Focus:

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 on the accrual basis of accounting.

Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting are applied to governmental fund types, while the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting are applied to the proprietary and fiduciary fund types.

Basis of Accounting:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, governmental and business-type activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues and related assets are recorded when earned (usually when the right to receive cash vests); and, expenses and related liabilities are recorded when an obligation is incurred (usually when the obligation to pay cash in the future vests).

Fund Financial Statements:

All governmental fund types are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues, including property taxes, are recognized when they become measurable and available. "Available" means resources are collected or to be collected soon enough after the end of the fiscal year that they can be used to pay the bills of the current period. The accrual period for the Municipality is 30 days. The revenues which are accrued at December 31, 2014 are sales tax, state shared revenue, gaming revenue, utility and garbage services, and business improvement district assessments.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, receivables may be measurable but not available. Reported unearned revenues are those where asset recognition criteria have been met but for which revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

Expenditures are generally recognized when the related fund liability is incurred. Exceptions to this general rule include principal and interest on general long-term debt which are recognized when due.

All proprietary and fiduciary fund types are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

d. Deposits and Investments:

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

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

e. Capital Assets:

Capital assets include land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and all other tangible or intangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period. *Infrastructure assets* are long-lived capital assets that normally are stationary in nature and normally can be preserved for significantly greater number of years than most capital assets.

The accounting treatment over capital assets depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or estimated cost, where actual cost could not be determined. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated. Reported cost values include ancillary charges necessary to place the asset into its intended location and condition for use. Subsequent to initial capitalization, improvements or betterments that are significant and which extend the useful life of a capital asset are also capitalized.

The total December 31, 2014 balance of governmental activities capital assets includes approximately 1.47 percent for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. The total December 31, 2014 balance of business-type capital assets are all valued at original cost. Estimated original costs were established by reviewing applicable historical costs of similar items and basing the estimations thereon.

Infrastructure assets used in general government operations, consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems, acquired prior to January 1, 1980, were not required to be capitalized by the Municipality. Infrastructure assets acquired since January 1, 1980 are recorded at cost, and classified as "Improvements Other than Buildings."

For governmental activities Capital Assets, construction-period interest is not capitalized, in accordance with USGAAP, while for capital assets used in business-type activities/proprietary fund's operations, construction period interest is capitalized in accordance with USGAAP.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the government-wide Statement of Activities, except for that portion related to common use assets for which allocation would be unduly complex, and which is reported as Unallocated Depreciation, with net capital assets reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the government-wide Statement of Net Position and on the proprietary fund's Statement of Net Position.

Capitalization thresholds (the dollar values above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts), depreciation methods, and estimated useful lives of capital assets reported in the government-wide financial statements and proprietary funds are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Depreciation Method	Estimated Useful Life
Land and Land Rights	All Land	-----N/A-----	-----N/A-----
Improvements Other Than Buildings	\$ 25,000	Straight-line	10-25 years
Buildings	\$ 50,000	Straight-line	20-150 years
Machinery and Equipment	\$ 5,000	Straight-line	5-50 years
Infrastructure	\$ 25,000	Straight-line	20-50 years
Utility Property and Improvements	\$ 25,000	Straight-line	10-50 years

Land is an inexhaustible capital asset and is not depreciated.

Fund Financial Statements:

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as expenditures of the appropriate governmental fund upon acquisition. Capital assets used in proprietary fund operations are accounted for on the accrual basis, the same as in the government-wide financial statements.

f. Long-Term Liabilities:

The accounting treatment of long-term liabilities depends on whether the assets are used in governmental fund operations or proprietary fund operations and whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

All long-term liabilities to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. The long-term liabilities primarily consist of certificates of participation, revenue bonds, financing (capital acquisition) leases, tax increment financing leases and notes, and compensated absences.

In the fund financial statements, debt proceeds are reported as revenues (other financing sources), while payments of principal and interest are reported as expenditures when they become due. The accounting for proprietary fund long-term debt is on the accrual basis, the same in the fund statements as in the government-wide financial statements.

g. Program Revenues:

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

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

h. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, revenues and expenses are classified in a manner consistent with how they are classified in the Statement of Cash Flows. That is, transactions for which related cash flows are reported

as capital and related financing activities, noncapital financing activities, or investing activities are not reported as components of operating revenues or expenses.

i. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purposes of the proprietary funds' Statement of Cash Flows, the Municipality considers all highly liquid investments as deposits excluding restricted assets, with a term to maturity of three months or less, at date of acquisition, to be cash equivalents.

j. Equity Classifications:

Government-wide Financial Statements:

Equity is classified as Net Position and is displayed in three components:

1. Net Investment in Capital Assets – Consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (if applicable) and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
2. 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.
3. Unrestricted Net Position – All other net position that do not meet the definition of "Restricted" or "Net Investment in Capital Assets".

Fund Financial Statements:

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance, and may distinguish between "Nonspendable", "Restricted", "Committed", "Assigned", and "Unassigned" components. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide financial statements. Agency funds have no fund equity.

k. Application of Net Position:

It is the Municipality'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.

i. Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures:

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, the Municipality classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

- Nonspendable – includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- Restricted – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed – includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of decision making authority and does not lapse at year-end.

- 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 Commission.
- 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 Nonspendable Fund Balance is comprised of the following:

- Amount reported in nonspendable form such as insurance deposit purposes.
- Amount legally or contractually required to be maintained intact such as cemetery perpetual care purposes.

The Municipality uses *restricted/committed* 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 Government would first use *committed*, then *assigned*, and lastly *unassigned* amounts of *unrestricted* fund balance when expenditures are made.

The Municipality *does not* have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

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

Major Special Revenue Fund

Historic Restoration and Preservation Fund
 Revolving Loan Fund

Revenue Source

State Shared Gaming Revenue
 Repayment of Historic Preservation
 loans

A schedule of fund balances is provided as follows:

**MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
DISCLOSURE OF FUND BALANCES REPORTED ON BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
December 31, 2014**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Historic Restoration and Preservation Fund</u>	<u>Revolving Loan Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Cemetery Perpetual Care Purposes	\$	\$	\$	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Public Assurance Alliance Reserve	125,910.55				125,910.55
Restricted for:					
Debt Service Purposes	330,200.00	3,271,795.08		153,784.23	3,755,779.31
Historic Preservation Purposes		14,610,223.80			14,610,223.80
Revolving Loan Purposes			6,757,401.52		6,757,401.52
Recreational and Promotional Purposes				1,035,087.67	1,035,087.67
Business Improvement Purposes				901,234.71	901,234.71
Rubble Site Purposes				71,223.76	71,223.76
Cemetery Perpetual Care Purposes				29,569.12	29,569.12
Assigned to:					
Applied to Next Year's Budget	1,212,200.00				1,212,200.00
Library Purposes				80,831.04	80,831.04
Rubble Site Purposes				25,000.00	25,000.00
Fire Equipment Purposes	427,510.00				427,510.00
Unassigned	6,603,013.55				6,603,013.55
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$ 8,698,834.10</u>	<u>\$ 17,882,018.88</u>	<u>\$ 6,757,401.52</u>	<u>\$ 2,346,730.53</u>	<u>\$ 35,684,985.03</u>

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS CREDIT RISK, CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK AND INTEREST RATE RISK

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

Deposits – The Municipality’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 Municipality funds to be invested only in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States Government either directly or indirectly; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a) above; or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) above and repurchase agreements described in (b) above. Also, SDCL 4-5-9 requires investments to be in the physical custody of the political subdivision or may be deposited in a safekeeping account with any bank or trust company designated by the political subdivision as its fiscal agent.

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

As of December 31, 2014, the Municipality had the following investments:

Investments	Credit Rating	Maturities	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury Notes	N/A	04/30/2015	\$ 110,025.30
U.S. Treasury Notes	N/A	10/15/2015	572,068.64
U.S. Treasury Notes	N/A	10/31/2015	921,073.68
Subtotals			1,603,167.62
Mutual Funds:			
Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Obligation	Aaa-mf		432,141.81
Total Investments			\$ 2,035,309.43

Concentration of Credit Risk – The Municipality places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. More than 5 percent of the Municipality’s investments are in:

U.S. Treasury Notes	78.77%
Goldman Sachs Financial Square Treasury Obligation	21.23%

Assignment of Investment Income – State law allows Income from deposits and investments to be credited to either the General Fund or the fund making the investment. The Municipality’s policy is to credit all income from deposits and investments to the General Fund, including investment

income generated by the Cemetery Perpetual Care Fund, which must be credited to the General Fund, and used only for maintenance of the municipal cemetery, as required by SDCL 9-32-18. Interest earned on debt service funds are credited to the applicable funds. USGAAP, on the other hand, requires income from deposits and investments to be reported in the fund whose assets generated that income except where legal or contractual requirements require investment income to be credited to a fund other than the one associated with the assets. Where the governing board has discretion to credit investment income to a fund other than the fund that provided the resources for investment, a transfer to the designated fund is reported. Accordingly, in the fund financial statements, interfund transfers of investment earnings are reported, while in the government-wide financial statements, they have been eliminated, except for the net amounts transferred between governmental activities and business-type activities.

3. RESTRICTED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Assets restricted to use for a specific purpose through segregation of balances in separate accounts are as follows:

Amount:	Purpose:
\$ 4,016,279.31	For Debt Service, by debt covenants (sinking funds required to be in a separate account)

4. RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Receivables and payables are not aggregated in these financial statements. The Municipality expects all receivables to be collected within one year except for \$3,497,648.52 of notes receivables related to historic restoration and preservation loans reported in the Special Revenue Fund Revolving Loan Fund. The amount reported is net of allowances for estimated uncollectibles of \$151,177.26.

5. 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 Municipality is permitted by several state statutes to levy varying amounts of taxes per \$1,000 of taxable valuation on taxable real property in the Municipality.

6. CHANGES IN GENERAL CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2014 is as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2014	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance December 31, 2014
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,925,888.08	\$	\$	\$ 1,925,888.08
Easement	1,700,000.00			1,700,000.00
Construction in Progress	797,144.65	355,470.39		1,152,615.04
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	<u>4,423,032.73</u>	<u>355,470.39</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>4,778,503.12</u>
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Buildings	27,403,652.07	174,870.00	(139,012.10)	27,439,509.97
Improvements Other Than Buildings	22,486,630.27	351,559.10	(66,703.60)	22,771,485.77
Machinery and Equipment	4,490,394.03	260,300.17	(126,622.00)	4,624,072.20
Library Books	260,645.83	7,216.00	(2,015.41)	265,846.42
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	<u>54,641,322.20</u>	<u>793,945.27</u>	<u>(334,353.11)</u>	<u>55,100,914.36</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 59,064,354.93</u>	<u>\$ 1,149,415.66</u>	<u>\$ (334,353.11)</u>	<u>\$ 59,879,417.48</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings	\$ (2,300,294.70)	\$ (230,920.18)	\$ 135,329.71	\$ (2,395,885.17)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(11,640,706.31)	(755,393.80)	13,439.57	(12,382,660.54)
Machinery and Equipment	(2,167,276.93)	(239,086.48)	60,072.55	(2,346,290.86)
Library Books	(230,688.72)	(7,785.90)	2,015.41	(236,459.21)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(16,338,966.66)</u>	<u>(1,233,186.36)</u>	<u>210,857.24</u>	<u>(17,361,295.78)</u>
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	<u>38,302,355.54</u>	<u>(439,241.09)</u>	<u>(123,495.87)</u>	<u>37,739,618.58</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 42,725,388.27</u>	<u>\$ (83,770.70)</u>	<u>\$ (123,495.87)</u>	<u>\$ 42,518,121.70</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental Activities:		
General Government		\$ 37,593.58
Public Safety		71,531.23
Public Works		828,321.07
Culture and Recreation – Books		7,785.90
Culture and Recreation		287,954.58
Total Depreciation Expense – Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 1,233,186.36</u>

	Balance January 1, 2014	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance December 31, 2014
Business-Type Activities:				
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 229,865.21	\$	\$	\$ 229,865.21
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Buildings	120,807.65			120,807.65
Improvements Other Than Buildings	23,083,451.38			23,083,451.38
Machinery and Equipment	1,304,962.62			1,304,962.62
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	<u>24,509,221.65</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>24,509,221.65</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 24,739,086.86</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 24,739,086.86</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:				
Buildings	\$ (6,779.06)	\$ (805.44)	\$	\$ (7,584.50)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(8,162,225.33)	(540,013.85)		(8,702,239.18)
Machinery and Equipment	(932,292.63)	(96,178.44)		(1,028,471.07)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(9,101,297.02)</u>	<u>(636,997.73)</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>(9,738,294.75)</u>
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	<u>15,407,924.63</u>	<u>(636,997.73)</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>14,770,926.90</u>
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 15,637,789.84</u>	<u>\$ (636,997.73)</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 15,000,792.11</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-Type Activities:	
Water Fund	\$ 128,715.18
Sewer Fund	76,251.66
Mt. Moriah Fund	43,349.76
Parking and Transportation Fund	85,064.49
Broadway Parking Ramp Fund	<u>303,616.64</u>
Total Depreciation Expense – Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 636,997.73</u>

Construction Work in Progress at December 31, 2014 is composed of the following:

Project Name	Project Authorization	Expended thru 12/31/2014	Committed Balance
Saint Ambrose	\$ 1,500,000.00	\$ 1,152,615.04	\$ 347,384.96

7. LONG TERM LIABILITIES

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities follows:

	Beginning Balance 1/1/2014	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance 12/31/2014	Due Within One Year
Primary Government:					
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds and Certificates Payable:					
Sales Tax Revenue	\$ 3,155,000.00	\$	\$ (140,000.00)	\$ 3,015,000.00	\$ 145,000.00
Certificates of Participation	18,130,000.00		(1,855,000.00)	16,275,000.00	2,965,000.00
Tax Increment Financing	5,859,763.53	53,722.80	(349,832.48)	5,563,653.85	371,838.20
Other Long-Term Liabilities	<u>162,824.97</u>		<u>(143,380.69)</u>	<u>19,444.28</u>	<u>19,444.28</u>
Total Debt	27,307,588.50	53,722.80	(2,488,213.17)	24,873,098.13	3,501,282.48
Accrued Compensated Absences	<u>141,340.84</u>	<u>17,352.50</u>		<u>158,693.34</u>	<u>113,686.49</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>27,448,929.34</u>	<u>71,075.30</u>	<u>(2,488,213.17)</u>	<u>25,031,791.47</u>	<u>3,614,968.97</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Bonds and Certificates Payable:					
Revenue Bond – Parking Ramp	1,875,000.00		(395,000.00)	1,480,000.00	400,000.00
Accrued Compensated Absences	<u>23,669.47</u>	<u>1,696.15</u>		<u>25,365.62</u>	<u>16,793.12</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>1,898,669.47</u>	<u>1,695.15</u>	<u>(395,000.00)</u>	<u>1,505,365.62</u>	<u>416,793.12</u>
TOTAL PRIMARY GOVERNMENT	<u>\$ 29,347,598.81</u>	<u>\$ 72,771.45</u>	<u>\$ (2,883,213.17)</u>	<u>\$ 26,537,157.09</u>	<u>\$ 4,031,762.09</u>

Debt payable at December 31, 2014 is comprised of the following:

Revenue Bonds:

2009 B – December 1, 2028 – 3% to 6.25% – Payments made by General Fund \$ 3,015,000.00

Parking Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2011 – February 1, 2018 –
1% to 2.75% – Payments made by Broadway Parking Ramp Fund \$ 1,480,000.00

Certificates of Participation:

2006 Series – November 1, 2020 – 4.00% to 5.00% – Payments made
by Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund \$ 4,340,000.00

2005 Series – November 1, 2020 – 4.75% to 5.00% – Payments made
by Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund \$ 5,965,000.00

2012 Series – November 1, 2019 – 1.10% to 3.00% – Payments made
by Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund \$ 5,970,000.00

Tax Increment Lease:

Convention Center Lease/Purchase – December 1, 2024 – 6% –
Payments Made by Lodge at Deadwood TIF #6 Fund \$ 2,589,806.97

Tax Increment Notes:

First Gold Note – June 1, 2017 – 6% to 7.5% – Payments made
by First Gold TIF #7 Fund \$ 119,347.66

Stage Run Note – 5.5% – Payments made by Stage Run TIF #8 Fund \$ 1,576,128.96

Optima LLC Note – 7.0 % – Payments made by Optima LLC TIF #9 Fund \$ 1,278,370.26

Other Debt:

Fassbender Collection – January 31, 2015 – 2.16% – Payments made
by Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund \$ 19,444.28

Compensated Absences:

Vacation, Sick Leave, Comp Time Payable from various funds
Payments made by fund to which payroll expenditures are charged \$ 184,058.96

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2014, except for compensated absences are as follows:

Annual Requirements to Amortize Long-Term Debt
December 31, 2014

Year Ending Dec. 31,	Revenue Bonds		Certificates of Participation	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2015	\$ 545,000.00	\$ 211,572.50	\$ 2,965,000.00	\$ 668,587.50
2016	555,000.00	197,360.00	2,145,000.00	577,450.00
2017	575,000.00	179,330.00	3,230,000.00	484,600.00
2018	430,000.00	161,175.00	2,340,000.00	357,700.00
2019	180,000.00	147,400.00	2,600,000.00	259,800.00
2020-2024	1,080,000.00	560,325.00	2,995,000.00	149,750.00
2025-2029	1,130,000.00	182,187.50		
Total	\$ 4,495,000.00	\$ 1,639,350.00	\$ 16,275,000.00	\$ 2,497,887.50

Year Ending Dec. 31,	Tax Increment Debt		Other Debt	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2015	\$ 415,767.63	\$ 248,247.91	\$ 19,444.28	\$ 805.72
2016	392,916.58	221,752.62		
2017	377,428.62	197,800.06		
2018	400,975.93	174,252.75		
2019	425,997.76	149,230.92		
2020-2024	2,885,000.08	392,217.73		
2025-2029	508,606.41	159,697.79		
2030-2031	156,960.84	10,081.20		
Total	\$ 5,563,653.85	\$ 1,553,280.98	\$ 19,444.28	\$ 805.72

Year Ending Dec. 31,	Totals	
	Principal	Interest
2015	\$ 3,945,211.91	\$ 1,129,213.63
2016	3,092,916.58	996,562.62
2017	4,182,428.62	861,730.06
2018	3,170,975.93	693,127.75
2019	3,205,997.76	556,430.92
2020-2024	6,960,000.08	1,102,292.73
2025-2029	1,638,606.41	341,885.29
2030-2031	156,960.84	10,081.20
Total	\$ 26,353,098.13	\$ 5,691,324.20

8. NOTES RECEIVABLE

The Governmental Funds Balance Sheet includes Notes Receivable in the amount of \$3,497,648.52 in the Revolving Loan Fund. These outstanding balances are due to the Municipality from various parties for historic preservation loans. Included in this balance is \$1,832,483.65 due on the Martin Mason property.

On May 20, 2014, an individual filed Chapter 7 bankruptcy resulting in the discharge of 5 loans in the amount of \$56,960.47. This has been reported as a Conservation and Development - Uncollectable Loan Write-Off in the financial statements.

Also, a loan that had been previously written off in the amount of \$100,000 was collected on July 16, 2014. This has been reported as Other Miscellaneous Revenue in the Statement of Activities.

9. RESTRICTED NET POSITION

Restricted Net Position for the year ended December 31, 2014 was as follows:

Major Purposes:

Historic Preservation Purposes	\$ 14,467,689.65
Revolving Loan Purposes	6,757,401.52
Debt Service Purposes	963,079.31
Insurance Reserve Purposes	<u>125,910.55</u>

Permanently Restricted Purposes:

Cemetery Perpetual Care – Expendable	29,569.12
Cemetery Perpetual Care – Nonexpendable	<u>50,000.00</u>

Other Purposes:

Recreational and Promotional Purposes	1,030,535.83
Business Improvement District Purposes	901,234.71
Rubble Site Purposes	<u>71,223.76</u>

Total Other Purposes	<u>2,002,994.30</u>
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Total Restricted Net Position **\$ 24,396,644.45**

These balances are restricted due to federal grant and statutory requirements.

10. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2014, were as follows:

<u>Transfers From:</u>	<u>Transfers To:</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Water Fund</u>	<u>Parking and Transportation Fund</u>	<u>Parking Ramp Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	
Major Funds:						
General Fund	\$	\$	\$	\$ 20,167.50	\$ 40,500.00	\$ 60,667.50
Historic Restoration and Preservation Fund	1,356,396.34	160,814.00	117,000.00		355,470.39	1,989,680.73
Revolving Loan Fund	2,505.60					2,505.60
Water Fund	515.01					515.01
Sewer Fund	80.30					80.30
Mt Moriah Fund	231.46					231.46
Parking and Transportation Fund	258.65					258.65
Other Governmental Funds	35,925.01			184,528.00		220,453.01
Total	\$ 1,395,912.37	\$ 160,814.00	\$ 117,000.00	\$ 204,695.50	\$ 395,970.39	\$ 2,274,392.26

The transfers to the General Fund were to help finance operations of the Municipality impacted by gaming and to transfer interest earnings to the General Fund. The transfer to the Water Fund was to help finance operations impacted by gaming. The transfer to the Parking Meter Fund was to help finance the purchase of a new trolley and for trolley operating costs. The transfer from Other Governmental Funds to Parking Ramp Fund was to assist in operations of Broadway Parking Structure. The transfers to Other Governmental Funds were to help finance operations of library and rubble site. The transfer from Historic Preservation to Other Governmental Funds was to help finance cost of St. Ambrose renovations.

11. 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, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

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 Municipality's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$142,591.07, \$136,333.64, and \$133,646.48 respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

12. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES – LITIGATION

At December 31, 2014, the Municipality was involved in one lawsuit. No determination can be made at this time regarding the potential outcome of this lawsuit. However, as discussed in the Risk Management note, the Municipality has liability coverage for itself and its employees with South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance. Therefore, no material effects are anticipated to the Municipality as a result of the potential outcome of this lawsuit.

13. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Municipality 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, 2014, the Municipality managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance:

The Municipality 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 Municipality 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 Municipality'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 Municipality. The Municipality pays an annual premium, 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 Municipality pays an annual premium to the pool to provide coverage for:

Theft or Damage to Property,
General Liability,
Automobile Liability,
Law Enforcement Liability, and
Officials' Liability

The agreement with the SDPAA provides that the above coverages will be provided to a \$2,000,000.00 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 Municipality 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 Municipality's First Full Year	50%
End of Municipality's Second Full Year	60%
End of Municipality's Third Full Year	70%
End of Municipality's Fourth Full Year	80%
End of Municipality's Fifth Full Year	90%
End of Municipality's Sixth Full Year and Thereafter	100%

As of December 31, 2014, the Municipality has vested balance in the cumulative reserve fund of \$125,910.55.

The Municipality carries a \$2,000 deductible for the law enforcement liability coverage, \$500 - \$5,000 deductible for officials' liability, \$1,000 for vehicle comprehensive coverage, \$2,500 for vehicle collision coverage, and \$500-\$1,000 for property damage (real, personal property, and boiler and equipment breakdown), and \$500 for property damage (miscellaneous equipment, tools, and electronic data processing equipment), except for damage from flood or earthquake, which is \$25,000.00.

The Municipality 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 Municipality joined the South Dakota Municipal League Worker's Compensation Fund (Fund), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the Fund is to formulate, develop, and administer, on behalf of the member organizations, a program of worker's compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program. The

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

Unemployment Benefits:

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

During the year ended December 31, 2014, one claim was filed for unemployment benefits. This claim resulted in the payment of benefits in the amount of \$583.00. At December 31, 2014, no claims had been filed and are anticipated in the next fiscal year.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
General Property Taxes	\$ 960,437.00	\$ 960,437.00	\$ 975,863.21	\$ 15,426.21
General Sales and Use Taxes	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,483,377.48	483,377.48
Amusement Taxes	500.00	500.00	336.00	(164.00)
Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,720.33	720.33
Licenses and Permits	93,700.00	93,700.00	222,020.31	128,320.31
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Federal Grants	0.00	0.00	117,918.71	117,918.71
State Shared Revenue:				
Bank Franchise Tax	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,812.67	812.67
Liquor Tax Reversion	8,500.00	8,500.00	6,693.96	(1,806.04)
Motor Vehicle Licenses (5%)	12,000.00	12,000.00	18,568.60	6,568.60
Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	25,000.00	25,000.00	33,555.76	8,555.76
County Shared Revenue:				
County Highway and Bridge Reserve Tax (25%)	5,000.00	5,000.00	235.40	(4,764.60)
Charges for Goods and Services:				
General Government	19,000.00	19,000.00	18,117.05	(882.95)
Public Safety	1,800.00	1,800.00	1,617.05	(182.95)
Sanitation	83,000.00	83,000.00	78,839.16	(4,160.84)
Cemetery	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,375.00	375.00
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment Earnings	15,000.00	15,000.00	13,760.05	(1,239.95)
Other	28,600.00	28,600.00	62,217.97	33,617.97
Total Revenues	<u>3,261,537.00</u>	<u>3,261,537.00</u>	<u>4,044,028.71</u>	<u>782,491.71</u>
Expenditures:				
General Government:				
Legislative	357,107.00	357,107.00	320,270.33	36,836.67
Elections	900.00	1,016.00	1,015.64	0.36
Financial Administration	361,267.00	361,267.15	329,124.56	32,142.59
Other	1,055,118.00	1,320,078.00	1,092,450.38	227,627.62
Public Safety:				
Police	1,041,558.00	1,076,604.00	949,855.97	126,748.03
Fire	227,743.00	231,743.00	185,970.49	45,772.51
Building Inspection	72,808.00	87,853.00	82,287.63	5,565.37
Public Works:				
Highways and Streets	863,716.00	883,716.00	814,821.60	68,894.40
Sanitation	84,000.00	84,000.00	80,219.80	3,780.20
Cemeteries	22,500.00	22,500.00	2,194.65	20,305.35
Health and Welfare:				
Health	7,000.00	7,000.00	3,000.00	4,000.00
Culture and Recreation:				
Parks	472,029.00	829,767.00	808,964.97	20,802.03
Conservation and Development:				
Urban Redevelopment and Housing	95,954.00	103,454.00	91,016.66	12,437.34
Debt Service	458,965.00	458,965.00	438,065.00	20,900.00
Total Expenditures	<u>5,120,665.00</u>	<u>5,825,070.15</u>	<u>5,199,257.68</u>	<u>625,812.47</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(1,859,128.00)</u>	<u>(2,563,533.15)</u>	<u>(1,155,228.97)</u>	<u>1,408,304.18</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014
(Continued)

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		<u>Final Budget</u>
				<u>Positive (Negative)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	1,357,356.00	1,357,356.00	1,395,912.37	38,556.37
Transfers Out	(40,500.00)	(40,500.00)	(60,667.50)	(20,167.50)
Sale of Municipal Property	0.00	0.00	11,486.40	11,486.40
Compensation for Loss or Damage to Capital Assets	0.00	0.00	209,021.33	209,021.33
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>1,316,856.00</u>	<u>1,316,856.00</u>	<u>1,555,752.60</u>	<u>238,896.60</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(542,272.00)	(1,246,677.15)	400,523.63	1,647,200.78
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>8,298,310.47</u>	<u>8,298,310.47</u>	<u>8,298,310.47</u>	<u>0.00</u>
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 7,756,038.47</u>	<u>\$ 7,051,633.32</u>	<u>\$ 8,698,834.10</u>	<u>\$ 1,647,200.78</u>

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS
HISTORIC RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION FUND
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Other	\$ 6,900,000.00	\$ 6,900,000.00	\$ 7,084,937.86	\$ 184,937.86
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment Earnings	0.00	0.00	46,394.26	46,394.26
Gaming Proceeds	0.00	0.00	34,468.09	34,468.09
Total Revenues	<u>6,900,000.00</u>	<u>6,900,000.00</u>	<u>7,165,800.21</u>	<u>265,800.21</u>
Expenditures:				
Culture and Recreation:				
Historical Preservation	3,186,908.00	4,014,928.00	3,629,285.32	385,642.68
Debt Service	2,862,922.00	2,862,922.00	2,569,937.50	292,984.50
Total Expenditures	<u>6,049,830.00</u>	<u>6,877,850.00</u>	<u>6,199,222.82</u>	<u>678,627.18</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	850,170.00	22,150.00	966,577.39	944,427.39
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers Out	<u>(1,950,170.00)</u>	<u>(1,950,170.00)</u>	<u>(1,989,680.73)</u>	<u>(39,510.73)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,100,000.00)	(1,928,020.00)	(1,023,103.34)	904,916.66
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>18,905,122.22</u>	<u>18,905,122.22</u>	<u>18,905,122.22</u>	<u>0.00</u>
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u><u>\$ 17,805,122.22</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 16,977,102.22</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 17,882,018.88</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 904,916.66</u></u>

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS
REVOLVING LOAN FUND
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment Earnings	\$ 68,500.00	\$ 68,500.00	\$ 162,022.82	\$ 93,522.82
Other	0.00	0.00	117,280.78	117,280.78
Total Revenues	<u>68,500.00</u>	<u>68,500.00</u>	<u>279,303.60</u>	<u>210,803.60</u>
Expenditures:				
Conservation and Development:				
Economic Development and Assistance (Industrial Development)	140,000.00	202,000.00	98,568.54	103,431.46
Uncollectible Loan Write-Off	0.00	0.00	56,960.47	(56,960.47)
Total Expenditures	<u>140,000.00</u>	<u>202,000.00</u>	<u>155,529.01</u>	<u>46,470.99</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(71,500.00)	(133,500.00)	123,774.59	257,274.59
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers Out	0.00	0.00	(2,505.60)	(2,505.60)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(71,500.00)	(133,500.00)	121,268.99	254,768.99
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>6,636,132.53</u>	<u>6,636,132.53</u>	<u>6,636,132.53</u>	<u>0.00</u>
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 6,564,632.53</u>	<u>\$ 6,502,632.53</u>	<u>\$ 6,757,401.52</u>	<u>\$ 254,768.99</u>

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
Schedules of Budgetary Comparisons for the General Fund
and for each major Special Revenue Fund with a legally required budget.

Note 1. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

The Municipality follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the schedules:

1. At the first regular board meeting in September of each year or within ten days thereafter, the Governing Board/Municipality Commission introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
2. After adoption by the Governing Board/Municipality Commission, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in number 4.
3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such a line item may not exceed 5 percent of the total municipal budget and may be transferred by resolution of the Governing Board/Municipality Commission 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/Municipality Commission.

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

The Municipality did not encumber any amounts at December 31, 2014.

6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and special revenue funds.
7. Budgets for the General Fund and special revenue funds are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (USGAAP).

Note 2. Expenditures in Excess of Appropriations:

The following represents the overdrafts of the expenditures compared to appropriations at the legal level of budgetary control for the General Fund and for each major Special Revenue Fund.

	Year Ended 12/31/2014
Revolving Loan Fund:	
<u>Activity</u>	
Economic Development Uncollectible Loan Write-Off	\$ 56,960.47

The budget overdraft was the result of the accounting entry that was required by USGAAP to record the write-off of the revolving loans between the Municipality and the individual filing for bankruptcy. The Municipality received documents from the courts requiring a discharge of the debt owed by the individual filing Chapter 7 bankruptcy.

Note 3. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:

The financial statements prepared in conformity with USGAAP applied within the context of the modified cash basis of accounting present capital outlay expenditure information in a separate category of expenditures. Under the budgetary basis of accounting, capital outlay expenditures are reported within the function to which they relate. For example, the purchase of a new fire truck would be reported as a capital outlay expenditure on the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, however in the Budgetary RSI Schedule, the purchase of a fire truck would be reported as an expenditure of the Public Safety/Fire Department function of government, along with all other current Fire Department related expenditures.