

**MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD**

**AUDIT REPORT**

**For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD  
MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS  
December 31, 2019

Municipal Commission members:

David R. Ruth Jr., Mayor  
Sharon Martinisko  
Charlie Struble  
Gary Todd  
Michael Johnson

Municipal Finance Officer:

Jessica McKeown

Municipal Attorney:

Quentin L. Riggins

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD  
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RUSSELL A. OLSON  
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, 2019, 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 February 1, 2021.

***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.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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.

We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings as item No. 2019-001 to be a material weakness.

### ***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*.

### ***Municipality's Response to Findings***

The Municipality did not wish to respond to the findings identified in our audit as described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings.

### ***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.



Russell A. Olson  
Auditor General

February 1, 2021

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:**

***Internal Control-Related Findings - Material Weakness:***

Financial Reporting Errors

Finding No. 2019-001:

Criteria:

The Municipality's internal control structure should be designed to provide for the preparation of the annual financial report, which includes having an adequate system for recording and processing entries material to the annual financial reports being audited in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Condition:

The Municipality does not have an internal control system designed to provide for the preparation of the annual financial report in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. We noted numerous significant reporting errors within the annual report prepared by the Municipality.

Context:

We noted the following significant errors in the Municipality's annual financial report for the year ended December 31, 2019.

- a. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) requires that the Municipality's fund financial statements report major funds individually and nonmajor funds in the aggregate. The Outlaw Square Capital Projects Fund was incorrectly report as part of the Other Governmental Funds when it should have been reported separately as a major fund.
- b. The financial statements presented for audit did not balance between statements where required. The Governmental Activities Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the associated reconciliations between the fund financial statements and government wide financial statements were not updated to report the 2019 information and the Business-Type Activities and Enterprise Fund Statement of Net Position were not updated to report the 2019 information.
- c. During the course of the audit, material audit adjustments to the Municipality's reported account balances were necessary which, if not corrected, would have resulted in a material misstatement of the Municipality's financial statements.

Effect:

Inaccurate and incomplete information was presented to the users of the annual financial reports.

Cause:

The Municipality does not have an adequate internal control system designed to provide for the preparation of the annual financial report in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Recommendation:

We recommend that the Municipality strengthen internal controls over financial reporting.

Views of responsible officials:

Management chose not to respond to this finding.

***Compliance and Other Matters:***

Annual Financial Report

Finding No. 2019-002:

Criteria:

South Dakota Codified Law (SDCL) 9-22-21 states: "The financial officer shall report to the governing body no later than the first regular meeting of May of each year, the receipts, expenses and financial condition of the municipality. The report shall include the amount of funds in the treasury at the time the report is made and where and in what amounts the funds are deposited or invested. The report shall be published in the official newspaper, or any other newspaper as the governing body may direct within thirty days after the report is made to the governing body or on completion of an annual audit. By the last day of May each year the financial officer shall file a copy of the report with the Department of Legislative Audit."

Condition:

The Municipal Finance Officer did not prepare a complete annual report and did not file with the Auditor General of the Department of Legislative Audit on a timely basis the annual financial report for the year ended December 31, 2019 as required by SDCL 9-22-21.

Context:

The annual financial report for the year ended December 31, 2019 was not filed with the Auditor General.

Effect:

The Municipality is not in compliance with SDCL 9-22-21.

Cause:

The Municipal Finance Officer did not file the annual financial report for the year ended December 31, 2019 in accordance with SDCL 9-22-21.

Recommendation:

We recommend that the Municipality comply with SDCL 9-22-21.

Views of responsible officials:

Management chose not to respond to this finding.





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RUSSELL A. OLSON  
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, 2019, 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, 2019, 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, the Schedule of the Municipality's Pension Contributions, and the Schedule of the Municipality's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) on pages 44 through 51, 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 February 1, 2021 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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on effectiveness of the Municipality's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Municipality's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Russell A. Olson  
Auditor General

February 1, 2021

**MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD**  
**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**  
December 31, 2019

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
<b>ASSETS:</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 9,089,099.21	\$ 2,498,782.65	\$ 11,587,881.86
Investments	5,057,456.59	500,000.00	5,557,456.59
Accounts Receivable, Net	4,540,177.13	60,157.00	4,600,334.13
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	155,852.11		155,852.11
Investments	510,048.24		510,048.24
Other Assets	365,478.00		365,478.00
Net Pension Asset	12,880.07	1,988.11	14,868.18
Capital Assets:			
Land and Construction in Progress	5,011,482.48	775,056.23	5,786,538.71
Other Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation	47,669,076.69	18,268,718.55	65,937,795.24
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 72,411,550.52</b>	<b>\$ 22,104,702.54</b>	<b>\$ 94,516,253.06</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:</b>			
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	\$ 564,477.28	\$ 100,709.27	\$ 665,186.55
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$ 564,477.28</b>	<b>\$ 100,709.27</b>	<b>\$ 665,186.55</b>
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>			
Accounts Payable	\$ 339,925.48	\$ 41,196.88	\$ 381,122.36
Other Current Liabilities	526,046.67	31,679.19	557,725.86
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Due Within One Year	1,549,818.73	108,739.48	1,658,558.21
Due in More than One Year	8,314,215.21	221,964.64	8,536,179.85
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$ 10,730,006.09</b>	<b>\$ 403,580.19</b>	<b>\$ 11,133,586.28</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:</b>			
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	\$ 291,482.88	\$ 43,021.38	\$ 334,504.26
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$ 291,482.88</b>	<b>\$ 43,021.38</b>	<b>\$ 334,504.26</b>
<b>NET POSITION:</b>			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 44,465,314.92	\$ 18,746,759.96	\$ 63,212,074.88
Restricted For: (See Note 11)			
Historic Preservation Purposes	5,452,021.17		5,452,021.17
Revolving Loan and Grant Purposes	3,577,747.81		3,577,747.81
Debt Service Purposes	172,447.65		172,447.65
SDRS Pension Purposes	285,874.47	59,676.00	345,550.47
Capital Project Purposes	54,175.75		54,175.75
Insurance Reserve Purposes	138,201.00		138,201.00
Permanently Restricted Purposes-Nonexpendable	50,000.00		50,000.00
Permanently Restricted Purposes-Expendable	36,454.49		36,454.49
Other Purposes	2,099,357.51		2,099,357.51
Unrestricted	5,622,944.06	2,952,374.28	8,575,318.34
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION</b>	<b>\$ 61,954,538.83</b>	<b>\$ 21,758,810.24</b>	<b>\$ 83,713,349.07</b>

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



**MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD  
BALANCE SHEET  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS  
December 31, 2019**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Historic Restoration and Preservation Fund</u>	<u>Revolving Loan and Grant Fund</u>	<u>Outlaw Square Capital Projects Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>ASSETS:</b>						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,639,423.31	\$ 5,436,234.72	\$ (65,006.59)	\$ (736,083.41)	\$ 1,814,531.18	\$ 9,089,099.21
Investments	3,970,942.79		756,731.51		329,782.29	5,057,456.59
Taxes Receivable--Delinquent	640.16					640.16
Accounts Receivable, Net	11,929.77	7,500.00			326.00	19,755.77
Special Assessments Receivable					20,047.44	20,047.44
Notes Receivable, Net of Allowance			2,923,635.78			2,923,635.78
Due from State Government	274,755.47	219,270.24		1,020,000.00	56,548.98	1,570,574.69
Interest and Late Fees Receivable			5,523.29			5,523.29
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents					155,852.11	155,852.11
Restricted Investments		510,001.66		46.58		510,048.24
Deposits	138,201.00					138,201.00
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>\$ 7,035,892.50</u>	<u>\$ 6,173,006.62</u>	<u>\$ 3,620,883.99</u>	<u>\$ 283,963.17</u>	<u>\$ 2,377,088.00</u>	<u>\$ 19,490,834.28</u>
<b>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES:</b>						
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$ 152,673.73	\$ 132,208.95	\$ 43,136.18	\$ 6,026.80	\$ 5,879.82	\$ 339,925.48
Accrued Wages Payable	118,794.25	11,640.39			13,398.33	143,832.97
Contracts Payable-Retained Percentage				223,760.62		223,760.62
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>271,467.98</u>	<u>143,849.34</u>	<u>43,136.18</u>	<u>229,787.42</u>	<u>19,278.15</u>	<u>707,519.07</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Unavailable Revenue-Gaming Revenue		198,083.47				198,083.47
Unavailable Revenue-Property Taxes	640.16					640.16
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<u>640.16</u>	<u>198,083.47</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>198,723.63</u>
Fund Balances: (See Note 1.I.)						
Nonspendable	138,201.00				50,000.00	188,201.00
Restricted		5,831,073.81	3,577,747.81	54,175.75	2,307,906.49	11,770,903.86
Assigned	3,315,765.00					3,315,765.00
Unassigned	3,309,818.36				(96.64)	3,309,721.72
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<u>6,763,784.36</u>	<u>5,831,073.81</u>	<u>3,577,747.81</u>	<u>54,175.75</u>	<u>2,357,809.85</u>	<u>18,584,591.58</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>\$ 7,035,892.50</u>	<u>\$ 6,173,006.62</u>	<u>\$ 3,620,883.99</u>	<u>\$ 283,963.17</u>	<u>\$ 2,377,088.00</u>	<u>\$ 19,490,834.28</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, 2019**

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds \$ 18,584,591.58

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

Net pension asset reported in governmental activities is not an available financial resource and therefore is not reported in the funds.	12,880.07
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	52,680,559.17
Pension related deferred outflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.	564,477.28
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, accrued leave payable are not due and payables in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(9,864,033.94)
Assets such as taxes receivable (delinquent) and and due from state government gaming revenue receivable (deferred) are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.	198,723.63
Liabilities such as accrued interest payable are not reported as expenditures in the funds.	(158,453.08)
Pension related deferred inflows are components of pension liability (asset) and therefore are not reported in the funds.	(291,482.88)
Prepaid insurance is recorded as asset in the Statement of Net Position, but is recorded as an expenditure in the funds.	227,277.00

Net Position - Governmental Activities \$ 61,954,538.83

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

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**MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD**  
**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**  
**GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Historic Restoration and Preservation Fund</u>	<u>Revolving Loan and Grant Fund</u>	<u>Outlaw Square Capital Projects Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>Revenues:</b>						
Taxes:						
General Property Taxes	\$ 1,117,855.29	\$	\$	\$	\$ 761,220.54	\$ 1,879,075.83
General Sales and Use Taxes	3,068,220.43				796,360.52	3,864,580.95
Business Occupation Taxes					1,558,313.00	1,558,313.00
Amusement Taxes	612.00					612.00
Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes	2,859.55					2,859.55
Licenses and Permits	157,261.80					157,261.80
Intergovernmental Revenue:						
State Grants	2,902.76			1,526,127.50	500.00	1,529,530.26
State Shared Revenue:						
Bank Franchise Tax	9,049.69					9,049.69
Liquor Tax Reversion	6,100.47					6,100.47
Motor Vehicle Licenses (5%)	22,564.82					22,564.82
Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	34,988.63					34,988.63
Gaming Proceeds		7,005,337.60				7,005,337.60
Fire Insurance Premium Reversion	5,036.00					5,036.00
Other Intergovernmental Revenues					91,801.00	91,801.00
Charges for Goods and Services:						
General Government	10,328.04					10,328.04
Public Safety	1,530.10					1,530.10
Sanitation	80,521.24					80,521.24
Culture and Recreation	18,182.14				112,697.49	130,879.63
Cemetery	2,250.00				1,350.00	3,600.00
Fines and Forfeits:						
Court Finds and Costs	159.75					159.75
Library					252.50	252.50
Miscellaneous Revenue:						
Investment Earnings	41,299.22	83,929.69	122,776.72	8,577.35	14,369.74	270,952.72
Rentals	78,792.00					78,792.00
Contributions and Donations From Private Sources	400.00				237,069.78	237,469.78
Other	23,711.09	13,678.78			4,155.00	41,544.87
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<u>4,684,625.02</u>	<u>7,102,946.07</u>	<u>122,776.72</u>	<u>1,534,704.85</u>	<u>3,578,089.57</u>	<u>17,023,142.23</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>						
General Government:						
Legislative	347,844.08					347,844.08



Elections	9.03					9.03
Financial Administration	359,368.49					359,368.49
Other	1,629,602.87					1,629,602.87
Public Safety:						
Police	1,299,041.82					1,299,041.82
Fire	276,397.46					276,397.46
Building Inspection	87,582.59					87,582.59
Public Works:						
Highways and Streets	871,447.31					871,447.31
Sanitation	83,529.86					83,529.86
Cemeteries	4,176.30					4,176.30
Health and Welfare:						
Health	3,250.00					3,250.00
Culture and Recreation:						
Recreation					284,133.68	284,133.68
Parks	684,018.84			8,953.74		692,972.58
Libraries					131,434.95	131,434.95
Historical Preservation		2,625,003.37				2,625,003.37
Conservation and Development:						
Economic Development and Assistance (Industrial Development)	109,516.71		894,342.37		2,071,513.03	3,075,372.11
Uncollectible Receivable Write-off (See Note 9)			55,880.37			55,880.37
Debt Service	2,549,103.89	1,125,137.08			998,293.08	4,672,534.05
Capital Outlay	1,505,534.30	271,032.60		4,771,234.61	108,271.40	6,656,072.91
Total Expenditures	<u>9,810,423.55</u>	<u>4,021,173.05</u>	<u>950,222.74</u>	<u>4,780,188.35</u>	<u>3,593,646.14</u>	<u>23,155,653.83</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>(5,125,798.53)</u>	<u>3,081,773.02</u>	<u>(827,446.02)</u>	<u>(3,245,483.50)</u>	<u>(15,556.57)</u>	<u>(6,132,511.60)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>						
Transfers In	1,394,714.00			298,825.50	67,091.00	1,760,630.50
Lease Proceeds	708,715.38					708,715.38
Sale of Municipal Property	42,526.48					42,526.48
Compensation for Loss or Damage to Capital Assets	989,587.49					989,587.49
Long-Term Debt Issued		434,166.25		3,000,833.75		3,435,000.00
Transfers Out	(67,091.00)	(1,533,170.00)			(371,183.50)	(1,971,444.50)
Payment to Refunded Debt Escrow Agent		(4,582,930.29)				(4,582,930.29)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>3,068,452.35</u>	<u>(5,681,934.04)</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>3,299,659.25</u>	<u>(304,092.50)</u>	<u>382,085.06</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,057,346.18)	(2,600,161.02)	(827,446.02)	54,175.75	(319,649.07)	(5,750,426.54)
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>8,821,130.54</u>	<u>8,431,234.83</u>	<u>4,405,193.83</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>2,677,458.92</u>	<u>24,335,018.12</u>
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 6,763,784.36</u>	<u>\$ 5,831,073.81</u>	<u>\$ 3,577,747.81</u>	<u>\$ 54,175.75</u>	<u>\$ 2,357,809.85</u>	<u>\$ 18,584,591.58</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, 2019**

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ (5,750,426.54)

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. 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 capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period. 5,353,302.84

In the Statement of Activities, losses on disposal of capital assets are reported, whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the disposal of capital assets are reflected, regardless of whether a gain or loss is realized. (108,458.55)

Transfer of capital assets to the Business Type Activities are not reported as a transfer on the fund financial statements, but is reported as a transfer on the government-wide statements (165,556.67)

Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. 8,378,710.75

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. (4,143,715.38)

The fund financial statement governmental fund gaming revenue accruals differ from the government-wide statement gaming revenue accruals in that the fund financial statements require the amounts to be "available." 74,350.35

Governmental funds do not reflect the change in accrued leave, but the Statement of Activities reflects the change. (8,892.12)

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. 169,582.39

Changes in the pension related deferred outflows/inflows are direct components of pension liability (asset) and are not reflected in the governmental funds. (360,418.96)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 3,438,478.11

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

**MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD  
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
PROPRIETARY FUNDS  
DECEMBER 31, 2019**

	Enterprise Funds				Totals
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Historic Cemeteries Fund	Parking and Transportation Fund	
<b>ASSETS:</b>					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 939,729.60	\$ 24,323.50	\$ 453,722.23	\$ 1,081,007.32	\$ 2,498,782.65
Investments			500,000.00		500,000.00
Accounts Receivable, Net	50,888.39	5,948.17	416.00	2,904.44	60,157.00
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>990,617.99</b>	<b>30,271.67</b>	<b>954,138.23</b>	<b>1,083,911.76</b>	<b>3,058,939.65</b>
Noncurrent Assets:					
Net Pension Asset	955.68			1,032.43	1,988.11
Capital Assets:					
Land			65,739.95	225,000.00	290,739.95
Buildings			120,807.65		120,807.65
Improvements Other Than Buildings	7,483,629.18	3,826,426.18	6,159,404.80	11,870,509.12	29,339,969.28
Machinery and Equipment	482,867.00	41,982.50		872,164.30	1,397,013.80
Construction in Progress	370,534.97	113,781.31			484,316.28
Less: Accumulated Depreciation (Credit)	<u>(3,464,389.16)</u>	<u>(1,329,972.27)</u>	<u>(811,128.56)</u>	<u>(6,983,582.19)</u>	<u>(12,589,072.18)</u>
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	<b>4,873,597.67</b>	<b>2,652,217.72</b>	<b>5,534,823.84</b>	<b>5,985,123.66</b>	<b>19,045,762.89</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 5,864,215.66</b>	<b>\$ 2,682,489.39</b>	<b>\$ 6,488,962.07</b>	<b>\$ 7,069,035.42</b>	<b>\$ 22,104,702.54</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:</b>					
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	\$ 46,572.04	\$	\$	\$ 54,137.23	\$ 100,709.27
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$ 46,572.04</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 54,137.23</b>	<b>\$ 100,709.27</b>
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 26,233.49	\$ 705.99	\$	\$ 14,257.40	\$ 41,196.88
Accrued Wages Payable	10,750.72			20,928.47	31,679.19
Lease Payable				95,849.08	95,849.08
Compensated Absences Payable -- Current	9,217.33			3,673.07	12,890.40
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>46,201.54</b>	<b>705.99</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>134,708.02</b>	<b>181,615.55</b>
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Lease Payable				201,165.74	201,165.74
Compensated Absences Payable	8,071.53			12,727.37	20,798.90
<b>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</b>	<b>8,071.53</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>213,893.11</b>	<b>221,964.64</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$ 54,273.07</b>	<b>\$ 705.99</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 348,601.13</b>	<b>\$ 403,580.19</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:</b>					
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	\$ 20,596.24	\$	\$	\$ 22,425.14	\$ 43,021.38
<b>TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	<b>\$ 20,596.24</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 22,425.14</b>	<b>\$ 43,021.38</b>
<b>NET POSITION:</b>					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 4,872,641.99	\$ 2,652,217.72	\$ 5,534,823.84	\$ 5,687,076.41	\$ 18,746,759.96
Restricted For:					
SDRS Pension Purposes	26,931.48			32,744.52	59,676.00
Unrestricted	936,344.92	29,565.68	954,138.23	1,032,325.45	2,952,374.28
<b>TOTAL NET POSITION</b>	<b>\$ 5,835,918.39</b>	<b>\$ 2,681,783.40</b>	<b>\$ 6,488,962.07</b>	<b>\$ 6,752,146.38</b>	<b>\$ 21,758,810.24</b>

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, 2019**

	Enterprise Funds				Totals
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Historic Cemeteries Fund	Parking and Transportation Fund	
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>					
Charges for Goods and Services	\$ 757,917.38	\$ 69,100.88	\$ 170,174.26	\$ 1,054,739.92	\$ 2,051,932.44
Miscellaneous			6,165.00		6,165.00
Total Operating Revenues	<u>757,917.38</u>	<u>69,100.88</u>	<u>176,339.26</u>	<u>1,054,739.92</u>	<u>2,058,097.44</u>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>					
Personal Services	307,844.32		35,246.76	497,257.06	840,348.14
Other Current Expense	386,430.86	8,911.48	54,652.29	332,601.59	782,596.22
Depreciation	151,864.28	84,796.50	62,995.74	575,167.47	874,823.99
Total Operating Expenses	<u>846,139.46</u>	<u>93,707.98</u>	<u>152,894.79</u>	<u>1,405,026.12</u>	<u>2,497,768.35</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(88,222.08)</u>	<u>(24,607.10)</u>	<u>23,444.47</u>	<u>(350,286.20)</u>	<u>(439,670.91)</u>
<b>Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):</b>					
Investment Earnings	138.24	7.83	3,000.04	128.16	3,274.27
Interest Expense and Fiscal Charges				(23,145.17)	(23,145.17)
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Assets				(547.35)	(547.35)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>138.24</u>	<u>7.83</u>	<u>3,000.04</u>	<u>(23,564.36)</u>	<u>(20,418.25)</u>
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	(88,083.84)	(24,599.27)	26,444.51	(373,850.56)	(460,089.16)
Capital Contributions	165,556.67				165,556.67
Transfers In	160,814.00			50,000.00	210,814.00
Change in Net Position	238,286.83	(24,599.27)	26,444.51	(323,850.56)	(83,718.49)
Net Position - Beginning	<u>5,597,631.56</u>	<u>2,706,382.67</u>	<u>6,462,517.56</u>	<u>7,075,996.94</u>	<u>21,842,528.73</u>
NET POSITION - ENDING	<u>\$ 5,835,918.39</u>	<u>\$ 2,681,783.40</u>	<u>\$ 6,488,962.07</u>	<u>\$ 6,752,146.38</u>	<u>\$ 21,758,810.24</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, 2019**

	Enterprise Funds				Totals
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Historic Cemeteries Fund	Parking and Transportation Fund	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Cash Receipt from Customers	\$ 751,314.68	\$ 68,755.03	\$ 169,758.26	\$ 1,055,341.92	\$ 2,045,169.89
Cash Payments to Suppliers of Goods and Services	(385,536.82)	(8,794.20)	(54,733.89)	(337,430.01)	(786,494.92)
Cash Payments to Employees for Services	(272,351.13)		(35,246.76)	(455,999.37)	(763,597.26)
Other Operating Cash Receipts			6,165.00		6,165.00
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>93,426.73</u>	<u>59,960.83</u>	<u>85,942.61</u>	<u>261,912.54</u>	<u>501,242.71</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Transfers From Other Funds	<u>160,814.00</u>			<u>50,000.00</u>	<u>210,814.00</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Purchase of Capital Assets	(370,534.97)	(113,781.31)			(484,316.28)
Principle Paid				(89,665.15)	(89,665.15)
Interest Paid				(23,145.17)	(23,145.17)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(370,534.97)</u>	<u>(113,781.31)</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>(112,810.32)</u>	<u>(597,126.60)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Cash Received for Interest	<u>138.24</u>	<u>7.83</u>	<u>3,000.04</u>	<u>128.16</u>	<u>3,274.27</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(116,156.00)	(53,812.65)	88,942.65	199,230.38	118,204.38
Balances - Beginning	<u>1,055,885.60</u>	<u>78,136.15</u>	<u>364,779.58</u>	<u>881,776.94</u>	<u>2,380,578.27</u>
Balances - Ending	<u>\$ 939,729.60</u>	<u>\$ 24,323.50</u>	<u>\$ 453,722.23</u>	<u>\$ 1,081,007.32</u>	<u>\$ 2,498,782.65</u>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (88,222.08)	\$ (24,607.10)	\$ 23,444.47	\$ (350,286.20)	\$ (439,670.91)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:					
Depreciation Expense	151,864.28	84,796.50	62,995.74	575,167.47	874,823.99
Change in Assets and Liabilities:					
Receivables	(6,602.70)	(345.85)	(416.00)	602.00	(6,762.55)
Net Pension Assets	(732.49)			(755.93)	(1,488.42)
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	21,498.60			22,205.99	43,704.59
Accounts and Other Payables	894.04	117.28	(81.60)	(4,828.42)	(3,898.70)
Accrued Wages Payable	1,920.76			7,094.36	9,015.12
Accrued Leave Payable	7,780.12			7,526.23	15,306.35
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	5,026.20			5,187.04	10,213.24
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 93,426.73</u>	<u>\$ 59,960.83</u>	<u>\$ 85,942.61</u>	<u>\$ 261,912.54</u>	<u>\$ 501,242.71</u>
Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:					
Donation of Capital Assets	\$ 165,556.67				\$ 165,556.67
Loss on Disposal of Capital Assets Not Affecting Operating Income	\$			\$ 547.35	\$ 547.35

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

**MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD**  
**STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION**  
**December 31, 2019**

	<u>Agency Funds</u>
<b>ASSETS:</b>	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 31,357.34
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>\$ 31,357.34</u>
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>	
Amounts Held for Others	\$ 6,446.26
Due to Other Governments	<u>24,911.08</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<u>\$ 31,357.34</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 and Grant Fund – to account for historic restoration and preservation loans and grants 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 reported in the aggregate in the Other Governmental Funds Column on the fund financial statements: Library, Bed and Booze, Business Improvement District #1-#6, Business Improvement District #7-Occupancy Tax, Business Improvement District #8, Business Improvement District #9, 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 #8 (Stage Run Development), Tax Increment Financing District #9 (Cadillac Jack’s-Optima LLC), and Tax Increment Financing District #10 (TRU Hotel) Debt service funds are reported in the 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).*

Outlaw Square Capital Projects Fund – to account for financial resources to be used for the construction of a multi-function outdoor facility on main street. This is a major fund.

Permanent Funds – *Permanent funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the 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) This is a major fund.

Historic Cemeteries Fund – financed primarily by user charges this fund accounts for operation and maintenance of the Mt. Moriah and St. Ambrose cemeteries. 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 ramp, parking lots and trolley operation. This is a major fund.

## Fiduciary Funds:

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

Agency Funds – Agency funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds. 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 45 days. The revenues which are accrued at December 31, 2019 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. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. 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 investment 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, 2019 balance of governmental activities capital assets includes approximately 1 percent for which the costs were determined by estimates of the original costs. The total December 31, 2019 balance of business-type capital assets are all valued at original cost. These 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:

	<u>Capitalization Threshold</u>	<u>Depreciation Method</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Land and land rights	All Land	----N/A-----	----N/A-----
Improvements other than buildings	\$ 25,000	Straight-line	10-25 yrs.
Buildings	\$ 50,000	Straight-line	20-150 yrs.
Machinery and Equipment	\$ 5,000	Straight-line	5-50 yrs.
Infrastructure	\$ 25,000	Straight-line	20-50 yrs.
Utility Property and Improvements	\$ 25,000	Straight-line	10-50 yrs.

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, tax increment financing leases and notes, financing (capital acquisition) leases, 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 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. Fiduciary fund is reported as Net Position- Restricted.

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. The exception to this is in the Library and Rubble Site Funds where they use unrestricted net position prior to use of restricted net position.

l. 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. The exception to this is in the Library and Rubble Site Funds where they use unrestricted fund balance prior to the use of restricted fund balance. 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 and Grant 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, 2019**

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Historic Restoration and Preservation Fund</u>	<u>Revolving Loan and Grant Fund</u>	<u>Outlaw Square Capital Projects Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>Fund Balance:</b>						
Nonspendable:						
Cemetery Perpetual Care Purposes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Public Assurance Alliance Reserve	138,201.00					138,201.00
Restricted For:						
Debt Service Purposes		510,001.66			155,945.99	665,947.65
Historic Preservation Purposes		5,321,072.15				5,321,072.15
Revolving Loan and Grant Purposes			3,577,747.81			3,577,747.81
Library Purposes					136,374.67	136,374.67
Capital Projects Purposes				54,175.75		54,175.75
Recreational and Promotional Purposes					1,422,196.94	1,422,196.94
Business Improvement Purposes					465,972.85	465,972.85
Rubble Site Purposes					90,961.55	90,961.55
Cemetery Perpetual Care Purposes					36,454.49	36,454.49
Assigned:						
Applied to Next Year's Budget	2,895,256.00					2,895,256.00
Capital Outlay Accumulation Purposes	420,509.00					420,509.00
Unassigned	3,309,818.36				(96.64)	3,309,721.72
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	<u>\$ 6,763,784.36</u>	<u>\$ 5,831,073.81</u>	<u>\$ 3,577,747.81</u>	<u>\$ 54,175.75</u>	<u>\$ 2,357,809.85</u>	<u>\$ 18,584,591.58</u>

m. Pensions:

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS) and additions to/deletions from SDRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by SDRS. Municipal contributions and net pension liability (asset) are recognized on an accrual basis of accounting.

2. VIOLATIONS OF FINANCE-RELATED LEGAL AND CONTRACTUAL PROVISIONS

The Municipality is prohibited by statute from spending in excess of appropriated amounts at the department level. The following represents the significant overdrafts of the expenditures compared to appropriations:

	<u>Year Ended</u> <u>12/31/2019</u>
General Fund:	
<u>Activity:</u>	
Highways and Streets	\$ 260,078.77
Debt Service	\$ 10,903.89
Revolving Loan and Grant Fund:	
<u>Activity:</u>	
Uncollectible Loan Write-Off	\$ 55,880.37
Outlaw Square Capital Project Fund:	
<u>Activity:</u>	
Parks	\$ 780,188.35

The Municipality plans to take the following actions to address these violations:

The City Finance Office will watch the budgets throughout the year and will present supplemental appropriations ordinances as deemed necessary.

3. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT, 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.

**Fair Value Measurement** – The Municipality categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Municipality has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2019:

- Mutual Funds, Level 1.

As of December 31, 2019, the Municipality had the following investments.

Investments	Credit Rating	Fair Value
Mutual Funds:		
Federated Treasury Obligation Service Fund	AAAm/Aaa-mf	\$ 510,048.24

The Municipality's has deposits held in an open-end mutual fund – Federated Treasury Obligation Service Fund (SS) which invests in high-quality, short-term securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or by U.S. government agencies and instrumentalities. The fair value of the deposits in this type fund has been determined using the Net Asset Value (NAV) per share of the deposits. The net asset value of the mutual fund is kept at one dollar per share by adjusting the rate of return on a daily basis. Earnings are credited to each account on a monthly basis.

**Concentration of Credit Risk** – The Municipality places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. 100% of the Municipality's investments are in Federated Obligated Service Fund.

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

**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, the interest earned on the certificates of participation funds held by the trustee which is retained in the Historic Preservation Fund and the interest earned on the Rubble Site Fund which by mutual agreement between the cities retains its investment income. 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.

#### 4. RESTRICTED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

Amount:	Purpose:
\$ 665,900.35	For Debt Service, by debt covenants (sinking funds required to be in a separate account)

#### 5. 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 \$7,500.00 accounts receivable reported in the Historic Preservation Fund for a sign lease and \$2,979,516.15 of notes receivables related to historic restoration and preservation loans reported in the Special Revenue Fund Revolving Loan and Grant Fund. The amount is reported net of allowances, which is \$104,901.38.

#### 6. 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.

## 7. CHANGES IN GENERAL CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2019 is as follows:

	Balance January 1, 2019	Increases	** Decreases	Ending Balance December 31, 2019
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>				
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,723,357.96	\$ 102,906.00	\$	\$ 2,826,263.96
Easement	1,700,000.00			1,700,000.00
Construction in Progress	27,980.50	5,253,743.63	(4,796,505.61)	485,218.52
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	<u>4,451,338.46</u>	<u>5,356,649.63</u>	<u>(4,796,505.61)</u>	<u>5,011,482.48</u>
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Buildings	32,526,801.49	2,743,276.40		35,270,077.89
Improvements Other Than Buildings	26,120,623.57	2,034,653.62		28,155,277.19
Machinery and Equipment	5,912,226.46	1,142,011.20	(667,664.00)	6,386,573.66
Library Books	287,071.86	10,431.00	(1,436.95)	296,065.91
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	<u>64,846,723.38</u>	<u>5,930,372.22</u>	<u>(669,100.95)</u>	<u>70,107,994.65</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS:	<u>\$ 69,298,061.84</u>	<u>\$ 11,287,021.85</u>	<u>\$ (5,465,606.56)</u>	<u>\$ 75,119,477.13</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	\$ (3,219,413.29)	\$ (246,330.44)	\$	\$ (3,465,743.73)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(15,298,637.50)	(783,106.42)		(16,081,743.92)
Machinery and Equipment	(2,935,756.30)	(264,697.81)	559,205.45	(2,641,248.66)
Library Books	(242,983.20)	(8,635.40)	1,436.95	(250,181.65)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(21,696,790.29)</u>	<u>(1,302,770.07)</u>	<u>560,642.40</u>	<u>(22,438,917.96)</u>
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	<u>43,149,933.09</u>	<u>4,627,602.15</u>	<u>(108,458.55)</u>	<u>47,669,076.69</u>
Governmental Activity Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 47,601,271.55</u>	<u>\$ 9,984,251.78</u>	<u>\$ (4,904,964.16)</u>	<u>\$ 52,680,559.17</u>
Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:				
General Government				\$ 44,744.79
Public Safety				89,666.85
Public Works				726,916.42
Culture and Recreation – Books				8,635.40
Culture and Recreation				<u>432,806.61</u>
Total Depreciation Expense-Governmental Activities				<u>\$ 1,302,770.07</u>

\*\* - Decrease includes the transfer of \$165,556.67 in capital assets from the Governmental Activities to the Business Type Activities.

	Balance January 1, 2019	** Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance December 31, 2019
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>				
Capital Assets not being Depreciated:				
Construction in Progress	\$	\$ 484,316.28	\$	\$ 484,316.28
Land	290,739.95			290,739.95
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated	290,739.95	484,316.28	0.00	775,056.23
Capital Assets being Depreciated:				
Buildings	120,807.65			120,807.65
Improvements Other Than Buildings	29,174,412.61	165,556.67		29,339,969.28
Machinery and Equipment	1,509,390.80		(112,377.00)	1,397,013.80
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated	30,804,611.06	165,556.67	(112,377.00)	30,857,790.73
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 31,095,351.01</b>	<b>\$ 649,872.95</b>	<b>\$ (112,377.00)</b>	<b>\$ 31,632,846.96</b>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	\$ (10,806.17)	\$ (805.38)	\$	\$ (11,611.55)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	(11,169,203.00)	(717,467.18)		(11,886,670.18)
Machinery and Equipment	(646,068.67)	(156,551.43)	111,829.65	(690,790.45)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(11,826,077.84)	(874,823.99)	111,829.65	(12,589,072.18)
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated, Net	18,978,533.22	(709,267.32)	(547.35)	18,268,718.55
Business-Type Activity Capital Assets, Net	<b>\$ 19,269,273.17</b>	<b>\$ (224,951.04)</b>	<b>\$ (547.35)</b>	<b>\$ 19,043,774.78</b>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Business-Type Activities:	
Water Fund	\$ 151,864.28
Sewer Fund	84,796.50
Historic Cemeteries Fund	62,995.74
Parking and Transportation Fund	575,167.47
Total Depreciation Expense--Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 874,823.99</u>

\*\* - Increase includes the transfer of \$265,556.67 in capital assets from the Governmental Activities to the Business Type Activities.

Construction/Development in Progress at December 31, 2019 is composed of the following:

Project Name	Project Authorization	Expended thru 12/31/2019	Committed	Required Future Financing
Lower Main Street	\$ 1,235,595.67	\$ 969,534.80	\$ 266,060.87	\$ 0.00

## 8. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities follows:

	Beginning Balance January 1, 2019	Add New Debt	Less Debt Retired	Ending Balance December 31, 2019	Due Within One Year
<b>Primary Government:</b>					
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>					
Bonds and Certificates Payable:					
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	\$ 2,390,000.00	\$ 3,435,000.00	\$ (2,390,000.00)	\$ 3,435,000.00	\$ 625,000.00
Certificates of Participation	5,510,000.00	708,715.38	(5,510,000.00)	708,715.38	59,230.19
Leases				5,525,621.38	767,078.45
Tax Increment Financing	6,004,332.13		(478,710.75)		
<b>Total Debt</b>	<b>13,904,332.13</b>	<b>4,143,715.38</b>	<b>(8,378,710.75)</b>	<b>9,669,336.76</b>	<b>1,451,308.64</b>
Accrued Compensated Absences	185,805.06	8,892.12		194,697.18	98,510.09
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	<b>14,090,137.19</b>	<b>4,152,607.50</b>	<b>(8,378,710.75)</b>	<b>9,864,033.94</b>	<b>1,549,818.73</b>
<b>Business-Type Activities:</b>					
Leases Payable	386,679.97		(89,665.15)	297,014.82	95,849.08
Accrued Compensated Absences	18,382.95	15,306.35		33,689.30	12,890.40
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>	<b>405,062.92</b>	<b>15,306.35</b>	<b>(89,665.15)</b>	<b>330,704.12</b>	<b>108,739.48</b>
<b>Total Primary Government</b>	<b>\$ 14,495,200.11</b>	<b>\$ 4,167,913.85</b>	<b>\$ (8,468,375.90)</b>	<b>\$ 10,194,738.06</b>	<b>\$ 1,658,558.21</b>

Debt payable at December 31, 2019 is comprised of the following:

### Certificates of Participation:

Certificates of Participation Series 2019A, November 1, 2019, 2.70% to 3.10%, Payments made by Historic Preservation and Restoration Fund \$ 3,435,000.00

### Tax Increment Lease:

Convention Center Lease/Purchase, December 1, 2024, 6%, Payments Made by Lodge at Deadwood TIF #6 Fund \$ 1,088,158.00

### Tax Increment Notes:

Stage Run Note, 4.35%, December 1, 2026, Payments made by Stage Run TIF #8 Fund \$ 876,870.87

Optima LLC Note, 6%, June 1, 2029, Payments made by Optima LLC TIF #9 Fund \$ 960,592.51

TRU Hotel Note, 6% Payments made by TRU Hotel TIF #10 Fund \$ 2,600,000.00

### Financing (Capital Acquisition) Leases:

Three Trolley Leases, 6.69%, March 1, 2022, Payments made by Parking and Transportation Fund \$ 297,014.82

Caterpillar 918 Wheel Loader, 3.60%, January 15, 2025, Payments made by General Fund \$ 121,674.69

Caterpillar 140-13A Motor Grader, 3.60%, September 9, 2024, Payments made by General Fund	\$ 196,906.43
Caterpillar 140-13A Motor Grader, 3.60%, September 9, 2024 Payments made by General Fund	\$ 200,185.00
Caterpillar 242 D3 Skid Loader, 3.60%, January 15, 2025, Payments made by General Fund	\$ 45,070.24
Mack Dump Truck, 4.44%, June 1, 2024, Payments made by General Fund	\$ 144,879.02

**Compensated Absences:**

Vacation, sick leave, comp time payable from various funds. Payments made by fund to which payroll expenditures are charged.	\$ 228,386.48
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The purchase price at the commencement of the financing (capital acquisition) lease was:

Principal	\$ 1,161,120.12
Interest	<u>174,572.70</u>
 TOTAL	 <u>\$ 1,335,692.82</u>

The principal amount, above, was included in the appropriate classification of capital assets, and is being depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset, or the lease term (where title never transfers), as appropriate.

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2019, except for compensated absences are as follows:

Year Ending Dec. 31,	Certificates of Participation		Tax Increment Debt	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 625,000.00	\$ 132,433.52	\$ 675,227.27	\$ 291,011.57
2021	675,000.00	82,657.50	571,864.05	252,364.36
2022	690,000.00	64,095.00	610,391.31	238,094.88
2023	710,000.00	44,085.00	291,966.33	207,952.77
2024	735,000.00	22,785.00	307,267.57	192,651.53
2025-2029			1,180,101.16	718,778.70
2030-2034			573,506.22	493,556.38
2035-2037			1,315,297.47	205,907.34
Total	<u>\$ 3,435,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 346,056.02</u>	<u>\$ 5,525,621.38</u>	<u>\$ 2,600,317.53</u>

Year Ending Dec. 31,	Capital Leases		Grand Total	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 155,079.27	\$ 34,279.41	\$ 1,455,306.54	\$ 457,724.50
2021	173,551.31	34,879.71	1,420,415.36	369,901.57
2022	172,756.20	22,933.46	1,473,147.51	325,123.34
2023	76,954.55	18,666.15	1,078,920.88	270,703.92
2024	343,894.67	15,646.41	1,386,162.24	231,082.94
2025-2029	83,494.20	3,005.80	1,263,595.36	721,784.50
2030-2034			573,506.22	493,556.38
2034-2037			1,315,297.47	205,907.34
Total	<u>\$ 1,005,730.20</u>	<u>\$ 129,410.94</u>	<u>\$ 9,966,351.58</u>	<u>\$ 3,075,784.49</u>

## 9. OPERATING LEASES

Skid Steer Loader with snow blower Lease, 20 payments of \$1,251.16 per quarter, payable from the General Fund.

The following are the minimum payments on existing operating leases:

Year	Fund
2020	\$ 5,004.64
2021	5,004.64
2022	5,004.64
2023	5,004.64
2024	5,004.64
Total	<u>\$ 25,023.20</u>

10. NOTES RECEIVABLE

The Governmental Funds Balance Sheet includes Notes Receivable in the amount of \$2,979,516.15 in the Revolving Loan and Grant Fund. These outstanding balances are due to the Municipality from various parties for historic preservation loans. Included in this balance is \$1,528,273.71 due on the Martin Mason property. During the year the Municipality determined the amount of notes receivable that were determined to be uncollectible or qualified to be written off to be \$55,880.37. This has been reported as a Conservation and Development - Uncollectable Loan Write-Off in the financial statements.

11. RESTRICTED NET POSITION

Restricted Net Position for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

	<b>Governmental Activities</b>	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>
<b>Major Purposes:</b>		
Historic Preservation Purposes	\$ 5,452,021.17	\$
Revolving Loan and Grant Purposes	3,577,747.81	
Debt Service Purposes	172,447.65	
SDRS Pension Purposes	285,874.47	59,676.00
Capital Project Purposes	54,175.75	
Insurance Reserve Purposes	138,201.00	
<b>Permanently Restricted Purposes:</b>		
Cemetery Perpetual Care–Nonexpendable	50,000.00	
Cemetery Perpetual Care–Expendable	36,454.49	
<b>Other Purposes:</b>		
Recreational and Promotional Purposes	1,413,049.22	
Business Improvement District Purposes	465,972.85	
Rubble Site Purposes	90,961.55	
Library Purposes	129,373.89	
Total Other Purposes	2,099,357.51	0.00
<b>Total Restricted Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 11,866,279.85</b>	<b>\$ 56,676.00</b>

These balances are restricted due to state grant, statutory and contractual requirements.



12. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019 were as follows:

<b>Transfers From:</b>	<b>Transfers To:</b>					<b>Total</b>
	<b>General Fund</b>	<b>Outlaw Square Capital Projects Fund</b>	<b>Water Fund</b>	<b>Parking and Transportation Fund</b>	<b>Other Governmental Funds</b>	
Major Funds:						
General Fund	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 67,091.00	\$ 67,091.00
Historic Restoration and Preservation Fund	1,322,356.00		160,814.00	50,000.00		1,533,170.00
Other Governmental Funds	72,358.00	298,825.50				371,183.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,394,714.00</b>	<b>\$ 298,825.50</b>	<b>\$ 160,814.00</b>	<b>\$ 50,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 67,091.00</b>	<b>\$ 1,971,444.50</b>

The transfers to the General Fund were to help finance operations of the Municipality impacted by gaming, from the Other Governmental Funds to partially reimburse utility costs. The transfer to the Water Fund was to help finance operations impacted by gaming. The transfer to the Parking and Transportation Fund was to help finance the trolley operating costs. The transfer to the Other Governmental Funds was to help finance the operations of the library. The transfer to Outlaw Square Capital Project Fund was to help fund the cost of Outlaw Square Project.

13. PENSION PLAN

**Plan Information:**

All employees, working more than 20 hours per week during the year, participate in the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS), a cost sharing, multiple employer hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by SDRS to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The SDRS provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in SDCL 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained at <http://sdrs.sd.gov/publications.aspx> or by writing to the SDRS, P.O. Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098 or by calling (605) 773-3731.

**Benefits Provided:**

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

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

Members that were hired on/after July 1, 2017, are Generational members. Class A Generational members and Class B Generational judicial members who retire after age 67 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. Class B Generational public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 57 with three years of contributory service. At retirement, married Generational members may elect a

single-life benefit, a 60 percent joint and survivor benefit, or a 100 percent joint and survivor benefit. All Generational retirement benefits that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level. Generational members will also have a variable retirement account (VRA) established, in which they will receive up to 1.5 percent of compensation funded by part of the employer contribution. VRAs will receive investment earnings based on investment returns.

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

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

All benefits except those depending on the Member's Accumulated Contributions are annually increased by the Cost-of-Living Adjustment.

**Contributions:**

Per SDCL 3-12, contribution requirements of the active employees and the participating employers are established and may be amended by the SDRS Board. Covered employees are required by state statute to contribute the following percentages of their salary to the plan; Class A Members, 6.0% of salary; Class B Judicial Members, 9.0% of salary; and Class B Public Safety Members, 8.0% of salary. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. The Municipality's share of contributions to the SDRS for the calendar years ended December 31, 2019, 2018, and 2017, equal to the required contributions each year, were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2019	\$ 183,642.07
2018	\$ 172,636.67
2017	\$ 164,906.83

**Pension Assets, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources to Pensions:**

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

Proportionate share of total pension liability	\$ 17,484,731.67
Less proportionate share of net position restricted for pension benefits	<u>17,499,599.85</u>
Proportionate share of net pension asset	<u>\$ (14,868.18)</u>

At December 31, 2019, the Municipality reported an asset of \$(14,868.18) for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2019 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was based on a projection of the

Municipality's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2019, the Municipality's proportion was 0.1403021%, which is an increase of 0.0053095% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the Municipality recognized pension expense (reduction of expense) of \$412,848.37. At December 31, 2019 the Municipality reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows Of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows Of Resources</u>
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 58,322.07	\$ 6,729.61
Changes in assumption	513,508.17	210,513.43
Net Difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		85,652.89
Changes in proportion and difference between Municipality contributions and proportionate share of contributions	1,893.18	31,608.33
Municipality contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>91,463.13</u>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u><b>\$ 665,186.55</b></u>	<u><b>\$ 334,504.26</b></u>

\$91,463.13 reported as deferred outflow of resources related to pensions resulting from Municipality contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense (reduction of expense) as follows:

<u>Year Ended Dec. 31,</u>	
2020	\$ 315,813.56
2021	(60,671.19)
2022	(41,779.39)
2023	25,856.17
2024	0.00
Thereafter	<u>0.00</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u><b>\$ 239,219.15</b></u>

**Actuarial Assumptions:**

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Global Equity	58.0%	4.7%
Fixed Income	30.0%	1.7%
Real Estate	10.0%	4.3%
Cash	2.0%	0.9%
Total	100%	

**Discount Rate:**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that matching employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the member rate. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension asset.

**Sensitivity of liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate:**

The following presents the Municipality's proportionate share of net pension asset calculated using the discount rate of 6.50%, as well as what the Municipality's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (5.50%) or 1-percentage point higher (7.50%) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Municipality's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 2,467,826.99	\$ (14,868.18)	\$ (2,037,816.13)

**Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:**

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

14. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENCIES – LITIGATION

At December 31, 2019, 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.

15. 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, 2019, 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,  
Officials Liability, and  
Government Crime Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2019, the County's balance available to be refunded per the SDPAA was \$138,201.00, which was no change from the previous year. The change in the amount available for refund was accounted for as an increase in the insurance expenditures/expenses. In future periods the change in the amount available for refund will be accounted for as an increase or decrease in the insurance expenditure/expenses.

The agreement with the SDPAA provides that the above coverages will be provided to a \$2,000,000.00 limit (\$1,000,000 for Law Enforcement Liability). 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.

The Municipality carries a \$2,000 deductible for the law enforcement liability coverage, \$5,000 deductible for employment related claims, \$1,000 deductible comprehensive coverage, \$2,500 deductible for collision, \$1,000 deductible for property damage (real and personal), \$500 deductible for damage to mobile equipment, fine arts collections and electronic data processing hardware and software, and \$25,000 deductible for earthquake and flood.

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, 2019, no claims for unemployment benefits were paid. At December 31, 2019, no claims had been filed for unemployment benefits and eight claims are anticipated in the next fiscal year resulting benefits of approximately \$11,400.00 being paid.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**  
**MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD**  
**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Taxes:				
General Property Taxes	\$ 1,110,283.00	\$ 1,110,283.00	\$ 1,117,855.29	\$ 7,572.29
General Sales and Use Taxes	2,850,867.00	2,850,867.00	3,068,220.43	217,353.43
Amusement Taxes	12.00	12.00	612.00	600.00
Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,859.55	1,359.55
Licenses and Permits	133,525.00	133,525.00	157,261.80	23,736.80
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
State Grants	0.00	0.00	2,902.76	2,902.76
State Shared Revenue:				
Bank Franchise Tax	12,000.00	12,000.00	9,049.69	(2,950.31)
Liquor Tax Reversion	1,500.00	1,500.00	6,100.47	4,600.47
Motor Vehicle Licenses (5%)	22,000.00	22,000.00	22,564.82	564.82
Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	32,000.00	32,000.00	34,988.63	2,988.63
Fire Insurance Premium Reversion	4,500.00	4,500.00	5,036.00	536.00
Charges for Goods and Services:				
General Government	7,700.00	7,700.00	10,328.04	2,628.04
Public Safety	1,300.00	1,300.00	1,530.10	230.10
Sanitation	82,000.00	82,000.00	80,521.24	(1,478.76)
Culture and Recreation	19,000.00	19,000.00	18,182.14	(817.86)
Cemetery	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,250.00	250.00
Fines and Forfeits:				
Court Fines and Costs	0.00	0.00	159.75	159.75
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment Earnings	75,953.00	75,953.00	41,299.22	(34,653.78)
Rentals	78,696.00	78,696.00	78,792.00	96.00
Contributions From Private Sources	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00
Other	32,000.00	32,000.00	23,711.09	(8,288.91)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>4,466,836.00</b>	<b>4,466,836.00</b>	<b>4,684,625.02</b>	<b>217,789.02</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government:				
Legislative	378,300.00	378,300.00	349,528.88	28,771.12
Elections	1,300.00	1,300.00	9.03	1,290.97
Financial Administration	378,889.00	398,889.00	359,368.49	39,520.51
Other	1,116,753.00	2,245,844.00	1,739,832.12	506,011.88
Public Safety:				
Police	1,406,949.00	1,424,349.00	1,330,917.82	93,431.18
Fire	340,006.00	367,929.80	276,397.46	91,532.34
Building Inspection	87,717.00	103,717.00	87,582.59	16,134.41
Public Works:				
Highways and Streets	1,466,767.00	1,899,767.00	2,159,845.77	(260,078.77)
Sanitation	93,000.00	93,000.00	83,529.86	9,470.14
Cemeteries	11,500.00	11,500.00	4,176.30	7,323.70
Health and Welfare:				
Health	8,500.00	8,500.00	3,250.00	5,250.00
Culture and Recreation:				
Parks	748,934.00	778,934.00	757,364.63	21,569.37
Conservation and Development:				
Economic Development and Assistance (Industrial Development)	112,900.00	112,900.00	109,516.71	3,383.29
Debt Service	2,538,200.00	2,538,200.00	2,549,103.89	(10,903.89)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>8,689,715.00</b>	<b>10,363,129.80</b>	<b>9,810,423.55</b>	<b>552,706.25</b>
<b>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</b>	<b>(4,222,879.00)</b>	<b>(5,896,293.80)</b>	<b>(5,125,798.53)</b>	<b>770,495.27</b>



**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**  
**MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD**  
**BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS**  
**GENERAL FUND**  
**For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**  
**(Continued)**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	1,394,717.00	1,394,717.00	1,394,714.00	(3.00)
Lease Proceeds	0.00	0.00	708,715.38	708,715.38
Sale of Municipal Property	0.00	0.00	42,526.48	42,526.48
Compensation for Loss or Damage to Capital Assets	0.00	0.00	989,587.49	989,587.49
Transfers Out	(67,091.00)	(67,091.00)	(67,091.00)	0.00
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>1,327,626.00</u>	<u>1,327,626.00</u>	<u>3,068,452.35</u>	<u>1,740,826.35</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,895,253.00)	(4,568,667.80)	(2,057,346.18)	2,511,321.62
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>8,821,130.54</u>	<u>8,821,130.54</u>	<u>8,821,130.54</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>FUND BALANCE - ENDING</b>	<u><u>\$ 5,925,877.54</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,252,462.74</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 6,763,784.36</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,511,321.62</u></u>

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD  
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS  
HISTORIC RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION FUND  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Gaming Proceeds	\$ 6,906,000.00	\$ 6,906,000.00	\$ 7,005,337.60	\$ 99,337.60
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment Earnings	0.00	0.00	83,929.69	83,929.69
Other	0.00	0.00	13,678.78	13,678.78
Total Revenues	<u>6,906,000.00</u>	<u>6,906,000.00</u>	<u>7,102,946.07</u>	<u>196,946.07</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Culture and Recreation:				
Historical Preservation	2,493,480.00	3,606,032.15	2,896,035.97	709,996.18
Debt Service	2,879,350.00	2,889,350.00	1,125,137.08	1,764,212.92
Total Expenditures	<u>5,372,830.00</u>	<u>6,495,382.15</u>	<u>4,021,173.05</u>	<u>2,474,209.10</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>1,533,170.00</u>	<u>410,617.85</u>	<u>3,081,773.02</u>	<u>2,671,155.17</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-Term Debt Issued	0.00	0.00	434,166.25	434,166.25
Transfers Out	(1,533,170.00)	(1,533,170.00)	(1,533,170.00)	0.00
Payment to Refunded Debt Escrow Agent	0.00	0.00	(4,582,930.29)	(4,582,930.29)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(1,533,170.00)</u>	<u>(1,533,170.00)</u>	<u>(5,681,934.04)</u>	<u>(4,148,764.04)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	0.00	(1,122,552.15)	(2,600,161.02)	(1,477,608.87)
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>8,431,234.83</u>	<u>8,431,234.83</u>	<u>8,431,234.83</u>	<u>0.00</u>
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 8,431,234.83</u>	<u>\$ 7,308,682.68</u>	<u>\$ 5,831,073.81</u>	<u>\$ (1,477,608.87)</u>

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD  
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - BUDGETARY BASIS  
REVOLVING LOAN AND GRANT FUND  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment Earnings	\$ 73,100.00	\$ 73,100.00	\$ 122,776.72	\$ 49,676.72
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Conservation and Development:				
Economic Development and Assistance (Industrial Development)	672,500.00	947,500.00	894,342.37	53,157.63
Uncollectible Receivable Write-off	0.00	0.00	55,880.37	(55,880.37)
Total Expenditures	<u>672,500.00</u>	<u>947,500.00</u>	<u>950,222.74</u>	<u>(2,722.74)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(599,400.00)	(874,400.00)	(827,446.02)	46,953.98
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>4,405,193.83</u>	<u>4,405,193.83</u>	<u>4,405,193.83</u>	<u>0.00</u>
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 3,805,793.83</u>	<u>\$ 3,530,793.83</u>	<u>\$ 3,577,747.81</u>	<u>\$ 46,953.98</u>

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD  
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/Municipal Commission introduces the annual appropriation ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
2. After adoption by the Governing Board/Municipal 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/Municipal 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/Municipal Commission.
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. GAAP/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences:

The financial statements prepared in conformity with USGAAP applied within the context of the modified accrual 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.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD  
SCHEDULE OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS**

**South Dakota Retirement System**

\*Last 10 Calendar Years

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 183,642.07	\$ 172,636.67	\$ 164,906.83	\$ 155,228.61	\$ 151,016.60	\$ 142,591.07
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>183,642.07</u>	<u>172,636.67</u>	<u>164,906.83</u>	<u>155,228.61</u>	<u>151,016.60</u>	<u>142,591.07</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
Municipality's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,771,772.29	\$ 2,643,737.23	\$ 2,517,882.22	\$ 2,370,017.02	\$ 2,314,430.41	\$ 2,166,283.71
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	6.63%	6.53%	6.55%	6.55%	6.53%	6.58%

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

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**  
**MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD**  
**SCHEDULE OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET)**

**South Dakota Retirement System**

\*Last 10 Fiscal Years

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Municipality's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.1403021%	0.1349926%	0.1320549%	0.1332176%	0.1344915%	0.1328036%
Municipality's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	\$ (14,868.18)	\$ (3,148.34)	\$ (11,984.12)	\$ 449,995.96	\$ (570,416.88)	\$ (956,795.63)
Municipality's covered-employee payroll	\$ 2,711,767.48	\$ 2,576,649.02	\$ 2,468,418.69	\$ 2,315,688.22	\$ 2,252,572.43	\$ 2,117,167.30
Municipality's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	0.55%	0.12%	0.49%	19.43%	25.32%	45.19%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	100.09%	100.02%	100.10%	96.89%	104.10%	107.30%

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

MUNICIPALITY OF DEADWOOD  
NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION  
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and  
Schedule of Pension Contributions

**Changes of benefit terms:**

No significant changes.

**Changes of assumptions:**

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

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

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