CITY OF BOX ELDER, SOUTH DAKOTA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

DECEMBER 31, 2014



RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA GILLETTE, WYOMING

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CASEY PETERSON & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

CPAS & FINANCIAL ADVISORS

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

To the City Council City of Box Elder, South Dakota

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Box Elder, South Dakota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City of Box Elder, South Dakota's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 19, 2016.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered City of Box Elder, South Dakota's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Box Elder, South Dakota's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of City of Box Elder, South Dakota'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 were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and management's responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and management's responses as items 2014-001, 2014-002, and 2014-003 to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of efficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and management's responses as item 2014-004 to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether City of Box Elder, South Dakota's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and management's responses as item 2014-003.

City of Box Elder, South Dakota's Response to Findings

City of Box Elder, South Dakota's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and management's responses. City of Box Elder, South Dakota response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Casey Peterson & Associates, LTD

Rapid City, South Dakota January 19, 2016

City of Box Elder, South Dakota Schedule of Findings and Management's Responses December 31, 2014

Material Weakness Internal Control Over Compliance Internal Controls Related to Review of Utility Billing Rates and Utility Bill Adjustments

2014-001 *Condition:* There is a lack of segregation of duties and a lack of oversight of the utility billing function of the City. Adjustments posted to customer accounts by the utility billing clerk are not approved or reviewed. A potential for fraudulent activity exists. Additionally, the utility billing software is not charging customers at the stepped rates established by City ordinance.

Criteria: The City should have an internal control system designed to provide for review of adjustments made to customer accounts. Utility customers should be charged at the exact rates established by City ordinance without exception.

Cause: The City's billing software is not set up to bill customers at the stepped rates established by City ordinance. Additionally, there is a lack of oversight of the finance staff by the mayor and Council.

Effect: A potential for fraudulent activity exists due to the lack of oversight. Additionally, the City is not earning as much revenue as it should be due to the accumulation of small variances in utility bills.

Auditor's Recommendation: We recommend that utility adjustments be reviewed and approved prior to posting by the finance officer. Additionally, the adjustments should be compared to the approvals at the end of each month by the finance officer and presented to the City Council at regular meetings. The billing software should be programmed to charge customers at the rates prescribed by City ordinance. If the software is incompatible, rates should be reevaluated and adjusted as needed. It should be noted that the billing rate ordinance was revised in January 2015 and new utility billing software had been purchased.

Management's Response: The City is implementing new utility billing software and has also revised customer billing rates. The City will continue to monitor the finance function and respond to issues that may arise in a timely manner.

Material Weakness Internal Control Over Compliance Internal Controls Related to Drafting Financial Statements

2014-002 *Condition:* The City does not have an internal control system to prepare the financial statements and, therefore, requested their auditor to draft the financial statements and the related notes.

Criteria: The City should have an internal control system designed to provide for drafting the financial statements being audited.

Cause: The City has limited staff size and staff does not have training in governmental accounting.

Effect: The City engages their auditor to draft the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. A potential for error exists due to the lack of oversight.

City of Box Elder, South Dakota Schedule of Findings and Management's Responses December 31, 2014

Auditor's Recommendation: As auditor, we were requested to draft the financial statements and the accompanying notes to the financial statements, which is not uncommon for a City of this size. However, it is the responsibility of management and those charged with governance to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations.

Management's Response: The City accepts responsibility for the financial statements, but expects to continue to receive this finding in the future. The City will implement the audit recommendations where feasible

Material Weakness Internal Control Over Compliance and Noncompliance Statutory Noncompliance

2014-003 *Condition:* During our review of statutory compliance, we noted that the City was not in compliance with the following state statute:

• SDCL 9-21-9 requires the City to limit expenditures to the amount appropriated for such purposes in the annual appropriation ordinance.

Criteria: Expenditures by department should be limited to the amounts appropriated for each by Council and approved in the annual budget.

Cause: Budgets were not adequately monitored and supplemental appropriations were not made. Therefore, budgeted expenditures were exceeded by several departments.

Effect: The City is not in compliance with the SDCL 9-21-9.

Auditor's Recommendation: The City staff should familiarize themselves with state statues regarding budgeting.

Management's Response: The City will evaluate its procedures to provide more oversight of the finance function by the Mayor and Council. The City will implement the audit recommendations where feasible.

Significant Deficiency Monitoring of Debt Compliance

2014-004 Condition and Criteria: During our review of debt compliance, we noted that the City does not have appropriate monitoring systems in place to determine compliance with debt covenants. Several of the debt obligations require the maintenance of cash reserves. While the City has sufficient cash available, the required reserves are not segregated from general operating cash.

Cause: The City does not have adequate controls in place to monitor compliance with debt agreements. In addition, cash accounts have not been established to track required debt reserves.

Effect: The City could improperly spend debt reserves for non-debt related purposes or have noncompliance with debt agreements.

City of Box Elder, South Dakota Schedule of Findings and Management's Responses December 31, 2014

Auditor's Recommendation: We recommend that the City establish bank accounts for required debt reserve balances and monitor those balances to ensure only eligible debt expenses are paid with those funds. In addition, City management should review all debt agreements to ensure an understanding of compliance requirements.

Management's Response: The City will evaluate its procedures to provide more oversight of the finance function by the Mayor and Council. The City will implement the audit recommendations where feasible.





CASEY PETERSON & ASSOCIATES, LTD.

CPAS & FINANCIAL ADVISORS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council City of Box Elder, South Dakota Box Elder, South Dakota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Box Elder, South Dakota (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free 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 entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash basis financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Box Elder, South Dakota, as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in modified cash basis financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 1.

Basis of Accounting

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

<u>Disclaimer of Opinion on Other Information</u>

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Box Elder, South Dakota's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison information and schedule of municipal officials on pages 32 - 35 and 36, respectively, which are the responsibility of management, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

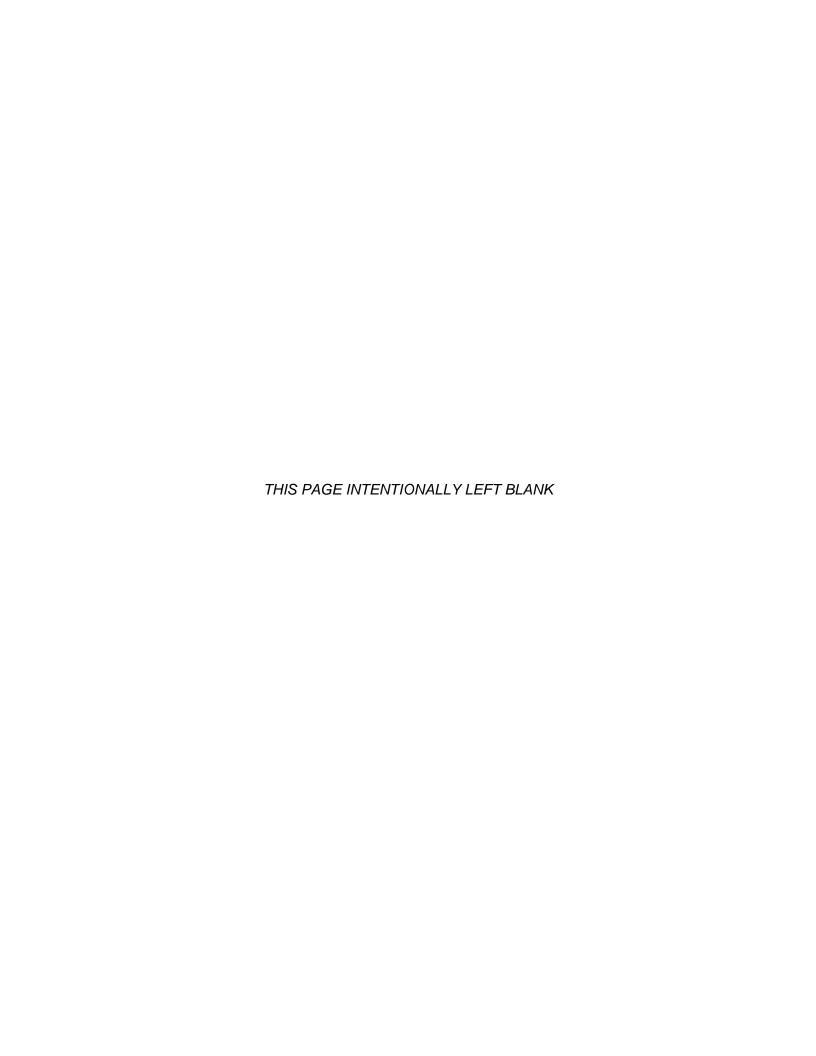
Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 19, 2016 on our consideration of the City of Box Elder, South Dakota's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Box Elder, South Dakota's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Casey Peterson & Associates, LTD

Rapid City, South Dakota January 19, 2016





City of Box Elder, South Dakota Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis December 31, 2014

	Primary Government					
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total			
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,775,762	\$ 2,183,903	\$ 4,959,665			
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,775,762	\$ 2,183,903	\$ 4,959,665			
NET POSITION Restricted for:	4 707 000	.	4.040.500			
Debt Service Construction and City Promotion Other Purposes Unrestricted	\$ 707,239 877,912 11,921 	\$ 342,291 - - 1,841,612	\$ 1,049,530 877,912 11,921 3,020,302			
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 2,775,762	\$ 2,183,903	\$ 4,959,665			

City of Box Elder, South Dakota Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis December 31, 2014

Functions/Programs		Disbursements		
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT				
Governmental Activities:				
General Government	\$	537,796		
Public Safety		897,951		
Public Works		782,974		
Culture and Recreation		352,361		
Conservation and Development		114,971		
Long-term Debt		753,671		
Total Governmental Activities		3,439,724		
Business-type Activities:				
Water		1,105,799		
Sewer		417,351		
Total Business-type Activities		1,523,150		
Total Primary Government	\$	4,962,874		

Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in Net Position

Program Receipts			Changes in Net Position			
	Capital	Operating		Primary Governr	ment	
Charges for	Grants, Loans &	Grants and	Governmental	Business-type		
Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total	
\$ 364,057 364 - - -	\$ - - - - -	\$ - 97,514 - - -	\$ (173,739) (800,073) (782,974) (352,361) (114,971) (753,671)	\$ - - - - -	\$ (173,739) (800,073) (782,974) (352,361) (114,971) (753,671)	
204 424		07.544				
364,421	<u>-</u> _	97,514	(2,977,789)		(2,977,789)	
987,388	133,325	-	-	14,914	14,914	
1,008,025				590,674	590,674	
1,995,413	133,325			605,588	605,588	
\$ 2,359,834	\$ 133,325	\$ 97,514	(2,977,789)	605,588	(2,372,201)	
GENERAL REC Taxes:	EIPTS					
Property Tax	es		1,842,702	-	1,842,702	
Sales Tax			1,593,137	-	1,593,137	
State Shared F			230,603	-	230,603	
	vestment Earnings		1,561	-	1,561	
Sale of Municip			22,193	-	22,193	
Miscellaneous	Receipts		86,724		86,724	
Total General R	eceipts		3,776,920		3,776,920	
CHANGE IN NE	T POSITION		799,131	605,588	1,404,719	
NET POSITION	- BEGINNING		1,976,631	1,578,315	3,554,946	
NET POSITION	- ENDING		\$ 2,775,762	\$ 2,183,903	\$ 4,959,665	



City of Box Elder, South Dakota Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds December 31, 2014

ACCETO		General Fund	Dir	Liquor, dging and ning Gross ceipts Tax Fund	D	Increment istrict #1 ot Service Fund	Go	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,190,611	\$	877,912	\$	707,239	\$	2,775,762
Casii and Casii Equivalents	Ψ	1,100,011	Ψ	011,012	Ψ	707,200	Ψ	2,110,102
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,190,611	\$	877,912	\$	707,239	\$	2,775,762
FUND BALANCES Restricted:								
Debt Service	\$	-	\$	-	\$	707,239	\$	707,239
Parks Improvements		11,921		- 077 040		-		11,921
Construction and City Promotion		-		877,912		-		877,912
Unassigned		<u>1,178,690</u>		<u>-</u>		<u> </u>		<u>1,178,690</u>
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	\$	1,190,611	\$	877,912	\$	707,239	\$	2,775,762

City of Box Elder, South Dakota Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

	_	General Fund	Dir	Liquor, dging and ning Gross ceipts Tax Fund	Di	Increment strict #1 - bt Service Fund	Go	Total overnmental Funds
RECEIPTS								
Taxes:	Φ	4 005 040	Φ		Φ	005.047	Φ	4 0 44 4 00
General Property Taxes	\$	1,005,813	\$	450,000	\$	835,347	\$	1,841,160
General Sales and Use Taxes		1,442,529		150,008		-		1,592,537
Amusement Taxes		600		-		-		600
Penalties and Interest		4.540						4.540
on Delinquent Taxes		1,542		-				1,542
Licenses and Permits		364,057		-		-		364,057
Intergovernmental Receipts:								
State Shared Receipts:								
Bank Franchise Tax		5,780		-		-		5,780
Liquor Tax Reversion		19,640		-		-		19,640
Motor Vehicle Licenses		64,432		-		-		64,432
Local Government Highway								
and Bridge Fund		31,867		-		-		31,867
Other		108,884		-		-		108,884
Federal Grants		97,514		-		-		97,514
Fines and Forfeits:								
Court Fines and Costs		364		-		-		364
Miscellaneous Receipts		85,355		1,730		1,200		88,285
TOTAL RECEIPTS		3,228,377		151,738		836,547		4,216,662

		Liquor,		
		Lodging and	Tax Increment	
		Dining Gross	District #1 -	Total
	General	Receipts Tax	Debt Service	Governmental
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds
DISBURSEMENTS				
General Government:				
Executive	73,705	-	-	73,705
Elections	1,141	-	-	1,141
Financial Administration	462,950	-	-	462,950
Public Safety:				
Police	897,951	-	-	897,951
Public Works:				
Highways and Streets	545,123	-	-	545,123
Planning and Zoning	228,851	-	-	228,851
Culture and Recreation:				
Recreation	3,000	-	-	3,000
Parks	235,291	-	-	235,291
Libraries	3,750	-	-	3,750
Conservation and Development:				
Economic Development	-	114,971	-	114,971
Debt Service	297,718	-	455,953	753,671
Capital Outlay	119,320			119,320
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,868,800	114,971	455,953	3,439,724
RECEIPTS IN EXCESS				
OF DISBURSEMENTS	359,577	36,767	380,594	776,938
OTHER SOURCES				
Sale of Municipal Property	22,193	_	_	22,193
Sale of Municipal Property	22,193			
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	381,770	36,767	380,594	799,131
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	808,841	841,145	326,645	1,976,631
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 1,190,611	\$ 877,912	\$ 707,239	\$ 2,775,762

City of Box Elder, South Dakota Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis - Proprietary Funds December 31, 2014

ASSETS Current Assets:	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total Proprietary Funds
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 554,441	\$ 1,629,462	\$ 2,183,903
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 554,441	\$ 1,629,462	\$ 2,183,903
NET POSITION Restricted:			
Debt Service Unrestricted	\$ 98,079 456,362	\$ 244,212 1,385,250	\$ 342,291 1,841,612
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 554,441	\$ 1,629,462	\$ 2,183,903

City of Box Elder, South Dakota Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Modified Cash Basis - Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

OPERATING RECEIPTS Charges for Goods and Services	Water Fund \$ 766,701	Sewer Fund \$ 1,008,025	Total Proprietary Funds \$ 1,774,726
Revenues Dedicated for Debt Service	220,687	<u> </u>	220,687
Total Operating Receipts	987,388	1,008,025	1,995,413
OPERATING DISBURSEMENTS Personal Services Repairs and Maintenance Other Current Disbursements	195,606 132,180 205,587	42,907 6,777 31,764	238,513 138,957 237,351
Total Operating Disbursements	533,373	81,448	614,821
Operating Income	454,015	926,577	1,380,592
NONOPERATING RECEIPTS (DISBURSEMENTS) Capital Grants Capital Purchases Principal Payments Interest Payments	133,325 (278,587) (88,019) (205,820)	- - (288,010) (47,893)	133,325 (278,587) (376,029) (253,713)
Net Nonoperating Disbursements	(439,101)	(335,903)	(775,004)
NET INCOME	14,914	590,674	605,588
NET POSITION - BEGINNING	539,527	1,038,788	1,578,315
NET POSITION - ENDING	\$ 554,441	\$ 1,629,462	\$ 2,183,903

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. REPORTING ENTITY

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

B. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting entity as a whole. These statements 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 receipts, and other non-exchange receipts. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

- 1. Total assets, liabilities, receipts, or disbursements of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type, and
- 2. Total assets, liabilities, receipts, or disbursements of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined, or
- 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The funds of the City are described below:

Governmental Funds:

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

Special Revenue Funds - Special revenue funds are used to account for 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.

Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund - To account for the collection of a one percent tax on the gross receipts of lodgings, alcoholic beverages, prepared food, and admissions which tax shall be used for the purpose of land acquisition, architectural fees, construction costs, payments for civic center, auditorium or athletic facility buildings, including the maintenance, staffing, and operations of such facilities and the promotion and advertising of the city per SDCL 10-52A-2. This fund is a major fund.

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

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

Proprietary Funds:

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

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 fund 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 fund is a major fund.

C. MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The City uses the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, transactions are recorded in the accounts when revenues are earned and liabilities are incurred. Under the modified cash basis, transactions are recorded when cash is received or disbursed.

Measurement Focus

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

Fund Financial Statements:

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

Basis of Accounting

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

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

Acceptable modifications to the cash basis of accounting implemented by the City in these financial statements include the recording of investments arising from cash transactions. The City also presents negative cash balances rather than interfund loans.

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

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

D. 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.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. INTERFUND ELIMINATIONS AND RECLASSIFICATIONS

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

As previously discussed, the City presents negative cash instead of interfund loans. In order to minimize the grossing-up effect within the governmental and business-type activities columns of the primary government, the City has also chosen to net all cash balances in the governmental and business-type activities columns, except for the net, residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as cash and cash equivalents.

F. CAPITAL ASSETS

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

G. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Under the modified cash basis of accounting, cash proceeds from long-term debt issuances are recorded as a receipt, while payments to creditors to reduce long-term debts are recorded as a cost of the program which benefits from the financing. Allocations are made where appropriate. Interest costs are not allocated, but are reported as a separate program cost category.

Long-term debts arising from cash transactions of all funds are not reported as liabilities in the modified cash basis financial statements.

H. REVENUE RECEIVED IN ADVANCE

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

I. PROGRAM RECEIPTS

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

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

J. PROPRIETARY FUNDS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS CLASSIFICATION

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

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. EQUITY CLASSIFICATIONS

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

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

- Restricted Net Position Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use either by

 (a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments, or (b) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 2. Unrestricted Net Position All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted."

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L. <u>APPLICATION OF NET POSITION</u>

It is the City's policy to first use restricted net position prior to the use of unrestricted net position when a disbursement is made for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. Additionally, the City would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

NOTE 2 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS AND BALANCES

As a result of the City reporting under the modified cash basis of accounting, at times the funds will report negative cash and cash equivalents. Negative cash and cash equivalents represent the amount these funds have overdrawn their portion of pooled cash, and subsequently borrowed from other funds.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

Deposits

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

<u>Investments</u>

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

The City's cash and cash equivalents included of \$1,819,770 as of December 31, 2014, invested in the South Dakota Public Fund Investment Trust (SDFIT) pool, which include no specific maturity date. The SDFIT is an external investment pool created for South Dakota local government investing. It is regulated by a nine-member board with representation from municipalities, school districts and counties. The net asset value of the SDFIT money market account (GCR) 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.

Custodial Credit Risk - The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The City does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2014, none of the City's deposits were exposed to custodial credit risk.

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

Credit Risk - State law limits eligible investments for the City, as discussed above. The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. As of December 31, 2014, the City's investment in the SDFIT pool was unrated.

NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY TAXES

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

NOTE 5 - RETIREMENT PLAN

All employees, except for part-time employees, participate in the South Dakota Retirement System (SDRS), a cost-sharing, multiple employer public employee retirement system established to provide retirement benefits for employees of the State of South Dakota and its political subdivisions. The SDRS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits. The right to receive retirement benefits vests after three years of credited service. Authority for establishing, administering and amending plan provisions are found in South Dakota codified Law 3-12. The SDRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to the SDRS, PO Box 1098, Pierre, SD 57501-1098, or by calling (605) 773-3731.

General employees are required by state statute to contribute 6 percent of their salary to the plan, while public safety and judicial employees contribute at 8 percent and 9 percent, respectively. State statute also requires the employer to contribute an amount equal to the employee's contribution. State statute also requires the employer to make an additional contribution in the amount of 6.2 percent for any compensation exceeding the maximum taxable amount for social security for general employees only. The City's share of contributions to the SDRS for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013, and 2014 were \$71,730, \$79,730, and \$82,237 respectively, equal to the required contributions each year.

NOTE 6 - COMMITMENTS

The following is a summary of the long-term commitments for the year ended December 31, 2014:

	Balance 12/31/13	Additions Deletions		Balance 12/31/14	
Governmental Funds: Tax Increment Revenue Bonds Sales Tax Revenue Bonds	\$ 3,885,580 3,540,000	\$ - -	\$ (382,955) (160,000)	\$ 3,502,625 3,380,000	
Total Governmental Funds	7,425,580		(542,955)	6,882,625	
Business-type Activities: Revenue Bonds	5,032,964		(115,107)	4,917,857	
Total Business-type Activities	5,032,964		(115,107)	4,917,857	
Total	\$ 12,458,544	<u>\$</u>	\$ (658,062)	\$ 11,800,482	

NOTE 6 - COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

Long-term debt at December 31, 2014 was comprised of the following:

Tax Increment Revenue Bonds:	
Tax Increment Revenue Bond, Series 2010A, including interest at 3.25% and is due in annual installments of \$213,541 through December 1, 2025. Repayment is financed through the TIF Debt Service Fund (TID #1).	\$ 1,979,831
Tax Increment Revenue Bond, Series 2010B, including interest at 3.25%, due in annual installments of \$192,209 through May 2025. Repayment is financed through the TIF Debt Service Fund (TID #1).	1,522,794
Revenue Bonds:	3,502,625
Sales Tax Revenue Bonds, series 2011, including varying interest to 5%, due in annual escalating principal installments and semiannual interest installments through December 2030. Financed through the General Fund.	3,380,000
2006 Water Utility Revenue bonds through Rural Development. Bears interest at 4.375%. Due in monthly installments of \$8,182 through November 2042. Financed through the Water Fund	1,617,070
2012 State Revolving Fund Revenue Bonds through the South Dakota Conservancy District. Bears interest at 2.5% and an annual administrative fee of .5%. Due in quarterly installments of \$60,743 through January 2034. Financed through the Water Fund.	2,260,060
1978 Sewer Revenue Note through Rural Development. Bears interest at 5.00%, including annual payments of \$10,673. Matures in September 2018. Financed through the Sewer Fund.	36,583
2003 Sewer Revenue Note through Rural Development. Bears interest at 4.50 percent, including monthly payments of \$4,459. Matures in December 2041. Financed through the Sewer Fund.	835,464
2003 Sewer Revenue Note through Rural Development. Bears interest at 4.50%, including monthly payments of \$900. Matures in January 2042. Financed through the Sewer Fund.	168,680
	8,297,857

\$ 11,800,482

NOTE 7 - RESTRICTED NET POSITION

The following table shows restricted net position and the purpose for such restrictions as shown in the statement of net position - modified cash basis:

Purposes	Restricted By		Amount		
Major Purposes:					
Debt Service Purpose	Debt Covenants	\$	1,049,530		
Construction & City Promotion Purpose	State Law		877,912		
Other Purposes:					
Park Improvements	Donor Restrictions		11,921		
		\$	1,939,363		

NOTE 8 - RISK ASSESSMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the City managed risks as follows:

Pending Litigation

The City is the defendant in a number of lawsuits arising principally in the normally course of business. In the opinion of management, the outcome of these lawsuits will not have a materially adverse effect on the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, no provision for losses has been reflected.

Unemployment Benefits

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

Employee Health Insurance

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

Liability Insurance

The City is a member of 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 City pays an annual premium to the pool to provide coverage for general liability, officials' liability, automobile liability and damage, property damage, and law enforcement liability.

The objective of the SDPAA is to administer and provide risk management services and risk sharing facilities to the members, to defend and protect the members against liability, to advise members on loss control guidelines and procedures, and to provide them with risk management services, loss control and risk reduction information, and to obtain lower costs for that coverage. The City's responsibility is to promptly report and to cooperate with the SDPAA to resolve any incident which could result in a claim being made by or against the City. The City pays an annual premium to provide liability coverage detailed below, under a claims-made policy, and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the SDPAA member, based on their exposure or type of coverage.

NOTE 8 - RISK ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)

The agreement with the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance provides that the above coverage will be provided up to a \$1,000,000 limit. Member premiums are used by the pool for payment of claims and to pay for reinsurance of claims in excess of \$250,000 for property coverage and \$500,000 for liability to the upper limit. A portion of the member premiums are also allocated to a cumulative reserve fund.

As of December 31, 2014, the City had a vested balance in the cumulative reserve fund of \$43,668, and is considered to be fully vested. The deposit is not recorded in the City's financial statements due to the modified cash basis of accounting elected by the City.

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

Worker's Compensation

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League of Worker's Compensation (the Fund), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The City pays an annual premium to the pool to provide worker's compensation coverage for its employees. Coverage limits are set by state statute. The pool pays the first \$325,000 of any claim per individual. The pool has reinsurance which covers up to an additional \$1,675,000 per individual per incident.

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

NOTE 9 - VIOLATIONS OF FINANCE-RELATED LEGAL AND CONTRACTUAL PROVISIONS

This City is prohibited by statute from spending in excess of appropriated amounts at the department level. The following represents overdrafts of the expenditures compared to appropriations for the year ended December 31, 2014.

General Fund	Арр	ropriations	Tc	otal Spent	Overdraft of Expenditures			
Public Works Highways and Streets	<u>\$</u>	535,652	<u>\$</u>	554,123	<u>\$</u>	(18,471)		
Debt Service	\$	173,060	\$	297,718	\$	(124,658)		

NOTE 10 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City has obtained financing with USDA Rural Development in the amount of \$3,472,000 for the Northern Lights Water Storage Tank and Well. The loan is scheduled for repayment six months after closing and requires semi-annual principal and interest payments. Interest is charged at 3.25% over the 15-year term of the loan.

Subsequent to year-end, the City entered into construction contracts in the amount of \$3,124,492 for the Northern Lights Water Storage Tank and Well. This project will be financed with the aforementioned debt.

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





City of Box Elder, South Dakota Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis - General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

		Budgeted	ounts	Budgetary Basis - Actual					
		Original		Final		Amounts		Variance	
REVENUE									
Taxes:									
General Property Taxes	\$	946,200	\$	946,200	\$	1,005,813	\$	59,613	
General Sales and Use Taxes		1,263,300		1,263,300		1,442,529		179,229	
Amusement Taxes		875		875		600		(275)	
Penalties and Interest on									
Delinquent Taxes		2,000		2,000		1,542		(458)	
Licenses and Permits		101,150		101,150		364,057		262,907	
Intergovernmental Revenue:									
Federal Grants		115,000		115,000		97,514		(17,486)	
State Shared Revenue:									
Bank Franchise Tax		5,000		5,000		5,780		780	
Liquor Tax Reversion		16,000		16,000		19,640		3,640	
Motor Vehicle Licenses (5%)		30,000		30,000		64,432		34,432	
County Shared Revenue:									
County Road Tax		25,000		25,000		31,867		6,867	
Other		900		900		108,884		107,984	
Fines and Forfeits:									
Court Fines and Costs		1,000		1,000		364		(636)	
Miscellaneous Revenue:									
Private Contributions		51,720		51,720		85,355		33,635	
TOTAL REVENUE		2,558,145		2,558,145		3,228,377		670,232	

	Budgeted Amounts				Budgetary Basis - Actual		
	Original		Final	Amounts		Variance	
DISBURSEMENTS	 						
General Government:							
Legislative / Executive	\$ 125,158	\$	125,158	\$	73,705	\$	51,453
Elections	1,000		1,000		1,141		(141)
Financial Administration	691,348		691,348		462,950		228,398
Public Safety:							
Police	895,560		895,560		897,951		(2,391)
Public Works							
Highways and Streets	573,652		535,652		554,123		(18,471)
Planning and Zoning	227,962		227,962		228,851		(889)
Culture and Recreation:							
Recreation	6,600		6,600		3,000		3,600
Parks	339,866		377,866		345,611		32,255
Library	3,750		3,750		3,750		-
Debt Service	 173,060		173,060		297,718		(124,658)
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	 3,037,956		3,037,956		2,868,800		169,156
RECEIPTS OVER (UNDER)							
DISBURSEMENTS	(479,811)		(479,811)		359,577		839,388
OTHER SOURCES							
Sale of Municipal Property	 				22,193		22,193
CHANGE IN CASH BASIS FUND BALANCE	(479,811)		(479,811)		381,770		861,581
	,		, ,				,
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	 808,841		808,841		808,841		
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 329,030	\$	329,030	\$	1,190,611	\$	861,581

City of Box Elder, South Dakota Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis - Liquor, Lodging and Dining Gross Receipts Tax Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

REVENUE	Budgeted Original	I Amounts Final	Budgetary Basis - Actual Amounts	Variance	
Taxes:	ф. 4 7 0.000	Ф 470.000	Ф 450.000	(00.000)	
General Sales and Use Taxes Miscellaneous Receipts	\$ 173,000 	\$ 173,000 	\$ 150,008 1,730	\$ (22,992) 1,730	
TOTAL REVENUE	173,000	173,000	151,738	(21,262)	
DISBURSEMENTS Conservation and Development:					
Economic Development	170,500	170,500	114,971	55,529	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	170,500	170,500	114,971	55,529	
CHANGE IN CASH					
BASIS FUND BALANCE	2,500	2,500	36,767	34,267	
FUND BALANCE - BEGINNING	841,145	841,145	841,145		
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 843,645	\$ 843,645	\$ 877,912	\$ 34,267	

City of Box Elder, South Dakota Notes to Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Budgetary Comparison Schedules have been prepared on the modified cash basis of accounting. The Budgetary Comparison Schedules present capital outlay expenditures within each function while the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in fund Balances – Modified Cash Basis presents capital outlay expenditures as a separate function.

NOTE 2 - BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

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

- 1. At the first regular board meeting in September of each year or within ten days thereafter, the Governing Board introduces the annual appropriations ordinance for the ensuing fiscal year.
- 2. After adoption by the governing board, the operating budget is legally binding and actual expenditures for each purpose cannot exceed the amounts budgeted, except as indicated in number 4.
- 3. A line item for contingencies may be included in the annual budget. Such line item may not exceed 5 percent of the total municipal budget and may be transferred by resolution of the governing board to any other budget category that is deemed insufficient during the year.
- 4. If it is determined during the year that sufficient amounts have not been budgeted, state statute allows the adoption of supplemental budgets.
- 5. Unexpended appropriations lapse at year-end unless encumbered by resolution of the governing board. The City did not encumber any amounts at December 31, 2014.
- 6. The budget for the general fund is adopted on a basis consistent with that which is presented in the financial statements.

City of Box Elder, South Dakota Municipal Officials December 31, 2014

Mayor

William Griffiths

Council Members

Scott Allen Kelly Foster Mark Coatney Carolyn Haddenham Jeff Hollinshead Steven Cowley

Finance Officer

Mystee Lashwood