

**Town of Langford
Schedule of Findings
Independent Auditor's Report
Basic Financial Statements and
Supplementary Information
for the Year Ended December 31, 2020**

Town of Langford

Town of Langford

**Trustee Officials
December 31, 2020**

Todd Sell	President
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Orrie Jesz	Trustee
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Jordan Hupke	Trustee
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Melody Swearingen	Finance Officer	Until December 31, 2020
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Dana Frohling	City Attorney
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Town of Langford

**Town of Langford
Table of Contents**

	<u>Page</u>
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	5 – 6
Schedule of Prior Audit Findings	7
Schedule of Current Audit Findings	7 – 8
Independent Auditor's Report	9 – 10
<i>Basic Financial Statements</i>	
<u>Government-wide Financial Statements</u>	
Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis	12
Statement of Activities – Modified Cash Basis	13 – 14
<u>Fund Financial Statements</u>	
<u>Governmental Funds</u>	
Balance Sheet – Modified Cash Basis	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Modified Cash Basis	17 – 18
<u>Proprietary Funds</u>	
Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position – Modified Cash Basis	20
Statement of Cash Flows – Modified Cash Basis	21
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements	22 – 33
<i>Supplementary Information</i>	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budgetary Basis – General Fund	35 – 36
Notes to the Supplementary Information – Budgetary Comparison Schedule	37
Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	38
Schedule of the Town's Pension Contributions	39
Notes to the Supplementary Information – Pension Schedules	40
Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt	41

GRANT AND WILLIAMS, INC.

Certified Public Accountants

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

Governing Board
Town of Langford
Langford, 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 modified cash basis of accounting financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Langford, South Dakota (Town), as of December 31, 2020, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 9, 2021 which was unmodified.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town'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 Town's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town'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 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 Town'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 2020-001 to be a material weakness.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings as item 2020-002 to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Town's Response to Findings

The Town's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings. The Town's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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 Town'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.



Grant and Williams, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
December 9, 2021

**Town of Langford
Schedule of Prior Audit Findings**

Prior Other Audit Findings:

Finding Number 2019-001

Segregation of Duties – A material weakness was reported relating to a lack of segregation of duties.

Current Status – The lack of segregation of duties continues to exist in relation to the revenue function. The Town has determined it is not cost beneficial to employ additional personnel to ensure adequate segregation of duties. The condition is restated as current material weakness as finding number 2020-001.

**Town of Langford
Schedule of Current Audit Findings**

Current Other Audit Findings:

Internal Control-Related Findings – Material Weakness:

Finding No. 2020-001 – Segregation of Duties

A material weakness in internal controls was noted due to a lack of proper segregation of duties for revenues. This is the tenth consecutive audit report in which this finding has appeared.

Criteria:

Proper segregation of duties results in increased reliability of reported financial data and decreased potential for the loss of public assets.

Condition:

The Town has two finance officers that processed all revenue transactions from beginning to end. Each one is able to received money, issued receipts, recorded receipts in the accounting records, prepared bank deposits, reconciled bank statements, and prepared financial statements.

Cause:

The Town has a limited number of office personnel and budget so the employees are cross-trained and able to perform their duties as necessary to fill the administrative needs of the Town.

Effect:

In order to achieve proper internal control, it is necessary to have segregation of duties provided between performance, review and record keeping of the tasks related to revenues, expenditures and payroll. Lack of this segregation of duties increases the risk that fraud or errors might occur and not be detected in the financial reporting process.

Recommendation:

We recommend that the Town's officials be cognizant of this lack of segregation of duties for revenues and attempt to provide compensating internal controls, whenever, and wherever possible and practical.

Corrective Action Plan:

Savannah Person, Finance Officer is the contact person at this entity responsible for the corrective action plan for this comment. This comment is a result of the size of the Town of Langford, which precludes staffing at a level sufficient to provide an ideal environment for internal controls. The Town of Langford is aware of this

problem and the Town Trustees will continue to monitor the finance office's revenue process through monthly Trustees' reports and the implementation of compensating internal controls, whenever, and wherever possible and practical.

Internal Control-Related Findings – Significant Deficiency:

Finding No. 2020-002 – Financial Statement Preparation

Criteria:

Proper controls over financial reporting exists when the design or operation of a control allows management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions to prevent or detect and correct, misstatements of the financial statements on a timely basis.

Condition:

Misstatements occurred in the Water Fund accounting of customer deposits and restricted loan surcharges during the year. The customer deposits liability account did not match the restricted cash for customer deposits. Additionally, the restricted cash for the surcharges of SRF Loans were not restricted by fund equity accounts in the accounting records.

Cause:

The Town does not have an internal control system designed to provide for the reconciling of the Water Fund customer deposits and restricted cash to the accounting records.

Effect:

Inadequate controls over accounting of Water Fund customer deposits and restricted cash could adversely affect the Town's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data consistent with management assertions.

Recommendation:

We recommend that the Town's officials be cognizant of this lack of proper internal control over the Water Fund customer deposits and restricted cash and the accounting of these transactions and attempt to provide compensating controls whenever and wherever possible and practical.

Corrective Action Plan:

Savannah Person, Finance Officer is the contact person at this entity responsible for the corrective action plan for this comment. We are taking steps to change how the Water Fund customer deposits and restricted cash are recorded so the accounts will be properly accounted for in our records.

CLOSING CONFERENCE

The contents of this report were discussed with Finance Officer Savannah Person, and Trustees Member Orrie Jesz on December 9, 2021.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Trustees
Town of Langford
Langford, South Dakota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying modified cash basis of accounting financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Langford, South Dakota, (Town) as of December 31, 2020 and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Town's 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.c.; 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 responsible for 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 Town'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 Town'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 on a modified cash basis of accounting of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Town of Langford as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in 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.c. to the financial statements.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 1.c. 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 opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the modified cash basis of accounting financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Budgetary Basis – General Fund, Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset), Schedule of the Town's Contributions and Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt as listed in the Table of Contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 9, 2021 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Grant and Williams, Inc.
Certified Public Accountants
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
December 9, 2021

Town of Langford
Basic Financial Statements

Town of Langford
Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis
December 31, 2020

	Primary Government		
	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Activities	Activities	Total
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 107,452.57	\$ 194,415.73	\$ 301,868.30
Investments	29,450.77	147,438.00	176,888.77
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	8,025.29	66,072.46	74,097.75
Total Assets	<u>\$ 144,928.63</u>	<u>\$ 407,926.19</u>	<u>\$ 552,854.82</u>
Net Position:			
Restricted for:			
Debt Service Purposes	\$ -	\$ 52,722.46	\$ 52,722.46
Other Purposes	8,025.29	13,350.00	21,375.29
Unrestricted (Deficit)	136,903.34	341,853.73	478,757.07
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 144,928.63</u>	<u>\$ 407,926.19</u>	<u>\$ 552,854.82</u>

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

Town of Langford
Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues	
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:			
Governmental Activities:			
General Government	\$ 77,411.91	\$ 730.00	\$ 31,527.36
Public Safety	72,063.57	293.42	-
Public Works	118,257.64	47,581.64	33,025.21
Health and Welfare	6,734.90	-	1,838.00
Culture and Recreation	34,050.64	-	4,735.57
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-	6,994.40	-
Total Governmental Activities	308,518.66	55,599.46	71,126.14
Business-type Activities:			
Water	1,752,974.42	102,153.80	-
Sewer	111,390.86	109,674.58	-
Electricity	272,129.07	412,902.37	-
Total Business-Type Activities	2,136,494.35	624,730.75	-
Total Primary Government	\$ 2,445,013.01	\$ 680,330.21	\$ 71,126.14

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Property Taxes

Sales Taxes

State Shared Revenues

Unrestricted Investment Earnings

Debt Issued

Miscellaneous Revenue

Transfers

Total General Revenues, and Transfers

Change in Net Position

Net Position-Beginning

Net Position-Ending

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				
Capital Grants and Contributions	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
\$ -	\$ (45,154.55)	\$ -	\$ (45,154.55)	
-	(71,770.15)	-	(71,770.15)	
-	(37,650.79)	-	(37,650.79)	
-	(4,896.90)	-	(4,896.90)	
-	(29,315.07)	-	(29,315.07)	
-	6,994.40	-	6,994.40	
-	(181,793.06)		(181,793.06)	
1,098,095.61	-	(552,725.01)	(552,725.01)	
-	-	(1,716.28)	(1,716.28)	
-	-	140,773.30	140,773.30	
1,098,095.61	-	(413,667.99)	(413,667.99)	
<u>\$ 1,098,095.61</u>	(181,793.06)	(413,667.99)	(595,461.05)	
	37,978.27	-	37,978.27	
	73,745.78	-	73,745.78	
	2,458.09	-	2,458.09	
	4,191.24	-	4,191.24	
	-	549,145.00	549,145.00	
	31,082.11	-	31,082.11	
	54,700.00	(54,700.00)	-	
	204,155.49	494,445.00	698,600.49	
	22,362.43	80,777.01	103,139.44	
	122,566.20	327,149.18	449,715.38	
	<u>\$ 144,928.63</u>	<u>\$ 407,926.19</u>	<u>\$ 552,854.82</u>	

**Town of Langford
Governmental Funds**

Town of Langford
Balance Sheet - Modified Cash Basis
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2020

	General Fund	Library Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 107,452.57	\$ -	\$ 107,452.57
Investments	29,450.77	-	29,450.77
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	8,025.29	8,025.29
Total Assets	<u>\$ 136,903.34</u>	<u>\$ 8,025.29</u>	<u>\$ 144,928.63</u>
Fund Balances:			
Restricted	\$ -	\$ 8,025.29	\$ 8,025.29
Assigned	30,185.83	-	30,185.83
Unassigned	106,717.51	-	106,717.51
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$ 136,903.34</u>	<u>\$ 8,025.29</u>	<u>\$ 144,928.63</u>

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

Town of Langford
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund
Balances - Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	General Fund	Library Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Taxes:			
General Property Taxes	\$ 37,755.87	\$ -	\$ 37,755.87
General Sales and Use Taxes	73,745.78	-	73,745.78
Amusement Taxes	96.00	-	96.00
Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes	126.40	-	126.40
Total Taxes	111,724.05	-	111,724.05
Licenses and Permits	730.00	-	730.00
Intergovernmental Revenue:			
Federal Grants	31,527.36	-	31,527.36
State Grants	1,838.00	-	1,838.00
State Shared Revenue:			
Bank Franchise Tax	291.58	-	291.58
Motor Vehicle Commercial Prorate	1,802.57	-	1,802.57
Liquor Tax Reversion	2,166.51	-	2,166.51
Motor Vehicle Licenses (5%)	9,256.47	-	9,256.47
Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	19,715.62	-	19,715.62
Other	1,000.00		1,000.00
County Shared Revenue:			
County Road Tax (25%)	200.00	-	200.00
County Highway and Bridge Reserve Tax (25%)	2,050.55	-	2,050.55
Wheel Tax	411.67	-	411.67
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	70,260.33	-	70,260.33
Charges for Goods and Services:			
Sanitation	47,169.97	-	47,169.97
Total Charges for Goods and Services	47,169.97	-	47,169.97
Fines and Forfeits:			
Animal Control Fines	250.00		250.00
Library	-	43.42	43.42
Total Fines and Forfeits	250.00	43.42	293.42
Miscellaneous Revenue:			
Investment Earnings	4,146.24	45.00	4,191.24
Rentals	661.08	-	661.08
Special Assessments	213.00	-	213.00
Contributions and Donations from Private Sources	-	3,735.57	3,735.57
Liquor Operating Agreement Income	6,794.40	-	6,794.40
Video Lottery Machine Fee	200.00	-	200.00
Other	23,358.69	141.36	23,500.05
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	35,373.41	3,921.93	39,295.34
Total Revenue	\$ 265,507.76	\$ 3,965.35	\$ 269,473.11

Town of Langford
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund
Balances - Modified Cash Basis - Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	General Fund	Library Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Expenditures:			
General Government:			
Legislative	9,358.03	-	9,358.03
Elections	10.75	-	10.75
Legal Fees	1,416.50	-	1,416.50
Financial Administration	54,423.75	-	54,423.75
Other	12,202.88	-	12,202.88
Total General Government	77,411.91	-	77,411.91
Public Safety:			
Police	43,380.00	-	43,380.00
Fire	28,683.57	-	28,683.57
Total Public Safety	72,063.57	-	72,063.57
Public Works:			
Highways and Streets	38,608.14	-	38,608.14
Sanitation	79,649.50	-	79,649.50
Total Public Works	118,257.64	-	118,257.64
Health and Welfare:			
Health	6,734.90	-	6,734.90
Total Health and Welfare	6,734.90	-	6,734.90
Culture and Recreation:			
Parks	5,642.16	-	5,642.16
Libraries	26,199.23	2,209.25	28,408.48
Total Culture and Recreation	31,841.39	2,209.25	34,050.64
Total Expenditures	306,309.41	2,209.25	308,518.66
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)			
Expenditures	(40,801.65)	1,756.10	(39,045.55)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers In	54,700.00	-	54,700.00
Sale of Municipal Property	6,707.98	-	6,707.98
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	61,407.98	-	61,407.98
Net Change in Fund Balance	20,606.33	1,756.10	22,362.43
Fund Balance - Beginning	116,297.01	6,269.19	122,566.20
Fund Balance- Ending	\$ 136,903.34	\$ 8,025.29	\$ 144,928.63

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

Town of Langford
Statement of Net Position - Modified Cash Basis
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2020

	Enterprise Funds			
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Electric Fund	Totals
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 12,248.35	\$ 44,464.34	\$ 137,703.04	\$ 194,415.73
Investments	-	-	147,438.00	147,438.00
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	20,486.99	45,585.47	-	66,072.46
Total Assets	<u>\$ 32,735.34</u>	<u>\$ 90,049.81</u>	<u>\$ 285,141.04</u>	<u>\$ 407,926.19</u>
Net Position:				
Restricted for:				
Revenue Bond Debt Service	\$ 7,136.99	\$ 45,585.47	\$ -	\$ 52,722.46
Other purposes	13,350.00	-	-	13,350.00
Unrestricted	12,248.35	44,464.34	285,141.04	341,853.73
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 32,735.34</u>	<u>\$ 90,049.81</u>	<u>\$ 285,141.04</u>	<u>\$ 407,926.19</u>

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

Town of Langford
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and
Changes in Net Position - Modified Cash Basis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Enterprise Funds			
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Electric Fund	Totals
Operating Revenue:				
Charges for Goods and Services	\$ 88,792.94	\$ 71,862.69	\$ 412,902.37	\$ 573,558.00
Revenue Dedicated to Servicing Debt	12,857.11	37,811.89	-	50,669.00
Miscellaneous	503.75	-	-	503.75
Total Operating Revenue	102,153.80	109,674.58	412,902.37	624,730.75
Operating Expenses:				
Personal Services	41,688.27	40,827.35	41,380.20	123,895.82
Other Current Expense	1,666,337.69	21,827.31	16,963.97	1,705,128.97
Materials	37,798.97	5,730.88	213,055.55	256,585.40
Total Operating Expenses	1,745,824.93	68,385.54	271,399.72	2,085,610.19
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,643,671.13)	41,289.04	141,502.65	(1,460,879.44)
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense):				
Grants	1,098,095.61	-	-	1,098,095.61
Capital Assets	(1,149.37)	(4,693.32)	(729.35)	(6,572.04)
Debt Service (Principal)	(6,000.12)	(20,364.73)	-	(26,364.85)
Interest Expense	-	(17,947.27)	-	(17,947.27)
Long-Term Debt Issued	549,145.00	-	-	549,145.00
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)	1,640,091.12	(43,005.32)	(729.35)	1,596,356.45
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	(3,580.01)	(1,716.28)	140,773.30	135,477.01
Transfers (out)	-	-	(54,700.00)	(54,700.00)
Change in Net Position	(3,580.01)	(1,716.28)	86,073.30	80,777.01
Net Position - Beginning	36,315.35	91,766.09	199,067.74	327,149.18
Net Position - Ending	\$ 32,735.34	\$ 90,049.81	\$ 285,141.04	\$ 407,926.19

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

Town of Langford
Statement of Cash Flows - Modified Cash Basis
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Enterprise Funds			
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Electric Fund	Totals
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:				
Receipt from Customers	\$ 102,153.80	\$ 109,674.58	\$ 412,902.37	\$ 624,730.75
Payments to Suppliers	(1,704,136.66)	(27,558.19)	(230,019.52)	(1,961,714.37)
Payments to Employees	(41,688.27)	(40,827.35)	(41,380.20)	(123,895.82)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(1,643,671.13)	41,289.04	141,502.65	(1,460,879.44)
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:				
Transfer Out	-	-	(54,700.00)	(54,700.00)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by noncapital financing Activities	-	-	(54,700.00)	(54,700.00)
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Proceeds from Capital Debt	549,145.00	-	-	549,145.00
Capital Contributions	1,098,095.61	-	-	1,098,095.61
Purchase of Capital Assets	(1,149.37)	(4,693.32)	(729.35)	(6,572.04)
Principal Paid on Capital Debt	(6,000.12)	(20,364.73)	-	(26,364.85)
Interest Paid on Capital Debt	-	(17,947.27)	-	(17,947.27)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by capital and related financing Activities	1,640,091.12	(43,005.32)	(729.35)	1,596,356.45
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3,580.01)	(1,716.28)	86,073.30	80,777.01
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	36,315.35	91,766.09	199,067.74	327,149.18
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	<u>\$ 32,735.34</u>	<u>\$ 90,049.81</u>	<u>\$ 285,141.04</u>	<u>\$ 407,926.19</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities:				
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>\$ (1,643,671.13)</u>	<u>\$ 41,289.04</u>	<u>\$ 141,502.65</u>	<u>\$ (1,460,879.44)</u>

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

Town of Langford
Notes to the Modified Cash Basis Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

a. Financial Reporting Entity

The reporting entity of the Town of Langford (Town), 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, even though those fiduciary funds may represent organizations that do not meet the criteria for inclusion in the financial reporting 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. 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 Town and for each function of the Town'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 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 Town 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 Town financial reporting entity are described below:

Governmental Funds:

General Fund – the General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. 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.

Library Fund – this fund is used to account for the operations of the Public Library. 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.

Electric Fund – financed primarily by user charges this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal electric system and related facilities. (SDCL 9-39-1 and 9-39-26) 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.

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.

The Town's basis of accounting is the modified cash basis, which is a basis of accounting other than USGAAP. Under USGAAP, 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, business-type, and component unit activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting.

The modified cash basis of accounting involves the measurement of cash and cash equivalents and changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from cash receipt and disbursement transactions. Under the modified cash basis of accounting, the statement of financial position reports only cash and cash equivalents (those investments with terms to maturity of 90 days (three months) or less at the date of acquisition). Under the modified cash basis of accounting, transactions are recorded in the accounts when cash and/or cash equivalents are received or disbursed and assets and liabilities are recognized to the extent that cash has been received or disbursed. Acceptable modifications to the modified cash basis of accounting implemented by the Town in these financial statements are:

- Recording long-term investments in marketable securities (those with maturities more than 90-days (three months) from the date of acquisition) acquired with cash assets at cost.

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 Town applied USGAAP, the fund financial statements for governmental funds would use the modified accrual basis of accounting, while the fund financial statements for proprietary fund types and fiduciary fund types would use the accrual basis of accounting. All government-wide financial statements would be presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

d. Interfund Eliminations and Reclassifications

The Town did not have interfund receivables and payables which required elimination as of December 31, 2020.

e. 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 Laws (SDCL) 4-5-6. Under the modified cash basis of accounting, investments are carried at cost.

f. Capital Assets

As discussed in Note 1.c. above, the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-type activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. The Town has not elected to modify their cash basis presentation by recording capital assets arising from cash transactions and depreciating those assets where appropriate so any capital assets owned by the Town and the related depreciation are not reported on the financial statements of the Town.

g. Long-Term Liabilities

As discussed in Note 1.c. above, the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-type activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. The Town has not elected to modify their cash basis presentation by recording long-term debt arising from cash transactions so any outstanding indebtedness is not reported on the financial statements of the Town. The Town does report the principal and interest payments on long-term debt as Debt Service expenditures on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. On the Statement of Activities the principal portion of these Debt Service payments are reported within the appropriate expense function while the interest portion is reported as Interest on Long-Term Debt.

The Town has presented in the notes a summary of changes in long-term debt along with related notes that include details of any outstanding long-term debt.

h. Program Revenues

Program revenues derive directly from the program itself or from parties other than the Town'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.

i. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications

In the proprietary fund's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position, revenues and expenses are classified as operating or non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses directly relate to the purpose of the fund.

j. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Town pools the cash resources of its funds for cash management purposes. The proprietary funds essentially have access to the entire amount of it/their cash resources on demand. Accordingly, each proprietary fund's equity in the cash management pool is considered to be cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows.

k. Equity Classifications

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

1. Restricted Net Position – Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use either by (a) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments; or (b) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
2. Unrestricted Net Position – All other net position that do not meet the definition of Restricted Net Position.

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.

l. Application of Net Position

It is the Town'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 position are available.

m. 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 Town 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 Town Trustees, Trustees President, and/or Finance Officer.
- 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.

There were no Nonspendable Fund Balances at year end.

The Restricted Fund Balances at year end consist of \$8,025.29 for Library Materials.

The Assigned Fund Balances at year end consist of \$19,450.77 for Fire Capital Outlay; \$10,000.00 for Capital Outlay Equipment and \$735.06 for Summer Rec.

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

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

2. Violations of Finance-related Legal and Contractual Provisions

The Town is prohibited by statute from spending in excess of appropriated amounts at the department level. The Town did not spend in excess of appropriated amounts at the department level during the year ending December 31, 2020.

3. Deficit Fund Balances / Net Position of Individual Nonmajor Funds

As of December 31, 2020, none of the Funds had a deficit fund balance/net position.

4. Deposits and Investments Credit Risk, Concentrations of Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk

The Town 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 Town’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 Town 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.

As of December 31, 2020, the Town had \$176,888.77 in investments. The investments reported in the financial statements consist of only certificates of deposits.

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

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – The risk that, in the event of a depository failure, the Town’s deposits may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2020, the Town’s deposits in financial institutions were not exposed to custodial credit risk since the deposits were entirely covered under the FDIC deposit insurance and the financial institution’s collateralization.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments – The risk that, in the event of the counterparty to a transaction, the Town will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Interest Rate Risk – The Town 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 to the fund making the investment. The Town’s policy is to credit all income from investments to the fund making the investment.

5. **Restricted Cash and Investments**

Assets restricted to use for a specific purpose through segregation of balances in separate accounts include \$8,025.29 in Library, \$13,350.00 for Water meter deposits, \$7,136.99 Water Debt Service and \$45,585.47 in Sewer Debt Service.

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

7. **Conduit Debt**

As of December 31, 2020, there were no conduit bonds outstanding.

8. **Restricted Net Position**

Restricted net position for the year ended December 31, 2020 was as follows:

Restricted Debt Service	
Water Fund	\$ 7,136.99
Sewer Fund	45,585.47
	<u>\$ 52,722.46</u>
Restricted Other Purposes	
Library Materials	\$ 8,025.29
Water Meter Deposits	13,350.00
	<u>\$ 21,375.29</u>

9. **Interfund Transfers**

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2020 totaled \$54,700 to the General Fund from the Electric Fund. The Town typically budgets transfers to the General Fund from the Electric Fund to conduct the indispensable functions of the Town.

10. **Pension Plan**

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 survivors 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 at <http://www.sdrs.sd.gov/publications/> or 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, 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 retirement benefits 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 the 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 3rd 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 3rd 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 Town's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, equal to the required contributions each year, were as follows:

Year	Amount
2020	\$ 9,071.05
2019	\$ 8,793.53
2018	\$ 8,217.43

Pension Liabilities (Assets), Pension Expense (Revenue), and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources to Pensions

At June 30, 2020, SDRS is 100.04% funded and accordingly has a net pension asset. The proportionate shares of the components of the net pension asset of South Dakota Retirement System, for the Town as this measurement period ending June 30, 2020 and reported by the Town as of December 31, 2020 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	\$ 763,960.48
Less proportionate share of net pension restricted for pension benefits	<u>\$ 764,230.38</u>
Proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ (269.90)</u>

The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2020 and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was based on a projection of the Town's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2020, the Town's proportion was 0.0062146%, which is a decrease of (0.0007203)% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2019.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability (asset) 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%
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	1.41%

Mortality rates were based on 97% of the RP-2014 Mortality Table, 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, 2020 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, 2020 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table using geometric means:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	58.0%	5.1%
Fixed Income	30.0%	1.5%
Real Estate	10.0%	6.2%
Cash	2.0%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	

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 Town's proportionate share of net pension asset calculated using the discount rate of 6.50%, as well as what the Town'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:

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 104,702.87	\$ (269.90)	\$ (86,135.56)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

11. Related Party Transactions

There were no related-party transactions required to be disclosed in the current year.

12. Significant Contingencies – Litigation

At December 31, 2020, the Town was not involved in any litigation.

13. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the period ended December 31, 2020, the Town managed its risks as follows:

Employee Health Insurance

The Town joined the South Dakota Municipal League Health Pool of South Dakota. This is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The Town pays a monthly premium to the pool to provide health insurance coverage for its employees. The pool purchases reinsurance coverage with the premiums it receives from the members. The coverage includes a \$2,500,000 lifetime maximum payment per person.

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

Liability Insurance

The Town 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 Town'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 Town. The Town pays a Members' Annual Operating Contribution, to provide liability coverage detailed below, under a claims-made policy and the premiums are accrued based on the ultimate cost of the experience to date of the SDPAA member, based on their exposure or type of coverage. The Town pays an annual premium to the pool to provide coverage for general liability, automobile liability, and officials' liability.

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 SDPPP will advise the withdrawing member of its total calculated portion of Contributions made to the SDPAA that shall be refunded. Refunds are calculated based on the pool's total contributions, along with the member's total contributions, current losses, unpaid losses, and loss expenses, the member's loss ratio, and number of membership years.

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2020, the Town's balance available to be refunded per the SDPAA was \$28,369.00, which is an increase of \$1,521.00 from the previous year. The change in the amount available for refund was not recorded in the modified cash basis accounting records.

The Town carries a \$250 deductible for the real and personal property and vehicles coverage, \$1,500 for Boiler & Equipment Breakdown coverage and \$250,000 deductible for the earthquake and flood coverage.

The Town 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 Town 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 Town'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 Town 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 Town 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 Town provides coverage for unemployment benefits by paying into the Unemployment Compensation Fund established by state law and managed by the State of South Dakota.

14. Tax Abatements

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 77 defines tax abatements as a reduction in tax revenues that results from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual or entity promises to take a specific action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the governments or citizens of those governments.

There were no tax abatements by the Town or other governments that reduced the property tax revenues for the year ended December 31, 2020.

15. Significant Commitments

The Town is in the process of a water system renovation project which will be completed in the summer of 2021 with a total cost of approximately \$2,700,000.

16. Subsequent Events

The Town has evaluated for subsequent events through December 9, 2021, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued. The Town is not aware of any subsequent events which would require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. A nonrecognized subsequent event that has occurred, but the impact of COVID-19 pandemic cannot be determined for the Town at this time.

**Town of Langford
Supplementary Information**

Town of Langford
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	(Budgetary Basis)	Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
General Property Taxes	38,200.00	38,200.00	37,755.87	(444.13)
General Sales and Use Taxes	74,800.00	74,800.00	73,745.78	(1,054.22)
Amusement Taxes	100.00	100.00	96.00	(4.00)
Penalties and Interest on Delinquent Taxes:	-	-	126.40	126.40
Total Taxes	113,100.00	113,100.00	111,724.05	(1,375.95)
Licenses and Permits	1,300.00	1,300.00	730.00	(570.00)
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
Federal Grants	-	-	31,527.36	31,527.36
State Grants	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,838.00	838.00
State Shared Revenue:				
Bank Franchise Tax	200.00	200.00	291.58	91.58
Motor Vehicle Commercial Prorate	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,802.57	302.57
Liquor Tax Reversion	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,166.51	166.51
Motor Vehicle Licenses (5%)	8,000.00	8,000.00	9,256.47	1,256.47
Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,715.62	(284.38)
Other	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	-
County Shared Revenue:				
County Road Tax (25%)	250.00	250.00	200.00	(50.00)
County Highway and Bridge Reserve Tax (25%)	250.00	250.00	2,050.55	1,800.55
Other	-	-	411.67	411.67
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	34,200.00	34,200.00	70,260.33	36,060.33
Charges for Goods and Services:				
Sanitation	44,300.00	47,300.00	47,169.97	(130.03)
Total Charges for Goods and Services	44,300.00	47,300.00	47,169.97	(130.03)
Fines and Forfeits:				
Parking Meter Fines	-	-	250.00	250.00
Total Fines and Forfeits	-	-	250.00	250.00
Miscellaneous Revenue:				
Investment Earnings	2,000.00	2,000.00	4,146.24	2,146.24
Rentals	250.00	250.00	661.08	411.08
Special Assessments	-	-	213.00	213.00
Liquor Operating Agreement Income	7,500.00	7,500.00	6,994.40	(505.60)
Other	30,000.00	30,000.00	23,358.69	(6,641.31)
Total Miscellaneous Revenue	39,750.00	39,750.00	35,373.41	(4,376.59)
Total Revenue	232,650.00	235,650.00	265,507.76	29,857.76

Town of Langford
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Budgetary Basis
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Expenditures:				
General Government:				
Legislative	9,100.00	10,100.00	9,358.03	741.97
Contingency	15,000.00	-	-	-
Elections	600.00	600.00	10.75	589.25
Legal Fees	1,000.00	1,500.00	1,416.50	83.50
Financial Administration	34,740.00	54,740.00	54,423.75	316.25
Other	1,000.00	13,000.00	12,202.88	797.12
Total General Government	<u>61,440.00</u>	<u>79,940.00</u>	<u>77,411.91</u>	<u>2,528.09</u>
Public Safety:				
Police	45,000.00	45,000.00	43,380.00	1,620.00
Fire	22,100.00	30,100.00	28,683.57	1,416.43
Total Public Safety	<u>67,100.00</u>	<u>75,100.00</u>	<u>72,063.57</u>	<u>3,036.43</u>
Public Works:				
Highways and Streets	177,900.00	177,900.00	38,608.14	139,291.86
Sanitation	72,400.00	82,400.00	79,649.50	2,750.50
Total Public Works	<u>250,300.00</u>	<u>260,300.00</u>	<u>118,257.64</u>	<u>142,042.36</u>
Health and Welfare:				
Health	7,200.00	7,200.00	6,734.90	465.10
Total Health and Welfare	<u>7,200.00</u>	<u>7,200.00</u>	<u>6,734.90</u>	<u>465.10</u>
Culture and Recreation:				
Recreation	1,000.00	1,000.00	-	1,000.00
Parks	5,500.00	5,700.00	5,642.16	57.84
Libraries	19,685.00	25,685.00	26,199.23	(514.23)
Total Culture and Recreation	<u>26,185.00</u>	<u>32,385.00</u>	<u>31,841.39</u>	<u>543.61</u>
Capital Outlay	30,000.00	20,000.00	-	20,000.00
Total Expenditures	<u>442,225.00</u>	<u>474,925.00</u>	<u>306,309.41</u>	<u>168,615.59</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)				
Expenditures	<u>(209,575.00)</u>	<u>(239,275.00)</u>	<u>(40,801.65)</u>	<u>198,473.35</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	206,875.00	206,875.00	54,700.00	(152,175.00)
Sale of Municipal Property	-	-	6,707.98	6,707.98
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>206,875.00</u>	<u>206,875.00</u>	<u>61,407.98</u>	<u>(145,467.02)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>(2,700.00)</u>	<u>(32,400.00)</u>	<u>20,606.33</u>	<u>53,006.33</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>116,297.01</u>	<u>116,297.01</u>	<u>116,297.01</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	<u>\$ 113,597.01</u>	<u>\$ 83,897.01</u>	<u>\$ 136,903.34</u>	<u>\$ 53,006.33</u>

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

Town of Langford
Notes to Supplementary Information
Schedules of Budgetary Comparisons for the General Fund

Note 1 Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Town 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 introduces the annual appropriation 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 a 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, except for capital outlay, 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 Town did not encumber any amounts at December 31, 2020.
6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and each major special revenue fund.

Note 2 Other Comprehensive Basis of Accounting Modified Cash Basis/Budgetary Accounting Basis Differences

The financial statements prepared in conformity with USGAAP applied within the context of the modified cash basis 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 SI 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
Town of Langford
Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)
South Dakota Retirement System

* Last 6 Years

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Town's proportion of the net pension liability/(asset)	0.0062146%	0.0069349%	0.0063655%	0.0065591%	0.0065472%	0.0069330%
Town's proportionate share of net pension liability (asset)	(269.90)	(734.91)	(148.46)	(595.25)	22,115.80	(29,404.83)
Town's covered payroll	\$ 136,391.21	\$ 150,449.71	\$ 132,329.84	\$ 133,259.51	\$ 123,912.84	\$ 126,586.64
Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	(0.20%)	(0.49%)	(0.11%)	(0.45%)	17.85%	(23.23%)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	100.04%	100.09%	100.02%	100.1%	96.89%	104.10%

* The amounts presented for each 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 Town will present information for those years for which information is available.

Required Supplementary Information
Town of Langford
Schedule of the Town's Pension Contributions
South Dakota Retirement System

* Last 6 Years

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 9,071.05	\$ 8,793.53	\$ 8,217.43	\$ 7,922.32	\$ 7,775.38	\$ 7,391.79
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>\$ 9,071.05</u>	<u>\$ 8,793.53</u>	<u>\$ 8,217.43</u>	<u>\$ 7,922.32</u>	<u>\$ 7,775.38</u>	<u>\$ 7,391.79</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Town's covered payroll	\$ 150,637.81	\$ 149,558.89	\$ 136,956.72	\$ 132,038.32	\$ 129,004.01	\$ 123,199.57
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.0%	5.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%

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

Town of Langford
Notes to the Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension
Liability (Asset) and Schedule of the Town's Pension Contributions

Changes from Prior Valuation

The June 30, 2020 Actuarial Valuation reflects no changes in actuarial methods from the June 30, 2019 Actuarial Valuation. One change in actuarial assumptions and two plan provision changes are reflected and described below.

The details of the changes since the last valuation are as follows:

Benefit Provision Changes

Legislation enacted in 2020 established a Qualified Benefit Preservation Arrangement (QBPA) under Section 415(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). The QBPA is effective July 1, 2020 and pays a portion of SDRS benefits that are restricted by IRC Section 415(b). The total benefits paid from SDRS and the QBPA will be limited to the applicable 415(b) annual limit, unreduced for early commencement if Members retire prior to age 62 and actuarially increased for late retirement up to age 70 if Members retire after age 65. The Actuarial Valuation considers benefits payable from both SDRS and the QBPA.

Legislation enacted in 2020 also brought the assets and the liabilities of the South Dakota Department of Labor and Regulation Plan into SDRS effective July 1, 2020. With the exception of the accounting results presented in Section 6 of this report, all exhibits include the assets, liabilities, and member counts of the former Department of Labor and Regulation Plan Members.

Actuarial Assumption Changes

The SDRS COLA equals 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 Fair Value Funded Ratio (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, 2019 and exists again this year as of June 30, 2020. Future COLAs are assumed to equal the current restricted maximum COLA which was 1.88% as of June 30, 2019 and is 1.41% as of June 30, 2020.

The changes in actuarial assumptions due to the 1.41% restricted maximum COLA decreased the Actuarial Accrued Liability by \$595 million, or 4.6% of the Actuarial Accrued Liability based on the 1.88% restricted maximum COLA.

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.

Actuarial Method Changes

No changes in actuarial methods were made since the prior valuation.

Town of Langford
Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt
For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Indebtedness	Long-Term Debt 1/1/20	Add New Debt	Less Debt Retired or Forgiven	Long-Term Debt 12/31/20
Enterprise Long-Term Debt:				
Revenue Bonds - Sewer	\$ 729,501.12	\$ -	\$ 20,364.73	\$ 709,136.39
Revenue Bonds - Water #1	109,986.00	276,014.00	6,000.12	379,999.88
Revenue Bonds - Water #2	-	273,131.00	225,333.00	47,798.00
Total	\$ 839,487.12	\$ 549,145.00	\$ 251,697.85	\$ 1,136,934.27

Debt payable at December 31, 2020 is comprised of the following:

Revenue Bonds

USDA Rural development Loan; 2.5% interest rate; \$2,776.00 monthly payments are made from the Sewer Fund for the wastewater improvements. \$ 709,136.39

Drinking Water #1 State Revolving Fund Loan; 0% interest rate; quarterly loan payments will start in January 2020. The quarterly payments are \$3,276.08 and will be made February, May, August, and November. The Water Fund will make the loan payments. 379,999.88

Drinking Water #2 State Revolving Fund Loan; 0% interest rate; quarterly loan payments will start in May 2021. The quarterly payments are \$679.90 and will be made February, May, August, and November. The Water Fund will make the loan payments. 47,798.00

\$1,136,934.27