City of Castlewood

Independent Auditor's Report
and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended
December 31, 2024

City of Castlewood

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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*

To the Council Members
City of Castlewood, 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 City of Castlewood, South Dakota (City), as of December 31, 2024, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June9, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the City's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Current Audit Findings, as items 2024-001 and 2024-002 to be material weaknesses.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

City's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the City's response to the findings identified in our audit. The City's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the Schedule of Current Audit Findings. The City's response was not subjected to other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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 City'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.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Huron, South Dakota
June 9, 2025

Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

Internal Control-Related Findings – Material Weaknesses:

Finding No. 2023-001 – Lack of Segregation of Duties

A reportable condition and material weakness in internal controls was noted due to lack of proper segregation of duties for revenues. The City Council has added procedures for the Council to help reduce the risks of not having proper segregation of duties for revenues but not eliminate the finding. The finding is restated as a current audit finding number 2024-001.

Finding No. 2023-002 – Preparation of Financial Statements and Footnotes

A reportable condition and material weakness in internal controls was noted due to the City requesting external auditors to prepare the financial statements and related noted for the year ended December 31, 2023. The City reviews, approves and accepts responsibility for the financial statements and related notes. The finding is restated as a current audit finding number 2024-002.

Schedule of Current Audit Findings

Internal Control-Related Findings – Material Weaknesses:

Finding No. 2024-001 – Lack of Segregation of Duties

Criteria: A good system of internal controls contemplates an adequate segregation of duties so that no one individual handles a transaction from its inception to its completion. (This is the 10th consecutive audit report in which this finding has appeared.)

Condition: The City of Castlewood has limited number of office personnel, and accordingly, does not have adequate internal accounting controls in revenue, expenditures, and payroll functions because of lack of segregation of duties. This is a continuing audit comment.

Cause: The City has insufficient number of staff to adequately separate duties.

Effect: As a result, a misappropriation of assets and errors could occur in the financial reporting process and not detected.

Recommendation: Although it is recognized that number of office staff may not be large enough to permit adequate segregation of duties in all respects, it is important that management and those charged with governance be aware of this condition. We recommend that the City officials exercise adequate oversight of the accounting function.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding and recommendations. They will monitor internal controls by reviewing all bills presented for payment, and review budget to actual reports. A council member will review cash reconciliations.

Finding No. 2024-002 – Preparation of Financial Statements, and Footnotes

Criteria: The City's internal control structure should provide for the preparation of financial statements and footnotes in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting.

Condition: The City of Castlewood requested the external auditors to prepare the financial statements and related notes for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Cause: The City does not have adequate staff trained to prepare financial statements and the related footnotes.

Effect: The condition may affect the City's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements.

Recommendation: This circumstance is not unusual in an organization of this size. It is the responsibility of management and those charged with governance to make the decision whether to accept the degree of risk because of cost or other considerations.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management agrees with the finding and recommendations.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the City Council
City of Castlewood, South Dakota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

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 City of Castlewood, South Dakota (City), as of December 31, 2024, and for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying modified cash basis of accounting financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the City of Castlewood as of December 31, 2024, 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 for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* (*Government Auditing Standards*), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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 control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the modified cash basis of accounting financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

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 City's basic financial statements. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule, Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt, and the Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Budgetary Comparison Schedule, the Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt, and the Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) 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 June 9, 2025 on our consideration of the City'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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Huron, South Dakota
June 9, 2025

City of Castlewood

Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis

December 31, 2024

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,537,412	$ 919,800	$ 2,457,212
Investments	539,825	--	539,825
Total Assets	$ 2,077,237	$ 919,800	$ 2,997,037
Net Position			
Debt services	$ --	$ 47,072	$ 47,072
Unrestricted	2,077,237	872,728	2,949,965
Total Net Position	$ 2,077,237	$ 919,800	$ 2,997,037

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Castlewood

Statement of Activities – Modified Cash Basis

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Business-Type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Total
Primary Government:						
Governmental Activities:						
General government	$ 215,313	$ 8,655	$ --	$ (206,658)	$ --	$ (206,658)
Public safety	49,776	29	--	(49,747)	--	(49,747)
Public works	356,246	70,242	--	(286,004)	--	(286,004)
Health and welfare	2,533	--	--	(2,533)	--	(2,533)
Culture and recreation	83,134	8,806	--	(74,328)	--	(74,328)
Conservation and development	132,779	--	--	(132,779)	--	(132,779)
Debt service	1,220	--	--	(1,220)	--	(1,220)
Total Governmental Activities	841,001	87,732	--	(753,269)	--	(753,269)
Business-type Activities:						
Water	422,867	157,863	--	--	(265,004)	(265,004)
Sewer	67,946	107,685	--	--	39,739	39,739
Golf Course	294,396	331,180	--	--	36,784	36,784
Total Business-Type Activities	785,209	596,728	--	--	(188,481)	(188,481)
Total Primary Government	$ 1,626,210	$ 684,460	$ --	(753,269)	(188,481)	(941,750)
General Revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property tax				328,818	--	328,818
Sales tax				252,806	--	252,806
State shared revenues				54,972	--	54,972
Unrestricted investment earnings				96,257	--	96,257
Miscellaneous revenue				99,939	--	99,939
Total General Revenues and Transfers				832,792	--	832,792
Change in Net Position				79,523	(188,481)	(108,958)
Net Position-Beginning of Year				1,997,714	1,108,281	3,105,995
Net Position-End of Year				$ 2,077,237	$ 919,800	$ 2,997,037

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Castlewood

Balance Sheet – Modified Cash Basis – Governmental Funds

December 31, 2024

	General Fund	1st Cent Sales Tax Fund	Additional Sales Tax Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 162,013	$ 685,941	$ 689,458	$ 1,537,412
Investments	539,825	--	--	539,825
Total Assets	$ 701,838	$ 685,941	$ 689,458	$ 2,077,237

	General Fund	1st Cent Sales Tax Fund	Additional Sales Tax Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Fund Balances				
Committed	$ --	$ 685,941	$ 689,458	$ 1,375,399
Unassigned	701,838	--	--	701,838
Total Fund Balances	$ 701,838	$ 685,941	$ 689,458	$ 2,077,237

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Castlewood

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –
Modified Cash Basis – Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	General Fund	1st Cent Sales Tax Fund	Additional Sales Tax Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
General property taxes	$ 326,678	$ --	$ --	$ 326,678
General sales and use taxes	--	126,403	126,403	252,806
Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes	2,140	--	--	2,140
Licenses and permits	8,655	--	--	8,655
State shared revenues:				
Bank franchise tax	2,530	--	--	2,530
Prorate license fees	2,851	--	--	2,851
Liquor tax reversion	4,774	--	--	4,774
Motor vehicle licenses	19,414	--	--	19,414
Local government highway and bridge fund	23,658	--	--	23,658
County shared revenues:				
County road tax	1,554	--	--	1,554
County wheel tax	191	--	--	191
Charges for goods and services				
Sanitation	70,242	--	--	70,242
Culture and recreation	8,806	--	--	8,806
Fines and forfeits				
Court fines and costs	29	--	--	29
Miscellaneous revenue:				
Investment earnings	83,472	12,785	--	96,257
Rentals	6,000	--	--	6,000
Other	33,528	60,411	--	93,939
Total Revenue	$ 594,522	$ 199,599	$ 126,403	$ 920,524

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Castlewood

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances –
Modified Cash Basis – Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 (Continued)

	General Fund	1st Cent Sales Tax Fund	Additional Sales Tax Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government:				
Legislative	$ 17,685	$ --	$ --	$ 17,685
Elections	661	--	--	661
Financial administration	135,856	--	--	135,856
Other	61,111	--	--	61,111
Public safety:				
Police	49,776	--	--	49,776
Public works:				
Highways and streets	156,983	--	124,703	281,686
Sanitation	74,560	--	--	74,560
Health and welfare:				
Health	2,533	--	--	2,533
Culture and recreation:				
Recreation	29,115	--	--	29,115
Parks	46,761	--	--	46,761
Libraries	7,258	--	--	7,258
Conservation and development:				
Economic development and assistance	--	132,779	--	132,779
Debt Service	1,220	--	--	1,220
Total Expenditures	583,519	132,779	124,703	841,001
Net Change in Fund Balance	11,003	66,820	1,700	79,523
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	690,835	619,121	687,758	1,997,714
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 701,838	$ 685,941	$ 689,458	$ 2,077,237

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Castlewood

Statement of Net Position – Modified Cash Basis – Proprietary Funds

December 31, 2024

	Enterprise Funds			
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Golf Course Fund	Totals
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 128,973	$ 667,824	$ 123,003	$ 919,800
Total Assets	$ 128,973	$ 667,824	$ 123,003	$ 919,800
Net Position				
Restricted Net Assets				
Restricted for:				
Revenue Bond Debt Service	$ 23,536	$ 23,536	$ --	$ 47,072
Unrestricted	105,437	644,288	123,003	872,728
Total Net Position	$ 128,973	$ 667,824	$ 123,003	$ 919,800

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Castlewood

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Modified Cash Basis – Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Enterprise Funds			
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Golf Course Fund	Totals
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for goods and services	$ 157,863	$ 107,685	$ 311,217	$ 576,765
Other	--	--	19,963	19,963
Total Operating Revenues	157,863	107,685	331,180	596,728
Operating Expenses:				
Personal services	4,306	3,875	115,074	123,255
Other current expense	403,717	29,479	179,322	612,518
Total Operating Expenses	408,023	33,354	294,396	735,773
Operating Income	(250,160)	74,331	36,784	(139,045)
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)				
Debt Service (Principal)	(6,032)	(33,523)	--	(39,555)
Interest Expense	(8,812)	(1,069)	--	(9,881)
Total Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	(14,844)	(34,592)	--	(49,436)
Change in Net Position	(265,004)	39,739	36,784	(188,481)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	393,977	628,085	86,219	1,108,281
Net Position - End of Year	$ 128,973	$ 667,824	$ 123,003	$ 919,800

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

City of Castlewood

Statement of Cash Flows – Modified Cash Basis – Proprietary Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Enterprise Funds			
	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Golf Course Fund	Totals
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Receipt from customers	$ 157,863	$ 107,685	$ 331,180	$ 596,728
Payments to suppliers	(403,717)	(29,479)	(179,322)	(612,518)
Payments to employees	(4,306)	(3,875)	(115,074)	(123,255)
Net Cash Provided by Operating	(250,160)	74,331	36,784	(139,045)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Principal paid on capital debt	(6,032)	(33,523)	--	(39,555)
Interest paid on capital debt	(8,812)	(1,069)	--	(9,881)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities:	(14,844)	(34,592)	--	(49,436)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(265,004)	39,739	36,784	(188,481)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year	393,977	628,085	86,219	1,108,281
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Year	$ 128,973	$ 667,824	$ 123,003	$ 919,800
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:				
Operating Income	$ (250,160)	$ 74,331	$ 36,784	$ (139,045)
Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities	$ (250,160)	$ 74,331	$ 36,784	$ (139,045)

The accompanying Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

As discussed further in Note 1c, 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 City of Castlewood, (City) 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 Statements of Net Position and Statements 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 Statements of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City'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 City 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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

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 City's financial reporting entity 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 that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The City has no special revenue funds.

First Cent Sales Tax Fund – to account for the collection of a 1% sales tax revenue committed by local ordinance to be used for economic development, including the placement of revolving loans to local businesses for expansion and businesses willing to locate in the City of Castlewood. This is a major fund.

Additional Sales Tax Fund – to account for the collection of a 1% sales tax revenue committed by local ordinance to be used for capital improvement, land acquisition, the funding of public ambulances and medical emergency response vehicles, public hospitals or non-profit hospitals, with fifty (50) or fewer licensed beds, the transfer to the special 911 fund authorized by SDCL 34-45-12, the purchasing of firefighting vehicles and equipment, debt retirement, and minor or major rehabilitation or reconstruction of streets as defined in the June 1994 South Dakota Department of Transportation Pavement Condition Survey Guide for City Streets. These expenditures may be financed through a sale-lease back agreement. This is 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 activities' principal revenue sources.

a. The activity is financed with debt that is secured solely by 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 revenues of the activity.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

b. Laws or regulations require that the activity's costs of providing service, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), be recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues.

c. The pricing policies of the activity establish fees and charges designed to recover its costs, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service).

Water Fund – financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the construction and operation of the municipal waterworks system and related facilities (SDCL 9-47-1). This is a major fund.

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

Golf Course Fund – Financed primarily by user charges, this fund accounts for the operation maintenance of the City golf course. This is a major fund.

c. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting:

Measurement Focus:

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 City'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.

Government-Wide Financial Statements:

In the government-wide Statements of Net Position and Statements 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

Basis of Accounting:

In the government-wide Statements of Net Position and Statements of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-type 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 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. The acceptable modification to the cash basis of accounting implemented by the City in these financial statements is:

Recording long-term investments in marketable securities (those with maturities more than 90-days (three months) form 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 City 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 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. 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 entirely 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

e. Capital Assets:

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

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

f. Long-Term Liabilities:

Long-term liabilities include, but are not limited to, Bonds, and Direct Borrowings.

As discussed in Note 1.c. above the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities and the fund financial statements, governmental and business-type activities are presented using a modified cash basis of accounting. The City has not elected to modify their cash basis presentation by recording long-term debt or long-term liabilities arising from cash transactions, so any outstanding long-term debt or long-term liabilities are not reported on the financial statements of the City. The City does report the principal and interest payments on long-term debt as Debt Service expenditures on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. On the Statement of Activities, the principal 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 City has presented as Supplementary Information a Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt along with related notes that include details of any outstanding Long-Term Debt.

g. Program Revenues:

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

2. Program-specific operating grants and contributions – These arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for use in a particular program.

3. Program-specific capital grants and contributions – These arise from mandatory and voluntary non-exchange transactions with other governments, organizations, or individuals that are restricted for the acquisition of capital assets for use in a particular program.

h. Proprietary Funds Revenue and Expense Classifications:

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

i. 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 does 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.

j. Application of Net Position:

It is the City'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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

k. 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 City 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 nor committed. Fund Balance may be assigned by the City Council.

- Unassigned – Included positive fund balance within the General Fund which has not been classified within the above-mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

The City 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 City does not have a formal minimum fund balance policy.

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

Special Revenue Fund	Revenue Source
First Cent Sales Tax fund	1% Sales Tax
Additional Sales Tax Fund	1% Sales Tax

2. Deposits and Investments Credit Risk, Concentrations of Credit Risk, and Interest Rate Risk:

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 summarized below:

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.

Investments – In general, SDCL 4-5-6 permits City funds to be invested only in (a) securities of the United States and securities guaranteed by the United States Government either directly or indirectly; or (b) repurchase agreements fully collateralized by securities described in (a) above; or in shares of an open-end, no-load fund administered by an investment company whose investments are in securities described in (a) above and repurchase agreements described in (b) above. Also, 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, 2024, the Municipality did not have any investments. The investments reported in the financial statements consist of only certificates of deposit.

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.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – 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, 2024, the City deposits in financial institutions were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer.

Interest Rate Risk – The City 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.

3. 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.

4. Restricted Net Position:

Restricted Net Position for the year ended December 31, 2024 was as follows:

Major Purpose	12/31/2024
Debt service for Water	$ 23,536
Debt service for Sewer	$ 23,536

5. Pension Plan:

a. Plan Information:

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

b. Benefits Provided:

SDRS has four classes of members: Class A general members, Class B public safety and judicial members, Class C Cement Plant Retirement Fund members, and Class D Department of Labor and Regulation members.

5. Pension Plan: (Continued)

Members that were hired before July 1, 2017, are Foundation members. Class A Foundation members and Class B Foundation members who retire after age 65 with three years of contributory service are entitled to an unreduced annual retirement benefit. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 55 for Class A Foundation members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 85 or after age 55 for Class B Foundation judicial members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 80. Class B Foundation public safety members can retire with an unreduced annual retirement benefit after age 55 with three years of contributory service. An unreduced annual retirement benefit is also available after age 45 for Class B Foundation public safety members where the sum of age and credited service is equal to or greater than 75. All Foundation retirements that do not meet the above criteria may be payable at a reduced level. Class A and B eligible spouses of Foundation members will receive a 60 percent joint survivor benefit when the member dies.

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 the 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 the 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.

Legislation enacted in 2021 reduced the minimum COLA from 0.5 percent to 0.0 percent.

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

5. Pension Plan: (Continued)

c. 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 City's share of contributions to the SDRS for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, equal to the required contributions each year, were as follows:

Year	Amount
2024	$ 9,480
2023	8,820
2022	7,668

d. Pension Asset:

On June 30, 2024, SDRS is 100.0% 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 City as of the measurement period ending June 30, 2024 and reported by the City as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Proportionate share of pension liability	$ 826,472
Less proportionate share of net pension restricted for pension benefits	826,696
Proportionate share of net pension (asset)	$ (224)

The net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was based on a projection of the City's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. At June 30, 2024, the City's proportion was 0.005540%, which is an increase of 0.000138% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2023.

5. Pension Plan: (Continued)

e. Actuarial Assumptions:

The total pension asset in the June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Graded by years of service, from 7.66% at entry to 3.15% after 25 years of service
Discount Rate	6.50% net of plan investment expense. This is composed of an average inflation rate of 2.50% and real returns of 4.00%
Future COLAs	1.71%

Mortality Rates:

All mortality rates based on Pub-2010 amount-weighted mortality tables, projected generationally with improvement scale MP-2020

Active and Terminated Vested Members:
Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial: PubT-2010
Other Class A Members: PubG-2010
Public Safety Members: PubS-2010

Retired Members:
Teachers, Certified Regents, and Judicial Retirees: PubT-2010, 108% of rates above age 65
Other Class A Retirees: PubG-2010, 93% of rates through age 74, increasing by 2% per year until 111% of rates at age 83 and above
Public Safety Retirees: PubS-2010, 102% of rates at all ages

Beneficiaries:
PubG-2010 contingent survivor mortality table

Disabled Members:
Public Safety: PubS-2010 disabled member mortality table
Others: PubG-2010 disabled member mortality table

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2021.

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.).

5. Pension Plan: (Continued)

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, 2024 (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
Public Equity	56.3%	3.6%
Investment Grade Debt	22.8%	2.3%
High Yield Debt	7.0%	2.8%
Real Estate	12.0%	4.0%
Cash	1.9%	0.8%
Total	100%	

f. Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension asset was 6.5 percent. 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 from 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.

g. Sensitivity of (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate:

The following presents the City's proportionate share of net pension asset calculated using the discount rate of 6.50% as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension (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
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 113,956	$ (224)	$ (93,659)

5. Pension Plan: (Continued)

h. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

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

6. Risk Management:

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 period ended December 31, 2024, the City managed its risks as follows:

a. Employee Health Insurance:

The City 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 City pays a monthly premium to the pool to provide health insurance coverage for its employees. Under the U.S Health Care Law, it is no longer allowed for the insurance companies to set a dollar limit on essential health benefits for either annual or lifetime coverage.

b. Liability Insurance:

The City joined the South Dakota Public Assurance Alliance (SDPAA), a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for South Dakota local government entities. The objective of the SDPAA is to administer and provide risk management services and risk sharing facilities to the members and to defend and protect the members against liability, to advise members on loss control guidelines and procedures, and provide them with risk management services, loss control and risk reduction information and to obtain lower costs for that coverage. The City's responsibility is to promptly report to and cooperate with the SDPAA to resolve any incident which could result in a claim being made by or against the City. The City pays a Members' Annual Operating Contribution, to provide liability coverage detailed below, under an occurrence-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 City pays an annual premium to the pool to provide coverage for general liability, automobile liability, and official liability.

Effective October 5, 2021, the SDPAA adopted a new policy on member departures. Departing members will no longer be eligible for any partial refund of the calculated portion of their contributions which was previously allowed. The prior policy provided the departing member with such a partial refund because the departing member took sole responsibility for all claims and claims expenses whether reported or unreported at the time of their departure from the SDPAA. With such partial refund being no longer available, the SDPAA will now assume responsibility for all reported claims of a departing member pursuant to the revised IGC.

6. Risk Management: (Continued)

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.

c. Workers' Compensation:

The City joined the South Dakota Municipal League Workers' 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 workers' compensation coverage, to obtain lower costs for that coverage, and to develop a comprehensive loss control program.

The City's responsibility is to initiate and maintain a safety program to give its employees safe and sanitary working conditions and to promptly report to and cooperate with the Fund to resolve any workers' compensation claims. The City pays an annual premium, to provide workers' 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 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.

d. Unemployment Benefits:

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

Supplementary Information

City of Castlewood

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Modified Cash Basis – General Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
General property tax	$ 333,000	$ 333,000	$ 326,678	$ (6,322)
Penalties and interest on delinquent taxes	--	--	2,140	2,140
Licenses and permits	3,300	3,300	8,655	5,355
Intergovernmental Revenue:				
State Shared Revenues:				
Bank Franchise Tax	2,500	2,500	2,530	30
Prorate License Fees	1,500	1,500	2,851	1,351
Liquor Tax Reversion (25%)	4,000	4,000	4,774	774
Motor Vehicle Licenses	13,800	13,800	19,414	5,614
Local Government Highway and Bridge Fund	21,000	21,000	23,658	2,658
County shared revenues:				
County road tax(25%)	1,550	1,550	1,554	4
County Wheel Tax	230	230	191	(39)
Charges for goods and services:				
Sanitation	66,906	66,906	70,242	3,336
Culture and recreation	8,300	8,300	8,806	506
Fines and forfeits				
Court fines and costs	--	--	29	29
Miscellaneous revenue:				
Investment income	23,000	23,000	83,472	60,472
Rentals	4,000	4,000	6,000	2,000
Other	--	--	33,528	33,528
Total Revenue	$ 483,086	$ 483,086	$ 594,522	$ 111,436

See accompanying Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules.

City of Castlewood

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Modified Cash Basis – General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 (Continued)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Expenditures:				
General government:				
Legislative	$ 23,490	$ 23,490	$ 17,685	$ 5,805
Elections	1,500	1,500	661	839
Financial administration	113,412	136,970	135,856	1,114
Other	32,900	61,198	61,111	87
Public safety:				
Police	53,000	53,000	49,776	3,224
Public works:				
Highway and Streets	156,997	156,997	156,983	14
Sanitation	73,594	75,594	74,560	1,034
Health and welfare:				
Health	3,000	3,000	2,533	467
Culture and recreation				
Recreation	19,536	29,536	29,115	421
Parks	22,000	47,000	46,761	239
Libraries	7,322	7,322	7,258	64
Debt service	1,220	1,220	1,220	--
Total Expenditures	507,971	596,827	583,519	13,308
Net Change in Fund Balance	(24,885)	(113,741)	11,003	124,744
Beginning Budgetary Fund Balance	690,835	690,835	690,835	--
Ending Budgetary Fund Balance	$ 665,950	$ 577,094	$ 701,838	$ 124,744

See accompanying Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules.

City of Castlewood

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Modified Cash Basis – First Cent Sales Tax Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
General sales and use tax	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 126,403	$ 26,403
Miscellaneous revenue:				
Investment income	11,000	11,000	12,785	1,785
Other	25,000	25,000	60,411	35,411
Total revenue	136,000	136,000	199,599	63,599
Expenditures :				
Conservation and development:				
Economic development and assistance	101,000	133,000	132,779	221
Total Expenditures	101,000	133,000	132,779	221
Net Change in Fund Balance	35,000	3,000	66,820	63,820
Beginning Budgetary Fund Balance	619,121	619,121	619,121	--
Ending Budgetary Fund Balance	$ 654,121	$ 622,121	$ 685,941	$ 63,820

See accompanying Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules.

City of Castlewood

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Modified Cash Basis – Additional Sales Tax Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
General sales and use tax	$ 100,000	$ 100,000	$ 126,403	$ 26,403
Total revenue	100,000	100,000	126,403	26,403
Expenditures:				
Public works:				
Highways and Streets	125,000	125,000	124,703	297
Total Expenditures	125,000	125,000	124,703	297
Net Change in Fund Balance	(25,000)	(25,000)	1,700	26,700
Beginning Budgetary Fund Balance	687,758	687,758	687,758	--
Ending Budgetary Fund Balance	$ 662,758	$ 662,758	$ 689,458	$ 26,700

See accompanying Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting:

The City 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 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.

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

7. The City did not encumber any amounts on December 31, 2024.

8. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds.

City of Castlewood

Schedule of Changes in Long-Term Debt

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Debt payable at December 31, 2024 is comprised of the following:

Indebtedness	Long-Term Debt 01/01/24	Add New Debt	Less Debt Retired	Long-Term Debt 12/31/24	Interest
Governmental Funds:					
Direct Borrowing (Copier Lease) - issued 1/18/24; interest rate 3.43%; paid from General Fund.	$ 4,905	$ --	$ 1,068	$ 3,837	$ 152
Proprietary Funds:					
Water Utility Improvement Revenue Bonds - issued 9/19/2002; final maturity 2/19/2042; interest rate 4.75%; paid from the Water Fund.	183,173	--	6,279	176,894	8,565
Wastewater Treatment Improvement Revenue Bonds - issued 8/15/2006; final maturity 1/15/2027; interest rate 3.25%; paid from the Sewer Fund.	33,523	--	33,523	--	969
Total Long-Term Debt	$ 221,601	$ --	$ 40,870	$ 180,731	$ 9,686

The annual debt service requirements are as follows:

	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 7,715	$ 8,348
2026	8,075	7,989
2027	8,452	7,612
2028	8,025	7,226
2029	7,991	6,853
Thereafter	140,473	45,939
	$ 180,731	$ 83,967

City of Castlewood

Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset

South Dakota Retirement System

Last 10 Years*

Calendar Year	City's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	City's Covered Payroll	City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability (Asset)
2024	0.0055400%	$ (224)	$ 155,415	0.14%	100.00%
2023	0.0054020%	$ (527)	$ 139,327	0.38%	100.10%
2022	0.0058530%	$ (553)	$ 116,620	0.47%	100.10%
2021	0.0056030%	$ (42,909)	$ 129,640	33.10%	105.52%
2020	0.0064370%	$ (280)	$ 141,272	0.20%	100.04%
2019	0.0059250%	$ (628)	$ 125,980	0.50%	100.09%
2018	0.0057195%	$ (135)	$ 120,407	0.11%	100.02%
2017	0.0062736%	$ (569)	$ 127,471	0.45%	100.10%
2016	0.0063368%	$ 21,405	$ 120,496	-17.76%	96.89%
2015	0.0049862%	$ (21,148)	$ 91,036	23.23%	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.

See accompanying Notes to Supplementary Information.

Changes from Prior Valuation

The June 30, 2024 Actuarial Valuation reflects no changes to the plan provisions or actuarial methods and one change to the actuarial assumptions from the June 30, 2023 Actuarial Valuation.

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

Benefit Provision Changes

During the 2024 Legislative Session no significant SDRS benefit changes were made.

Actuarial Method Changes

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

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% and no greater than 3.5%. However, if the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (currently 2.25%) is less than 100%, the maximum COLA payable will be limited to the increase that if assumed on a long-term basis, results in a FVFR equal to or exceeding 100%.

As of June 30, 2023, the FVFR assuming the long-term COLA is equal to the baseline COLA assumption (2.25%) was less than 100% and the July 2024 SDRS COLA was limited to a restricted maximum of 1.91%. For the June 30, 2023 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA assumption of 1.91%.

As of June 30, 2024, the FVFR assuming future COLAs equal to the baseline COLA assumption of 2.25% is again less than 100% and the July 2025 SDRS COLA is limited to a restricted maximum of 1.71%. The July 2025 SDRS COLA will equal inflation, between 0% and 1.71%. For this June 30, 2024 Actuarial Valuation, future COLAs were assumed to equal the restricted maximum COLA of 1.71%.

Actuarial assumptions are reviewed for reasonability annually and reviewed in depth periodically, with the next experience analysis anticipated before the June 30, 2027 Actuarial Valuation and any recommended changes approved by the Board of Trustees are anticipated to be first implemented in the June 30, 2027 Actuarial Valuation.