# SOUTH DAKOTA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY

JUNE 30, 2022 • ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

#### **Economic Development Finance Authority Members**

Jeff Erickson, Chairman, is currently owner of Erickson Investment Company, LLC, Manager of Border Plains, LLC, Board Member of the CJ/Schwan Company, and is a partner in and Vice Chairman of the Board of American Bank & Trust. He was previously President and Chief Executive Officer of Great Western Bank. He is currently the Chairman of the South Dakota Banking Commission, Chairman of the Governor's Office of Economic Development Board (REDI), Chairman of the South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority, and is past Chairman of the South Dakota Community Foundation. He was the Chairman of Governor Dennis Daugaard's Transition Team (2010). He has also served as Vice Chairman of the South Dakota Ellsworth Development Authority, Chairman of Focus Watertown and the Watertown Development Company and also has served as the President of the Watertown Area Chamber of Commerce and as a Board Member of the Sioux Falls Development Foundation. A graduate of Northern State University in Aberdeen, South Dakota, in 2008 he was named "Distinguished Alumni". In addition, Jeff is a graduate of the Pacific Coast Banking School at the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington; and is a graduate of the University of Iowa Executive Development Program in Iowa City, Iowa. Mr. Erickson has worked in the financial services industry for 40 years. He has been married to his wife, Linda, for 44 years and has four children and 12 grandchildren. In addition to enjoying time spent with his family, he enjoys sharing sporting events and pheasant hunting with friends and family. He and his family believe in giving back to the communities they live in by volunteering both time and money to worthwhile causes.

**Don Kettering, Vice-Chairman** is a South Dakota born, farm-raised, Brentford High School, Northern State College (BA) and South Dakota State University (MA) graduate. He trained in the United States Army and has worked in agricultural banking for the past 39 years. Mr. Kettering and his wife have two children and five grandchildren. He has lived and worked in the Yankton community for almost forty years. Mr. Kettering currently serves as a board member for the Economic Development Finance Authority and the Yankton County Commission and has been actively involved in economic development, infrastructure improvements, planning and zoning and the local Boys and Girls Club Board and Club activities. He enjoys hunting, fishing, golf, gardening, and woodworking as pastime activities. Working with community and State organizations that promote growth and opportunities for others has been very gratifying for him.

**Matt Judson, Treasurer**, grew up in Pierre, graduating from T. F. Riggs High School. Next, he attended USD for one year before graduating from Augustana College with a double major in Accounting and Business Administration. After returning to Pierre, he worked for both the South Dakota Department of Revenue and a Pierre CPA firm. He started his employment with First National Bank in 1997 as a Commercial Loan Officer and was promoted to Branch President more than a decade ago. He most recently served as a Board Member for Pierre BID #1, and previously served as Treasurer for the South Dakota Development Corporation and as a board member of the Pierre Economic Development Corporation. In 2014 and 2018, he and his wife, Stephanie, who currently serves as President of the South Dakota Community Foundation, were appointed by the Mayor of Pierre as the Chairs for the City of Pierre's hosting of the Inaugural events for the Governor and other state-wide elected officials.

**Tom Jones** is the previous owner of Jones' Food Centers in Viborg, Lake Andes, Alcester, Springfield, Parker, Vermillion and Missouri Valley, IA. Mr. Jones graduated from Huron College in December 1962 with a degree in Bachelor of Arts and in May of 1969 from South Dakota State University with a Master's Degree in Education Administration. Mr. Jones also was previous owner of Sunny Side Plaza in Hartford, Southeastern Overhead Door, Ltd in Mitchell and Beresford and Dakota Ace Hardware in Viborg. Tom currently serves as a board member for the Economic Development Finance Authority and Board of Economic Development and has previously served as a Viborg City Council Member, Chairman of the Viborg Economic Development Board, 4-H Turner County Horse Leader, Chairman of the South Dakota 4-H Horse Board, Active Money Raiser for Make-A-Wish, South Dakota Sports Hall of Fame Advisory Board, South

Dakota Hall of Fame Board Member, South Dakota Rodeo Association Board, United State Team Penning Association Board, National Cutting Horse Association, Masonic Member of Joppa Lodge, El Riad Shrine Member, South Dakota House of Representatives from 2011-2012 and the South Dakota Senate from 2012-13. He also has served as a head and assistant basketball coach at the college and high school level. Mr. Jones has also been named Business Man of the Year, is in the Huron College Hall of Fame, was an All American College Football player, and was Coach of the Year at the college and high school levels. He and his wife Linda have 2 daughters and 5 grandchildren.

**Sharon Casey** is an original member of the Board of Economic Development, appointed by Governor Mickelson. She is a businesswoman, formerly co-owner of Casey Drug and Jewelry and serves as a board member for the Economic Development Finance Authority. Sharon remains active in her local community, including as a board member of the Lake Francis Case Development, a council member and a building committee member of the St. James Catholic Church, and a member of the Kiwanis Club. She also has served on the board of the South Dakota Art Museum, Employer Support for the Guard Reserve (ESGR), and is a past President of the Chamberlain Chamber of Commerce. Sharon placed foreign exchange students and teachers with Youth for Understanding from 1971 to 1980. During that time they hosted exchange students from Brazil, Yugoslavia, Norway, Philippines, Holland and France. Sharon attended South Dakota State University. Sharon and her husband live in Chamberlain and now enjoy catching up on the activities of their four children, 12 grandchildren and 4 great grandchildren and taking in frequent travels.

**Mike Luken** is a native of Watertown, South Dakota. He has been involved in farming in Northeast South Dakota, custom combining, and reconditioning the former Memorial Hospital to develop affordable housing in the community. He has also started numerous businesses that include a tanning salon, Glacial Lakes Bottling and Marketing, and Express Photo with locations in both Watertown and Sioux Falls. Mr. Luken was also part of the Discount Farm Center and later was hired by ABT to manage the operation. Currently Mr. Luken sells real estate for The Realty Team in Watertown. He is a past chairman of the Board for the Watertown Area Chamber of Commerce, serves on the Lake Area Tech Foundation Board, the Prairie Lakes Healthcare Board of Directors, Chair of the Finance Committee, and was appointed to the Watertown Municipal Utilities Board by Mayor Gary Williams, Mayor Steve Thorson and Mayor Sara Caron also re-appointed Mr. Luken to serve another 5-year term to the Watertown Municipal Utilities Board. Mr. Luken is also involved in many other civic and private organizations. He has one daughter, Jennifer, and a son-in-law, Chris Loiseau, and a 17-year-old granddaughter.

**Jim Schmidt** has a foot in three worlds; Farming, County Government, and Affordable Housing. Jim holds a Bachelors degree from Augustana University and a Masters Degree from the University of S.D. His work experience beyond the farm includes; public school teacher, school administrator and has served as a Community College President. Jim's public involvement includes; past president of the Sioux Falls Area Chamber of Commerce, Past President of the SD Associations' of County Officials, currently serving as a member of the Board of Directors for the National Association of County Officials, past chair of the multicultural Board of Directors, past chair of the Glory House Board of Directors and Rehabilitation Center for Drugs and Alcohol and is very active in the Rotary Club having served on the board. Rural Affordable housing has been one of his keen interests earning him the Friend of Affordable Housing award from the SD Housing & Development Authority. He has also been named to the Board of Trustees of the SDML Workers Compensation Fund. Mr. Schmidt is currently chairing two committees for The National Association of County Officials and is a board member for the Children's Home Society. While all these activities have been part of his professional life his farming life has been constant as he continues each year to operate the family farm that was established in 1891. He and his wife Teri have two daughters: Brittany & Brianna, one son Anthony from a previous marriage.

#### Loan Portfolio

Economic Development Finance Authority Activity Loans Approved Fiscal Year 2022

EDFA Bonds					
COMPANY	BOND TYPE	PROJECTED JOBS	TOTAL LOAN AMOUNT	PROJECT AMOUNT	COMMUNITY
Carlin and Courtney Fluit	Rural Development Ag Loan Participation	1	\$306,000.00	\$360,000.00	Canton
Brett and Samantha Hockenbrock	Beginning Farmer Bond	1	\$165,360.00	\$165,360.00	Britton
Jacoby Tony Johnson	Beginning Farmer Bond	1	\$558,000.00	\$567,100.00	Webster
FY 2022 Total: 3 loans		3	\$1,029,360.00	\$1,092,460.00	

# SOUTH DAKOTA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY

# **AUDIT REPORT**

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022



State of South Dakota Department of Legislative Audit 427 South Chapelle °/₀ 500 East Capitol Pierre, SD 57501-5070

#### SOUTH DAKOTA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY TABLE OF CONTENTS

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427 SOUTH CHAPELLE C/O 500 EAST CAPITOL PIERRE, SD 57501-5070 (605) 773-3595

> RUSSELL A. OLSON AUDITOR GENERAL

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

The Honorable Kristi Noem Governor of South Dakota

and

Board of Directors South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Economic Development Finance Authority (Authority), a component unit of the State of South Dakota, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 14, 2022.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority'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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Authority'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 entity'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

#### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

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

#### **Purpose of this Report**

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

Remell A. Olam

Russell A. Olson, Auditor General Pierre, South Dakota

October 14, 2022

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY

#### CURRENT AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There were no current audit findings.

#### PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Financial Statement Audit Finding:

**Finding No. 2021-004**: Inadequate internal controls over financial reporting Accounting standards relevant to proper reporting of government combinations were not used in the preparation of the financial statements.

#### This finding has been resolved.



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> RUSSELL A. OLSON AUDITOR GENERAL

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

The Honorable Kristi Noem Governor of South Dakota

and

Board of Directors South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority (Authority), a component unit of the State of South Dakota, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as of June 30, 2022, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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*, 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 Authority 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 opinion.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and 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 Authority'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 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 opinion. 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 Authority'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 Authority'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.

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 7-8 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the listing of Economic Development Finance Authority Members and the schedule of Loan Portfolio: Loans Approved Fiscal Year 2022 but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the basic financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 14, 2022 on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 Authority'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 Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Turell A. Olam

Russell A. Olson, Auditor General Pierre, South Dakota

October 14, 2022

# South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority's (the Authority) annual financial report presents management's discussion and analysis of the Authority's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This analysis should be read in conjunction with the Independent Auditor's Report, financial statements, and notes to the financial statements.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

During the year, the Authority received \$838,595 in regularly scheduled pooled loan payments and paid \$838,595 in principal and interest payments on the Series 2013A bonds. Additionally, the Authority received \$22,705 in APEX loan repayments and currently has no debt owed for the APEX loan program. Additionally, the Authority received \$300,350 in VAARP loan repayments and paid \$95,514 in principal and interest payments to rural development. There were no additional APEX, pooled or VAARP loans issued during the year.

#### **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

- Total assets of the Authority decreased \$575,315 (or 3.14%) primarily due to the use of cash for the payment of loans during the year ending June 30, 2022.
- Total liabilities of the Authority decreased by \$523,877 (or 5.63%) primarily due to the decrease in due to other government and bonds payable during the year ending June 30, 2022.
- The related decreases in the balances of loans receivable and debt outstanding resulted in associated decreases to interest income on loans and interest expense.

#### **DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

- Outstanding pooled loan bonds payable bear interest at rates ranging from 4.65% to 5.80% as of June 30, 2022. \$435,000 of regularly scheduled bonds was redeemed during fiscal year 2022.
- The Authority's pooled loan bonds are rated AA by Standard and Poor's as of June 30, 2022.
- More detailed information about the Authority's debt can be found in Note 5.

# South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2022

#### Changes in Assets and Liabilities

	FY 2021	FY 2022		Increase (Decrease)		% Increase (Decrease)
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 7,995,729	\$	9,538,509	\$	1,542,780	19.30%
Investments	2,083,643		707,970		(1,375,673)	-66.02%
Loans Receivable	8,515,804		7,742,064		(773,740)	-9.09%
Allowance for Uncollectible Loans	(297,684)		(266,366)		31,318	-10.52%
Total Assets	 18,297,492		17,722,177		(575,315)	-3.14%
Liabilities:						
Bonds Payable	435,000		455,000		20,000	4.60%
Accrued Interest Payable	107,808		102,264		(5,544)	-5.14%
Due to other Governments	1,217,175		1,133,833		(83,342)	-6.85%
Loan Escrow Payable	842,659		842,659		-	0.00%
Noncurrent Bonds Payable	6,700,000		6,245,000		(455,000)	-6.79%
Total Liabilities	 9,302,642		8,778,756		(523,886)	-5.63%
Restricted Net Position	5,000,000		5,000,000		-	0.00%
Unrestricted Net Position	3,994,850		3,943,421		(51,429)	-1.29%
Total Net Position	\$ 8,994,850	\$	8,943,421	\$	(51,429)	-0.57%

#### Change in Net Position

	FY 2021	F	FY 2022	Increase Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)
Revenues:					
Interest Income on Loans	\$ 459,355	\$	431,049	\$ (28,306)	-6.16%
Recovery of Uncollectible Loans	-		22,705	22,705	NA
Bond Fees	83,300		-	(83,300)	-100.00%
Investment Income (Losses)	10,428		(25,780)	(36,208)	-347.22%
Total Revenues	 553,083		427,974	 (125,109)	-22.62%
Expenses:					
Interest Expense	428,710		410,223	(18,487)	-4.31%
Contractual Services	 54,861		69,180	 14,319	26.10%
Total Expenses	 483,571		479,403	 (4,168)	-0.86%
Changes in Net Position	\$ 69,512	\$	(51,429)	\$ (120,941)	-173.99%

# South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

#### ASSETS

Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,595,322
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,943,187
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,538,509
Investments	279,574
Loan Interest Receivable	33,243
Loans Receivable	632,991
Total Current Assets	10,484,317
Noncurrent Assets:	
Investments	428,396
Loans Receivable (Net of Allowance for Loan Loss)	6,809,464
Total Noncurrent Assets	7,237,860
Total Assets	17,722,177
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accrued Interest Payable	102,264
Due to Other Governments	86,471
Bonds Payable	455,000
Total Current Liabilities	643,735
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Due to Other Governments	1,047,362
Loan Escrow Payable	842,659
Bonds Payable	6,245,000
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	8,135,021
Total Liabilities	8,778,756
NET POSITION	
Restricted for Debt Service	5,000,000
Unrestricted	3,943,421
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 8,943,421</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

# South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

OPERATING REVENUE Interest Income on Loans Recovery of Uncollectible Loan	\$	431,049 22,705
Total Operating Revenue		453,754
OPERATING EXPENSES Contractual Services Interest Expense		69,180 410,223
Total Operating Expenses		479,403
Operating Loss		(25,649)
NONOPERATING EXPENSES Investment Losses		(25,780)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(51,429)
BEGINNING NET POSITION		8,994,850
ENDING NET POSITION	<u>\$</u>	8,943,421

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

# South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Receipts for Pooled Loan Repayments Receipts for APEX Loan Repayments Receipts for VAARP Loan Repayments Payments for Contractual Services Receipts for Interest on Loan Repayments	\$ 440,000 22,705 300,350 (69,180) 433,121
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	 1,126,996
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Principal Paid on Revenue Bonds Interest Payments on Loans, Bonds, and Notes Principal Payments to Other Governments	 (435,000) (415,767) (83,342)
Net Cash Used by Noncapital Financing Activities	 (934,109)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from Sales and Maturities of Investment Securities Investment Income	 1,310,242 39,652
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	 1,349,894
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,542,781
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	 7,995,728
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$ 9,538,509
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Operating Loss Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	\$ (25,649)
Interest Expense	410,223
Change in Assets and Liabilities: Loan Interest Receivable Loans Receivable	 2,072 740,350
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 1,126,996

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

# South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

#### NOTE 1 - AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

Executive Order 87-1 established the South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority (the Authority). The Authority was established for the purpose of making loans to businesses for the acquisition and construction of land, buildings, machinery, and equipment to spawn economic growth. The Authority is authorized by South Dakota Codified Law to issue negotiable notes and bonds in such principal amounts as it determines necessary to provide sufficient funds for achieving any of its corporate purposes. The total outstanding amount of such notes and bonds shall not exceed three hundred million dollars at any time. No obligation issued by the Authority shall constitute debt or liability or obligation of the State of South Dakota or any political subdivision or a pledge of the faith and credit of the State or any political subdivision. Because the State of South Dakota is able to impose its will over the Authority, but does not meet any of GASB's criteria for blending, it is considered a discretely presented component unit of the State. The Authority is a business-type activity component unit of the State of South Dakota and, as such, the accompanying financial statements are included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of the State of South Dakota.

#### **NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### A. FUND ACCOUNTING

The Authority is accounted for as an enterprise fund. Enterprise funds are used to account for activities for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. This fund type is also used when the activity is financed with debt that is secured by a pledge of the net revenues from fees.

#### B. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Authority is reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized in the accounting period in which it is earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

#### C. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account includes cash and investments with original maturities of ninety days or less. Cash and cash equivalents reported in the Statement of Cash Flows represent all investments with an original maturity of ninety days or less.

#### D. INVESTMENTS

Investments are reported at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses due to fluctuations in market value are included in investment income.

#### E. LOAN ESCROW PAYABLE

All bond issues require that 10 percent of the original principal amount of the bond or the largest principal and interest payment for any one year be deposited into the Loan Escrow Payable. Amounts accumulating in excess of the Loan Escrow Payable requirements are applied toward borrower principal and interest payments.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### F. <u>NET POSITION</u>

Net position is classified in the following three components:

*Net Investment in Capital Assets* - Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any debt that is attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

*Restricted* - Consists of net position with constraints placed on their use by bond indentures and law through enabling legislation.

*Unrestricted* - Consists of net position that does not meet the definition of net investments in capital assets or restricted.

#### G. RESTRICTED NET POSITION

The bond indentures provide that certain reserve accounts be established. The reserve accounts, as of June 30, 2022, are comprised of restricted net position as follows:

Capital Reserve Account \$5,000,000

The pooled bond issues require amounts to be deposited into the capital reserve account. The money on deposit in the Capital Reserve Account is irrevocably pledged to the payment of all outstanding bonds and interest, only when and to the extent that other moneys are not available. The amount on deposit in the Capital Reserve Account must be equal to at least 12.5 percent of the related bond principal outstanding. Amounts in excess of the reserve requirements may be transferred and used for other purposes.

#### H. CONDUIT DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The Authority issues pooled and stand-alone bond issues. A pooled bond issue is secured by the Authority's Capital Reserve Account. A stand-alone issue is based solely on the credit of the borrower and the Authority acts only as a conduit to the financing.

Conduit debt obligations are certain limited-obligation revenue bonds, certificates of participation, or similar debt instruments issued by an entity for the express purpose of providing capital financing for a specific third party that is not a part of the issuer's financial reporting entity. The Authority has no obligation for such debt beyond the resources provided by a lease or loan with the third party on whose behalf they are issued and the debt is not included in the accompanying financial statements. As of June 30, 2022, the Authority had the following conduit debt obligations:

#### Beginning Farmer Bond Program

The South Dakota Beginning Farmer Bond Program is a tax-exempt bond program designed to assist qualifying beginning farmers in the State of South Dakota to acquire agricultural property at lower interest rates. The Program enables lenders, individuals, and other entities to receive federally tax-exempt interest with respect to a loan or contract sale made to beginning farmers. Annually, the Beginning Farmer Bond Program is allocated \$10 million of the state's tax-exempt bond volume cap for the purpose of assisting beginning farmers in acquiring capital at reduced interest rates.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Activities eligible under the Beginning Farmer Bond Program include loans for the acquisition of agricultural land, the acquisition, construction, or reconstruction of agricultural buildings and fixtures, and the acquisition of depreciable agricultural property including machinery, equipment, and livestock. The maximum amount of a Beginning Farmer Bond is \$558,000 for the calendar year 2021 (indexed annually).

Created in 1996, the Beginning Farmer Bond Program made an immediate impact on South Dakota's beginning farmers. Since inception, 348 bonds have been issued financing \$48,338,226.

As of June 30, 2022, there were 112 Beginning Farmer Bond Program Series Revenue Bonds outstanding. The aggregate principal amount payable on June 30, 2022, could not be determined; however, the original issue amount totaled \$23.5 million.

#### Agribusiness Bond Program

The purpose of the Agribusiness Bond Program is to assist in the development and expansion of agricultural and business enterprises within the State of South Dakota. The Authority issues tax-exempt bonds to finance qualified projects according to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Such provisions limit the list of projects that can be financed with tax-exempt bonds to manufacturing projects, including processing, certain housing projects, projects for tax-exempt organizations (501(c)(3)), and projects for first-time farmers. Therefore, with regard to the Authority's goal, the Agribusiness Bond Program is intended to finance value-added agricultural processing and manufacturing projects.

As of June 30, 2022, there were 7 Agribusiness Bond Program Series Revenue Bonds outstanding. The aggregate principal amount payable on June 30, 2022, could not be determined. However, the original issue amount totaled \$18.6 million.

#### Livestock Nutrient Management Bond Program

The Livestock Nutrient Management Bond Program was developed as part of the Agribusiness Bond Program. Its purpose is to assist livestock producers in developing a livestock nutrient management facility. This program will assist producers in obtaining lower-interest financing for costs associated with a management plan. The Authority issues tax-exempt bonds to finance the capital expenditures associated with the handling and/or processing of byproducts and livestock nutrients (manure). Any costs incurred for property or any portion used for the collection, storage, treatment, utilization, processing, or final disposal of livestock nutrients up to the point that the livestock nutrients have value are eligible.

The Livestock Nutrient Management Bond program has closed a total of 32 bonds since the program started in State Fiscal Year 2002. To date, \$65,110,380 has been issued since the program began and seven bonds have been paid in full.

As of June 30, 2022, there were 23 Livestock Nutrient Management Bond Program Series Revenue Bonds outstanding. The aggregate principal amount payable on June 30, 2022, could not be determined, However, the original issue amount totaled \$61.9 million.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### I. RESTRICTED RESOURCES

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

#### J. REVENUE AND EXPENSE RECOGNITION

Enterprise funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering items in connection with an enterprise fund's principal ongoing operations. The Authority records all revenues derived from interest on loans as operating revenues since these revenues are generated from the Authority's daily operations needed to carry out its purpose. Operating expenses include interest expense, grants and subsidies, and contractual service expenses related to the administration of the Authority's programs.

#### K. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### **NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH INVESTMENTS**

Under the terms of the General Bond resolution of the 2013A pooled bond issue, the Authority is generally restricted to investments in direct obligations of the federal government and of any agency or instrumentality of the United States of America; debt obligation guaranteed by the federal government; bank instruments collateralized by debt obligations guaranteed by the federal government; and shares of an investment company whose investments are in debt obligations guaranteed by the federal government. The funds associated with the 2013A pooled bond issue can also be invested in notes, bonds, or indentures issued by a corporation organized under the laws of one of the states of the United States of America, provided they are rated in one of the two highest rating categories.

#### Restricted and Unrestricted Cash and Investments

A portion of the total reported cash and investments are restricted resources set aside to subsidize potential deficiencies from the enterprise fund's operation that could adversely affect debt service payments. At June 30, 2022, cash and investments were broken down as follows:

	Fair Value	
Unrestricted Cash and Investments	\$	3,303,292
Restricted Cash and Investments -		
Capital Reserve Account and Loan Reserve Accounts		6,943,187
Total Cash and Investments	\$	10,246,479

#### Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for deposits and investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value on investment securities and deposits that are in the possession of an outside party. The Authority does not have a policy in place for custodial credit risk. Investments securities totaling \$8,908,583 were uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent, but not in the Authority's name.

#### NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

#### Interest Rate Risk

The Authority limits the maturities of investments for its restricted accounts (all accounts other than the General Account) to terms of two years or less from the date of investment. As of June 30, 2022, the Authority had the following investments:

			Investment Maturities (Years)			
	F	air Value	Le	ss Than 1		1 - 5
U.S. Treasury Note Bonds Certificates of Deposit	\$	29,995 244,717 433,258	\$	29,995 - 249,579	\$	- 244,717 183,679
Total	\$	707,970	\$	279,574	\$	428,396

#### Credit Risk

The Investment Management Policy of the Authority limits investments in Corporate Bonds to those rated in either of the two highest rating categories by either Moody's Investors Service or Standard & Poor's Corporation.

As of June 30, 2022, the Authority had investments of \$244,717 with a AAA rating, excluding those issued by or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government or insured by FDIC, which are not considered to have credit risk.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The Authority does not have a policy on concentration of credit risk. The Authority does not have any concentration of credit risk, excluding any government issues.

The Authority's policy permits the maximum portfolio exposure to permitted investments as follows:

	Restrictec		Unrestricted Amount Portfolio Exposure		
	Total	Individual	Total	Individual	
U.S. Governments	100%	100%	100%	100%	
U.S. Agencies	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Repurchase Agreements	50%	25%	50%	25%	
Corporate Bonds	0%	0%	50%	10%	
Municipal Bonds	0%	0%	50%	10%	
Certificates of Deposit	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Money Market Funds	25%	25%	25%	25%	

#### NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

US Bank, which serves as trustee, uses a pricing service, FT interactive, to value investments. FT interactive uses market approach pricing which utilizes models and pricing systems as well as mathematical tools and pricing analyst judgment. All EDFA investments are priced by this service which is not quoted prices in an active market, by rather significant other observable inputs; therefore, the investments are categorized as Level 2.

#### NOTE 4 - LOANS RECEIVABLE

The following is a breakdown of the activity in the subfund for fiscal year 2022 and its corresponding restricted net position at June 30, 2022:

Beginning Balance Pooled Loans Principal Payments APEX Program Loan Principal Payments APEX Loan Written Off VAARP Program Loan Principal Payments	\$ 8,480,489 (440,000) (22,705) (71,579) (300,350)
Loans Receivable - Before Allowance	7,645,855
Allowance for Loan Loss Applicable to: Pooled Loan Program APEX Loan Program VAARP Loan Program	 (138,034) (54,361) (11,005)
Total Loans Receivable - Net of Allowance	\$ 7,442,455

The Allowance for Loan Loss applicable to the Pooled Loans is greater than the 1% required for the year ending June 30, 2022. The pooled loan associated with the 2013A bond issuance has an ending balance of \$6,585,140 before allowance.

#### **NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM DEBT**

Tax-exempt debt in the form of revenue bonds was issued by the Authority. The following represents the changes in revenue bonds for the pooled bond program as of June 30, 2022:

Beginning Balance Bonds Retired	\$ 7,135,000 (435,000)
Ending Balance	\$ 6,700,000
Due Within One Year	\$ 455,000

#### NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

The following are the revenue bonds outstanding for the pooled bond program at June 30, 2022:

		Maturity	Principal	
Issue	Interest Rate	Through	 Balance	
Series 2013A				
Term Bonds	4.65 - 5.80%	2033	\$ 6,700,000	

The following is a schedule of future bond payments and future interest payments remaining at June 30, 2022:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal		Interest		Total Principal and Interest	
2023	\$	455,000	\$	383,368	\$	838,368
2024		480,000		362,210		842,210
2025		505,000		334,370		839,370
2026		535,000		305,080		840,080
2027		565,000		274,050		839,050
2028 - 2032		3,365,000		837,810		4,202,810
2033		795,000		46,110		841,110
Total	\$	6,700,000	\$	2,542,998	<u>\$</u>	9,242,998

#### NOTE 6 - PUBLIC ENTITY POOL FOR LIABILITY

The Authority 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. The Authority participates in the various programs administered by the State of South Dakota. These risk management programs are funded through assessments charged to participating entities. The risk management program includes coverage for risks associated with automobile liability and general tort liability (including public officials' errors and omissions liability, medical malpractice liability, law enforcement liability, and product liability) through the State's Public Entity Pool for Liability Fund. Financial information relative to the self-insurance funds administered by the State is presented in the State of South Dakota Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

#### **NOTE 7 - DUE TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS**

Due to other governments reported on the balance sheet consists of loans from Rural Development (RD). These loans were used to make loans to VAARP recipients. Due to other governments reported on the Statement of Net Assets at June 30, 2022 consisted of the following:

Beginning Balance* Loans Retired	\$ 1,217,175 (83,342)
Ending Balance	\$ 1,133,833
Due Within One Year	\$ 86,471

\*Includes Value Added Agriculture Relending Program

#### NOTE 7 - DUE TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following is a schedule of future principal and interest payments remaining at June 30, 2022:

Year Ended June 30,	 Principal Interest		Total Principal and Interest		
2023	\$ 86,471	\$	9,043	\$	95,514
2024	85,040		10,474		95,514
2025	85,891		9,623		95,514
2026	86,750		8,764		95,514
2027	87,617		7,897		95,514
2028 - 2032	451,284		26,165		477,449
2033 - 2037	240,975		6,818		247,793
2038 - 2042	 9,805		98		9,903
Total	\$ 1,133,833	\$	78,882	\$	1,212,715

# SOUTH DAKOTA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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