## State of Minnesota



Julie Blaha State Auditor

McLeod County Glencoe, Minnesota

Year Ended December 31, 2022

### **Description of the Office of the State Auditor**

The Office of the State Auditor (OSA) helps ensure financial integrity and accountability in local government financial activities. The OSA is the constitutional office that oversees more than \$40 billion in annual financial activity by local governments and approximately \$20 billion of federal funding financial activity.

The OSA performs around 90 financial and compliance audits per year and has oversight responsibilities for over 3,300 local units of government throughout the state. The office maintains the following seven divisions:

- **Audit Practice**: Helps ensure fiscal integrity by conducting financial and compliance audits of local governments and the federal compliance audit of the State of Minnesota.
- **Constitution:** Connects with the public via external communication, media relations, legislative coordination, and public engagements for the State Auditor.

This division also supports the State Auditor's service on the State Executive Council, State Board of Investment, Land Exchange Board, Public Employees Retirement Association Board, Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, the Minnesota Historical Society, and the Rural Finance Authority Board.

- Government Information: Collects, analyzes, and shares local government financial data to
  assist in policy and spending decisions; administers and supports financial tools including the
  Small Cities and Towns Accounting System (CTAS) software and infrastructure comparison tools.
- Legal/Special Investigations: Provides legal analysis and counsel to the OSA and responds to
  outside inquiries about Minnesota local law relevant to local government finances; investigates
  local government financial records in response to specific allegations of theft, embezzlement, or
  unlawful use of public funds or property.
- **Operations:** Ensures the office runs efficiently by providing fiscal management and technology support to the office.
- **Pension:** Analyzes investment, financial, and actuarial reporting for Minnesota's local public pension plans and monitors pension plan operations.
- **Tax Increment Financing (TIF)**: Promotes compliance and accountability in local governments' use of tax increment financing through education, reporting, and compliance reviews.

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Year Ended December 31, 2022



Audit Practice Division
Office of the State Auditor
State of Minnesota

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# Organization December 31, 2022

		Term of	f Office
Office	Name	From	То
Commissioners			
1st District	Nathan Schmalz	January 2021	January 2025
2nd District	Doug Krueger*	January 2015	January 2023
3rd District	Paul Wright	January 2009	January 2025
4th District	Daryl Luthens	January 2021	January 2025
5th District	Joe Nagel	January 2015	January 2023
Officers			
Elected			
Attorney	Michael K. Junge	May 1987	January 2023
Auditor-Treasurer	Connie Kurtzweg	January 2019	January 2023
Sheriff	Tim Langenfeld	October 2020	January 2023
District Judge	Jody Winters	January 2017	January 2023
District Judge	Jessica Maher	August 1998	January 2023
Appointed			
Agriculture and Weed Inspector	Ryan Freitag		
Assessor	Sue Schulz		
Coroner	Dr. Angelique Quinn Piper		
County Administrator	Sheila Murphy		
Court Administrator	Karen Messner		
<b>Environmental Services Director</b>	Marc Telecky		
Finance Director	Colleen Robeck		
Public Works Director	Andrew Engel		
Health and Human Services Director	Berit Spors		
Information Technology Manager	Matthew Troska		
Recorder	Deborah Jensen		
Regional Extension Director	Lori Vicich		
Surveyor	Kurt Nelson		
Veterans Service Officer	Cassandra Carrigan		

<sup>\*</sup>Chair



## **STATE OF MINNESOTA**



## Julie Blaha State Auditor

Suite 500 525 Park Street Saint Paul, MN 55103

## **Independent Auditor's Report**

Board of County Commissioners McLeod County Glencoe, Minnesota

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

### **Opinions**

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of McLeod County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, including the McLeod County Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of McLeod County as of December 31, 2022, including the McLeod County HRA as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the McLeod County HRA, the discretely presented component unit. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the McLeod County HRA, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 County, 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.

## Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 County'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 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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
  County'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; and
- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County'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; budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and the Road and Bridge, Human Services, and Solid Waste Special Revenue Funds; Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios — Other Postemployment Benefits; PERA retirement plan schedules; and Notes to the Required Supplementary Information 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.

### **Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise McLeod County's basic financial statements. The Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the Debt Service Fund; combining statements for fiduciary funds; Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue; and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards and related notes, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards,* 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 Supplementary Information as identified above 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 May 9, 2024, on our consideration of the County'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 County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

/s/Julie Blaha /s/Chad Struss

Julie Blaha Chad Struss, CPA State Auditor Deputy State Auditor

May 9, 2024



Management and Discussion Analysis
December 31, 2022
(Unaudited)

The financial management of McLeod County offers the readers of McLeod County's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of McLeod County for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information that we have furnished in the notes to the financial statements.

## **Financial Highlights**

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of McLeod County exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the end of the current fiscal year by \$202,504,664 (net position). Of this amount, \$35,451,076 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The government's total net position increased by \$12,242,978 (6.4 percent). The increase is a combination of capital asset purchases and budget savings from operations.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$23,468,919, or 99.0 percent, of total 2022 General Fund expenditures.
- Governmental funds' fund balances increased by \$4,892,257.

## **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is intended to serve as an introduction to McLeod County's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements comprise three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves, including the MD&A (this section) and budgetary comparison schedules.

## **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business. They consist of a Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities. The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of McLeod County's assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may be an indicator of whether the financial position of McLeod County is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the County's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows only in future fiscal periods (for example, uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

Both government-wide financial statements report the primary government's governmental activities. Governmental activities include functions of the County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. The governmental activities of the County include: general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, human services, health, culture and recreation, conservation of natural resources, and economic development.

The government-wide financial statements include McLeod County (primary government) and its discretely presented component unit. The McLeod County Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA) is a discretely presented component unit of McLeod County. More information on the component unit can be found in Note 6 of the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are Exhibits 1 and 2 of this report.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. McLeod County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of McLeod County can be divided into two broad categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

### **Governmental funds**

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities. This allows readers to better understand the long-term impact of the County's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

McLeod County maintains four fund types within the governmental funds: General, Special Revenue, Capital Projects, and Debt Service. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the General Fund, Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, Human Services Special Revenue Fund, Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund, Ditch Special Revenue Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund, all of which are major funds. Data from the other (nonmajor) governmental fund is presented in a separate column.

McLeod County adopts an annual budget for the following governmental funds: General, Road and Bridge Special Revenue, Human Services Special Revenue, Solid Waste Special Revenue, and Debt Service. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for these funds to demonstrate compliance with their budgets.

The basic governmental fund financial statements are Exhibits 3 through 6 of this report.

- <u>General Fund</u> used to account for all financial resources not required to be accounted for in another fund.
- <u>Special Revenue Funds</u> used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The special revenue funds include Road and Bridge, Human Services, Solid Waste, and Ditch.

- <u>Capital Projects Fund</u> used to account for financial resources to be used for capital acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities.
- <u>Debt Service Fund</u> used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal, interest, and related costs of general long-term debt.

#### **Fiduciary funds**

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements are Exhibits 7 and 8 of this report.

- <u>Social Welfare Private-Purpose Trust Fund</u> used to account for client resources held in trust to pay expenses on their behalf.
- <u>Custodial Funds</u> used to account for assets held by the County in a fiduciary capacity for individuals or other governments.

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

The notes provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements may be found immediately following the exhibits.

### **Other Information**

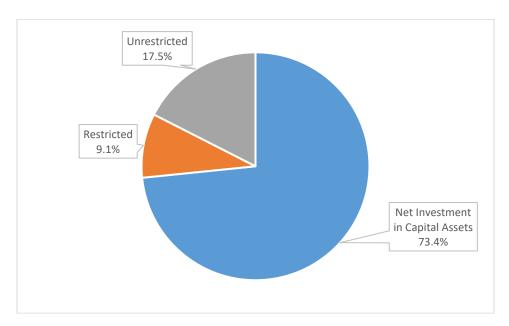
In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain supplementary information. The nonmajor governmental fund budget to actual statement is presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

### **Financial Analysis**

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of McLeod County, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$202,504,664 as of December 31, 2022. The net investment in capital assets is the largest portion of McLeod County's net position at 73.4 percent. These capital assets are used to provide services to citizens and are not available for future spending.

Approximately 9.1 percent of McLeod County's net position is subject to external restrictions on how it may be used and, therefore, is considered restricted. The remaining 17.5 percent, or \$35,451,076, is unrestricted and available to be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

#### **Net Position**



### **Net Position**

	Governmental	Activities	Discretely Presented Component Unit		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 82,969,865 \$ 167,399,206	76,457,226 \$ 160,809,175	573,169 \$ 2,236,419	371,537 2,361,894	
Total Assets	\$ 250,369,071 \$	237,266,401 \$	2,809,588 \$	2,733,431	
Deferred outflows of resources	\$ 10,969,397 \$	8,786,011 \$	- \$		
Current and other liabilities  Long-term liabilities — due within one year  Long-term liabilities — due in more than one year	\$ 9,030,894 \$ 3,985,790 45,015,170	7,189,771 \$ 3,847,684 32,987,805	97,461 \$ 204,224 1,945,871	105,550 222,111 1,978,001	
Total Liabilities	\$ 58,031,854 \$	44,025,260 \$	2,247,556 \$	2,305,662	
Deferred inflows of resources	\$ 801,950 \$	11,765,466 \$	- \$		
Net Position Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$ 148,613,147 \$ 18,440,441 35,451,076	142,253,337 \$ 10,221,870 37,786,479	86,324 \$ 35,116 440,592	161,782 25,636 240,351	
Total Net Position	\$ 202,504,664 \$	190,261,686 \$	562,032 \$	427,769	

## **Governmental Activities**

McLeod County's governmental activities increased net position by \$12,242,978 during the current fiscal year. This increase is primarily due to an increase in capital assets and budget savings from operations.

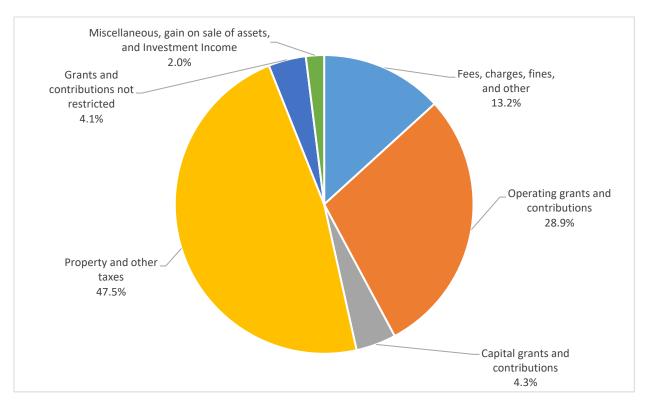
The McLeod County HRA is a discretely presented component unit of McLeod County. As of June 30, 2022, assets exceeded liabilities by \$562,032, and there was an increase in net position of \$134,263 from the prior year. The increase is primarily due to revenues in excess of expenses.

## **Changes in Net Position**

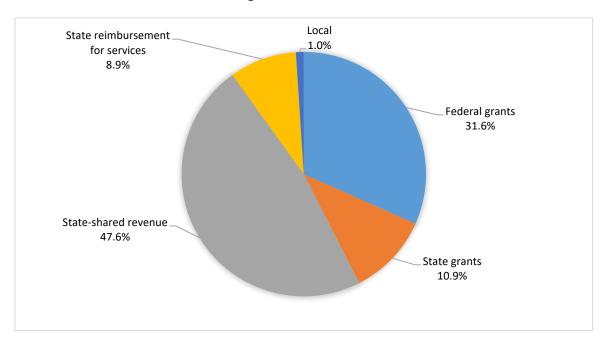
	Governmental	Activities	Discretely Pres		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Revenues					
Program revenues					
Fees, charges, fines, and other	\$ 8,154,839 \$	8,223,214 \$	572,881 \$	563,569	
Operating grants and contributions	17,814,640	16,851,361	601,045	658,554	
Capital grants and contributions	2,674,039	68,499	-	-	
General revenues					
Property taxes	25,873,412	24,876,816	-	-	
Other taxes	3,348,730	2,976,299	-	-	
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific					
programs	2,500,857	2,500,152	-	-	
Investment income	976,851	169,925	420	1,172	
Gain on disposal of assets	53,288	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous	 183,893	160,422	3,491	11,285	
Total Revenues	\$ 61,580,549 \$	55,826,688 \$	1,177,837 \$	1,234,580	
Expenses					
General government	\$ 12,199,162 \$	10,307,205 \$	- \$	-	
Public safety	7,128,756	6,555,285	-	-	
Highways and streets	9,126,074	8,576,285	-	-	
Sanitation	1,954,777	1,916,366	-	-	
Human services	11,745,079	11,059,007	-	-	
Health	2,731,309	2,688,558	-	-	
Culture and recreation	725,914	694,237	-	-	
Conservation of natural resources	3,201,441	2,777,517	-	-	
Economic development	12,909	4,299	-	-	
Interest	512,150	608,392	-	-	
HRA	 -	-	1,043,574	1,076,938	
Total Expenses	\$ 49,337,571 \$	45,187,151 \$	1,043,574 \$	1,076,938	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ 12,242,978 \$	10,639,537 \$	134,263 \$	157,642	
Net Position – January 1	 190,261,686	179,622,149	427,769	270,127	
Net Position – December 31	\$ 202,504,664 \$	190,261,686 \$	562,032 \$	427,769	

The following charts show additional information on the revenues of McLeod County for the year ended December 31, 2022.

## **Revenues by Source – Governmental Activities**



## **Intergovernmental Revenue**



(Unaudited)

#### **Financial Analysis**

#### **Governmental Funds**

At the end of 2022, McLeod County's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$64,673,784. This is an increase of \$4,892,257 from the beginning fund balance. The fund balance in the General Fund increased by \$2,279,766 due to revenues in excess of expenditures. The fund balance in the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund increased by \$1,933,059 due to timing of road construction projects and increase in local option sales tax revenue. The fund balance in the Human Services Special Revenue Fund increased by \$776,943 due to decreased expenditures. The fund balance in the Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund increased by \$294,930 due to increased revenues. The fund balance in the Ditch Special Revenue Fund decreased by \$284,741 due to increased conservation expenditures and debt payments. The fund balance in the Capital Projects Fund decreased by \$2,861,608 due to the County closing the fund by moving all activity to the Debt Service Fund which created an increase of \$2,753,908.

### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

In total, General Fund revenues for 2022 exceeded the amounts budgeted by \$4,061,029. Licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenue, charges for services, fines and forfeits, gifts and contributions, and investment earnings came in higher than anticipated. Total General Fund expenditures were \$1,059,559 more than the final budget. This variance is primarily attributed to increased general government and conservation expenditures incurred during the year.

#### **Capital Assets and Long-Term Debt**

### **Capital Assets**

At the end of 2022, McLeod County had \$167,399,206 invested in capital assets, including land; construction in progress; infrastructure – right-of-way; buildings; machinery, furniture, and equipment; improvements other than buildings; and infrastructure. The table below shows a summary of McLeod County's capital assets as of December 31.

## Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

2022	2021
\$ 3,709,401 \$	3,709,401
-	4,239,335
4,437,032	4,437,032
27,388,566	28,201,962
3,905,743	2,482,024
242,157	243,674
 127,716,307	117,495,747
\$ 167,399,206 \$	160,809,175
	\$ 3,709,401 \$ 4,437,032 27,388,566 3,905,743 242,157 127,716,307

Major capital asset events during the year included the following:

- Sheriff personal equipment purchases (APX 6000 Portables/Chargers & Mobile Radios/Bare Radios).
- Infrastructure construction continued in 2022.

Additional information on McLeod County's capital assets can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

### **Long-Term Debt**

At the end of the current fiscal year, McLeod County had bonded debt outstanding of \$19,795,000. This is a decrease in bonded debt outstanding of \$2,620,000 due to the bond payments made. McLeod County had loans outstanding of \$2,055,861. This is an increase in loans payable of \$337,895 from the beginning of the year. The increase was from the issuance of AgBMP loans and Minnesota Clean Water Partnership loans.

Current and future County tax levies are used to finance the County's debt obligations. State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a county can incur to no more than three percent of the market value of taxable property in the county. The current debt limitation for McLeod County is \$134,884,044.

Additional information on McLeod County's long-term debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

### **Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates**

- The unemployment rate for McLeod County is currently 2.9 percent. McLeod County's unemployment rate is slightly higher than the state unemployment rate of 2.6 percent, and less than the United States unemployment rate of 3.6 percent.
- The property tax levy increased in 2022 and could increase in the future to cover rising costs. However, the tax base in McLeod County is also expanding, which diminishes the effect to the individual taxpayer.

All of these factors were considered in preparing McLeod County's budget for the 2023 fiscal year.

### **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of McLeod County's finances for those with an interest in government finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional financial information, should be addressed to the McLeod County Administrator, 520 Chandler Avenue North, Glencoe, Minnesota 55336.

The Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA) discretely presented component unit prepares separate financial statements. Complete financial statements of the HRA can be obtained by writing to the McLeod County HRA, 2200 – 23rd Street Northeast, Suite 2090, Willmar, Minnesota 56201.





Exhibit 1

## Statement of Net Position December 31, 2022

		Primary Government overnmental Activities	Housing and Redevelopment Authority Component Unit		
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$	70,218,773	\$	466,134	
Petty cash and change funds		12,915		-	
Departmental cash		13,638		-	
Taxes receivable					
Delinquent		356,962		-	
Special assessments receivable					
Delinquent		24,683		-	
Noncurrent		3,781,774		-	
Accounts receivable – net	348,388 243,396 7,337,265			21,610	
Accrued interest receivable		•		-	
Due from other governments				-	
Inventories		408,223		-	
Prepaid items		223,848		1,289	
Restricted assets					
Cash and pooled investments		-		84,136	
Capital assets					
Non-depreciable		8,146,433		197,000	
Depreciable – net of accumulated depreciation		159,252,773		2,039,419	
Total Assets	\$	250,369,071	\$	2,809,588	
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>					
Deferred pension outflows	\$	10,883,893	\$	-	
Deferred other postemployment benefits outflows		85,504			
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	10,969,397	\$		

Exhibit 1

(Continued)

## Statement of Net Position December 31, 2022

		Primary Government overnmental Activities	Housing and Redevelopment Authority Component Unit	
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable	\$	1,404,091	\$	5,430
Salaries payable		786,756		-
Accrued payroll taxes		49,356		-
Accrued interest payable		274,184		-
Other accrued expenses		94,950		35,301
Retainage payable		98,169		-
Due to other governments		1,118,541		-
Unearned revenue		5,204,847		7,710
Liabilities payable from restricted assets (security deposits)		-		49,020
Long-term liabilities				
Due within one year		3,985,790		204,224
Due in more than one year		19,947,758		1,945,871
Net pension liability		23,924,477		-
Other postemployment benefits liability		1,142,935		-
Total Liabilities	\$	58,031,854	\$	2,247,556
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>				
Deferred pension inflows	\$	458,725	\$	-
Deferred other postemployment benefits inflows		343,225		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	801,950	\$	
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	\$	148,613,147	\$	86,324
Restricted for				
General government		595,607		-
Public safety		607,754		-
Highways and streets		6,968,139		-
Sanitation		3,567,756		-
Conservation of natural resources		2,782,862		-
Economic development		-		35,116
Debt service	3,985,790 2 19,947,758 1,9 23,924,477 1,142,935  \$ 58,031,854 \$ 2,2  \$ 458,725 \$ 343,225  \$ 801,950 \$  \$ 148,613,147 \$		-	
Unrestricted		35,451,076		440,592
Total Net Position	\$	202,504,664	\$	562,032

## Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	_		
	 Expenses	-	Other
Functions/Programs			
Primary government			
Governmental activities			
General government	\$ 12,199,162	\$	1,003,193
Public safety	7,128,756		197,894
Highways and streets	9,126,074		149,866
Sanitation	1,954,777		2,308,532
Human services	11,745,079		931,308
Health	2,731,309		926,852
Culture and recreation	725,914		136,624
Conservation of natural resources	3,201,441		2,500,570
Economic development	12,909		-
Interest	 512,150		-
Total Primary Government	\$ 49,337,571	\$	8,154,839
Component unit			
Housing and Redevelopment Authority	\$ 1,043,574	\$	572,881

#### **General Revenues**

Property taxes

Mortgage registry and deed tax

Local option sales tax

Payments in lieu of tax

Grants and contributions not restricted to specific

programs

Investment income

Gain on sale of assets

Miscellaneous

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net Position - Beginning

Net Position - Ending

Program Revenues				N	et (Expense) Revenue a Primary	nd Changes in N	let Position
Operating			Capital		Government		iscretely
	Grants and		nts and	G	overnmental		resented
Contri	outions	Cont	ributions		Activities	Com	ponent Unit
\$	126,807	\$	-	\$	(11,069,162)		
	826,142		-		(6,104,720)		
	7,665,312		2,674,039		1,363,143		
	-		-		353,755		
	5,924,378		-		(4,889,393)		
	2,932,433		-		1,127,976		
	66,201		-		(523,089)		
	273,367		-		(427,504)		
	-		-		(12,909)		
	<del>-</del>		<del>-</del>		(512,150)		
\$ 1	17,814,640	\$	2,674,039	\$	(20,694,053)		
<u>\$</u>	601,045	\$	<u> </u>			\$	130,352
				\$	25,873,412	\$	-
					79,650		-
					3,216,737		-
					52,343		-
					2,500,857		-
					976,851		420
					53,288		-
					183,893		3,491
				\$	32,937,031	\$	3,911
				\$	12,242,978	\$	134,263
					190,261,686		427,769
				\$	202,504,664	\$	562,032





## Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

		General	Road and Bridge		Human Services	
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash and pooled investments	\$	34,804,569	\$	16,368,350	\$	9,833,568
Petty cash and change funds		12,590		100		-
Departmental cash		13,638		-		-
Taxes receivable						
Delinquent		204,200		54,357		77,254
Special assessments receivable						
Delinquent		16,734		-		-
Noncurrent		837,596		-		-
Accounts receivable – net		40,340		8,651		177,245
Accrued interest receivable		243,396		-		-
Due from other governments		593,971		5,203,683		1,023,216
Inventories		-		408,223		-
Prepaid items		223,848		-		-
Advances to other funds		1,964,550		-		-
Total Assets	\$	38,955,432	\$	22,043,364	\$	11,111,283
<u>Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,</u> and Fund Balances						
Liabilities	<b>.</b>	ECO 074	<b>.</b>	165 202	ć	225 004
Accounts payable	\$	568,871	\$	165,393	\$	335,881
Salaries payable		479,835		82,657		218,837
Accrued payroll taxes		27,678		6,189		15,095
Accrued interest payable		- 72.050		-		-
Other accrued expenses		73,058		5,878		15,607
Advances from other funds		-		-		-
Retainage payable		-		98,169		-
Due to other governments		344,191		149,012		383,659
Unearned revenue		4,996,336		208,511		-
Total Liabilities	\$	6,489,969	\$	715,809	\$	969,079
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable revenue	\$	1,181,351	\$	4,802,653	\$	341,554

	Solid Waste				•			nmajor Fund ebt Service	Total Governmental Funds		
\$	3,610,075	\$	1,680,296	\$	3,592	\$	3,918,323	\$	70,218,773		
	225		-		-		-		12,915		
	-		-		-		-		13,638		
	-		-		-		21,151		356,962		
	-		7,949		-		-		24,683		
	-		2,944,178		-		-		3,781,774		
	115,793		4,759		1,600		-		348,388		
	-		-		-		-		243,396		
	12,248		504,147		-		-		7,337,265		
	-		-		-		-		408,223		
	-		-		-		-		223,848		
	<del>-</del>		-				-		1,964,550		
\$	3,738,341	\$	5,141,329	\$	5,192	\$	3,939,474	\$	84,934,415		
\$	135,176	\$	193,578	\$	5,192	\$	_	\$	1,404,091		
•	5,427		-	•	-	·	-	•	786,756		
	394		-		-		-		49,356		
	-		3,432		-		-		3,432		
	407		-		-		-		94,950		
	-		1,964,550		-		-		1,964,550		
	-		-		-		-		98,169		
	19,125		222,554		-		-		1,118,541		
	-		-				-		5,204,847		
\$	160,529	\$	2,384,114	\$	5,192	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	10,724,692		
\$	10,056	\$	3,179,174	\$	-	\$	21,151	\$	9,535,939		

## Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2022

	General	Road and Bridge	Human Services		
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,					
and Fund Balances					
(Continued)					
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable					
Inventories	\$ -	\$ 408,223	\$ -		
Prepaid items	223,848	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· <u>-</u>		
Advances to other funds	1,964,550	-	_		
Restricted for	,,				
E-911	602,917	-	_		
Law library	236,620	_	_		
Recorder's equipment purchases	199,785	_	_		
Land records technology	63,041	_	<u>-</u>		
Drug enforcement	4,837	_	<u>-</u>		
Conservation	449,807	_	_		
Debt service	-	_	_		
Recorder's compliance	94,661	_	<u>-</u>		
Solid waste abatement	-	_	<u>-</u>		
Aquatic invasive species	477,213	_	_		
Escrow	1,500	_	_		
Ditch maintenance and repair	-	_	_		
Committed					
Transportation projects and improvements	_	6,968,139	_		
Assigned for		0,500,135			
Capital projects	2,453,221	_	_		
4H after school program	8,118	_	_		
Aerial photos	14,084				
Veterans van	16,458	_	_		
New canine	17,099	-	-		
ARMER radio enhancements	•	-	-		
Law enforcement	81,200 302,908	-	-		
Court services	•	-	-		
	104,131 49,002	-	-		
License center equipment	450,193	-	-		
Contracted projects	450,195	0.440.540	-		
Highways and streets	-	9,148,540			
Human services	-	-	9,800,650		
Unassigned	23,468,919	<del></del>			
Total Fund Balances	\$ 31,284,112	\$ 16,524,902	\$ 9,800,650		
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,					
and Fund Balances	\$ 38,955,432	\$ 22,043,364	\$ 11,111,283		

	Ditch		Capital Projects		ebt Service	Total Governmental Funds		
\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	408,223	
-	-		-		-		223,848	
-	-		-		-		1,964,550	
-	-		-		-		602,917	
-	-		-		-		236,620	
-	-		-		-		199,785	
-	-		-		-		63,041	
-	-		-		-		4,837	
-	-		-		- 3,918,323		449,807 3,918,323	
-	-		-		3,910,323		94,661	
3,567,756	-		_		-		3,567,756	
-	-		-		-		477,213	
-	-		-		-		1,500	
-	1,518,451		-		-		1,518,451	
-	-		-		-		6,968,139	
_	_		_		_		2,453,221	
-	-		-		-		8,118	
-	-		-		-		14,084	
-	-		-		-		16,458	
-	-		-		-		17,099	
-	-		-		-		81,200	
-	-		-		-		302,908	
-	-		-		-		104,131 49,002	
_	_		_		_		450,193	
-	-		-		-		9,148,540	
-	-		-		-		9,800,650	
 -	 (1,940,410)				-		21,528,509	
\$ 3,567,756	\$ (421,959)	\$		\$	3,918,323	\$	64,673,784	
\$ 3,738,341	\$ 5,141,329	\$	5,192	\$	3,939,474	\$	84,934,415	

Exhibit 4

# Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position—Governmental Activities December 31, 2022

Fund balance – total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)		\$ 64,673,784
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		167,399,206
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds.		9,535,939
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Accrued interest payable General obligation bonds Unamortized premium on bonds Loans payable Compensated absences Other postemployment benefits liability Net pension liability  Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources resulting from	\$ (270,752) (19,795,000) (621,059) (2,055,861) (1,461,628) (1,142,935) (23,924,477)	(49,271,712)
changes in the components of the other postemployment benefits liability are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Deferred other postemployment benefits outflows Deferred other postemployment benefits inflows	\$ 85,504 (343,225)	(257,721)
Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are created as a result of various differences related to pensions that are not recognized in the governmental funds.		
Deferred pension outflows Deferred pension inflows	\$ 10,883,893 (458,725)	10,425,168
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)		\$ 202,504,664

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		General	Road and Bridge		Human Services	
Revenues						
Taxes	\$	15,317,363	\$	6,948,579	\$	5,353,617
Special assessments		137,098		-		-
Licenses and permits		107,642		14,375		-
Intergovernmental		6,397,326		11,058,989		6,007,065
Charges for services		1,988,749		134,667		587,846
Fines and forfeits		25,673		-		-
Gifts and contributions		158,976		-		100
Investment earnings		936,518		-		-
Miscellaneous		623,365		9,721		314,736
Total Revenues	\$	25,692,710	\$	18,166,331	\$	12,263,364
Expenditures						
Current						
General government	\$	11,305,399	\$	-	\$	-
Public safety		7,806,844		-		-
Highways and streets		-		14,427,226		-
Sanitation		-		-		-
Human services		-		-		11,486,421
Health		2,658,745		-		-
Culture and recreation		472,855		-		-
Conservation of natural resources		1,069,384		-		-
Economic development		12,909		-		-
Capital outlay		-		-		-
Intergovernmental						
Highways and streets		-		439,516		-
Culture and recreation		208,247		-		-
Debt service						
Principal		157,986		1,020,000		-
Interest		14,504		194,750		-
Total Expenditures	\$	23,706,873	\$	16,081,492	\$	11,486,421
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)						
Expenditures	<u>\$</u>	1,985,837	\$	2,084,839	\$	776,943

Solid Waste		Ditch		Capital Projects		Nonmajor Fund Debt Service		Total Governmental Funds		
\$	<u>-</u>	\$	-	\$	_	\$	1,437,480	\$	29,057,039	
•	-	·	1,759,028	·	-		-	•	1,896,126	
	11,545		-		-		-		133,562	
	107,991		-		-		18,839		23,590,210	
	2,182,870		-		-		-		4,894,132	
	-		-		-		-		25,673	
	-		-		-		-		159,076	
	-		40,333		-		-		976,851	
	104,061		<del>-</del>		-		-		1,051,883	
\$	2,406,467	\$	1,799,361	\$		\$	1,456,319	\$	61,784,552	
\$	-	\$	-	\$	27,324	\$	-	\$	11,332,723	
	-		-		-		-		7,806,844	
	-		-		-		-		14,427,226	
	1,579,646		-		-		-		1,579,646	
	-		-		-		-		11,486,421	
	-		-		-		-		2,658,745	
	-		-		-		-		472,855	
	-		2,097,721		-		-		3,167,105	
	-		-		-		-		12,909	
	-		-		169,226		-		169,226	
	-		-		-		-		439,516	
	-		-		-		-		208,247	
	-		211,785		-		1,430,000		2,819,771	
	-		52,564		-		469,360		731,178	
\$	1,579,646	\$	2,362,070	\$	196,550	\$	1,899,360	\$	57,312,412	
\$	826,821	\$	(562,709)	\$	(196,550)	\$	(443,041)	\$	4,472,140	

### Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	General		Road and Bridge				 Human Services
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -		
Transfers out		-		-	-		
Loan issued		259,698		-	-		
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets		34,810		42,220	 -		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$	294,508	\$	42,220	\$ 		
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	2,280,345	\$	2,127,059	\$ 776,943		
Fund Balance – January 1 Increase (decrease) in inventories		29,004,346 (579)		14,591,843 (194,000)	9,023,707		
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	31,284,112	\$	16,524,902	\$ 9,800,650		

 Solid Waste	Ditch	 Capital Projects	nmajor Fund ebt Service	 Total overnmental Funds
\$ - (531,891)	\$ - -	\$ - (2,665,058)	\$ 3,196,949	\$ 3,196,949 (3,196,949)
(331,891)	277,968	(2,003,038)	-	537,666
	<u>-</u>	 	-	77,030
\$ (531,891)	\$ 277,968	\$ (2,665,058)	\$ 3,196,949	\$ 614,696
\$ 294,930	\$ (284,741)	\$ (2,861,608)	\$ 2,753,908	\$ 5,086,836
3,272,826 -	 (137,218) -	 2,861,608	1,164,415 -	 59,781,527 (194,579)
\$ 3,567,756	\$ (421,959)	\$ -	\$ 3,918,323	\$ 64,673,784

Exhibit 6

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Government-Wide Statement of Activities—Governmental Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Net change in fund balance – total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)		\$ 5,086,836
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
In the funds, under the modified accrual basis, revenues not available for expenditure are deferred. In the statement of activities, those revenues are recognized when earned. The adjustment between the fund statements and the statement of activities is the increase or decrease in revenues deferred as unavailable.		
Unavailable revenue – December 31 \$ Unavailable revenue – January 1	9,535,939 (9,706,825)	(170,886)
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Also in the statement of activities, only the gain or loss on the disposal of capital assets is reported; whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the disposal increase financial resources. Therefore, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the assets disposed of.		
Expenditures for general capital assets and infrastructure \$ Net book value of disposed assets Current year depreciation \$	13,584,492 (23,742) (6,970,719)	6,590,031
Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.  Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		
Loan issued \$ Principal repayments – general obligation bonds Principal repayments – AgBMP loans Principal repayments – Minnesota Pollution Control Agency loans	(537,666) 2,620,000 41,785 157,986	2,282,105

Exhibit 6

(Continued)

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Government-Wide Statement of Activities—Governmental Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Amortization of premiums on bonds	\$ 181,387	
Change in accrued interest payable	37,641	
Change in compensated absences	27,997	
Change in other postemployment benefits liability	(5,779)	
Change in net pension asset	(87,496)	
Change in net pension liability	(14,651,181)	
Change in deferred pension outflows	2,198,846	
Change in deferred pension inflows	10,949,887	
Change in deferred other postemployment benefits outflows	(15,460)	
Change in deferred other postemployment benefits inflows	13,629	
Change in inventories	 (194,579)	(1,545,108)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)

12,242,978



Exhibit 7

### Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds December 31, 2022

	Social Welfare Private-Purpose Trust Fund		Custodial Funds	
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$	29,422	\$	1,323,942
Departmental cash		-		12,424
Taxes receivable for other governments		-		1,671,640
Accounts receivable		-		578
Due from other governments				350
Total Assets	\$	29,422	\$	3,008,934
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	9,719
Salaries payable		-		9,449
Accrued expenses		-		709
Due to other governments		-		868,108
Total Liabilities	\$		\$	887,985
Net Position				
Restricted for				
Individuals, organizations, and other governments	\$	29,422	\$	2,120,949

Exhibit 8

### Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Social Welfare Private-Purpose Trust Fund		_ Cu	stodial Funds
<u>Additions</u>		_		_
Contributions				
Individuals	\$	217,941	\$	966
Other governments		-		121,111
Property tax collections		-		41,118,560
Licenses and fees collected		-		471,731
Investment earnings		41		56
Total Additions	<u>\$</u>	217,982	\$	41,712,424
<u>Deductions</u>				
Beneficiary payments to individuals	\$	238,855	\$	-
Payments for personnel and benefits		-		360,731
Payments of property tax to other entities		-		40,635,413
Payments to individuals and other entities		-		252,175
Administrative expense		<del>-</del>		62,142
Total Deductions	<u>\$</u>	238,855	\$	41,310,461
Change in net position	\$	(20,873)	\$	401,963
Net Position – January 1		50,295		1,718,986
Net Position – December 31	\$	29,422	\$	2,120,949

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2022

### Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The County's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the County are discussed below.

### **Financial Reporting Entity**

McLeod County was established March 1, 1856, and is an organized county having the powers, duties, and privileges granted counties by Minn. Stat. ch. 373. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present McLeod County (primary government) and its component unit for which the County is financially accountable. The County is governed by a five-member Board of Commissioners elected from districts within the County. The Board is organized with a chair and vice chair elected at the annual meeting in January of each year.

### **Discretely Presented Component Unit**

While part of the reporting entity, the discretely presented component unit is presented in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the County. The following component unit of McLeod County is discretely presented:

	Component Unit of the County	
Component Unit	Component Unit Included in Reporting Entity Because	Separate Financial Statements
McLeod County Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA) provides services pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 469.001 - 469.047.	The County appoints the members, and the HRA is a financial burden.	McLeod County HRA 2200 – 23rd Street Northeast Suite 2090 Willmar, Minnesota 56201

#### **Joint Ventures and Jointly-Governed Organizations**

The County participates in several joint ventures described in Note 5. The County also participates in the jointly-governed organizations described in Note 5.

### **Basic Financial Statements**

### **Government-Wide Statements**

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) display information about the primary government and its component unit. These statements include the financial activities of the overall County government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to

minimize the double counting of internal activities.

In the government-wide statement of net position, the governmental activities: (a) are presented on a consolidated basis by column; and (b) are reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations.

The County's net position is reported in three parts: (1) net investment in capital assets, (2) restricted net position, and (3) unrestricted net position. The County first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of each function of the County's governmental activities are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those clearly identifiable with a specific function or activity. Program revenues include: (1) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or activity; and (2) grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or activity. Revenues not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide information about the County's funds. Separate statements for each fund category—governmental and fiduciary—are presented. The emphasis of governmental fund financial statements is on major individual governmental funds, with each displayed as a separate column in the fund financial statements. The remaining governmental fund is reported as a nonmajor fund.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

The <u>General Fund</u> is the County's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those accounted for in another fund.

The <u>Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for restricted revenues from the federal and state government and expenditures of the County Highway Department, which is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and other projects affecting County roadways.

The <u>Human Services Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for restricted revenue resources from the federal, state, and other oversight agencies used for economic assistance and community social services programs.

The <u>Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for restricted charges for accepting solid waste and costs associated with waste management, recycling, disposal of hazardous materials, and landfill abatement.

The <u>Ditch Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for special assessment levies against benefitted properties restricted for construction and maintenance of County ditches.

The <u>Capital Projects Fund</u> is used to account for financial resources to be used for capital acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

The <u>Debt Service Fund</u> is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal,

interest, and related costs of general long-term debt.

The <u>Social Welfare Private-Purpose Trust Fund</u> is used to account for client resources held in trust to pay expenses on their behalf.

<u>Custodial funds</u> are used to account for assets held by the County in a fiduciary capacity for individuals or other governments.

### **Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting**

The government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. McLeod County considers all revenues as available if collected within 60 days after the end of the current period. Property and other taxes, licenses, and interest are all considered susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt, compensated absences, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent that they have matured. Proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under leases are reported as other financing sources.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the County's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources as needed. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first, followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

### Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity

#### **Deposits and Investments**

The cash balances of substantially all funds are pooled and invested by the County Auditor-Treasurer for the purpose of increasing earnings through investment activities. Investments are reported at their fair value at December 31, 2022. A market approach is used to value all investments other than external investment pools, which are measured at the net asset or fair value per share. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 385.07, investment earnings on cash and pooled investments are credited to the General Fund. Other funds received investment earnings based on other state statutes, grant agreements, contracts, and bond covenants. In 2022, the County reported pooled investment earnings of \$936,518.

McLeod County invests in an external investment pool, the Minnesota Association of Governments Investing for Counties (MAGIC) Fund, which is created under a joint powers agreement pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The investment in the pool is measured at the net asset value per share provided by the pool.

### **Receivables and Payables**

Activity between funds representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (the noncurrent portion of interfund loans).

All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by nonspendable fund balance in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

Accounts receivable is shown net of an allowance for uncollectible balances.

Property taxes are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed as of the same date. The tax levy notice is mailed in March with the first half payment due May 15 and the second half payment due October 15. Unpaid taxes at December 31 become liens on the respective property and are classified in the financial statements as delinquent taxes receivable. No provision has been made for an estimated uncollectible amount because such amount is not expected to be material.

Special assessments receivable consist of delinquent special assessments payable in the years 2017 to 2022 and noncurrent special assessments payable in 2023 and after. No provision has been made for an estimated uncollectible amount because such amount is not expected to be material.

#### **Inventories and Prepaid Items**

Inventories in the General Fund are valued at cost using the first in/first out method. Inventories in the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund are valued at cost using the weighted average method. Inventories in governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. Inventories at the government-wide level are recorded as expenses when consumed.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

### **Capital Assets**

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (such as roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements.

Capital assets are defined by the County as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than the established threshold and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of the asset are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

### **Estimated Useful Lives of Capital Assets**

Assets	Threshold		Years
Buildings	\$	25,000	20-40
Improvements other than buildings		25,000	5-30
Infrastructure		50,000	25-75
Machinery, furniture, and equipment		5,000	3-20

#### **Compensated Absences**

The liability for compensated absences reported in the financial statements consists of unpaid accumulated, vacation, comp time, vested sick leave balances, and sick leave balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included. Compensated absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. The government-wide statement of net position reports both current and noncurrent portions of compensated absences. The current portion is based on percentages predetermined by management based on historical information. The noncurrent portion consists of the remaining amount of vacation and vested sick leave. Compensated absences are liquidated through the General Fund and the Road and Bridge, Human Services, and Solid Waste Special Revenue Funds.

### **Long-Term Obligations**

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

#### **Pension Plan**

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) and additions to/deductions from PERA's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERA, except that PERA's fiscal year-end is June 30. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized as of employer payroll paid dates and benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Plan investments are reported at fair value. The pension liability is liquidated through the General Fund and the Road and Bridge, Human Services, and Solid Waste Special Revenue Funds.

### **Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure/expense) until that time. The County reports deferred outflows of resources only under the full accrual basis of accounting associated with pension plans and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) and, accordingly, they are reported only in the statement of net position.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue or reduction of expense) until that time. The County has three such items that qualify for reporting in this category. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from delinquent taxes and special assessments receivable, grants receivable, and other long-term receivables. Unavailable revenue arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting and, accordingly, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amount becomes available. The County also reports deferred inflows of resources associated with pension and OPEB benefits. These inflows arise only under the full accrual basis of accounting and, accordingly, are reported only in the statement of net position.

### **Unearned Revenue**

Governmental funds and government-wide financial statements report unearned revenue in connection with resources that have been received but not yet earned.

#### **Classification of Net Position**

Net position in the government-wide statements is classified in the following categories:

<u>Net investment in capital assets</u> – the amount of net position representing capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by outstanding debt attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets.

<u>Restricted net position</u> – the amount of net position for which external restrictions have been imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Unrestricted net position</u> – the amount of net position that does not meet the definition of restricted or net investment in capital assets.

### **Classification of Fund Balance**

In the fund financial statements, fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which McLeod County is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

<u>Nonspendable</u> – amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not

expected to be converted to cash.

<u>Restricted</u> – amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of resources either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> – amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by formal action (resolution) of the County Board. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts.

<u>Assigned</u> – amounts the County intends to use for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the County Board or the County Auditor-Treasurer, who has been delegated that authority by Board resolution.

<u>Unassigned</u> – spendable amounts not contained in the other fund balance classifications for the General Fund. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted or committed.

McLeod County applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

### **Minimum Fund Balance**

The County has adopted a minimum fund balance policy for all major governmental funds in order to meet the purpose of ensuring long-term economic stability of McLeod County, by maintaining an adequate level of financial resources to fund operations and allow for unanticipated expenditures and/or revenue shortfalls. The County Board approved maintaining a minimum level of unrestricted fund balance (committed, assigned, and unassigned) of 35 to 50 percent of operating revenues, or no less than five months of operating expenditures. The fund balance policy was adopted by the County Board on June 24, 2008.

#### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Note 2 – Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

### **Deficit Fund Equity**

The Ditch Special Revenue Fund had a negative fund balance of \$421,959 as of December 31, 2022, and 19 ditches had deficit balances. The deficits will be eliminated with future special assessment levies against the benefited properties. The following is a summary of the individual ditch systems:

### **Summary of Ditch Systems**

44 ditches with positive fund balances	\$ 1,518,451
19 ditches with deficit fund balances	(1,940,410)
Total	\$ (421,959)

### Note 3 – Detailed Notes

### **Assets**

### **Deposits and Investments**

Reconciliation of the County's total deposits, cash on hand, and investments to the basic financial statements follows:

### Reconciliation of the County's Total Deposits and Investments to the Basic Financial Statements as of December 31, 2022

Governmental funds	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 70,218,773
Petty cash and change funds	12,915
Departmental cash	13,638
Social Welfare Private-Purpose Trust Fund	
Cash and pooled investments	29,422
Custodial funds	
Cash and pooled investments	1,323,942
Departmental cash	 12,424
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 71,611,114
Deposits	\$ 54,002,137
Petty cash and change funds	12,915
Departmental cash	26,062
Investments	17,570,000
Total Deposits, Cash on Hand, and Investments	\$ 71,611,114

#### **Deposits**

The County is authorized by Minn. Stat. §§ 118A.02 and 118A.04 to designate a depository for public funds and to invest in certificates of deposit. County deposits are required by Minn. Stat. § 118A.03 to be protected by insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The market value of collateral pledged shall be at least ten percent more

than the amount on deposit at the close of the financial institution's banking day, not covered by insurance or bonds.

Authorized collateral includes treasury bills, notes and bonds; issues of U.S. government agencies, general obligations rated "A" or better and revenue obligations rated "AA" or better; irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank; and certificates of deposit. Minnesota statutes require that securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping in a restricted account at the Federal Reserve Bank or in an account at a trust department of a commercial bank or other financial institution not owned or controlled by the financial institution furnishing the collateral.

#### **Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a financial institution failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The County does not have a policy on custodial credit risk for deposits. As of December 31, 2022, McLeod County's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### Investments

The following types of investments are generally authorized as available to the County by Minn. Stat. §§ 118A.04 and 118A.05:

- (1) securities which are direct obligations or are guaranteed or insured issues of the United States, its agencies, its instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress, except mortgage-backed securities defined as "high risk" by Minn. Stat. § 118A.04, subd. 6;
- (2) mutual funds through shares of registered investment companies provided the mutual fund receives certain ratings depending on its investments;
- (3) general obligations of the State of Minnesota and its municipalities, and in certain state agency and local obligations of Minnesota and other states provided such obligations have certain specified bond ratings by a national bond rating service;
- (4) banker's acceptances of United States banks;
- (5) commercial paper issued by United States corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries that is rated in the highest quality category by two nationally recognized rating agencies and matures in 270 days or less; and
- (6) with certain restrictions, in repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, joint powers investment trusts, and guaranteed investment contracts.

### **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The County minimizes its exposure to interest rate risk by investing in both short-term and long-term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

#### Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. It is the County's policy to invest only in securities that meet the ratings requirements set by state statute.

#### **Custodial Credit Risk**

The custodial credit risk for 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 of investment or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. The County does not have a policy regarding custodial credit risk. At December 31, 2022, the County's investments were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

The concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be caused by the County's investment in a single issuer. It is the County's policy that U.S. agency securities may be held without limit.

The following table presents the County's investment balances at December 31, 2022, and information relating to potential investment risks:

### Cash and Investments and Information Relating to Potential Investment Risk as of December 31, 2022

	Concentration		
	Risk	Ca	arrying (Fair)
	Percent (%)		Value
MAGIC Portfolio Fund – Public			
Financial Management	N/A	\$	17,570,000

MAGIC is a local government investment pool which is quoted at a net asset value (NAV). The County invests in this pool for the purpose of the joint investment with other counties to enhance the investment earnings accruing to each member. The MAGIC fund currently consists of the MAGIC Portfolio.

MAGIC Portfolio is valued using amortized cost. Shares of the MAGIC Portfolio are available to be redeemed upon proper notice without restrictions under normal operating conditions. There are no limits to the number of redemptions that can be made as long as the County has a sufficient number of shares to meet the redemption request. The Fund's Board of Trustees can suspend the right of withdrawal or postpone the date of payment if the Trustees determine that there is an emergency that makes the sale of a Portfolio's securities or determination of its NAV not reasonably practical.

### **Receivables**

Receivables as of December 31, 2022, are as follows:

### Governmental Activities' Receivables as of December 31, 2022

	Amounts Not			mounts Not	
		Scheduled for			
	Collection D			ection During	
	Go	vernmental	the Subsequent		
		Activities		Year	
Taxes	\$	356,962	\$	-	
Special assessments		3,806,457		3,781,774	
Accounts – net		348,388		-	
Accrued interest		243,396		-	
Due from other governments		7,337,265			
Total Governmental Activities	\$	12,092,468	\$	3,781,774	

The accounts receivable amount reflects an allowance of uncollectible accounts of \$321,302.

### **Capital Assets**

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

### Changes in Capital Assets for the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Beginning Balance	Increase	Decrease	Er	nding Balance
Capital assets not depreciated  Land  Construction in progress	\$ 3,709,401 4,239,335	\$ - -	\$ - 4,239,335	\$	3,709,401
Infrastructure – right-of-way  Total capital assets not depreciated	\$ 4,437,032 12,385,768	\$ -	\$ 4,239,335	\$	4,437,032 8,146,433
Capital assets depreciated Buildings Machinery, furniture, and equipment Improvements other than buildings Infrastructure	\$ 43,783,354 18,712,436 1,355,219 179,432,006	\$ 609,459 3,372,432 84,237 13,757,699	\$ - 814,591 - -	\$	44,392,813 21,270,277 1,439,456 193,189,705
Total capital assets depreciated	\$ 243,283,015	\$ 17,823,827	\$ 814,591	\$	260,292,251
Less: accumulated depreciation for Buildings Machinery, furniture, and equipment Improvements other than buildings Infrastructure	\$ 15,581,392 16,230,412 1,111,545 61,936,259	\$ 1,422,855 1,924,971 85,754 3,537,139	\$ - 790,849 - -	\$	17,004,247 17,364,534 1,197,299 65,473,398
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 94,859,608	\$ 6,970,719	\$ 790,849	\$	101,039,478
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$ 148,423,407	\$ 10,853,108	\$ 23,742	\$	159,252,773
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 160,809,175	\$ 10,853,108	\$ 4,263,077	\$	167,399,206

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

### **Depreciation and Amortization Expense Charged to Functions/Programs**

Governmental Activities	
General government	\$ 1,528,026
Public safety	680,615
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets	4,269,847
Sanitation	405,177
Human services	40,198
Health	420
Culture and recreation	35,272
Conservation of natural resources	11,164
Total Depreciation Expense – Governmental Activities	\$ 6,970,719

### **Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers**

### **Advances From/To Other Funds**

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

### Interfund Balances as of December 31, 2022

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General	Ditch	\$ 1,964,550

Advances from/to other funds are for cash flow purposes.

### **Interfund transfers**

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2022, consisted of the following:

### Interfund Transfers for the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Transfer to Debt Service Fund from Capital Projects Fund	\$ 2,665,058	bond proceeds
Transfer to Debt Service Fund from Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund	 531,891	Debt repayment
Total Interfund Transfers	\$ 3,196,949	

### **Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources**

### **Payables**

Payables at December 31, 2022, were as follows:

### Accounts Payable Balances as of December 31, 2022

	 vernmental Activities
Accounts	\$ 1,404,091
Salaries	786,756
Accrued payroll taxes	49,356
Accrued interest	274,184
Other accrued expenses	94,950
Retainage	98,169
Due to other governments	1,118,541
Total Payables	\$ 3,826,047

### **Construction Commitments**

The County has active construction projects as of December 31, 2022. The projects include the following:

### Active Construction Commitments as of December 31, 2022

			R	emaining
	Sp	ent-to-Date	Co	mmitment
Xerox Tax/Cama Project	\$	56,427	\$	371,073
CSAH 1		8,619,891		25,000
CSAH 70		46,721		2,459
CSAH 99		666,102		35,058
CSAH 15		4,348,259		258,857
Total	\$	13,737,400	\$	692,447

### **Deferred Inflows of Resources – Unavailable Revenue**

Deferred inflows of resources consist of special assessments, taxes, state grants, and other receivables not collected soon enough after year-end to pay liabilities of the current period. Deferred inflows of resources as of December 31, 2022, are summarized by fund:

### Deferred Inflows of Resources by Fund as of December 31, 2022

		Special								
	Assessments T		Taxes	axes Grants			Other	Total		
Major funds										
General	\$	854,330	\$	204,200	\$	79,611	\$	43,210	\$	1,181,351
Road and Bridge		-		54,357		4,748,296		-		4,802,653
Human Services		-		77,254		110,585		153,715		341,554
Solid Waste		-		-		-		10,056		10,056
Ditch		2,952,127		-		-		227,047		3,179,174
Nonmajor fund										
Debt Service		-		21,151		-		-		21,151
Total	\$	3,806,457	\$	356,962	\$	4,938,492	\$	434,028	\$	9,535,939

#### **Long-Term Debt**

#### Bonds and Loans Payable as of December 31, 2022

	Final	Installment	Interest	Original Issue	Outstanding Balance ecember 31,
Type of Indebtedness	Maturity	Amounts	Rate (%)	Amount	2022
		\$900,000-	2.000-		
2014 General Obligation Bonds	2025	\$1,055,000	2.125	\$ 9,785,000	\$ 2,640,000
		\$150,000-	1.000-		
2016 General Obligation Drainage Bonds	2032	\$175,000	2.000	2,490,000	1,630,000
		\$405,000-	2.750-		
2018 General Obligation Bonds	2039	\$655,000	3.650	10,000,000	8,770,000
-		\$315,000-	2.000-		
2019 General Obligation Bonds	2035	\$1,405,000	5.000	9,040,000	6,755,000
Agricultural Best Management Practices				, ,	, ,
(AgBMP) loans	2034	N/A	0.000	1,027,711	777,939
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency		•	0.000-	, ,	,
(MnPCA) loans	2032	N/A	2.000	2,227,767	 1,277,922
Total					\$ 21,850,861

In 2009, the County entered into a loan agreement with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MnPCA) for Crow River Watershed septic system loans. According to the agreement, the County can borrow as much as \$300,000. In 2013, the loan amount was amended by an additional \$27,589. The total amount disbursed through December 31, 2022, was \$327,589; accumulated interest is \$15,476. Principal payments of \$36,721 were made in 2022.

In 2011, the County entered into a loan agreement with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency for Buffalo Creek Watershed septic system loans. According to the agreement, the County can borrow as much as \$200,000. The total amount disbursed through December 31, 2022, was \$199,494; accumulated interest is \$9,514. Principal payments of \$22,151 were made in 2022.

In 2012, the County entered into a loan agreement with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency for Crow River Watershed septic system loans. According to the agreement, the County can borrow as much as \$300,000. The total amount disbursed through December 31, 2022, was \$300,000; accumulated interest is \$13,536. Principal payments of \$31,615 were made in 2022.

In 2013, the County entered into a loan agreement with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency for High Island Creek Watershed septic system loans. According to the agreement, the County can borrow as much as \$120,000. The total amount disbursed through December 31, 2022, was \$40,070; accumulated interest is \$871. Principal payments of \$4,047 were made in 2022.

In 2015, the County entered into a loan agreement with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency for Crow River Basin septic system loans. According to the agreement, the County can borrow as much as \$350,000. The total amount disbursed through December 31, 2022, was \$349,421; accumulated interest is \$4,112. Principal payments of \$35,308 were made in 2022.

In 2016, the County entered into a loan agreement with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency for Crow River

Basin septic system loans. According to the agreement, the County can borrow as much as \$300,000. The total amount disbursed through December 31, 2022, was \$287,926; accumulated interest is \$8,330. Principal payments of \$28,144 were made in 2022.

In 2014, the County issued \$9,785,000 of General Obligation Bonds. Repayment began in 2015 with scheduled repayments ranging from \$900,000 to \$1,055,000, and interest rates ranging from 2.000 percent to 2.125 percent. Final repayment is scheduled for 2025.

In 2016, the County issued \$2,490,000 of General Obligation Drainage Bonds. Repayment began in 2019 with scheduled repayments ranging from \$150,000 to \$175,000, and interest rates ranging from 1.000 percent to 2.000 percent. Final repayment is scheduled for 2032.

In 2018, the County issued \$10,000,000 of General Obligation Bonds. Repayment began in 2021 with scheduled repayments ranging from \$405,000 to \$655,000, and interest rates ranging from 2.750 percent to 3.650 percent. Final repayment is scheduled for 2039.

In 2019, the County issued \$9,040,000 of General Obligation Bonds. Repayment began in 2021 with scheduled repayments ranging from \$315,000 to \$1,405,000, and interest rates ranging from 2.000 percent to 5.000 percent. Final repayment is scheduled for 2035.

In 2019, the County entered into a loan agreement with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency for the McLeod County Subsurface Sewage Treatment Systems (SSTS) Restoration Clean Water Project. According to the agreement, the County can borrow as much as \$1,200,000. The total amount disbursed through December 31, 2022, was \$671,428.

In 2019, 2021, and 2022, the County entered into loan agreements with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture for the Agriculture Best Management Practices (AgBMP) loan program. The purpose of this program is to encourage agriculture best management practices that prevent or reduce runoff from feedlots, farm fields, and other pollution programs. Repayment began in 2020 with scheduled repayments ranging in total from \$22,966 to \$84,146. Final repayment is scheduled for 2034.

#### **Debt Service Requirements**

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2022, were as follows:

#### Debt Service Requirements as of December 31, 2022

Crow River Watershed Septic								
	System Loans (2009)							
P	Principal		Interest					
\$	37,460	\$	563					
		System Lo Principal	System Loans (: Principal					

### Debt Service Requirements as of December 31, 2022

	В	uffalo Creek W	/ate	rshed Septic	(	Crow River Wa	iters	hed Septic	
Year Ending		System Lo	ans	(2011)	System Loans (2012)				
December 31		Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest	
2023	\$	22,595	\$	569	\$	32,251	\$	2,499	
2024		11,469		115		32,899		1,850	
2025		-		-		33,561		1,189	
2026		-		-		34,235		514	
Total	\$	34,064	\$	684	\$	132,946	\$	6,052	

### Debt Service Requirements as of December 31, 2022

Year Ending	1	Crow River Watershed Septic System Loans (2015)					
December 31		Principal	Interest		Principal	Interest	
2023 2024 2025 2026 2027	\$	4,128 4,211 4,296 4,383 4,470	\$ 409 326 242 155 67	\$	36,018 36,742 37,481 38,234 18,692	\$	3,164 2,440 1,702 948 187
Total	\$	21,488	\$ 1,199	\$	167,167	\$	8,441

### Debt Service Requirements as of December 31, 2022

**Crow River Watershed Septic** 

	-								
Year Ending		System Lo	ans	(2016)		AgBMF	Loans		
December 31		Principal Interest				Principal	Interest		
2023	\$	28,710	\$	4,125	\$	123,644	\$		_
2024		29,287		3,547		82,684			-
2025		29,875		2,959		79,616			-
2026		30,475		2,358		59,355			-
2027		31,089		1,746		52,761			-
2028-2032		63,934		1,604		283,812			-
2033-2034		-		-		96,067			-
Total	\$	213,370	\$	16,339	\$	777,939	\$		_

### Debt Service Requirements as of December 31, 2022

			General Obligation Drain					n Drainage
Year Ending	Ge	eneral Obligati	on E	Bonds (2014)		Bonds	(20	16)
December 31		Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest
2023	\$	860,000	\$	46,963	\$	170,000	\$	28,390
2024		880,000		28,475		170,000		26,180
2025		900,000		9,563		170,000		23,460
2026		-		-		170,000		20,740
2027		-		-		165,000		18,020
2028-2032		-		-		785,000		45,430
Total	\$	2,640,000	\$	85,001	\$	1,630,000	\$	162,220

### Debt Service Requirements as of December 31, 2022

Year Ending	General Obligation Bonds (2018)			General Obligation Bonds (2019				
December 31		Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest
2023	\$	420,000	\$	281,777	\$	1,260,000	\$	245,050
2024		430,000		270,090		1,320,000		180,550
2025		430,000		258,265		1,405,000		112,425
2026		440,000		246,303		230,000		71,550
2027		450,000		234,065		245,000		59,675
2028-2032		2,455,000		952,979		1,375,000		166,275
2033-2037		2,860,000		501,304		920,000		27,900
2038-2039		1,285,000		47,359		-		
Total	\$	8,770,000	\$	2,792,142	\$	6,755,000	\$	863,425

### Debt Service Requirements as of December 31, 2022

Year Ending	То				
December 31	Principal		Interest		
2023	\$ 2,994,806	\$	613,509		
2024	2,997,292		513,573		
2025	3,089,829		409,805		
2026	1,006,682		342,568		
2027	967,012		313,760		
2028-2032	4,962,746		1,166,288		
2033-2037	3,876,067		529,204		
2038-2039	1,285,000		47,359		
Total	\$ 21,179,434	\$	3,936,066		

The SSTS Restoration Clean Water Project loan that was approved in 2019 with a balance of \$671,427 as of December 31, 2022, was not included in the debt service requirements because a fixed repayment schedule is not available.

### **Changes in Long-Term Liabilities**

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

### Changes in Long-Term Liabilities for the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Beginning				Ending	ue Within
	Balance	Additions	R	eductions	Balance	One Year
MnPCA loans	\$ 1,176,210	\$ 259,698	\$	157,986	\$ 1,277,922	\$ 161,162
AgBMP loans	541,756	277,968		41,785	777,939	123,644
General obligation bonds	22,415,000	-		2,620,000	19,795,000	2,710,000
Bond premiums	802,446	-		181,387	621,059	-
Compensated absences	1,489,625	1,106,393		1,134,390	1,461,628	990,984
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 26,425,037	\$ 1,644,059	\$	4,135,548	\$ 23,933,548	\$ 3,985,790

Payments on MnPCA loans are made from the General Fund with special assessments. Payments on the 2014,

2018, and 2019 General Obligation Bonds are made from the Debt Service Fund with property tax receipts. Payments on the 2016 General Obligation Bonds and AgBMP loans are made from the Ditch Special Revenue Fund with special assessment receipts.

### **Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)**

#### **Plan Description**

McLeod County administers an OPEB plan, a single-employer defined benefit health care plan, to eligible retirees and their dependents.

The plan offers medical, dental, and life coverage. Medical coverage is administered by Blue Cross Blue Shield. Dental coverage is administered through the Principal Dental Plan. Reliance Standard is the life insurance provider. The County provides benefits for retirees as required by Minn. Stat. § 471.61, subd. 2b. Retirees are required to pay 100 percent of the total premium cost. Since the premium is determined on the entire active and retiree population, the retirees are receiving an implicit rate subsidy.

No assets have been accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph four of GASB Statement 75. The OPEB plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

The following employees were covered by the benefit terms as of January 1, 2022:

### Employees Covered by the OPEB Benefit Terms As of the January 1, 2022, Actuarial Valuation

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	7
Active plan participants	284
Total	291

#### **Total OPEB Liability**

The County's total OPEB liability of \$1,142,935 was measured as of January 1, 2022, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022. The OPEB liability is liquidated through the General Fund and the Road and Bridge, Human Services, and Solid Waste Special Revenue Funds.

The total OPEB liability for the fiscal year-end December 31, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

### **OPEB Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs**

Actuarial cost method Inflation	Entry Age, level percentage of pay 2.00 percent
Salary increases	Graded by service years and contract group ranging from 10.25 percent for one year of service (11.75 for public safety) to 3.00 percent for 27 or more years of
Health care cost trend	service 6.50 percent as of January 1, 2022, grading to 5.00 percent over six years and then to 4.00 percent over the next 48 years

The current year discount rate is 2.00 percent, which did not change from the prior year rate. For the current valuation, the discount rate was selected from the 20-Year Municipal Bond Yield.

Mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Headcount-Weighted Mortality tables (General, Safety) with MP-2021 Generational Improvement Scale.

The actuarial assumptions are currently based on historical information.

### **Changes in the Total OPEB Liability**

### Changes in the Total OPEB Liability For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Total OPEB Liability		
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$	1,137,156	
Changes for the year			
Service cost	\$	103,066	
Interest		24,280	
Changes of assumption or other inputs		(15,683)	
Differences between expected and actual experience		(53,197)	
Benefit payments		(52,687)	
Net change	\$	5,779	
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$	1,142,935	

### **OPEB Liability Sensitivity**

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, calculated using the discount rate previously disclosed, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

### Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes In the Discount Rate as of December 31, 2022

	Discount Rate	Total OPEB Liabilit		
1% Decrease Current 1% Increase	1.00% 2.00% 3.00%	\$	1,228,650 1,142,935 1,061,656	

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, calculated using the health care cost trend previously disclosed, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rate:

### Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes In the Health Care Trend Rates as of December 31, 2022

	Health Care Trend Rate	Total	OPEB Liability
1% Decrease	5.50% Decreasing to 4.00%	\$	1,019,173
Current	6.50% Decreasing to 5.00%		1,142,935
1% Increase	7.50% Decreasing to 6.00%		1,288,730

### OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$52,884. The County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

### Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB as of December 31, 2022

	Deferred			Deferred
	<b>Outflows</b> of			Inflows of
	Re	esources		Resources
Changes in actuarial assumptions	\$	40,230	\$	144,910
Differences between expected and actual economic experience		-		198,315
Employer contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date		45,274		
Total	\$	85,504	\$	343,225

The \$45,274 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

### Schedule of Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB As of December 31, 2022

	OPEB Expense			
Year Ended December 31	Amount			
2023	\$	(74,462)		
2024		(74,462)		
2025		(74,458)		
2026		(67,980)		
2027		(1,799)		
Thereafter		(9,834)		

### **Changes in Actuarial Assumptions**

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2022:

- The health care trend rates, mortality tables, salary increase rates, and retirement and withdrawal rates were updated.
- The inflation rate was changed from 2.50 percent to 2.00 percent.

### **Pension Plans**

### **Defined Benefit Pension Plans**

### **Plan Description**

All full-time and certain part-time employees of McLeod County are covered by defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA). PERA administers the General Employees Retirement Plan (the General Employees Plan), the Public Employees Police and Fire Plan (the Police and Fire Plan), and the Public Employees Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Plan (the Correctional Plan), which are cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plans. These plans are established and administered in accordance with Minn. Stat. chs. 353 and 356. PERA's defined benefit pension plans are tax qualified plans under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The General Employees Plan (accounted for in the General Employees Fund) has multiple benefit structures with members belonging to the Coordinated Plan, the Basic Plan, or the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security, and the Basic Plan and Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund members are not. The Basic Plan was closed to new members in 1967. The Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund was closed to new members during 1978 and merged into the General Employees Plan in 2015. All new members must participate in the Coordinated Plan, for which benefits vest after five years of credited service. No McLeod County employees belong to either the Basic Plan or the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund.

Police officers, firefighters, and peace officers who qualify for membership by statute are covered by the Police and Fire Plan (accounted for in the Police and Fire Fund). For members first hired after June 30, 2010, but before July 1, 2014, benefits vest on a prorated basis starting with 50 percent after five years and increasing ten percent for each year of service until fully vested after ten years. Benefits for members first hired after June 30, 2014, vest on a prorated basis from 50 percent after ten years and increasing five percent for each year of service until fully vested after 20 years.

Local government employees of a county-administered facility who are responsible for the direct security, custody, and control of the correctional facility and its inmates are covered by the Correctional Plan (accounted for in the Correctional Fund). For members hired after June 30, 2010, benefits vest on a prorated basis starting with 50 percent after five years and increasing ten percent for each year of service until fully vested after ten years.

#### **Benefits Provided**

PERA provides retirement benefits as well as disability benefits to members and benefits to survivors upon death

of eligible members. Benefit provisions are established by state statute and can be modified only by the state legislature. Benefit increases are provided to benefit recipients each January.

General Employees Plan benefit recipients will receive a post-retirement increase equal to 50 percent of the cost-of-living adjustment announced by the Social Security Administration, with a minimum increase of at least 1.00 percent and maximum of 1.50 percent. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. Recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least one month but less than a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase. For members retiring on January 1, 2024, or later, the increase will be delayed until normal retirement age (age 65 if hired prior to July 1, 1989, or age 66 for individuals hired on or after July 1, 1989). Members retiring under the Rule of 90 are exempt from the delay to normal retirement.

Police and Fire Plan benefit recipients will receive a 1.00 percent post-retirement increase. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least 36 months as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. Recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least 25 months but less than 36 months as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase.

Correctional Plan benefit recipients will receive a post-retirement increase equal to 100 percent of the cost-of-living adjustment announced by the Social Security Administration, with a minimum increase of at least 1.00 percent and maximum of 2.50 percent. If the Correctional Plan's funding status declines to 85 percent or below for two consecutive years, or 80 percent for one year, the maximum will be lowered from 2.50 percent to 1.50 percent. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. Recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least one month but less than a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase.

The benefit provisions stated in the following paragraph of this section are current provisions and apply to active plan participants. Vested, terminated employees who are entitled to benefits, but are not yet receiving them, are bound by the provisions in effect at the time they last terminated their public service.

Benefits are based on a member's highest average salary for any 60 consecutive months of allowable service, age, and years of credit at termination of service. In the General Employees Plan, two methods are used to compute benefits for Coordinated Plan members. Members hired prior to July 1, 1989, receive the higher of a step-rate benefit accrual formula (Method 1) or a level accrual formula (Method 2). Under Method 1, the annuity accrual rate for a Coordinated Plan member is 1.20 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years of service and 1.70 percent of average salary for each remaining year. Under Method 2, the annuity accrual rate is 1.70 percent for Coordinated Plan members for each year of service. Only Method 2 is used for members hired after June 30, 1989. For Police and Fire Plan members, the annuity accrual rate is 3.00 percent of average salary for each year of service. For Correctional Plan members, the annuity accrual rate is 1.90 percent of average salary for each year of service.

For General Employees Plan members hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90, and normal retirement age is 65. For members hired on or after July 1, 1989, normal retirement age is the age for unreduced Social Security benefits capped at 66. For Police and Fire Plan and Correctional Plan members, normal retirement age is 55, and for members who were hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is

available when age plus years of service equal 90. Disability benefits are available for vested members and are based on years of service and average high-five salary.

#### Contributions

Pension benefits are funded from member and employer contributions and income from the investment of fund assets. Rates for employer and employee contributions are set by Minn. Stat. ch. 353. These statutes are established and amended by the state legislature. Rates did not change from 2021.

#### **Member and Employer Required Contribution Rates**

	Member Required Contribution	Employer Required Contribution
General Employees Plan – Coordinated Plan members	6.50%	7.50%
Police and Fire Plan	11.80%	17.70%
Correctional Plan	5.83%	8.75%

#### Employer Contributions for the Year Ended December 31, 2022

General Employees Plan	\$ 1,059,371
Police and Fire Plan	381,103
Correctional Plan	111,971

The contributions are equal to the statutorily required contributions as set by state statute.

### **Pension Costs**

### General Employees Plan

At December 31, 2022, the County reported a liability of \$14,786,702 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2022, the County's proportion was 0.1867 percent. It was 0.1887 percent measured as of June 30, 2021. The County recognized pension expense of \$1,965,192 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's pension expense.

Legislation requires the State of Minnesota to contribute \$16 million to the General Employees Plan annually until September 15, 2031. The County recognized an additional \$64,784 as grant revenue and pension expense for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's pension expense related to the special funding situation.

## General Employees Plan Employer's Share of the Net Pension Liability and the State's Related Liability As of December 31, 2022

The County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 14,786,702
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension liability	
associated with the County	433,562
Total	\$ 15,220,264

The County reported its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

## General Employees Plan Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources As of December 31, 2022

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience Changes in actuarial assumptions Difference between projected and actual investment earnings Changes in proportion Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 123,510 3,381,264 180,136 221,832 526,251	\$ 159,089 58,401 - 111,052
Total	\$ 4,432,993	\$ 328,542

The \$526,251 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

# General Employees Plan Schedule of Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources As of December 31, 2022

	Pen	ision Expense
Year Ended December 31		Amount
2023	\$	1,325,528
2024		1,428,181
2025		(512,746)
2026		1,337,237

#### Police and Fire Plan

At December 31, 2022, the County reported a liability of \$7,245,422 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2022, the County's proportion was 0.1665 percent. It was 0.1574 percent measured as of June 30, 2021. The County recognized pension expense of \$657,494 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's pension expense.

The State of Minnesota also contributed \$18 million to the Police and Fire Plan in the plan fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The contribution consisted of \$9 million in direct state aid that meets the definition of a special funding situation and \$9 million in supplemental state aid that does not meet the definition of a special funding situation.

Legislation requires the State of Minnesota to pay direct state aid of \$9 million on October 1 each year until full funding is reached, or July 1, 2048, whichever is earlier. The County recognized an additional \$61,406 as grant revenue and pension expense for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's pension expense related to the special funding situation.

## Police and Fire Plan Employer's Share of the Net Pension Liability and the State's Related Liability As of December 31, 2022

The County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 7,245,422
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension liability	
associated with the County	 316,568
Total	\$ 7,561,990

Legislation also requires the State of Minnesota to contribute \$9 million to the Police and Fire Plan each year, starting in fiscal year 2014, until the plan is 90 percent funded, or until the State Patrol Plan is 90 percent funded, whichever occurs later. The County also recognized \$14,985 as revenue, which results in a reduction of the net pension liability, for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's on-behalf contribution to the Police and Fire Plan.

The County reported its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

## Police and Fire Plan Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources As of December 31, 2022

	C	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience Changes in actuarial assumptions Difference between projected and actual investment earnings Changes in proportion Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to the measurement date	\$	432,899 4,182,457 196,253 86,295 203,951	\$ - 41,689 - 22,917 -
Total	\$	5,101,855	\$ 64,606

The \$203,951 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

# Police and Fire Plan Schedule of Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources As of December 31, 2022

	Pens	ion Expense
Year Ended December 31	Amount	
2023	\$	958,113
2024		934,222
2025		843,885
2026		1,482,537
2027		614,541

#### **Correctional Plan**

At December 31, 2022, the County reported a liability of \$1,892,353 for its proportionate share of the Correctional Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2022, the County's proportion was 0.5693 percent. It was 0.5326 percent measured as of June 30, 2021. The County recognized pension expense of \$660,877 for its proportionate share of the Correctional Plan's pension expense.

The County reported its proportionate share of the Correctional Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

## Correctional Plan Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources As of December 31, 2022

	C	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience Changes in actuarial assumptions Difference between projected and actual investment earnings Changes in proportion Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to the measurement date	\$	- 1,200,380 83,426 7,273 57,966	\$ 59,158 2,400 - 4,019
Total	\$	1,349,045	\$ 65,577

The \$57,966 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

# Correctional Plan Schedule of Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources As of December 31, 2022

	Pension Expense	
Year Ended December 31		Amount
2023	\$	548,414
2024	Ÿ	563,978
2025		(38,915)
2026		152,025

#### **Total Pension Expense**

The total pension expense for all plans recognized by the County for the year ended December 31, 2022, was \$3,283,563.

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the individual entry-age normal actuarial cost method and the following additional actuarial assumptions:

#### Actuarial Assumptions for the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General	Police and Fire	
	Employees Fund	Fund	Correctional Fund
Inflation	2.25% per year	2.25% per year	2.25% per year
Active Member Payroll Growth	3.00% per year	3.00% per year	3.00% per year
Investment Rate of Return	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, survivors, and disabilitants were based on the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality table for the General Employees Plan and the Pub-2010 Public Safety Employee Mortality tables for the Police and Fire and the Correctional Plans, with slight adjustments. Cost-of-living benefit increases for retirees are assumed to be 1.25 percent for the General Employees Plan and 2.00 percent for the Correctional Plan per year through December 31, 2054, and 1.50 percent per year thereafter. For the Police and Fire Plan, cost-of-living benefit increases for retirees are 1.00 percent as set by state statute.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuations were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study for the General Employees Plan was dated June 27, 2019. The experience study for the Police and Fire Plan was dated July 14, 2020. The experience study for the Correctional Plan was dated July 10, 2020. For all plans, a review of inflation and investment assumptions dated July 12, 2022, was utilized.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 6.50 percent. The State Board of Investment, which manages the investments of PERA, prepares an analysis of the reasonableness of the long-term expected rate of return on a regular basis using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce an expected long-term rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages.

### Pension Plan Investment Target Allocation and Best Estimates of Geometric Real Rates of Return for Each Major Asset Class

		Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Domestic equities	33.50%	5.10%
International equities	16.50%	5.30%
Fixed income	25.00%	0.75%
Private markets	25.00%	5.90%

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.50 percent for the General Employees Plan in 2022, which remained consistent with 2021. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rate specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the fiduciary net position of the General Employees Plan was projected to be available to make all

projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. 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 liability.

In the Police and Fire Plan and Correctional Plan, the fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members through June 30, 2060, and June 30, 2061, respectively. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2061, for the Police and Fire Plan and June 30, 2062, for the Correctional Plan, projected benefit payments exceed the funds' projected fiduciary net position. Benefit payments projected after were discounted at the municipal bond rate of 3.69 percent, based on the weekly rate closest to but not later than the measurement date of the Fidelity 20-Year Municipal GO AA Index. An equivalent single discount rate of 5.40 percent for the Police and Fire Plan and 5.42 percent for the Correctional Plan was determined that produced approximately the same present value of projected benefits when applied to all years of projected benefits as the present value of projected benefits using 6.50 percent applied to all years of projected benefits to the point of asset depletion and 3.69 percent thereafter.

#### **Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Plan Provisions**

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2022:

### General Employees Plan

The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to Scale MP-2021.

#### Police and Fire Plan

- The single discount rate changed from 6.50 percent to 5.40 percent.
- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to Scale MP-2021.

### **Correctional Plan**

- The single discount rate changed from 6.50 percent to 5.42 percent.
- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to Scale MP-2021.
- The benefit increase assumption was changed from 2.00 percent per annum to 2.00 percent per annum through December 31, 2054, and 1.50 percent per annum thereafter.

#### **Pension Liability Sensitivity**

The following presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate previously disclosed, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate.

### Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate As of December 31, 2022

Proportionate Share of the

	General Employees Plan			Police	Police and Fire Plan				al Plan
	Discount	ı	Net Pension	Discount	1	Net Pension	Discount	N	let Pension
	Rate		Liability	Rate		Liability	Rate		Liability
1% Decrease	5.50%	\$	23,356,370	4.40%	\$	10,965,017	4.42%	\$	3,333,286
Current	6.50%		14,786,702	5.40%		7,245,422	5.42%		1,892,353
1% Increase	7.50%		7,758,251	6.40%		4,238,352	6.42%		759,458

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued PERA financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the internet at <a href="https://www.mnpera.org">www.mnpera.org</a>.

#### **Defined Contribution Plan**

Five elected officials of McLeod County are covered by the Public Employees Defined Contribution Plan, a multiple-employer deferred compensation plan administered by PERA. The plan is established and administered in accordance with Minn. Stat. ch. 353D, which may be amended by the state legislature. The plan is a tax qualified plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, and all contributions by or on behalf of employees are tax deferred until time of withdrawal.

Plan benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings, less administrative expenses. For those qualified personnel who elect to participate, Minn. Stat. § 353D.03 specifies plan provisions, including the employee and employer contribution rates. An eligible elected official who decides to participate contributes five percent of salary, which is matched by the employer. Employee and employer contributions are combined and used to purchase shares in one or more of the seven accounts of the Minnesota Supplemental Investment Fund. For administering the plan, PERA receives two percent of employer contributions and 0.25 percent of the assets in each member account annually.

### Total Contributions by Dollar Amount and Percentage of Covered Payroll Made by the Employer For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	E	Employee	Employer		
Contribution amount	\$	10,262	\$ 10,262		
Percentage of covered payroll		5.00%	5.00%		

### Note 4 – Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters for which the County carries commercial insurance. To manage these risks, the County has entered into a joint powers agreement with other Minnesota counties to form the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT). The County is a member of both the MCIT Workers' Compensation and Property and Casualty Divisions. Employee health insurance is provided through the McLeod and Sibley Joint Self-Insurance Pool, which has joined the Southwest/West Central Service Cooperative (Service Cooperative) to establish, procure, and administer group employee benefits. For other risk, the County carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance from the prior year. The amount of settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

The Workers' Compensation Division of MCIT is self-sustaining based on the contributions charged, so that total contributions plus compounded earnings on these contributions will equal the amount needed to satisfy claims liabilities and other expenses. MCIT participates in the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association with coverage at \$500,000 per claim in 2022 and 2023. Should the MCIT Workers' Compensation Division liabilities exceed assets, MCIT may assess the County in a method and amount to be determined by MCIT.

The Property and Casualty Division of MCIT is self-sustaining, and the County pays an annual premium to cover current and future losses. MCIT carries reinsurance for its property lines to protect against catastrophic losses. Should the MCIT Property and Casualty Division liabilities exceed assets, MCIT may assess the County in a method and amount to be determined by MCIT. Premiums are paid by the General Fund and are reimbursed from other funds for their share.

The Service Cooperative is a joint powers entity which sponsors a plan to provide group employee health benefits to its participating members. The McLeod and Sibley Joint Self-Insurance Pool became a participating member effective January 1, 2020. All members pool premiums and losses; however, a particular member may receive increases or decreases depending on a good or bad year of claims experience. Premiums are determined annually by the Service Cooperative and are based partially on the experience of the McLeod and Sibley Joint Self-Insurance Pool and partially on the experience of the group. The Service Cooperative solicits proposals from carriers and negotiates the contracts.

### Note 5 – Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

### **Secondary Liability for Bonds**

The Essential Function Housing Development Revenue Bond of 2021 was issued by the HRA for \$2,139,000. McLeod County is secondarily liable for up to \$75,000 in the aggregate.

### **Contingent Liabilities**

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of the expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The County is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently

determinable, in the opinion of the County Attorney, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the government.

### **Conduit Debt Obligation**

The County has issued Commercial Development Revenue Bonds (Southwest Initiative Foundation) for the purpose of financing all or a portion of the costs of acquisition of land and the construction of an administration building. The bonds are secured by the financed property and are payable solely from the revenue of the project. The bonds do not constitute a charge, lien, or encumbrance, legal or equitable, upon any property or funds of the County, nor is the County subject to any liability thereon. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. The amount of outstanding principal was \$470,000 as of June 30, 2022.

### **Joint Ventures**

### Southwestern Minnesota Adult Mental Health Consortium Board

In November 1997, the Southwestern Minnesota Adult Mental Health Consortium Board was created under the authority of Minn. Stat. § 471.59. Presently, its members include Big Stone, Chippewa, Cottonwood, Jackson, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, McLeod, Meeker, Nobles, Renville, Swift, and Yellow Medicine Counties; and Southwest Health and Human Services, representing Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Pipestone, Redwood, and Rock Counties. The Board is headquartered in Windom, Minnesota. Des Moines Valley Health and Human Services (DVHHS) acts as fiscal agent.

The Board takes actions and enters into such agreements as necessary to plan and develop within the Southwestern Minnesota Adult Mental Health Consortium Board's geographic jurisdiction, a system of care that serves the needs of adults with serious and persistent mental illness. The governing board is composed of one Board member from each of the participating counties. Financing is provided by state proceeds or appropriations for the development of the system of care.

A complete financial report of the Southwestern Minnesota Adult Mental Health Consortium Board can be obtained by contacting DVHHS at 11 Fourth Street, PO Box 9, Windom, Minnesota 56111.

#### Meeker-McLeod-Sibley Community Health Board

The Meeker-McLeod-Sibley Community Health Board was established pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 145A.09 to 145A.16, Minn. Stat. § 471.59, and a joint powers agreement, effective April 19, 1990. The Community Health Board consists of six members, two each from Meeker, McLeod, and Sibley Counties. The primary function of the joint venture is to provide health services and to promote efficiency and economy in the delivery of health services. The joint venture is financed primarily from state and federal grants.

Current financial statements are available from the Meeker-McLeod-Sibley Community Health Board, 114 North Holcombe Avenue, #250, Litchfield, Minnesota 55355.

### **Pioneerland Regional Library System**

McLeod County, along with 32 cities and eight other counties, participates in the Pioneerland Library System in order to provide efficient and improved regional library service. The Pioneerland Library System is governed by the Pioneerland Library System Board composed of 35 members appointed by member cities and counties. During

the year, McLeod County contributed \$208,247 to the System.

Separate financial information can be obtained from the Pioneerland Regional Library System, 410 – 5th Street Southwest, Willmar, Minnesota 56201.

#### **Southwest Metro Drug Task Force**

The Southwest Metro Drug Task Force was established in 2000 under the authority of the Joint Powers Act, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, and includes Carver, McLeod, and Scott Counties, and the Cities of Hutchinson, Jordan, Prior Lake, Shakopee, South Lake Minnetonka, and the Belle Plaine Police Department. The Drug Task Force's objectives are to detect, investigate, and apprehend controlled substance offenders in the three-county area.

Control of the Drug Task Force is vested in the Southwest Metro Drug Task Force Executive Committee. The Executive Committee consists of one designated official from each of the three counties and six cities. In the event of dissolution of the Drug Task Force, the remaining net position will be distributed among the agencies based on their level of participation. However, if only one agency terminates the agreement and the Drug Task Force continues, all equipment will remain with the Drug Task Force.

Financing is provided by grants, forfeiture money, and appropriations from members. Complete financial information can be obtained from the Southwest Metro Drug Task Force Commander, 129 Holmes Street South, Shakopee, Minnesota 55379.

### **PrimeWest Health**

The PrimeWest Central County-Based Purchasing Initiative (since renamed PrimeWest Health) was established in December 1998 by a joint powers agreement with Big Stone, Douglas, Grant, McLeod, Meeker, Pipestone, Pope, Renville, Stevens, and Traverse Counties, under the authority of Minn. Stat. § 471.59. Beltrami, Clearwater, and Hubbard Counties were later added to PrimeWest Health. Pipestone County has since joined Southwest Health and Human Services for public health and human services functions. The partnership is organized to directly purchase health care services for county residents who are eligible for Medical Assistance and General Assistance Medical Care as authorized by Minn. Stat. § 256B.692. County-based purchasing is the local control alternative favored for improved coordination of services to prepaid Medical Assistance programs in complying with Minnesota Department of Health requirements as set forth in Minn. Stat. chs. 62D and 62N.

Control of PrimeWest Health is vested in a Joint Powers Board of Directors, composed of two Commissioners from each member county (one active and one alternate). Each member of the Joint Powers Board is appointed by the County Commissioners of the county he or she represents.

In the event of termination of the joint powers agreement, all assets owned pursuant to this agreement shall be sold, and the proceeds, together with monies on hand, will be distributed to the current members based on their proportional share of each member's county-based purchasing eligible population.

Financing is provided by Medical Assistance and General Assistance Medical Care payments from the Minnesota Department of Human Services, initial start-up loans from member counties, and by proportional contributions from member counties, if necessary, to cover operational costs. McLeod County did not make any contributions to PrimeWest Health in 2022.

Complete financial information can be obtained from its administrative office at PrimeWest Health, 3905 Dakota Street, Suite 101, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308.

### **Putting All Communities Together for Families Collaborative**

Putting All Communities Together for Families Collaborative (PACT) was established in 1996 by a joint powers agreement among Kandiyohi, Meeker, Renville, and Yellow Medicine Counties. Effective January 1, 2011, an additional joint powers agreement was entered into to add McLeod County as a fifth county partner to PACT. As a result, the name was changed from PACT 4 Families Collaborative to PACT for Families Collaborative. The joint powers agreements were established to provide coordinated services to children and families. McLeod County has no operational or financial control over the Collaborative. In 2022, McLeod County contributed \$55,157 to PACT.

A county may withdraw from PACT by giving a 30-day written notice to PACT; however, the contribution will remain in the integrated fund for the implementation period. In the event of termination, any property acquired as a result of the agreement and any surplus monies on hand shall be distributed to the parties of this agreement in proportion to their contributions.

Management of PACT is vested in an Executive Board composed of nine members representing all counties. The Board includes an administrative representative of social services, public health services, community corrections, school districts, two parents (one parent of a child diagnosed with a serious emotional disturbance), and three members at large, one of whom is of a mental health background. The Board appoints a fiscal agent to handle and be responsible for safekeeping the funds of PACT.

McLeod County Human Services has acted as fiscal agent for PACT since January 1, 2016. Financial information can be obtained from Putting All Communities Together for Families Collaborative, 2200 – 23rd Street Northeast, Suite 2030, Willmar, Minnesota 56201.

### **Trailblazer Transit Board**

McLeod County entered into a joint powers agreement with Sibley County, creating and operating the Trailblazer Transit Board, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59 and a joint powers agreement, effective June 8, 1999. In 2018, Wright County joined the joint powers with McLeod and Sibley Counties. Management of the Transit Board is vested in the Joint Powers Board consisting of three members appointed by McLeod County, and two members appointed by both Sibley and Wright Counties from each Board of County Commissioners.

The primary purpose of the Transit Board is to provide centralized planning and implementation of needed public transit services.

Financing is primarily provided from state and federal grants. Member counties are committed to providing the local match necessary to meet the requirements for state and federal funding. In 2022, McLeod County made contributions of \$175,438.

Current financial statements can be obtained with a one-day notice from the administrative office at Trailblazer Transit, Gary Ludwig, Director, 207 West 11th Street, Glencoe, Minnesota 55336.

### **Supporting Hands Nurse Family Partnership Board**

The Supporting Hands Nurse Family Partnership Board was established pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 145A.17 and 471.59 and a joint powers agreement, effective May 31, 2007. The Board is comprised of one representative from each county to the agreement. The counties in the agreement are Big Stone, Chippewa, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Meeker, Murray, Pipestone, Pope, Redwood, Renville, Rock, Stevens, Swift, Traverse, and Yellow Medicine. Southwest Health and Human Services represents Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Pipestone, Redwood, and Rock Counties in this agreement. Horizon Public Health represents Douglas, Grant, Pope, Stevens, and Traverse Counties in this agreement. Countryside Public Health represents Big Stone, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, Swift, and Yellow Medicine Counties in this agreement. The purpose of this agreement is to organize, govern, plan, and administer a multi-county based nurse family partnership program specifically within the jurisdictional boundaries of the counties involved.

The governing board is composed of one Board member from each of the participating counties. Each participating county will contribute to the budget of the Supporting Hands Nurse Family Partnership. In 2022, McLeod County contributed \$47,131 to the partnership.

Renville County acts as fiscal agent for the Supporting Hands Nurse Family Partnership Board. A complete financial report of the Supporting Hands Nurse Family Partnership Board can be obtained from Renville County at Renville County Public Health, Renville County Government Services Center, 105 South 5th Street, Suite 119H, Olivia, Minnesota 56277.

#### **McLeod and Sibley Joint Self-Insurance Pool**

The McLeod, Sibley, Trailblazer Joint Self-Insurance Pool was established in 2016 under the authority of Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The purpose of the Pool is to provide for the reciprocal assumption of risk among members with respect to the provision of health benefits to each member's eligible current and former employees and their qualified dependents. Effective January 1, 2020, Trailblazer is no longer a member.

The governing body is composed of one Board member from each of the participating entities. The Pool is financed primarily by premiums from participants. Sibley County is the fiscal agent. Current financial statements are available from the Sibley County Auditor-Treasurer's Office.

### **Central Minnesota Jobs and Training Services, Inc.**

Central Minnesota Jobs and Training Services, Inc. (CMJTS), is a nonprofit employment and training agency and a partner in the Minnesota WorkForce Center System. CMJTS is a joint venture established pursuant to Minn. Stat. ch. 268 and § 471.59, consisting of 11 counties in Central Minnesota, including Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, McLeod, Meeker, Mille Lacs, Pine, Renville, Sherburne, and Wright Counties, and is also a partner of Local Workforce Development Area 5.

CMJTS's mission is to strengthen Central Minnesota communities through leadership in workforce excellence. Funding is to be provided through block grants from the U.S. Department of Labor. One County Commissioner from each participating county is appointed to the Board.

### **Jointly-Governed Organizations**

### **Minnesota Counties Computer Cooperative**

Under Minnesota Joint Powers Law, Minn. Stat. § 471.59, Minnesota counties have created the Minnesota Counties Computer Cooperative (MCCC) to jointly provide for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of data processing systems, facilities, and management information systems. During the year, McLeod County incurred \$318,092 in expenditures related to the MCCC.

#### **Minnesota Rural Counties Caucus**

The Minnesota Rural Counties Caucus was established in 1997 and includes Aitkin, Becker, Big Stone, Clay, Cottonwood, Douglas, Grant, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomen, Marshall, McLeod, Mille Lacs, Mower, Murray, Norman, Pennington, Pine, Pipestone, Polk, Pope, Red Lake, Redwood, Roseau, Stevens, Todd, Traverse, Wadena, Watonwan, Wilkin, and Wright Counties. Control of the Caucus is vested in the Minnesota Rural Counties Caucus Executive Committee, which is composed of 12 appointees, each with an alternate, who are appointed annually by each respective County Board they represent. Each county also appoints a delegate and alternate to the Board of Directors. McLeod County's responsibility does not extend beyond making these appointments.

#### **South Central Minnesota Emergency Communications Board**

The South Central Emergency Communications Board (formerly known as the South Central Minnesota Regional Radio Board) was established pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 471.59 and 403.39 and a joint powers agreement effective May 27, 2008. It is comprised of Blue Earth, Brown, Faribault, Le Sueur, Martin, McLeod, Nicollet, Sibley, Waseca, and Watonwan Counties, and the Cities of Hutchinson and Mankato. The primary function of the joint venture is to provide regional administration of enhancements to the Statewide Public Safety Radio and Communication System for the Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER) owned and operated by the State of Minnesota and to enhance and improve interoperable public safety communications.

The Board consists of one County Commissioner from each county included in the agreement, one City Council member from each city included in the agreement, a member of the South Central Minnesota Regional Advisory Committee, a member of the South Central Minnesota Regional Radio System User Committee, and a member of the Owners and Operators Committee.

Blue Earth County acts as the fiscal agent for the Board. During 2022, McLeod County did not contribute to the Board. Financial information can be obtained by mailing Commissioner Kip Bruender at PO Box 8608, Mankato, Minnesota, 56002-8608.

### **McLeod County Soil and Water Conservation District**

McLeod County formed an agreement in July 2017 to provide fiscal support for the McLeod County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD). In turn, the SWCD provides assistance to the land users of McLeod County using natural resources to increase the productive use of land while maintaining and improving the soils base, water quality, tree production, wildlife, and the overall quality of the County.

### Tax Abatements – Pay-As-You-Go Tax Increment

McLeod County has not entered into any property tax abatement agreements under Minn. Stat. § 469.1813 with local businesses (which meets the criteria for disclosure under GASB Statement 77). Under this statute, the County may grant property tax abatements not to exceed (1) ten percent of the net tax capacity of the political subdivision for the taxes payable year with which the abatement applies; or (2) \$200,000, whichever is greater, for the purpose of attracting or retaining business within their jurisdictions. The abatements may be granted to any business located within or promises to relocate to the County.

The Cities of Glencoe, Hutchinson, and Winsted in McLeod County have entered into tax increment financing agreements (which meet the criteria for disclosure under GASB Statement 77, Tax Abatement Disclosures). The cities' authority to enter into these agreements comes from Minn. Stat. ch. 469 for the purpose of encouraging private development, redevelopment, renovation and renewal, growth in low-to-moderate income housing, and economic development within a city. During 2022, there were 14 pay-as-you-go notes within the County. The tax increment collections during 2022 associated with these notes totaled \$836,964. McLeod County's portion of the captured tax capacity and related property taxes was approximately 30 percent, which is \$251,089.

## Note 6 – Housing and Redevelopment Authority – Discretely Presented Component Unit Disclosures

### **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

The McLeod County Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA) was created under the laws of the State of Minnesota and serves McLeod County. The purpose of the HRA is to administer the public housing programs authorized by the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended. These programs are subsidized by the federal government through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The HRA provides assistance grants to eligible families of the Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers Program. Also, the HRA operates 18 four-plex (72) rental units in McLeod County for families with moderate income.

The accounting policies of the HRA conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units.

#### **Capital Assets**

Capital assets are stated at historical, or estimated historical, cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives ranging from six to 40 years.

#### **Estimated Useful Lives**

Assets	Years
Buildings	30-40
Site improvements	15-20
Equipment	6-12

### **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United

States of America, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### **Cash and Investments**

The HRA's cash and investments at June 30, 2022, are summarized as follows:

#### **Cash and Investments**

Cash on deposit Restricted Unrestricted	\$ 49,205 392,494
Total cash on deposit	\$ 441,699
Certificates of deposit, due within one year Restricted Unrestricted	\$ 34,931 73,640
Total certificates of deposit	\$ 108,571
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 550,270

### **Deposits**

In accordance with Minnesota statutes, the HRA maintains deposits at depository banks authorized by the HRA Board. All such depositories are federally insured. The entire bank balance throughout the year was covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held by the HRA's agent in the HRA's name.

The carrying amount of the HRA's deposits with financial institutions was \$550,270 as of June 30, 2022. The bank balance was \$549,263 as of June 30, 2022, which was covered by qualified collateral.

Minnesota statutes require that all HRA deposits be protected by insurance, surety bond, or collateral and that securities pledged as collateral be legal instruments and be held in safekeeping in a restricted account at the Federal Reserve Bank or in a financial institution other than that furnishing the collateral. The market value of collateral pledged must generally exceed deposits not covered by insurance or bonds by at least ten percent.

### **Investments**

The HRA is authorized to invest available funds as described in Minn. Stat. ch. 118A. The following types of investments are allowed by Minnesota statutes:

- securities which are direct obligations or are guaranteed or insured issues of the United States or its agencies, its instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress, except mortgage-backed securities defined as "high risk" by Minnesota statutes;
- mutual funds through shares of registered investment companies through a mutual fund provided the mutual fund receives certain ratings depending on its investments;

- general obligations of the State of Minnesota or any of its municipalities, and certain state agency and local
  obligations of Minnesota and other states provided such obligations have certain specified bond ratings by a
  national bond rating service;
- bankers' acceptances of United States banks;
- commercial paper issued by United States corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries that is rated in the highest quality category by two nationally recognized rating agencies and matures in 270 days or less; and
- repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, joint powers in investment trusts, and guaranteed investment contracts, with certain restrictions.

### **Capital Assets**

The following is a summary of capital assets transactions:

#### **Capital Assets**

	 Beginning Balance	Additions	Disposals			Ending Balance
Land	\$ 197,000	\$ -	\$	-	\$	197,000
Site improvements	277,908	-		-		277,908
Buildings	 4,351,104	-		-		4,351,104
Total	\$ 4,826,012	\$ -	\$	-	\$	4,826,012
Accumulated depreciation	 2,464,118	125,475		-		2,589,593
Total	\$ 2,361,894	\$ (125,475)	\$	-	\$	2,236,419

### **Long-Term Debt Payable**

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions for the year ended June 30, 2022:

### **Debt Payable**

	Beginning				Ending
	 Balance	Issued	Payments		Balance
Essential Function Housing Development Bond of 1996	\$ 412,531	\$ -	\$	412,531	\$ -
Essential Function Housing Development Bond of 1997	446,322	-		446,322	-
Essential Function Housing Development Bond of 1998	511,871	-		511,871	-
Essential Function Housing Development Bond of 2017	809,483	-		809,483	-
Essential Function Housing Development Bond of 2021	-	2,139,000		-	2,139,000
Promissory note payable	16,993	-		8,308	8,685
Assessments payable	 2,912	-		502	2,410
Total	\$ 2,200,112	\$ 2,139,000	\$ 2	2,189,017	\$ 2,150,095

The Essential Function Housing Development Revenue Bond of 1996 was to mature on September 1, 2027. The bond currently bears an interest rate of 4.10 percent per annum. The rate is renegotiated according to the market

interest rate and is thereafter adjustable periodically over the life of the bond. Principal and interest are payable monthly. The bond is secured by all real and personal property as well as by all revenues of the housing project. If the net revenues from operations are insufficient to meet the bond obligations, the HRA may request funds from the McLeod County General Fund by ordering a County-wide tax levy not to exceed \$120,000. The HRA agrees to repay the funds to McLeod County from any subsequent excess cash flows. This bond was paid in full on December 15, 2021.

The Essential Function Housing Development Revenue Bond of 1997 was to mature on April 1, 2028. The bond currently bears an interest rate of 4.10 percent per annum. The rate is renegotiated according to the market interest rate and is thereafter adjustable periodically over the life of the bond. Principal and interest are payable monthly. The bond is secured by all real and personal property as well as by all revenues of the housing project. If the net revenues from operations are insufficient to meet the bond obligations, the HRA may request funds from the McLeod County General Fund by ordering a County-wide tax levy not to exceed \$120,000. The HRA agrees to repay the funds to McLeod County from any subsequent excess cash flows. This bond was paid in full on December 15, 2021.

The Essential Function Housing Development Revenue Bond of 1998 was to mature on May 1, 2030. The bond bears an interest rate of 4.10 percent per annum. The rate is renegotiated according to the market interest rate and is thereafter adjustable periodically over the life of the bond. Principal and interest are payable monthly. The bond is secured by all real and personal property as well as by all revenues of the housing project. If the net revenues from operations are insufficient to meet the bond obligations, the HRA may request funds from the McLeod County General Fund by ordering a County-wide tax levy not to exceed \$75,000 each calendar year. The HRA agrees to repay the funds to McLeod County after bond obligations have been fulfilled. This bond was paid in full on December 15, 2021.

The Essential Function Housing Development Revenue Bond of 2017 was to mature on September 1, 2034. The bond bears an interest rate of 4.00 percent per annum. The rate is renegotiated according to the market interest rate and is thereafter adjustable periodically over the life of the bond. Principal and interest are payable monthly. The bond is secured by all real and personal property as well as by all revenues of the housing project. If the net revenues from operations are insufficient to meet the bond obligations, the HRA may request funds from the McLeod County General Fund by ordering a County-wide tax levy not to exceed \$75,000 each calendar year. The HRA agrees to repay the funds to McLeod County after bond obligations have been fulfilled. This bond was paid in full on December 15, 2021.

The Essential Function Housing Development Revenue Bond of 2021 matures on September 1, 2034. The bond currently bears an interest rate of 0.45 percent until September 1, 2022, and then it is on weighted-average interest rate each year through the life of the loan. Principal and interest are payable monthly. The bond is secured by all real and personal property as well as by all revenues of the housing project. If the net revenues from operations are insufficient to meet the bond obligations, the HRA may request funds from the McLeod County General Fund by ordering a County-wide tax levy not to exceed \$75,000 each calendar year. The HRA agrees to repay the funds to McLeod County after bond obligations have been fulfilled.

The promissory note is payable to Security Bank and Trust Co. for driveway upgrades. The debt matures on June 1, 2023, and bears interest at the rate of 4.05 percent. Payments of \$738, including principal and interest, are payable monthly beginning July 1, 2018.

The assessment is payable to the City of Brownton for street upgrades. The debt matures October 15, 2026, and bears interest at the rate of 7.50 percent. Payments of \$360, including principal and interest, are payable semi-

annually beginning May 15, 2007.

The estimated debt service requirements as of June 30, 2022, are as follows:

### **Debt Service Requirements**

Year Ending						
December 31	Principal	Interest	Total			
2023	\$ 204,224	\$ 21,961	\$	226,185		
2024	259,579	20,642		280,221		
2025	261,623	18,999		280,622		
2026	263,669	16,855		280,524		
2027	265,000	14,336		279,336		
2028-2032	716,000	35,000		751,000		
2033-2035	180,000	4,718		184,718		
Total	\$ 2,150,095	\$ 132,511	\$	2,282,606		

### **Risk Management**

The HRA is insured by commercial property and liability insurance. There have been no significant reductions in coverage. There have been no settlements in excess of the HRA's insurance coverage in any of the immediately preceding three years.



Exhibit A-1

### Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>			Actual	Variance with		
	_	Original		Final	 Amounts	F	inal Budget
Revenues							
Taxes	\$	15,467,979	\$	15,467,979	\$ 15,317,363	\$	(150,616)
Special assessments		172,490		172,490	137,098		(35,392)
Licenses and permits		71,900		71,900	107,642		35,742
Intergovernmental		3,358,316		3,358,316	6,397,326		3,039,010
Charges for services		1,694,608		1,694,608	1,988,749		294,141
Fines and forfeits		21,600		21,600	25,673		4,073
Gifts and contributions		6,040		6,040	158,976		152,936
Investment earnings		107,080		107,080	936,518		829,438
Miscellaneous		731,668		731,668	 623,365		(108,303)
Total Revenues	\$	21,631,681	\$	21,631,681	\$ 25,692,710	\$	4,061,029
Expenditures							
Current							
General government							
Commissioners	\$	346,801	\$	346,801	\$ 300,067	\$	46,734
County-wide		187,652		187,652	2,278,720		(2,091,068)
Courts		388,400		388,400	288,307		100,093
Law library		12,000		12,000	17,227		(5,227)
County administrator		1,297,893		1,297,893	1,192,293		105,600
County auditor-treasurer		703,121		703,121	641,659		61,462
County assessor		524,896		524,896	499,434		25,462
Elections		222,653		222,653	282,809		(60,156)
Data processing		1,659,964		1,659,964	1,640,062		19,902
Central services		269,350		269,350	149,601		119,749
Attorney		931,167		931,167	981,056		(49,889)
Recorder		589,670		589,670	903,350		(313,680)
Buildings		1,167,287		1,167,287	1,010,874		156,413
County insurance		521,772		521,772	149,406		372,366
Veterans service officer		234,022		234,022	262,655		(28,633)
Fairgrounds		471,993		471,993	355,226		116,767
Safety		8,900		8,900	7,621		1,279
Other general government		-		-	 345,032		(345,032)
Total general government	\$	9,537,541	\$	9,537,541	\$ 11,305,399	\$	(1,767,858)

Exhibit A-1

(Continued)

### Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

		Budgeted	Budgeted Amounts			Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Expenditures									
Current (Continued)									
Public safety									
Sheriff	\$	4,917,539	\$	4,917,539	\$	4,947,985	\$	(30,446)	
Inmate account	•	15,651	•	15,651	•	32,488	•	(16,837)	
Probation officer		424,294		424,294		373,615		50,679	
County jail		2,346,645		2,346,645		2,161,525		185,120	
Sentencing to Service		91,401		91,401		83,643		7,758	
Juvenile detention		2,362		2,362		1,391		971	
Sheriff posse		33,000		33,000		28,359		4,641	
Emergency services		174,143		174,143		177,838		(3,695)	
Total public safety	\$	8,005,035	\$	8,005,035	\$	7,806,844	\$	198,191	
Health									
Nursing service	\$	3,168,385	\$	3,168,385	\$	2,658,745	\$	509,640	
Culture and recreation									
Historical society	\$	85,100	\$	85,100	\$	85,100	\$	-	
Other		40,390		40,390		39,491		899	
Parks		502,325		502,325		302,385		199,940	
Snowmobile trail grant		44,640		44,640		45,879		(1,239)	
Total culture and recreation	\$	672,455	\$	672,455	\$	472,855	\$	199,600	
Conservation of natural resources									
Soil and water conservation	\$	82,750	\$	82,750	\$	82,750	\$	-	
County extension	•	242,800		242,800		222,365		20,435	
Agriculture ditch inspector		-		-		4,000		(4,000)	
Environmental services		503,215		503,215		466,964		36,251	
Other		-		-		259,698		(259,698)	
Aquatic invasive species		40,000		40,000		33,607		6,393	
Total conservation of natural									
resources	\$	868,765	\$	868,765	\$	1,069,384	\$	(200,619)	

Exhibit A-1

(Continued)

### Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	F	inal Budget
Expenditures								
Current (Continued)								
Economic development								
Housing and Redevelopment Authority	\$	14,396	\$	14,396	\$	12,909	\$	1,487
Intergovernmental								
Culture and recreation								
Pioneerland Regional Library	\$	208,247	\$	208,247	\$	208,247	\$	
Debt service								
Principal	\$	157,986	\$	157,986	\$	157,986	\$	-
Interest		14,504		14,504		14,504		-
Total debt service	\$	172,490	\$	172,490	\$	172,490	\$	
Total Expenditures	\$	22,647,314	\$	22,647,314	\$	23,706,873	\$	(1,059,559)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	(1,015,633)	\$	(1,015,633)	\$	1,985,837	\$	3,001,470
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in	\$	10,000	\$	10,000	\$	-	\$	(10,000)
Loan issued		-	\$	-		259,698		259,698
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets		15,000		15,000		34,810		19,810
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$	25,000	\$	25,000	\$	294,508	\$	269,508
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(990,633)	\$	(990,633)	\$	2,280,345	\$	3,270,978
Fund Balance – January 1 Increase (decrease) in inventories		29,004,346 -		29,004,346 -		29,004,346 (579)		- (579)
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	28,013,713	\$	28,013,713	\$	31,284,112	\$	3,270,399
. a Zalaniec Boscinieci Gi	<u> </u>	_0,010,710	<u> </u>	_0,010,710	<u> </u>	J 1,20 1,212		5,2,5,555

Exhibit A-2

### Budgetary Comparison Schedule Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted	l Amo	unts	Actual	Variance with	
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues						
Taxes Licenses and permits	\$ 6,203,353 13,000	\$	6,203,353 13,000	\$ 6,948,579 14,375	\$	745,226 1,375
Intergovernmental Charges for services	11,225,415 110,000		11,225,415 110,000	11,058,989 134,667		(166,426) 24,667
Miscellaneous	 4,000		4,000	9,721		5,721
Total Revenues	\$ 17,555,768	\$	17,555,768	\$ 18,166,331	\$	610,563
Expenditures						
Current						
Highways and streets						
Administration	\$ 937,198	\$	937,198	\$ 771,075	\$	166,123
Geographic information systems	280,000		280,000	206,599		73,401
Maintenance	1,924,621		1,924,621	1,690,611		234,010
Engineering/construction	10,637,915		10,637,915	10,639,692		(1,777)
Equipment, maintenance, and shop	 1,157,767		1,157,767	 1,119,249		38,518
Total highways and streets	\$ 14,937,501	\$	14,937,501	\$ 14,427,226	\$	510,275
Intergovernmental						
Highways and streets	\$ 300,000	\$	300,000	\$ 439,516	\$	(139,516)
Debt service						
Principal retirement	\$ 1,020,000	\$	1,020,000	\$ 1,020,000	\$	-
Interest	 194,750		194,750	194,750		-
Total debt service	\$ 1,214,750	\$	1,214,750	\$ 1,214,750	\$	
Total Expenditures	\$ 16,452,251	\$	16,452,251	\$ 16,081,492	\$	370,759
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 1,103,517	\$	1,103,517	\$ 2,084,839	\$	981,322
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	 50,000		50,000	42,220		(7,780)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 1,153,517	\$	1,153,517	\$ 2,127,059	\$	973,542
Fund Balance – January 1 Increase (decrease) in inventories	 14,591,843		14,591,843 -	 14,591,843 (194,000)		- (194,000)
Fund Balance – December 31	\$ 15,745,360	\$	15,745,360	\$ 16,524,902	\$	779,542

Exhibit A-3

### Budgetary Comparison Schedule Human Services Special Revenue Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>			Actual	Variance with		
	 Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	inal Budget	
Revenues							
Taxes	\$ 5,454,594	\$	5,454,594	\$ 5,353,617	\$	(100,977)	
Intergovernmental	6,003,918		6,003,918	6,007,065		3,147	
Charges for services	755,370		755,370	587,846		(167,524)	
Gifts and contributions	-		-	100		100	
Miscellaneous	 378,364		378,364	 314,736		(63,628)	
Total Revenues	\$ 12,592,246	\$	12,592,246	\$ 12,263,364	\$	(328,882)	
Expenditures							
Current							
Human services							
Income maintenance	\$ 3,112,446	\$	3,112,446	\$ 2,803,536	\$	308,910	
Social services	9,692,949		9,692,949	8,507,447		1,185,502	
Transit authority	 174,930		174,930	 175,438		(508)	
Total Expenditures	\$ 12,980,325	\$	12,980,325	\$ 11,486,421	\$	1,493,904	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (388,079)	\$	(388,079)	\$ 776,943	\$	1,165,022	
Fund Balance – January 1	 9,023,707		9,023,707	 9,023,707			
Fund Balance – December 31	\$ 8,635,628	\$	8,635,628	\$ 9,800,650	\$	1,165,022	

Exhibit A-4

### Budgetary Comparison Schedule Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Budgeted	Amo	unts	Actual	Variance with		
	 Original		Final	 Amounts	Fir	nal Budget	
Revenues							
Licenses and permits	\$ 6,800	\$	6,800	\$ 11,545	\$	4,745	
Intergovernmental	104,000		104,000	107,991		3,991	
Charges for services	1,798,800		1,798,800	2,182,870		384,070	
Miscellaneous	 30,002		30,002	 104,061		74,059	
Total Revenues	\$ 1,939,602	\$	1,939,602	\$ 2,406,467	\$	466,865	
Expenditures							
Current							
Sanitation							
Recycling	 1,493,276		1,493,276	 1,579,646		(86,370)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$ 446,326	\$	446,326	\$ 826,821	\$	380,495	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers out	 (531,891)		(531,891)	 (531,891)		-	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (85,565)	\$	(85,565)	\$ 294,930	\$	380,495	
Fund Balance – January 1	 3,272,826		3,272,826	3,272,826			
Fund Balance – December 31	\$ 3,187,261	\$	3,187,261	\$ 3,567,756	\$	380,495	

Exhibit A-5

### Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Other Postemployment Benefits December 31, 2022

	 2022	 2021	 2020	 2019	 2018
Total OPEB Liability					
Service cost	\$ 103,066	\$ 114,035	\$ 96,242	\$ 106,465	\$ 111,888
Interest	24,280	31,159	54,154	45,560	42,127
Differences between expected and actual					
experience	(53,197)	-	(267,261)	-	-
Changes of assumption or other inputs	(15,683)	56,324	(196,101)	(45,300)	-
Benefit payments	 (52,687)	 (49,179)	 (61,564)	 (42,693)	 (46,369)
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$ 5,779	\$ 152,339	\$ (374,530)	\$ 64,032	\$ 107,646
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning	 1,137,156	 984,817	 1,359,347	 1,295,315	 1,187,669
Total OPEB Liability – Ending	\$ 1,142,935	\$ 1,137,156	\$ 984,817	\$ 1,359,347	\$ 1,295,315
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 17,470,288	\$ 15,477,416	\$ 14,990,233	\$ 16,067,024	\$ 15,599,052
Total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	6.54%	7.35%	6.57%	8.46%	8.30%

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Exhibit A-6

# Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability PERA General Employees Retirement Plan December 31, 2022

Measurement	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with McLeod County		Pi S I L	Employer's roportionate share of the Net Pension Liability and the State's Related share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Covered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension
Date	Asset	(a)		(b)		(a + b)	 (c)	(a/c)	Liability
2022	0.1867 %	\$ 14,786,702	\$	433,562	\$	15,220,264	\$ 14,106,704	104.82 %	76.67 %
2021	0.1887	8,058,335		246,132		8,304,467	13,585,384	59.32	87.00
2020	0.1813	10,869,764		335,202		11,204,966	12,908,086	84.21	79.06
2019	0.1847	10,211,649		317,486		10,529,135	13,609,500	75.03	80.23
2018	0.1858	10,307,422		338,111		10,645,533	12,492,080	82.51	79.53
2017	0.1855	11,844,630		151,818		11,996,448	11,954,653	99.08	75.90
2016	0.1907	15,477,661		202,136		15,679,797	11,831,093	130.82	68.91
2015	0.1915	9,925,635		N/A		9,925,635	11,250,920	88.22	78.19

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The measurement date for each year is June 30.

N/A – Not Applicable

Exhibit A-7

# Schedule of Contributions PERA General Employees Retirement Plan December 31, 2022

Year Ending	Statutorily Required ontributions (a)	in	Actual partributions Relation to Statutorily Required partributions (b)	-	Contribution (Deficiency) Excess (b - a)	 Covered Payroll (C)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)	
2022	\$ 1,059,371	\$	1,059,371	\$	-	\$ 14,124,950	7.50 %	
2021	1,009,573		1,009,573		-	13,460,971	7.50	
2020	967,542		967,542		-	12,900,560	7.50	
2019	1,020,711		1,020,711		-	13,609,480	7.50	
2018	946,401		946,401		-	12,618,680	7.50	
2017	908,763		908,763		-	12,116,840	7.50	
2016	897,080		897,080		-	11,961,067	7.50	
2015	874,063		874,063		-	11,654,176	7.50	

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The County's year-end is December 31.

Exhibit A-8

# Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability PERA Public Employees Police and Fire Plan December 31, 2022

Measurement Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability/ Asset	Pr S	imployer's oportionate hare of the et Pension Liability (Asset) (a)	Sh No A	State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with McLeod County (b)		Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and the State's Related Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a + b)		Covered Payroll (c)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (a/c)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2022	0.1665 %	\$	7,245,422	\$	316,568	\$	7,561,990	\$	2,017,791	359.08 %	70.53 %
2021	0.1574		1,214,961		54,629		1,269,590		1,938,288	62.68	93.66
2020	0.1574		2,074,700		48,874		2,123,574		1,737,446	119.41	87.19
2019	0.1617		1,721,460		N/A		1,721,460		1,839,499	93.58	89.26
2018	0.1606		1,711,831		N/A		1,711,831		1,692,506	101.14	88.84
2017	0.1500		2,025,718		N/A		2,025,718		1,544,352	131.17	85.43
2016	0.1580		6,340,815		N/A		6,340,815		1,518,114	417.68	63.88
2015	0.1610		1,829,337		N/A		1,829,337		1,474,333	124.08	86.61

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The measurement date for each year is June 30.

N/A - Not Applicable

Exhibit A-9

# Schedule of Contributions PERA Public Employees Police and Fire Plan December 31, 2022

Year Ending	F	tatutorily Required ntributions (a)	in S	Actual ntributions Relation to tatutorily Required ntributions (b)	_	ontribution Deficiency) Excess (b - a)	 Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)	
2022	\$	381,103	\$	381,103	\$	-	\$ 2,153,265	17.70 %	
2021		343,971		343,971		-	1,943,341	17.70	
2020		319,433		319,433		-	1,804,706	17.70	
2019		311,795		311,795		-	1,839,499	16.95	
2018		274,479		274,479		-	1,694,315	16.20	
2017		265,884		265,884		-	1,641,259	16.20	
2016		242,953		242,953		-	1,499,709	16.20	
2015		241,151		241,151		-	1,488,585	16.20	

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The County's year-end is December 31.

Exhibit A-10

# Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability PERA Public Employees Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Plan December 31, 2022

					Employer's	
		E	mployer's		Proportionate	
	Employer's	Pr	oportionate		Share of the	
	Proportion	S	hare of the		Net Pension	Plan Fiduciary
	of the Net	N	let Pension		Liability (Asset)	Net Position
	Pension		Liability	Covered	as a Percentage of	as a Percentage
Measurement	Liability/		(Asset)	Payroll	Covered Payroll	of the Total
Date	Asset	_	(a)	(b)	(a/b)	Pension Liability
2022	0.5693 %	\$	1,892,353	\$ 1,234,794	153.25 %	74.58 %
2021	0.5326		(87,496)	1,177,643	(7.43)	101.61
2020	0.4855		131,736	1,056,395	12.47	96.67
2019	0.4600		63,687	1,051,874	6.05	98.17
2018	0.4710		77,465	962,023	8.05	97.64
2017	0.4700		1,399,503	929,737	150.53	67.89
2016	0.4700		1,716,975	880,368	195.03	58.16
2015	0.4900		75,754	874,521	8.66	96.95

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The measurement date for each year is June 30.

Exhibit A-11

# Schedule of Contributions PERA Public Employees Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Plan December 31, 2022

Year Ending	ı	tatutorily Required ntributions (a)	in S	Actual ntributions Relation to statutorily Required ntributions (b)	ntribution Deficiency) Excess (b - a)	 Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)	
2022	\$	111,971	\$	111,971	\$ -	\$ 1,279,663	8.75 %	
2021		104,429		104,429	-	1,193,477	8.75	
2020		96,537		96,537	-	1,103,280	8.75	
2019		92,039		92,039	-	1,051,874	8.75	
2018		83,740		83,740	-	957,029	8.75	
2017		84,894		84,894	-	970,217	8.75	
2016		78,909		78,909	-	901,819	8.75	
2015		75,862		75,862	-	866,990	8.75	

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The County's year-end is December 31.

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

### Note 1 - Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the General Fund, certain special revenue funds, and the Debt Service Fund. The County Board can amend budgets during the year.

On December 21, 2021, the Board approved the budgets for the General Fund, the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, the Human Services Special Revenue Fund, the Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund, and the Debt Service Fund. A budget is not adopted for the Ditch Special Revenue Fund because it is based on special assessments which cannot be determined.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The County's department heads may make transfers of appropriations within a department. Transfers of appropriations between departments require approval of the County Board. The legal level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the department level.

### Note 2 – Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

The following funds and departments had expenditures exceeding appropriations for the year ended December 31, 2022:

**Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations** 

<u>Expenditures</u> Final Budget Excess General Fund	
Current	
General government  County-wide \$ 2,278,720 \$ 187,652 \$ 2,091	260
•	227
	156
•	889
Recorder 903,350 589,670 313,	
	633
Other general government 345,032 - 345,	032
Public safety	
	446
	837
e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	695
Culture and recreation	
	239
Conservation of natural resources	
Agriculture ditch inspector 4,000 - 4	000
Other 259,698 - 259,	598
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund	
Current	
Highways and streets	
Engineering/construction 10,639,692 10,637,915 1,	777
Intergovernmental	
Highways and streets 439,516 300,000 139,	516
Human Services Special Revenue Fund	
Current	
Human services	
	508
Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund	
Current	
Sanitation	
	370

### Note 3 – Employer Contributions to Other Postemployment Benefits

Assets have not been accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph four of GASB Statement 75 to pay related benefits.

## Note 4 – Other Postemployment Benefits – Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions

Changes in actuarial assumptions and a change in plan provisions occurred as follows:

#### 2022

- The health care trend rates, mortality tables, salary increase rates, retirement and withdrawal rates were updated.
- The inflation rate was changed from 2.50 percent to 2.00 percent.

#### 2021

• The discount rate was changed from 2.90 percent to 2.00 percent.

### 2020

- The health care trend rates, mortality tables, and salary increase rates were updated.
- The percentage of future retirees who are assumed to continue on one of the County's medical plans postemployment was reduced from 50 percent to 40 percent.
- The discount rate was changed from 3.80 percent to 2.90 percent.

### 2019

The discount rate was changed from 3.30 percent to 3.80 percent.

## Note 5 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans – Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions

The following changes were reflected in the valuation performed on behalf of the Public Employees Retirement Association for the fiscal year June 30:

### **General Employees Retirement Plan**

### 2022

The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to Scale MP-2021.

### 2021

- The investment return and single discount rates were changed from 7.50 percent to 6.50 percent.
- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2019 to Scale MP-2020.

### <u>2020</u>

The price inflation assumption was decreased from 2.50 percent to 2.25 percent.

- The payroll growth assumption was decreased from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent.
- Assumed salary increase rates were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The net effect is assumed rates that average 0.25 percent less than previous rates.
- Assumed rates of retirement were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The changes result in more unreduced (normal) retirements and slightly fewer Rule of 90 and early retirements.
- Assumed rates of termination were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The
  new rates are based on service and are generally lower than the previous rates for years two to five and
  slightly higher thereafter.
- Assumed rates of disability were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The change results in fewer predicted disability retirements for males and females.
- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants and employees was changed from the RP-2014 table to the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality table, with adjustments. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant Mortality table to the Pub-2010 General/Teacher Disabled Retiree Mortality table, with adjustments.
- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2018 to Scale MP-2019.
- The assumed spouse age difference was changed from two years older for females to one year older.
- The assumed number of married male new retirees electing the 100 percent Joint and Survivor option changed from 35 percent to 45 percent. The assumed number of married female new retirees electing the 100 percent Joint and Survivor option changed from 15 percent to 30 percent. The corresponding number of married new retirees electing the Life annuity option was adjusted accordingly.
- Augmentation for current privatized members was reduced to 2.00 percent for the period July 1, 2020, through December 31, 2023, and 0.00 percent thereafter. Augmentation was eliminated for privatizations occurring after June 30, 2020.

#### 2019

The mortality projection scale was changed from Scale MP-2017 to Scale MP-2018.

#### 2018

- The mortality projection scale was changed from Scale MP-2015 to Scale MP-2017.
- The assumed benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent per year through 2044 and 2.50 percent per year thereafter, to 1.25 percent per year.
- The augmentation adjustment in early retirement factors is eliminated over a five-year period starting July 1, 2019, resulting in actuarial equivalence after June 30, 2024.

- Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00 percent to 3.00 percent, beginning July 1, 2018.
- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00 percent, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply.
- Contribution stabilizer provisions were repealed.
- Post-retirement benefit increases were changed from 1.00 percent per year with a provision to increase to 2.50 percent upon attainment of 90 percent funding to 50 percent of the Social Security cost-of-living adjustment, not less than 1.00 percent and not more than 1.50 percent, beginning January 1, 2019.
- For retirements on or after January 1, 2024, the first benefit increase is delayed until the retiree reaches normal retirement age; does not apply to the Rule of 90 retirees, disability benefit recipients, or survivors.
- Actuarial equivalent factors were updated to reflect revised mortality and interest assumptions.

#### 2017

- The Combined Service Annuity (CSA) loads were changed from 0.80 percent for active members and 60 percent for vested and non-vested deferred members (30 percent for deferred Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund members). The revised CSA loads are now 0.00 percent for active member liability, 15 percent for vested deferred member liability, and 3.00 percent for non-vested deferred member liability.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent per year for all years to 1.00 percent per year through 2044 and 2.50 percent per year thereafter.
- Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund plan provisions change the employer supplemental contribution to \$21 million in calendar years 2017 and 2018 and returns to \$31 million through calendar year 2031. The state's required contribution is \$16 million in PERA's fiscal years 2018 and 2019 and returns to \$6 million annually through calendar year 2031.

### 2016

- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent per year through 2035 and 2.50 percent per year thereafter, to 1.00 percent for all future years.
- The assumed investment rate was changed from 7.90 percent to 7.50 percent. The single discount rate was also changed from 7.90 percent to 7.50 percent.
- Other assumptions were changed pursuant to the experience study dated June 30, 2015. The assumed payroll growth and inflation were decreased by 0.25 percent. Payroll growth was reduced from 3.50 percent to 3.25 percent. Inflation was reduced from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent.

### **Public Employees Police and Fire Plan**

### 2022

• The single discount rate changed from 6.50 percent to 5.40 percent.

• The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to Scale MP-2021.

### 2021

- The investment return and single discount rates were changed from 7.50 percent to 6.50 percent.
- The inflation assumption was changed from 2.50 percent to 2.25 percent.
- The payroll growth assumption was changed from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent.
- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants and employees was changed from the RP-2014 table to the Pub-2010 Public Safety Mortality table. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2019 to Scale MP-2020.
- The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality table (with future mortality improvement according to Scale MP-2019) to the Pub-2010 Public Safety Disabled Annuitant Mortality table (with future mortality improvement according to Scale MP-2020).
- Assumed rates of salary increase were modified as recommended in the July 14, 2020, experience study. The
  overall impact is a decrease in gross salary increase rates.
- Assumed rates of retirement were changed as recommended in the July 14, 2020, experience study. The changes result in slightly more unreduced retirements and fewer assumed early retirements.
- Assumed rates of withdrawal were changed from select and ultimate rates to service-based rates. The changes result in more assumed terminations.
- Assumed rates of disability were increased for ages 25-44 and decreased for ages over 49. Overall, proposed rates result in more projected disabilities.
- Assumed percent married for active female members was changed from 60 percent to 70 percent. Minor changes to form of payment assumptions were applied.

#### 2020

The mortality projection scale was changed from Scale MP-2018 to Scale MP-2019.

### 2019

The mortality projection scale was changed from Scale MP-2017 to Scale MP-2018.

### 2018

- The mortality projection scale was changed from Scale MP-2016 to Scale MP-2017.
- Post-retirement benefit increases changed to 1.00 percent for all years with no trigger.
- An end date of July 1, 2048, was added to the existing \$9.0 million state contribution. Additionally, annual state aid will equal \$4.5 million in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, and \$9.0 million thereafter, until the plan

reaches 100 percent funding, or July 1, 2048, if earlier.

- Member contributions were changed effective January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020, from 10.80 percent to 11.30 and 11.80 percent of pay, respectively. Employer contributions were changed effective January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020, from 16.20 percent to 16.95 and 17.70 percent of pay, respectively. Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00 percent to 3.00 percent, beginning July 1, 2018.
- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00 percent, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply.
- Actuarial equivalent factors were updated to reflect revised mortality and interest assumptions.

#### 2017

- The assumed salary increases were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2016, experience study. The net effect is proposed rates that average 0.34 percent lower than the previous rates.
- The assumed rates of retirement were changed, resulting in fewer retirements.
- The CSA load was 30 percent for vested and non-vested, deferred members. The CSA load has been changed to 33 percent for vested members and 2.00 percent for non-vested members.
- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 fully generational table to the RP-2014 fully generational table (with a base year of 2006), with male rates adjusted by a factor of 0.96. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale AA to Scale MP-2016. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 disabled mortality table to the mortality table assumed for healthy retirees.
- The assumed termination rates were decreased to 3.00 percent for the first three years of service. Rates beyond the select period of three years were adjusted, resulting in more expected terminations overall.
- The assumed percentage of married female members was decreased from 65 percent to 60 percent.
- The assumed age difference was changed from separate assumptions for male members (wives assumed to be three years younger) and female members (husbands assumed to be four years older) to the assumption that males are two years older than females.
- The assumed percentage of female members electing joint and survivor annuities was increased.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent for all years to 1.00 percent per year through 2064 and 2.50 percent thereafter.
- The single discount rate was changed from 5.60 percent per annum to 7.50 percent per annum.

#### 2016

• The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent per year through 2037 and 2.50 percent per year thereafter, to 1.00 percent for all future years.

- The assumed investment rate was changed from 7.90 percent to 7.50 percent. The single discount rate was changed from 7.90 percent to 5.60 percent.
- The assumed payroll growth and inflation were decreased by 0.25 percent. Payroll growth was reduced from 3.50 percent to 3.25 percent. Inflation was reduced from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent.

### **Public Employees Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Plan**

### 2022

- The single discount rate changed from 6.50 percent to 5.42 percent.
- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to Scale MP-2021.
- The benefit increase assumption was changed from 2.00 percent per annum to 2.00 percent per annum through December 31, 2054, and 1.50 percent per annum thereafter.

#### 2021

- The investment return and single discount rates were changed from 7.50 percent to 6.50 percent.
- The inflation assumption was changed from 2.50 percent to 2.25 percent.
- The payroll growth assumption was changed from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent.
- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants and employees was changed from the RP-2014 table to the Pub-2010 Public Safety Mortality table. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2019 to Scale MP-2020.
- The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality table (with future mortality improvement according to Scale MP-2019) to the Pub-2010 Public Safety Disabled Annuitant Mortality table (with future mortality improvement according to Scale MP-2020).
- Assumed rates of salary increase were modified as recommended in the July 10, 2020, experience study. The
  overall impact is a decrease in gross salary increase rates.
- Assumed rates of retirement were changed as recommended in the July 10, 2020, experience study. The changes result in slightly more unreduced retirements and fewer assumed early retirements.
- Assumed rates of withdrawal were changed as recommended in the July 10, 2020, experience study. The new rates predict more terminations, both in the three-year select period (based on service) and the ultimate rates (based on age).
- Assumed rates of disability were lowered.
- Assumed percent married for active members was lowered from 85 percent to 75 percent.
- Minor changes to form of payment assumptions were applied.

### 2020

The mortality projection scale was changed from Scale MP-2018 to Scale MP-2019.

#### 2019

The mortality projection scale was changed from Scale MP-2017 to Scale MP-2018.

### 2018

- The single discount rate was changed from 5.96 percent per annum to 7.50 percent per annum.
- The mortality projection scale was changed from Scale MP-2016 to Scale MP-2017.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase was changed from 2.50 percent per year to 2.00 percent per year.
- The augmentation adjustment in early retirement factors is eliminated over a five-year period starting July 1, 2019, resulting in actuarial equivalence after June 30, 2024.
- Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00 percent to 3.00 percent, beginning July 1, 2018.
- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00 percent, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply.
- Post-retirement benefit increases were changed from 2.50 percent per year with a provision to reduce to
  1.00 percent if the funding status declines to a certain level, to 100 percent of the Social Security cost-ofliving adjustment, not less than 1.00 percent and not more than 2.50 percent, beginning January 1, 2019. If
  the funding status declines to 85 percent for two consecutive years, or 80 percent for one year, the
  maximum increase will be lowered to 1.50 percent.
- Actuarial equivalent factors were updated to reflect revised mortality and interest assumptions.

#### 2017

- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 fully generational table to the RP-2014 fully generational table (with a base year of 2006), with male rates adjusted by a factor of 0.96. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale AA to Scale MP-2016 and is applied to healthy and disabled members. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 disabled mortality table to the RP-2014 disabled annuitant mortality table (with future mortality improvement according to Scale MP-2016).
- The CSA load was 30 percent for vested and non-vested, deferred members. The CSA load has been changed to 35 percent for vested members and 1.00 percent for non-vested members.
- The single discount rate was changed from 5.31 percent per annum to 5.96 percent per annum.

#### <u>2016</u>

- The assumed investment rate was changed from 7.90 percent to 7.50 percent. The single discount rate was changed from 7.90 percent to 5.31 percent.
- The assumed payroll growth and inflation were decreased by 0.25 percent. Payroll growth was reduced from 3.50 percent to 3.25 percent. Inflation was reduced from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent.



### Nonmajor Governmental Fund

### **Debt Service Fund**

The <u>Debt Service Fund</u> accounts for payment of principal, interest, and fiscal charges on long-term debt obligations of McLeod County.

Exhibit B-1

### Budgetary Comparison Schedule Debt Service Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>			Actual		Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	1,460,357	\$	1,460,357	\$	1,437,480	\$	(22,877)
Intergovernmental						18,839		18,839
Total Revenues	\$	1,460,357	\$	1,460,357	\$	1,456,319	\$	(4,038)
Expenditures								
<b>Debt service</b> Principal	\$	1,430,000	\$	1,430,000	\$	1,430,000	\$	
Interest	Ş	469,360	Ş	469,360	Ş	469,360	Ş	-
merest		403,300		+05,500		403,300		
Total Expenditures	\$	1,899,360	\$	1,899,360	\$	1,899,360	\$	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	(439,003)	\$	(439,003)	\$	(443,041)	\$	(4,038)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		531,891		531,891		3,196,949		2,665,058
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	92,888	\$	92,888	\$	2,753,908	\$	2,661,020
Fund Balance – January 1		1,164,415		1,164,415		1,164,415		
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	1,257,303	\$	1,257,303	\$	3,918,323	\$	2,661,020



#### **Custodial Funds**

The <u>Forfeited Tax Fund</u> accounts for proceeds from the sale of tax-forfeited land collected by the County to be distributed to local governments within the County. This fund had no activity for 2022.

The <u>State Revenue Fund</u> accounts for the collection and distribution of funds for the State of Minnesota.

The <u>Taxes and Penalties Fund</u> accounts for the collection of taxes and penalties and their payment to the various taxing districts.

The McLeod County Soil and Water Conservation District accounts for the collection and payment of funds of the McLeod County Soil and Water Conservation District.

Exhibit C-1

### Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds – Custodial Funds December 31, 2022

	 State Revenue	 Taxes and Penalties	Soi	Leod County I and Water nservation District	 Total Custodial Funds
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 88,905	\$ 765,442	\$	469,595	\$ 1,323,942
Departmental cash	12,424	-		-	12,424
Taxes receivable for other governments	-	1,671,640		-	1,671,640
Accounts receivable	578	-		-	578
Due from other governments	 350	 		-	 350
Total Assets	\$ 102,257	\$ 2,437,082	\$	469,595	\$ 3,008,934
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$	9,719	\$ 9,719
Salaries payable	-	-		9,449	9,449
Accrued expenses	-	-		709	709
Due to other governments	 101,329	 765,442		1,337	 868,108
Total Liabilities	\$ 101,329	\$ 765,442	\$	21,214	\$ 887,985
Net Position					
Restricted for					
Individuals, organizations, and					
other governments	\$ 928	\$ 1,671,640	\$	448,381	\$ 2,120,949

Exhibit C-2

### Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Funds – Custodial Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	 State Revenue	Taxes and Penalties	So	Leod County il and Water enservation District	Total Custodial Funds
Additions					
Contributions					
Individuals	\$ -	\$ -	\$	966	\$ 966
Other governments	-	-		121,111	121,111
Property tax collections	1,478,631	39,639,929		-	41,118,560
Licenses and fees collected	471,731	-		-	471,731
Investment earnings	 	 		56	 56
Total Additions	\$ 1,950,362	\$ 39,639,929	\$	122,133	\$ 41,712,424
Deductions					
Payments for personnel and benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$	360,731	\$ 360,731
Payments of property tax to other entities	1,790,078	38,845,335		-	40,635,413
Payments to individuals and other entities	201,724	-		50,451	252,175
Administrative expense	 -	 		62,142	 62,142
Total Deductions	\$ 1,991,802	\$ 38,845,335	\$	473,324	\$ 41,310,461
Change in net position	\$ (41,440)	\$ 794,594	\$	(351,191)	\$ 401,963
Net Position – January 1	 42,368	 877,046		799,572	 1,718,986
Net Position – December 31	\$ 928	\$ 1,671,640	\$	448,381	\$ 2,120,949



Exhibit D-1

## Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	G	Total overnmental Funds
Appropriations and Shared Revenue		
State		
Highway users tax	\$	8,175,940
Market value credit		334,606
Market value credit – mobile home		10,101
Disparity reduction aid		60,750
County program aid		2,013,637
Police aid		244,568
E-911		227,495
Riparian protection aid		80,765
Aquatic invasive species		75,094
Total appropriations and shared revenue	\$	11,222,956
Reimbursement for Services		
State		
Minnesota Department of Human Services	\$	2,097,515
Payments		
Local		
Payments in lieu of taxes	\$	52,343
Grants		
Local		
Highway	\$	191,803
State		
Minnesota Department/Board of		
Corrections	\$	81,600
Health		394,923
Natural Resources		66,201
Human Services		1,733,673
Water and Soil Resources		117,508
Veterans Affairs		10,000
Trial Courts		14,911
Secretary of State		32,465
Pollution Control Agency		107,991
Total state	<u>\$</u>	2,559,272

Exhibit D-1

(Continued)

## Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Grants (Continued)		
Federal		
Department of		
Agriculture	\$	373,183
Justice		65,750
Transportation		2,646,038
Treasury		2,048,413
Education		2,556
Election Assistance Commission		34,691
Health and Human Services		2,235,257
Homeland Security		60,003
Total federal	\$	7,465,891
Total local, state, and federal grants	\$	10,217,396
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	23,590,210

Exhibit D-2

### Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Grant Numbers	E	penditures
				·
U.S. Department of Agriculture				
Passed Through Meeker-McLeod-Sibley Community Health Services				
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557	Not Provided	\$	123,919
Ciliuren	10.557	Not Provided	Ş	123,919
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services				
SNAP Cluster				
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition				
Assistance Program	10.561	222MN101S2514		249,264
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			\$	373,183
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u> </u>	0.0,000
U.S. Department of Justice				
Direct				
State Criminal Alien Assistance program	16.606		\$	10,388
Body Worn Camera Policy and Implementation	16.835			55,362
Total U.S. Department of Justice			\$	65,750
U.S. Department of Transportation				
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Transportation				
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	1052136	\$	2,644,872
Passed Through City of Glencoe, Minnesota				
Highway Safety Cluster		A-ENFRC23-2023-		
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	MCLEODSD-012		3,989
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			\$	2,648,861
U.S. Department of the Treasury				
Direct				
COVID-19 – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027		\$	2,048,413
U.S. Department of Education				
Passed Through Meeker-McLeod-Sibley Community Health Services				
Special Education – Grants for Infants and Families	84.181	Not Provided	\$	2,556
U.S. Department of Election Assistance Commission				
Passed Through Minnesota Secretary of State				
2018 HAVA Election Security Grants	90.404	Not Provided	\$	34,691

Exhibit D-2 (Continued)

### Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Grant Numbers	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health			
COVID-19 – Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	Not Provided	\$ 900
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	2101MNFPSS	7,365
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	2201MNTANF	221,991
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$256,608)			
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	2201MNCEST	403,543
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	2201MNCSES	128,641
(Total Child Support Enforcement 93.563 \$532,184)			
Refugee and Entrant Assistance – State Administered Programs	93.566	2201MNRCMA	413
CCDF Cluster			
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	2201MNCCDF	6,359
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	93.590	2102MNBCAP	5,539
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	2101MNCWSS	3,640
Foster Care – Title IV-E	93.658	2201MNFOST	133,080
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	2201MNSOSR	192,123
Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	93.669	2101MNNCAN	8,243
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	93.674	2201MNCILP	2,852
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	2205MN5021	1,332
Medicaid Cluster			
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	2205MN5ADM	885,527
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	2205MN5MAP	20,944
(Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$906,471)			
		B08TI010027/	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	93.959	B08TI0803047	30,562
Passed Through Meeker-McLeod-Sibley Community Health Services			
Early Hearing Detection and Intervention	93.251	Not Provided	900
Public Health Emergency Response: Cooperative Agreement for Emergency			
Response: Public Health Crisis Response	93.354	Not Provided	13,759
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	Not Provided	34,617
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$256,608)			
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994	Not Provided	38,239
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			\$ 2,140,569

Exhibit D-2 (Continued)

#### Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Grant Numbers	Ex	penditures
U.S. Department of Homeland Security				
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety				
Francisco Managarant Danfarrance Create	97.042	A-EMPG-2022- MCLEODCO-048		40.040
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	MICLEODCO-048	<u>\$</u>	48,810
Total Federal Awards			\$	7,362,833
Totals by Cluster				
Total expenditures for SNAP Cluster			\$	249,264
Total expenditures for Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				2,644,872
Total expenditures for Highway Safety Cluster				3,989
Total expenditures for CCDF Cluster				6,359
Total expenditures for Medicaid Cluster				906,471

McLeod County did not pass any federal awards through to subrecipients during the year ended December 31, 2022.

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2022

### Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### **Reporting Entity**

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activities of federal award programs expended by McLeod County. The County's reporting entity is defined in Note 1 to the financial statements. The schedule does not include \$601,045 in federal awards expended by the McLeod County Housing and Redevelopment Authority component unit. The component unit is legally separate from the primary government and expended less than \$750,000 of federal awards for the year ended June 30, 2022, and, therefore, was not subject to the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance).

#### **Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of McLeod County under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2022. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of McLeod County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of McLeod County.

Expenditures reported on the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

### Note 2 - De Minimis Cost Rate

McLeod County has elected not to use the ten percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

## Note 3 – Reconciliation to Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue

### Reconciliation to Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue

Federal grant revenue per Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 7,465,891
Grants received more than 60 days after year-end, considered unavailable revenue in	
2022	
Highway Planning and Construction (AL No. 20.205)	2,823
Promoting Safe and Stable Families (AL No. 93.556)	1,414
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (AL No. 93.558)	9,242
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program (AL No. 93.645)	2,520
Foster Care – Title IV-E (AL No. 93.658)	9,080
Medical Assistance Program (AL No. 93.778)	2,616
Unavailable revenue in 2021, recognized as revenue in 2022	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families (AL No. 93.556)	(607)
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (AL No. 93.558)	(112,443)
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants (AL No. 93.590)	(2,704)
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program (AL No. 93.645)	(2,994)
Children's Health Insurance Program (AL No. 93.767)	(680)
Medical Assistance Program (AL No. 93.778)	(132)
Emergency Management Performance Grants (AL No. 97.042)	 (11,193)
Expenditures per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 7,362,833
	 _



### **STATE OF MINNESOTA**



Julie Blaha State Auditor Suite 500 525 Park Street Saint Paul, MN 55103

# 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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of County Commissioners McLeod County Glencoe, Minnesota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of McLeod County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 9, 2024. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the McLeod County Housing and Redevelopment Authority, the discretely presented component unit, for the year ended June 30, 2022, as described in our report on the County's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

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

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered McLeod County's internal control over financial reporting 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 County's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness and significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2022-003 to be a material weakness.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 2022-001, 2022-002, 2022-004, and 2022-005 to be significant deficiencies.

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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether McLeod County'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*.

#### **Minnesota Legal Compliance**

In connection with our audit, we noted that McLeod County failed to comply with the provisions of the contracting – bid laws section of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Counties*, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 6.65, insofar as they relate to accounting matters, as described in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2022-007. Also, in connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that McLeod County failed to comply with the provisions of the depositories of public funds and public investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, and miscellaneous provisions sections of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Counties*, insofar as they relate to accounting matters. However, our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance. Accordingly, had we performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to our attention regarding the County's noncompliance with the above referenced provisions, insofar as they relate to accounting matters.

#### Other Items

Included in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs is a management practices comment. We believe this recommendation to be of benefit to the County, and it is reported for that purpose.

#### **McLeod County's Response to Findings**

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on McLeod County's response to the internal control, legal compliance, and management practices findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan. The County's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### **Purpose of This Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting, compliance, and the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Counties* and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting

or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

/s/Julie Blaha /s/Chad Struss

Julie BlahaChad Struss, CPAState AuditorDeputy State Auditor

May 9, 2024

### **STATE OF MINNESOTA**



#### Julie Blaha State Auditor

Suite 500 525 Park Street Saint Paul, MN 55103

## Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

**Independent Auditor's Report** 

Board of County Commissioners McLeod County Glencoe, Minnesota

#### **Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program**

#### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited McLeod County's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of McLeod County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2022. McLeod County's major federal programs are identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

In our opinion, McLeod County complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2022.

#### Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of McLeod County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of McLeod County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

#### Other Matter – Federal Expenditure Not Included in the Compliance Audit

McLeod County's basic financial statements include the operations of the McLeod County Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA) component unit, which expended \$601,045 in federal awards which are not included in McLeod County's Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards during the year ended December 31, 2022. Our compliance audit, described in the Opinion on Each Major Federal Program section, does not include the operations of the McLeod County HRA component unit because the component unit is legally separate from the

primary government, and because it expended less than \$750,000 of federal awards for the year ended June 30, 2022, it was not subject to Uniform Guidance audit requirements.

#### Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to McLeod County's federal programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on McLeod County's compliance based on our audit. 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material, if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about McLeod County's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit;
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 McLeod County's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances; and
- obtain an understanding of McLeod County's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to
  design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, and to test and report on internal control
  over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on
  the effectiveness of McLeod County's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is
  expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

#### **Other Matters**

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance, which are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2022-006. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on McLeod County's response to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. McLeod County's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we did identify a deficiency in internal control over compliance that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2022-006 to be a significant deficiency.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on McLeod County's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our compliance audit described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. McLeod County's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

/s/Julie Blaha /s/Chad Struss

Julie Blaha Chad Struss, CPA
State Auditor Deputy State Auditor

May 9, 2024

## Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

#### Section I – Summary of Auditor's Results

#### **Financial Statements**

Type of auditor's report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles: **Unmodified** 

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weaknesses identified? Yes
- Significant deficiencies identified? Yes

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? No

#### **Federal Awards**

Internal control over major federal programs:

- Material weaknesses identified? No
- Significant deficiencies identified? Yes

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major federal programs: **Unmodified** 

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)? Yes

Identification of major federal programs:

#### **Assistance Listing**

Number	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction Cluster
21.027	COVID-19 – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

The threshold used to distinguish between Type A and B programs was \$750,000.

McLeod County qualified as a low-risk auditee? No

#### Section II - Financial Statement Findings

2022-001 Monitoring Internal Controls

**Prior Year Finding Number: 2021-002** 

**Repeat Finding Since: 2007** 

Type of Finding: Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Severity of Deficiency: Significant Deficiency

**Criteria:** Management is responsible for developing and monitoring its internal controls over the various accounting cycles. The monitoring process includes performing an annual risk assessment of existing controls over significant functions of its accounting system used to produce financial information, documenting the significant

internal controls for each transaction cycle/account balance, monitoring those controls on a regular basis, and documenting the monitoring activity performed.

**Condition:** Management has not yet formalized its assessment of risks in its review of internal controls, nor has it performed monitoring of those controls on a regular basis or documented the monitoring activity.

**Context:** Assessing risk and monitoring transaction cycles and account balances ensures activity is being properly recorded and reported in the financial statements.

**Effect:** Without monitoring of internal controls, management cannot be assured that internal controls are operating effectively and transactions are processed according to policy.

**Cause:** The County has limited time and resources.

**Recommendation:** We recommend the County formalize a plan to assess and monitor its controls on a regular basis, no less than annually. Significant functions and internal controls include such areas as cash, capital assets, major funding sources, expenditure processing, and payroll. The monitoring of these functions and areas should be documented to show the results of the review, changes required as a result of the risk assessment, and who performed the work.

View of Responsible Official: Concur

**2022-002** Credit Card Procedures
Prior Year Finding Number: 2021-003

**Repeat Finding Since: 2016** 

Type of Finding: Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

**Severity of Deficiency:** Significant Deficiency

**Criteria:** Counties have authority to make purchases using credit cards, and the County Board has adopted a credit card policy, which is further detailed in a Purchasing Card (P-Card) Program Procedures Manual, including management and internal control procedures. Internal control procedures over the use of credit cards include a system for tracking all credit cards issued by the County as well as requiring all employees who have been issued a County credit card to sign a P-Card User Agreement form acknowledging they have read the credit card policy.

**Condition:** The County is not ensuring staff follow procedures requiring employees with a County credit card to receive proper training and sign a P-Card User Agreement.

**Context:** Pursuant to the County's credit card policy, the County Auditor-Treasurer's Office (whose duties are currently being performed by the County's Finance Department) tracks credit cards issued to all employees, and all employees with a County credit card are required to sign a P-Card User Agreement form and receive specific training on how to properly use the P-Card. The policy also states that department heads are responsible for all cards issued to their department and the use of those cards by their employees; this is documented on a signed form. The County Board revised its Credit Card Policy and Procedures on September 20, 2023.

Effect: Failure to follow the credit card policy increases the likelihood for misuse of County funds.

**Cause:** The Finance Department is not enforcing the County's credit card policy by not requiring departments to return completed documents supporting proper training of employees and approval over credit card transactions.

**Recommendation:** We recommend the County follow the Board-approved Credit Card Policy and ensure all individuals who have been issued a County credit card have a signed P-Card User Agreement form on file.

View of Responsible Official: Concur

**2022-003** Material Audit Adjustments Prior Year Finding Number: 2021-0005

**Repeat Finding Since: 2021** 

Type of Finding: Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Severity of Deficiency: Material Weakness

**Criteria:** A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting 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 of the financial statements on a timely basis. Auditing standards define a material weakness as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

**Condition:** Material audit adjustments were identified that resulted in significant changes to the County's financial statements.

**Context:** The inability to detect misstatements in the financial statements increases the likelihood that the financial statements would not be fairly presented. The adjustments were found in the audit; however, independent external auditors cannot be considered part of the County's internal control.

**Effect**: The following audit adjustments were reviewed and approved by management and are reflected in the financial statements:

- Human Services Fund intergovernmental revenue and human services expenditures were decreased by \$591,120 to remove the Minnesota Department of Human Services' share of Medical Assistance recoveries and human services expenditures that are recorded as custodial fund activity;
- Ditch Fund loan proceeds were increased, and deferred inflows of resources unavailable revenue were decreased, by \$185,615 to record loan proceeds not received within 60 days of year-end; and
- Capital Projects Fund delinquent taxes receivable and deferred inflows of resources unavailable revenue were decreased by \$21,151 to move the activity to the Debt Service Fund.

Cause: This activity was overlooked by staff when financial statements were prepared.

**Recommendation:** We recommend the County review internal controls currently in place and design and implement procedures to improve internal controls over financial reporting which will prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements in the financial statements. The updated controls should include a review of the balances and supporting documentation by a qualified individual to identify potential misstatements.

View of Responsible Official: Concur

2022-004 Bank Reconciliations
Prior Year Finding Number: N/A
Repeat Finding Since: N/A

Type of Finding: Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Severity of Deficiency: Significant Deficiency

**Criteria:** Reconciliations are control activities designed to provide reasonable assurance that errors will be detected in a timely manner and involve the comparison of records or balances from different sources. Effective reconciliations account for differences between records or balances. Reconciliations include investigating why differences exist and resolving them in a timely manner.

**Condition:** During a review of the County's May, October, and December 2022 bank reconciliations, the following issues were discovered:

- one bank account had reconciliations completed; however, neither the preparer nor the reviewer initialed and dated when the reconciliations were completed;
- the May reconciliation for another bank account was not completed in a timely manner. In addition, this bank account is not included on the Daily Cash Book Balance report; and
- of the 36 bank reconciliations reviewed, 11 were not reconciled to the Daily Cash Book Balance report. Unreconciled differences were noted ranging from \$2,947 to \$435,815.

**Context:** The Daily Cash Book Balance report is utilized by the County to document the book balance, or balance recorded in the general ledger, of the County's bank accounts. As of October 23, 2023, all County bank accounts are included on the Daily Cash Book Balance report.

**Effect**: When accounting records are not reconciled on a regular basis, there is an increased risk of errors or irregularities that will not be detected in a timely manner.

Cause: The County informed us that:

- the County used an Excel spreadsheet to complete the reconciliation, and did not document on that spreadsheet the preparation and review due to the electronic format;
- the May reconciliation was delayed due to the installation of a new credit card machine, and the County overlooked including it on the Daily Cash Book Balance report in 2022; and
- staff were out of the office, and no back-up had been assigned.

**Recommendation:** We recommend the County review procedures in place over bank reconciliations to ensure preparers and reviewers document their review, reconciliations are completed in a timely manner, and corrections are made as needed to ensure bank balances reconcile to book balances as noted in the Daily Cash Book Balance report. In addition, we recommend all bank accounts be recorded in the Daily Cash Book Balance report. Lastly, we recommend the County assign alternate individual(s) as a backup to complete bank reconciliations when staff are out of the office.

View of Responsible Official: Concur

2022-005 <u>Capital Assets Records</u>

**Prior Year Finding Number:** N/A **Repeat Finding Since:** N/A

Type of Finding: Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Severity of Deficiency: Significant Deficiency

**Criteria:** The County is required by generally accepted accounting principles to account for and depreciate its capital assets over their estimated useful lives. Capital assets acquired or removed from service throughout the year should be included as additions or deletions to the County's records of capital assets and properly recorded for financial reporting following generally accepted accounting principles.

**Condition:** The County currently maintains capital asset records in a centralized capital asset system, except for roads and bridges. Additions and deletions are entered into this system, and depreciation is calculated by the system based on the County's policy of estimated useful lives. Differences were noted between the capital asset and accumulated depreciation amounts included for financial reporting and the amounts recorded in the capital asset system.

**Context:** Capital assets, including infrastructure assets, are reported on the statement of net position, and depreciation expenses for those assets are on the statement of activities. The County established accounting policies for capital assets, including capitalization thresholds, useful lives, and the designation of specific general ledger account codes to record the purchases and construction costs of capital assets. County personnel analyze capital outlay and maintenance expenditure accounts for additions and remove items known to be sold or discarded during the year.

**Effect**: The County's financial statements do not reflect its capital asset records. When accounting records are not reconciled on a regular basis, there is an increased risk of errors or irregularities that will not be detected in a timely manner.

**Cause:** The County does not have procedures in place to reconcile its financial statements to its capital assets records on a regular basis.

**Recommendation:** We recommend the County implement procedures to reconcile capital assets recorded in its financial statements to its capital asset records on a reccurring basis. Any differences noted should be investigated and corrected in a timely manner to ensure its capital asset records are complete and accurately presented in the financial statements.

View of Responsible Official: Concur

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

2022-006 Procurement and Suspension and Debarment

**Prior Year Finding Number: 2021-006** 

**Repeat Finding Since: 2020** 

**Type of Finding:** Internal Control Over Compliance and Compliance **Severity of Deficiency:** Significant Deficiency and Other Matter

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Transportation and U.S. Department of the Treasury

 $\textbf{Program:}\ 20.205\ \textbf{Highway Planning and Construction,}\ 21.027\ \textbf{COVID-19}\ -\ \textbf{Coronavirus State}\ \textbf{and Local Fiscal}$ 

**Recovery Funds** 

**Award Number and Year:** 

Assistance Listing Number	Award Number	Year
20.205	1052136	2022
21.027	Federal Direct	2022

#### Pass-Through Agency:

Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Agency
20.205	Minnesota Department of Transportation
21.027	Not applicable

Criteria: Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations § 200.303 states that the auditee must establish and maintain effective internal control over the federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the auditee is managing the federal award in compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award. In addition, Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations § 200.318 states that the non-federal entity must use its own documented procurement procedures which reflect applicable state, local, and tribal laws and regulations, provided that the procurements conform with applicable federal law and the standards identified in this regulation. Lastly, non-federal entities are prohibited from contracting with or making subawards under covered transactions to parties that are suspended or debarred. Covered transactions include contracts for goods and services awarded under a non-procurement transaction (e.g., grant or cooperative agreement) that are expected to equal or exceed \$25,000 or meet certain other criteria as specified in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations § 180.220.

**Condition:** The County has written procurement policies; however, these policies do not include the required components in accordance with Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* § 200.318. In addition, in the sample of two covered transactions tested, the verification for suspension and debarment was not performed before entering into the covered transactions.

Questioned Costs: None.

**Context:** This issue was discovered during the audit of the major federal programs; however, it impacts federal programs county-wide. Written policies that reflect the specific components of federal regulations improve controls to help ensure compliance with federal award requirements. The vendors were determined in the audit to not be suspended or debarred for the two covered transactions sampled. The County has drafted updated procurement policies to include components of the federal procurement requirements; these are pending review and approval by the Board of County Commissioners.

The sample size was based on guidance from chapter 11 of the AICPA Audit Guide, *Government Auditing Standards and Single Audits*.

**Effect:** Written policies and procedures that are not updated to reflect the federal procurement requirements increase the risk of noncompliance with federal program requirements. Failure to verify vendors are not suspended or debarred may result in the County entering into a transaction with a vendor that is not authorized to provide goods and services.

**Cause:** The County has not prioritized updating its Procurement Policy for changes arising from federal procurement requirements due to the County not entering into many procurement contracts in its federal programs outside of highway contracts. In addition, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds were spent prior to the County determining they would be funded with federal funds and subject to suspension and debarment requirements.

**Recommendation:** We recommend the County include the specific components of the federal procurement requirements in its written procurement policies and procedures. We also recommend the County establish policies and procedures to ensure it does not enter into covered transactions with parties that are suspended or debarred.

View of Responsible Official: Acknowledge

Section IV - Other Findings and Recommendations

2022-007 <u>Contracting and Bidding Compliance</u>

Prior Year Finding Number: N/A Repeat Finding Since: N/A

Type of Finding: Legal Compliance

**Criteria:** Minnesota Statutes, Section 471.345, subdivison 3, states contracts estimated to exceed \$175,000 must be made using sealed bids solicited by public notice by advertising for bids in a qualified legal newspaper of the County or through an alternative dissemination of bids and requests as provided by Minn. Stat. § 331A.03.

Minnesota Statutes, Section 574.26, subdivision 2, states that a contract with a public body for doing any public work is not valid unless the contractor provides (1) a performance bond and (2) a payment bond.

Minnesota Statutes, Section 270C.66, indicates that before making the final settlement with any contractor under a contract requiring the employment of employees for wages by the contractor and by subcontractors, the County is required to obtain a certificate from the Commissioner of Revenue that the contractor or subcontractor has complied with the withholding requirements of Minn. Stat. § 290.92.

Minnesota Statutes, Section 471.425, subdivision 4a, states that each contract of a municipality must require the prime contractor to pay any subcontractor within ten days of the prime contractor's receipt of payment from the municipality or pay interest of one and one-half percent per month, or any part of a month, to the subcontractor or any undisputed amount not paid on time to the subcontractor.

**Condition:** Testing of compliance with the State of Minnesota contracting and bid laws identified the following instances of noncompliance for one of the three contracts over \$175,000 tested:

- the County entered into an agreement without advertising for bids or using sealed bids;
- the County did not obtain payment or performance bonds at the time the agreement was signed;
- the County did not obtain a certificate from the Commissioner of Revenue, Minnesota Form IC-134,
   Contractor Affidavit, before making final payment on the project as required by Minnesota statutes; and
- the disclosure regarding prompt payment to subcontractors was not included in the contract.

Context: The County awarded the agreement based on quotes instead of using sealed bids.

Effect: Noncompliance with Minn. Stat. §§ 471.345, 574.26, 270C.66, and 471.425.

**Cause:** The County informed us that it experienced staff turnover, and that policies and procedures are not as easily accessible after the County no longer publishes them on its website.

**Recommendation:** We recommend the County implement procedures to ensure that contracting and bidding is performed in accordance with applicable statutes for all future contracts, including providing additional training as necessary. In addition, we recommend that the County make its policies and procedures easily accessible to staff and communicate the location to staff.

View of Responsible Official: Concur

**2022-008** <u>Ditch Fund Balance Deficits</u> Prior Year Finding Number: 2021-007

**Repeat Finding Since: 2009** 

Type of Finding: Management Practice

**Criteria:** Each individual ditch system within the Ditch Special Revenue Fund should be maintained with a positive fund balance to meet its financial obligations.

**Condition:** As of December 31, 2022, the County had individual ditch systems where liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets, resulting in individual deficit fund balances.

**Context:** As of December 31, 2022, 19 of the 63 ditch systems had deficit fund balances totaling \$1,940,410, with the largest being \$973,458.

**Effect:** Ditch systems with deficit fund balances indicate that measures may need to be taken to ensure that they can meet financial obligations.

**Cause:** Assessments are levied annually; however, emergency repairs or natural disasters happen after the assessments, and repairs are critical to the operation of the ditch system.

**Recommendation:** We recommend the County continue to monitor the balances of the ditch systems and eliminate deficit fund balances by approving necessary special assessments as soon as practical for each system.

View of Responsible Official: Acknowledge



## Representation of McLeod County Glencoe, Minnesota

Corrective Action Plan
For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Finding Number: 2022-001

**Finding Title: Monitoring Internal Controls** 

### Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Colleen Robeck, Finance Director

#### **Corrective Action Planned:**

McLeod County recognizes the importance for developing and monitoring the internal controls over the various accounting functions. The McLeod County Finance Director continues to assess and monitor the internal controls periodically throughout the year with limited time and resources.

#### **Anticipated Completion Date:**

McLeod County Finance and Administration staff will be drafting a policy and procedure for audit sampling for review and approval by the McLeod County Board of Commissioners, for completion and recommendation of approval by September 30, 2024.

Finding Number: 2022-002

**Finding Title: Credit Card Procedures** 

#### Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Colleen Robeck, Finance Director

#### **Corrective Action Planned:**

McLeod County recognizes the importance of following the credit card policy and ensuring that all individuals who have been issued a county credit card be tracked by the County Administrator's Office. McLeod County has adopted an updated Credit Card policy in September 2023 that is less cumbersome than the original policy.

#### **Anticipated Completion Date:**

McLeod County adopted a revised Credit Card policy in 2023 that reduces the amount of forms required and streamlines the process through a paperless accounts payable system.











Finding Number: 2022-003

**Finding Title: Material Audit Adjustments** 

#### Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Colleen Robeck, Finance Director

#### Corrective Action Planned:

McLeod County recognizes the importance of internal controls over financial reporting and works towards implementing policies and procedures to catch these misstatements in the future. The Finance Director will work with the Human Services Fiscal Officer to ensure that the medical assistance recoveries are netted against the expenses. The Finance Director will work with the Auditor-Treasurer to ensure all ditch accounts are in balance.

#### **Anticipated Completion Date:**

These misstatements will be addressed and corrected in 2024 for the 2023 financial statement.

Finding Number: 2022-004

**Finding Title: Bank Reconciliations** 

#### Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Colleen Robeck, Finance Director

#### Corrective Action Planned:

McLeod County recognizes the importance of bank reconciliation to ensure the accuracy of Mcleod County Funds and will ensure that the bank reconciliations are done monthly. The License Center bank account has been added to the Daily Cash Book Balance Report in 2023.

#### **Anticipated Completion Date:**

McLeod County has completed all bank reconciliations in 2023 on a monthy basis and has added the license center bank account to the Daily Cash Book as well.

Finding Number: 2022-005

**Finding Title: Capital Assets Records** 

#### Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Colleen Robeck, Finance Director

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#### **Corrective Action Planned:**

McLeod county recognizes the importance of having accurate records for capital assets. Each year the Finance office sends out asset lists to each department for review. The finance department will be performing a physical audit in 2024 and will do a comparison with our MCIT property insurance list.

#### **Anticipated Completion Date:**

The differences will be resolved by September 2024.

Finding Number: 2022-006

Finding Title: Procurement and Suspension and Debarment Programs: Highway Planning and Construction 20.205

COVID-19 — Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds 21.027

#### Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Colleen Robeck, Finance Director

#### Corrective Action Planned:

McLeod County recognizes the importance of internal controls over Federal funding to be compliant with the Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* and is working on a procurement policy to address these issues. There are no misuse of funds, issues with allocation, nor concerns with any handling of funds; however, internal controls assist to assure compliance and will be implemented once complete.

#### **Anticipated Completion Date:**

McLeod County is finishing up the procurement policy and will have the State Auditor's Office review it for compliance before it is taken to the County Board for approval in 2024.

Finding Number: 2022-007

**Finding Title: Contracting and Bidding Compliance** 

#### Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Colleen Robeck, Finance Director

#### Corrective Action Planned:

McLeod County will make our Financial Policies accessible to all employees by storing them in a central location to ensure that contracting and bidding is performed in accordance with applicable statutes for all future contracts. All new staff will be directed to read our Financial Policies.

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#### **Anticipated Completion Date:**

McLeod County continues to update Financial Policies and will store these policies on our website in 2024 for easy access to all employees.

Finding Number: 2022-008

**Finding Title: Ditch Fund Balance Deficits** 

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Connie Kurtzweg, Auditor-Treasurer

#### Corrective Action Planned:

McLeod County recognizes the importance of having fund balance available to provide for the repair and maintenance costs of a county drainage system. The principal understanding is that each drainage system belongs to the property owners located within that watershed. McLeod County Commissioners manage the drainage system in their respective districts, though the funds do not belong to the county. Annually in October, the Commissioners hold a public ditch meeting according to M.S. 103E.705, subd. 6, to determine a repair and maintenance assessment levy to be levied on each county drainage system in the new year. Four criteria are used to determine the assessment levy; 1) fund balance, 2) previous expenditures, 3) future expenditures, and 4) outstanding loan balances. Nevertheless, after the assessment is levied on a drainage system, emergency tile, culvert, bridge and ditch repairs happen or natural disasters, which are unforeseen. These emergency ditch repairs are critical to the operation of a drainage system. The Commissioners realize M.S. 103E. 735, subd. 1, gives the authority to establish a fund balance not to exceed 20 percent of the assessed benefits for the drainage system or \$100,000, whichever is larger. McLeod County will continue to monitor the fund balances of the drainage systems and work toward eliminating the deficits in the future.

#### **Anticipated Completion Date:**

Indefinite. There is currently no resolution to this corrective action; the emergent needs of the ditch systems outweighs the ability to resolve this issue as stated above.

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## Representation of McLeod County Glencoe, Minnesota

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Finding Number: 2021-001

**Year of Finding Origination: 1999** 

**Finding Title: Accounting Policies and Procedures** 

Summary of Condition: The County has not documented written procedures covering the payroll

process and financial reporting.

**Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported:** McLeod County recognizes the importance and need for internal controls over the account cycles and financial reporting. McLeod County continues to work towards implementing formalized policies and procedures for all accounting functions with limited time and resources.

**Status:** Fully Corrected. Corrective action was taken.

Corrective action taken was not significantly different than the action previously reported.

Finding Number: 2021-002

**Year of Finding Origination: 2007** 

**Finding Title: Monitoring Internal Controls** 

**Summary of Condition:** Management has not yet formalized its assessment of risks in its review of internal controls, nor has it documented the significant internal controls, performed monitoring of those controls on a regular basis, or documented the monitoring activity.

**Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported:** McLeod County recognizes the importance for developing and monitoring the internal controls over the various accounting functions. The McLeod County Administrator continues to assess and monitor the internal controls periodically throughout the year with limited time and resources.

**Status:** Not Corrected. The McLeod County Finance Director continues to assess and monitor the internal controls periodically throughout the year with limited time and resources. McLeod County Finance and Administration staff will be drafting a policy and procedure for audit sampling for review and approval by the McLeod County Board of Commissioners, for completion and recommendation of approval by September 30, 2024.

Corrective action taken was not significantly different than the action previously reported.

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Finding Number: 2021-003 **Year of Finding Origination: 2016 Finding Title: Credit Card Procedures** 

**Summary of Condition:** The County is not ensuring procedures are being followed requiring employees with a County credit card to be properly trained, as well as obtaining County Board approval over the use of credit cards.

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: McLeod County recognizes the importance of following the credit card policy and ensuring that all individuals who have been issued a County credit card be tracked by the County Administrator's Office. New agreement forms will be sent to the departments that need to be updated. McLeod County will revise the procedures to be less cumbersome.

Status: Not Corrected. McLeod County adopted a revised credit card policy and procedure in 2023 that is less cumbersome and streamlines the process through a paperless accounts payable system.

Corrective action taken was not significantly different than the action previously reported.

Finding Number: 2021-004 **Year of Finding Origination: 2020 Finding Title: Segregation of Duties** 

Summary of Condition: Several of the County's departments that collect fees lack proper segregation of duties. These departments generally have one staff person who is responsible for billing, collecting, recording, and depositing receipts as well as reconciling bank accounts.

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: McLeod County recognizes the importance of segregation of duties; however, this has been made difficult with limited staff within departments. McLeod County has a plan for corrective action, through adjusted internal controls and methods, to implement which will correct this issue.

**Status:** Fully Corrected. Corrective action was taken.

Corrective action taken was not significantly different than the action previously reported.

Finding Number: 2021-005

**Year of Finding Origination: 2021** 

Finding Title: Material Audit Adjustment















Summary of Condition: A material audit adjustment was identified that resulted in significant changes to the County's financial statements.

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: The Finance Director will work with the Human Services Fiscal Officer to ensure that all receivable revenue is recorded.

Status: Not Corrected. McLeod County recognizes the importance of internal controls over financial reporting and works towards implementing policies and procedures to catch these misstatements in the future. The Finance Director will work closely with other departments to ensure the accuracy of financial reporting.

Corrective action taken was not significantly different than the action previously reported.

Finding Number: 2021-006

**Year of Finding Origination: 2020** 

**Finding Title: Procurement** 

Program: State Administrative Matching Grants for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

10.561

Summary of Condition: The County has written procurement policies; however, these policies do not include the required components in accordance with Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations § 200.318. In the sample of two contracts tested for compliance with federal procurement requirements, one did not have documentation supporting the reason for the vendor selection.

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: McLeod County recognizes the importance of internal controls over Federal Funding to be compliant with the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations and is working on a procurement policy to address these issues. There are no misuse of funds, issues with allocation, nor concerns with any handling of funds; however, internal controls assist to assure compliance and will be implemented once complete.

Status: Not Corrected. McLeod County is actively working on a revised procurement policy to resolve this audit finding and will have it completed by September 30, 2024.

Corrective action taken was not significantly different than the action previously reported.

Finding Number: 2021-007

**Year of Finding Origination: 2009** 

**Finding Title: Ditch Fund Balance Deficits** 















Summary of Condition: As of December 31, 2022, the County had individual ditch systems where liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets, resulting in individual deficit fund balances.

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: McLeod County recognizes the importance of having fund balance available to provide for the repair and maintenance costs of a county drainage system. The principal understanding is that each drainage system belongs to the property owners located within that watershed. McLeod County Commissioners manage the drainage system in their respective districts, though the funds do not belong to the county. Annually in October, the Commissioners hold a public ditch meeting according to M.S. 103E.705, subd. 6, to determine a repair and maintenance assessment levy to be levied on each county drainage system in the new year. Four criteria are used to determine the assessment levy; 1) fund balance, 2) previous expenditures, 3) future expenditures, and 4) outstanding loan balances. Nevertheless, after the assessment is levied on a drainage system, emergency tile, culvert, bridge and ditch repairs happen or natural disasters, which are unforeseen. These emergency ditch repairs are critical to the operation of a drainage system. The Commissioners realize M.S. 103E.735, subd. 1, gives the authority to establish a fund balance not to exceed 20 percent of the assessed benefits for the drainage system or \$100,000, whichever is larger. McLeod County will continue to monitor the fund balances of the drainage systems and work toward eliminating the deficits in the future.

Status: Not Corrected. McLeod County has attempted to bring all ditch systems to a positive balance, including Board of Commissioners' action to approve loans from the General Fund to maintain a positive cash balance for individual ditches and the levying of special assessments for the ditch cost repairs. However, the levy, at times, is spread out over several years to keep the repayment cost down for the landowners. Also, after assessments have been levied for the year, some ditches have required emergency repairs critical to the drainage system.

Corrective action taken was not significantly different than the action previously reported.

Finding Number: 2016-003 **Year of Finding Origination: 2016** 

Finding Title: Procurement and Suspension and Debarment - Written Procurement Policies and

**Procedures** 

**Program: Medical Assistance Program 93.778** 

Summary of Condition: McLeod County has written procurement policies; however, these policies do not include the required components in accordance with Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations § 200.318.















Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: McLeod County will update the procurement policies and procedures to be in compliance with the Uniform Guidance requirements.

Status: Not Corrected. McLeod County is actively working on a revised procurement policy to resolve this audit finding and will have it completed by September 30, 2024.

Corrective action taken was not significantly different than the action previously reported.

Finding Number: 2020-008

**Year of Finding Origination: 2020 Finding Title: Procurement Policy** 

**Program: Highway Planning and Construction 20.205** 

Summary of Condition: The County has written procurement policies; however, these policies do not include the required components in accordance with Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations § 200.318.

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: McLeod County recognizes the importance of internal controls over Federal Funding to be compliant with the Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations and is working on a procurement policy to address these issues. There are no misuse of funds, issues with allocation, nor concerns with any handling of funds; however, internal controls assist to assure compliance and will be implemented once complete.

Status: Not Corrected. McLeod County is actively working on a revised procurement policy to resolve this audit finding and will have it completed by September 30, 2024.

Corrective action taken was not significantly different than the action previously reported.







