State of Minnesota



Julie Blaha State Auditor

Lake County Two Harbors, Minnesota

Year Ended December 31, 2019

Description of the Office of the State Auditor

The mission of the Office of the State Auditor is to oversee local government finances for Minnesota taxpayers by helping to ensure financial integrity and accountability in local governmental financial activities.

Through financial, compliance, and special audits, the State Auditor oversees and ensures that local government funds are used for the purposes intended by law and that local governments hold themselves to the highest standards of financial accountability.

The State Auditor performs approximately 100 financial and compliance audits per year and has oversight responsibilities for over 3,300 local units of government throughout the state. The office currently maintains five divisions:

Audit Practice – conducts financial and legal compliance audits of local governments;

Government Information – collects and analyzes financial information for cities, towns, counties, and special districts;

Legal/Special Investigations – provides legal analysis and counsel to the Office and responds to outside inquiries about Minnesota local government law; as well as investigates allegations of misfeasance, malfeasance, and nonfeasance in local government;

Pension – monitors investment, financial, and actuarial reporting for Minnesota's local public pension funds; and

Tax Increment Financing – promotes compliance and accountability in local governments' use of tax increment financing through financial and compliance audits.

The State Auditor serves on the State Executive Council, State Board of Investment, Land Exchange Board, Public Employees Retirement Association Board, Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, and the Rural Finance Authority Board.

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Lake County Two Harbors, Minnesota

Year Ended December 31, 2019



Audit Practice Division
Office of the State Auditor
State of Minnesota



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ORGANIZATION DECEMBER 31, 2019

			Term Expires
Elected			
Commissioner	Peter Walsh	District 1	January 2023
Commissioner	Derrick Goutermont	District 2	January 2021
Commissioner	Rick Hogenson	District 3	January 2021
Commissioner	Jeremy Hurd	District 4	January 2023
Commissioner	Rich Sve	District 5	January 2021
Attorney	Russ Conrow		January 2023
Auditor/Treasurer	Linda Libal		January 2023
Recorder	Lori Ekstrom		January 2023
Sheriff	Carey Johnson		January 2023
Appointed			
Assessor	Gregg Swartwoudt		December 2020
Examiner of Titles	David Adams (St. Louis County)		Indefinite
Health Officer	Harold B. Leppink, M.D.		Indefinite
Highway Engineer	Krysten Foster*		May 2022
Veterans Service Officer	Nazareth V. Sando**		January 2023
Clerk of the Board	Laurel Buchanan		Indefinite
County Administrator	Matthew Huddleston		Indefinite

^{*}Krysten Foster resigned in May 2020. She was replaced with Jason DiPiazza.

**Nazareth V. Sando resigned in May 2020. She was replaced with Brad Anderson.







STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of County Commissioners Lake County Two Harbors, Minnesota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lake County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control

relevant to the County's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lake County as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter - Subsequent Event

As discussed in Note 6 to the financial statements, subsequent to year-end, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of the coronavirus (COVID-19) a pandemic, resulting in reduced revenue sources. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and Required Supplementary Information as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not 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 Lake County's basic financial statements. The Supplementary Information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The Supplementary Information is the responsibility of

management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such 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 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 November 16, 2020, on our consideration of Lake 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 Lake 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 Lake County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA), as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The SEFA 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. Such 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 SEFA is fairly stated. in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

/s/Julie Blaha

/s/Dianne Syverson

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR DIANNE SYVERSON, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

November 16, 2020







MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2019 (Unaudited)

Lake County's Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. Since this information is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts, it should be read in conjunction with the County's financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Governmental activities have a total net position of \$103,959,562, of which \$90,137,914 is the net investment in capital assets and \$8,904,529 is restricted to specific purposes.
- Lake County's governmental activities' net position decreased by \$11,546,754 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority is shown as the "Discretely Presented Component Unit." The net position of the County's discretely presented component unit increased by \$63,526.
- The net cost of governmental activities was \$8,238,918 for the current fiscal year. The net cost was funded by general revenues and other items totaling \$15,760,029. This is offset by the sale of the business-type activity in 2019 and absorbing the loss.
- Governmental funds' fund balances decreased by \$18,131,802. Most of this is due to the sale of business-type activity and absorbing the loss.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. Lake County's basic financial statements consist of three parts: government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. The MD&A (this section), certain budgetary comparison schedules, the Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios – Other Postemployment Benefits, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability, and the Schedule of Contributions are required to accompany the basic financial statements and, therefore, are included as required supplementary information.

There are two government-wide financial statements. The statement of net position and the statement of activities provide information about the activities of the County as a whole and present a longer-term view of the County's finances. Fund financial statements report the County's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the County's most significant funds. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the County acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government.

Government-Wide Financial Statements—The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

The statement of net position and the statement of activities report information about the County as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps the reader determine whether the County's financial condition has improved or declined as a result of the year's activities. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the County's net position and changes in them. You can think of the County's net position—the difference between assets and liabilities—as one way to measure the County's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the County's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other nonfinancial factors, however, such as changes in the County's property tax base and the condition of County roads, to assess the overall health of the County.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, we divide the County into three kinds of activities:

- Governmental activities—Most of the County's basic services are reported here, including general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, human services, health, culture and recreation, conservation of natural resources, and economic development. Property taxes and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- Business-type activities—The County charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of services it provides. The County's broadband activities are reported here.
- Component unit—The County includes another separate legal entity in its report. The entity, the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority, is presented in a separate column. Although legally separate, this "component unit" is important because the County is financially accountable for it. Further financial information for this component unit is available in separately issued and audited financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements can be found in Exhibits 1 and 2.

(Unaudited)

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds—not the County as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by state law and by bond covenants. However, the County Board establishes some funds to help it control and manage money for a particular purpose or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money. The County's two kinds of funds—governmental and proprietary—use different accounting methods.

• Governmental funds—All of the County's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows in and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting. This method measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the County's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the County's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation statement following each governmental fund financial statement.

The basic financial statements for governmental funds can be found in Exhibits 3 through 6.

• Proprietary funds—When the County charges customers for services it provides—whether to outside customers or to other units of the County—these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities. In fact, the County's proprietary funds are substantially the same as the business-type activities we report in the government-wide statements but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows, for proprietary funds.

Proprietary fund financial statements may be found in Exhibits 7 and 8.

Reporting the County's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The County is the trustee, or fiduciary, over assets that can be used only for the trust beneficiaries, based on the trust arrangement. All of the County's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position. We exclude these activities from the County's other financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

The fiduciary funds financial statement is presented on Exhibit 9.

LAKE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

Our analysis below focuses on the net position (Table 1) and changes in net position (Table 2) of the County's governmental activities.

Table 1 Net Position (in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities			Total Primary Government			
	 2019		2018	2019		2018		2019		2018
Assets Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 34.490 95,241	\$	48,786 92,416	\$ -	\$	(16,953) 65,803	\$	34,490 95,241	\$	31,833 158,219
Total Assets	\$ 129,731	\$	141,202	\$ -	\$	48,850	\$	129,731	\$	190,052
Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 1,695	\$	2,906	\$ -	\$	-	\$	1,695	\$	2,906
Liabilities Long-term liabilities outstanding Other liabilities	\$ 19,855 3,997	\$	19,688 4,252	\$ - -	\$	48,501 1,860	\$	19,855 3,997	\$	68,189 6,112
Total Liabilities	\$ 23,852	\$	23,940	\$ -	\$	50,361	\$	23,852	\$	74,301
Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 3,615	\$	4,662	\$ -	\$	-	\$	3,615	\$	4,662
Net Position Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$ 90,138 8,904 4,917	\$	88,069 5,412 22,025	\$ - - -	\$	17,302 - (18,813)	\$	90,138 8,904 4,917	\$	105,371 5,412 3,212
Total Net Position, as reported	\$ 103,959	\$	115,506	\$ -	\$	(1,511)	\$	103,959	\$	113,995

Table 2 Changes in Net Position (in Thousands)

		Governmenta	al Ac	tivities	Business-Type Activities			Total Primary Government				
		2019		2018		2019		2018		2019		2018
B												
Revenues												
Program revenues Fees, fines, charges, and other	\$	2.248	\$	2.379	\$	1,646	\$	4.045	\$	3,894	\$	6,424
Operating grants and contributions	Ф	16.028	Ф	15,907	Ф	1,040	Ф	4,043	Ф	16,028	Ф	15.907
Capital grants and contributions		334		34		-		-		334		34
General revenues		334		34		-		-		334		34
Property taxes		10,269		9,554		31		504		10,300		10,058
Other taxes		3,006		2,881		31		304		3,006		2,881
Unrestricted grants and contributions		1,346		1,349		-		-		1.346		1,349
Investment earnings		486		368		33		7		519		375
Gain on sale of capital assets		58		71		33		,		58		71
Special item: Loss on sale of		36		/1		-		-		36		/1
broadband				_		(16,407)				(16,407)		
Miscellaneous		- 595		968		(10,407)		-		595		968
Transfers		(19,068)		(7,108)		19,068		7,108		393		900
Transfers		(19,000)		(7,100)	-	19,000		7,100				
Total Revenues	\$	15,302	\$	26,403	\$	4,371	\$	11,664	\$	19,673	\$	38,067
Expenses												
General government	\$	4,948	\$	4,859	\$	_	\$	_	\$	4,948	\$	4,859
Public safety	-	5,432	-	5,151	-	_	-	_	-	5,432	-	5,151
Highways and streets		6,026		5,414		_		_		6,026		5,414
Sanitation		402		374		_		_		402		374
Human services		3,470		3,729		_		_		3,470		3,729
Health		3,373		3,770		_		-		3,373		3,770
Culture and recreation		1,817		1,037		_		-		1,817		1,037
Conservation of natural resources		776		1,019		_		-		776		1,019
Economic development		159		86		-		-		159		86
Interest		446		525		-		-		446		525
Broadband		-		-		2,860		5,547		2,860		5,547
Total Expenses	\$	26,849	\$	25,964	\$	2,860	\$	5,547	\$	29,709	\$	31,511
Increase (Decrease) in Net												
Position	\$	(11,547)	\$	439	\$	1,511	\$	6,117	\$	(10,036)	\$	6,556
Net Position, January 1, as restated												
(Note 1.E.)		115,506		*115,067		(1,511)		(7,628)		113,995		107,439
Net Position, December 31, as												
reported	\$	103,959	\$	115,506	\$	-	\$	(1,511)	\$	103,959	\$	113,995

^{*}Amount includes a change in accounting principles.

Lake County's business-type activities consist of the broadband project that started in 2012. This is primarily funded by capital grants and contributions that included a Broadband Initiatives Program Grant and a Broadband Initiatives Program Loan. The business-type activity was sold in 2019.

Governmental Activities

The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$26,849,043. However, as shown in the statement of activities, the amount that our taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities through County taxes and other general revenues was (\$3,307,836), because some of the cost was paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (\$2,247,888) or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$16,362,237). The loss is attributed to the sale of the business-type activity and absorbing the loss into the General Fund. Table 3 presents the cost of each of the County's five largest program functions, as well as each function's net cost (total cost, less revenues generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on the County's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table 3
Governmental Activities
(in Thousands)

	Total Cost	ices	Net Cost o	of Serv	ices	
	 2019		2018	 2019		2018
General government	\$ 4,948	\$	4,859	\$ 209	\$	(228)
Public safety	5,432		5,151	4,850		4,451
Highways and streets	6,026		5,414	843		442
Human services	3,470		3,729	1,742		2,003
Health	3,373		3,770	(220)		(222)
All others	 3,600		3,041	 815		1,198
Total	\$ 26,849	\$	25,964	\$ 8,239	\$	7,644

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, Lake County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on short-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements.

The County's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$22,563,482 in 2019, compared with \$40,695,284 in 2018, a decrease of \$18,131,802. Fund balances that are classified as restricted are either nonspendable or restricted and have specific (usually external) constraints placed on their use. Fund balances that are classified as unrestricted are either committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances. Committed and assigned fund balances are fund balances for which the County has identified a specific purpose. Unassigned fund balances do not have a specific use identified, but generally support cash flows of the County.

Governmental funds reported nonspendable and restricted fund balance for 2019 of \$5,252,633, or 23.28 percent, of total fund balance. Nonspendable fund balance was \$321,629, and restricted fund balance was \$4,931,004. Unrestricted fund balance was \$17,310,849, or 76.72 percent, of total fund balance. Unrestricted fund balance was \$1,289,791 committed, \$12,806,101 assigned, and \$3,214,957 unassigned. Committed fund balances are approved by the County Board. Assigned fund balances are amounts that are to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Unassigned fund balance is fund balance that has not been reported in any other classification and is only used in the General Fund unless there are deficit fund balances in other funds.

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the County. At December 31, 2019, unrestricted fund balance for the General Fund was \$3,337,801, compared to \$19,741,788 in 2018. This decrease in the fund balance of the General Fund is due to an unbudgeted increase in intergovernmental revenues and the loss on the sale of the business-type activity. Unrestricted fund balance at the end of the year represented 23.58 percent of the General Fund's operating revenues and 28.89 percent of operating expenditures.

The Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund's unrestricted fund balance decreased to \$3,987,408 in 2019, compared to unrestricted fund balance of \$6,371,329 in 2018. In 2019, there was a decrease in state revenues received for construction projects undertaken by the Road and Bridge Department, as well as some expenditures for the new highway facility. Unrestricted fund balance at the end of the year represented 62.88 percent of the fund's operating revenues and 43.81 percent of operating expenditures.

The Human Services Special Revenue Fund's unrestricted fund balance was \$9,325,780 in 2019, compared to \$8,851,492 in 2018. The increase in the fund balance of the Human Services Special Revenue Fund is attributed to higher revenues than what was budgeted. Unrestricted fund balance at the end of the year represented 127.73 percent of the fund's operating revenues and 136.60 percent of operating expenditures.

The Resource Development Special Revenue Fund's unrestricted fund balance was \$477,047 in 2019, compared to \$1,434,716 in 2018. The decrease in the fund balance of the Resource Development Special Revenue Fund is due to the construction of a new trail. Unrestricted fund balance at the end of the year represented 3.74 percent of the fund's operating revenues and 42.90 percent of operating expenditures.

Proprietary Fund

The County's proprietary fund for broadband provides the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. In 2014, the County's Broadband Enterprise Fund began operations, collecting operating revenues and incurring operating expenditures. The Broadband Enterprise Fund was originally started in 2012 to track the construction and related expenses of the County's broadband project. The Broadband Enterprise

Fund's net position was \$0 in 2019, compared to (\$1,511,421) in 2018. Net position increased due to the sale of the business-type activity in June 2019. This transferred any remaining amounts to the General Fund.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the County Board reviews the County's General Fund budget and may make budget amendments. These budget amendments fall into three categories: new information changing original budget estimations, greater than anticipated revenues or costs, and final agreement reached on employee contracts. There were no budget amendments in the General Fund budget in 2019.

In the General Fund, the actual charges to appropriations (expenditures) were \$182,897 over the final budget amounts. Unbudgeted expenditures included \$287,807 of unbudgeted trail expenditures, \$144,695 of unbudgeted small cities development program expenditures, and \$103,564 of unbudgeted other public safety expenditures. These were offset by savings in various other General Fund departments.

Resources available for appropriation were also above the final budgeted amount by \$2,178,414. This was primarily due to greater than expected collections in intergovernmental revenues.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2019, the County had \$95,240,547 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, highways and streets, and equipment. (See Table 4.)

Table 4
Capital Assets at Year-End
(Net of Depreciation, in Thousands)

	Government	al Acti	ivities		Business-T	ype Act	ivities		To	tals	
	 2019		2018	_	2019		2018		2019		2018
Land Buildings and improvements Machinery, vehicles, furniture,	\$ 3,968 16,206	\$	3,968 12,763	\$	-	\$	- 1,595	\$	3,968 16,206	\$	3,968 14,358
and equipment Infrastructure	 2,008 73,058		1,485 74,200		-	_	926 63,282	· <u></u>	2,008 73,058		2,411 137,482
Totals	\$ 95,240	\$	92,416	\$	-	\$	65,803	\$	95,240	\$	158,219

The County's fiscal year 2020 capital budget calls for it to spend another \$52,000 for miscellaneous improvements at various buildings, \$470,000 on vehicles for various departments, \$884,645 on equipment for various departments, and \$5,428,516 for road construction. The road construction will be funded by state-aid construction funds.

Debt

At year-end, the County had \$11,640,000 in bonds and notes outstanding, versus \$11,100,000 last year—an increase of 4.86 percent—as shown in Table 5. The increase is attributed to general obligation bonds to aid in rebuilding the highway garage due to a fire in 2016. Capital leases payable decreased by \$174,490. The Rural Utilities Service Broadband Loan on the business-type activities portion has a balance of \$0 due to the sale of the business-type activity.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year-End
(in Thousands)

	Government	al Act	ivities	Business-T	ype A	ctivities	T	otals	
	 2019		2018	2019		2018	 2019		2018
General obligation bonds	\$ 11,640	\$	11,100	\$ _	\$	-	\$ 11,640	\$	11,100
Capital leases	308		482	-		-	308		482
Loans payable	-		-	-		48,501	-		48,501
Compensated absences	1,518		1,533	-		-	1,518		1,533
Net pension liability	5,736		5,898	-		-	5,736		5,898
Net other postemployment									
benefits	453		540	-		-	453		540
Unamortized premium	200		135	 -		-	200		135
Total	\$ 19,855	\$	19,688	\$ -	\$	48,501	\$ 19,855	\$	68,189

The state limits the amount of net debt that the County can issue to three percent of the market value of all taxable property in the County. The County's outstanding net debt is below this state-imposed limit.

Other obligations include accrued vacation pay, sick leave payable, net other postemployment benefits, and net pension liability. More detailed information about the County's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2020 budget and tax rates.

- County General Fund expenditures for 2020 are budgeted to increase 0.77 percent over 2019.
- Property tax levies increased 6.00 percent for 2020.

CONTACTING LAKE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report, or need additional financial information, contact the County Auditor/Treasurer, Linda Libal, Lake County Courthouse, 601 – 3rd Avenue, Two Harbors, Minnesota 55616.





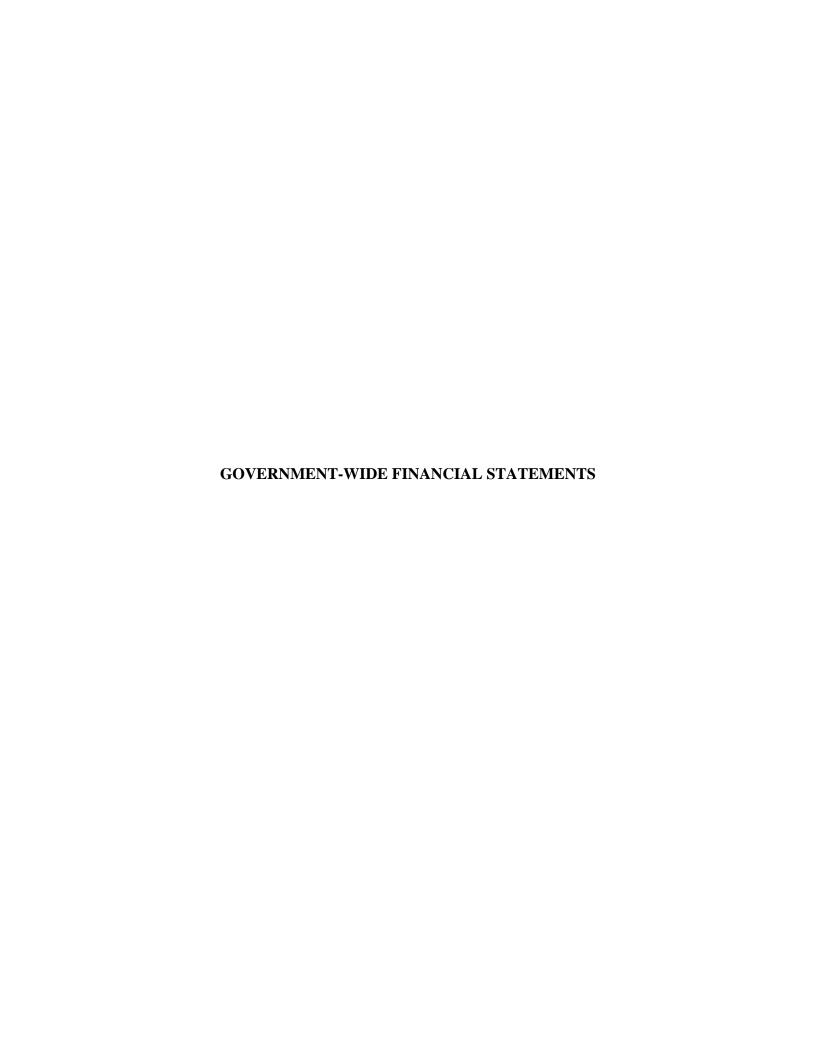


EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

		Primary Government Governmental Activities]	Discretely Presented Component Unit		
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash and pooled investments	\$	21,397,524	\$	859,976		
Receivables		12,844,619		3,276		
Inventories		235,091		-		
Prepaid items		13,096		-		
Restricted assets						
Security deposits		-		18,029		
Capital assets						
Non-depreciable capital assets		3,968,383		-		
Depreciable capital assets – net of accumulated		04.050.4.44		204 == 4		
depreciation		91,272,164		901,776		
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	129,730,877	\$	1,783,057		
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred other postemployment benefits outflows	\$	22,766	\$	-		
Deferred pension outflows		1,672,447		-		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	1,695,213	\$			
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$	3,958,372	\$	3,829		
Accrued interest payable		38,985		-		
Unearned revenue		-		1,495		
Security deposits payable		-		18,172		
Long-term liabilities						
Due within one year		840,970		55,000		
Due in more than one year		12,824,757		399,384		
Other postemployment benefits liability		452,529		-		
Net pension liability		5,736,403	-	-		
Total Liabilities	\$	23,852,016	\$	477,880		
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>						
Deferred other postemployment benefits inflows	\$	88,468	\$	-		
Deferred pension inflows		3,526,044		-		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	3,614,512	\$	-		

EXHIBIT 1 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

		Primary Government Governmental Activities			
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets	\$	90,137,914	\$	447,392	
Restricted for					
General government		822,706		-	
Public safety		541,679		-	
Highways and streets		6,188,902		-	
Conservation of natural resources		485,904		-	
Debt service		865,338		-	
Unrestricted		4,917,119		857,785	
Total Net Position	<u>\$</u>	103,959,562	\$	1,305,177	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	 Expenses		es, Charges, es, and Other	gram Revenues Operating Grants and ontributions
Functions/Programs				
Primary government				
Governmental activities				
General government	\$ 4,947,943	\$	566,526	\$ 4,172,605
Public safety	5,432,148		126,567	455,468
Highways and streets	6,026,488		281,982	4,717,564
Sanitation	401,744		18,961	45,889
Human services	3,470,326		48,986	1,679,076
Health	3,372,620		281,944	3,310,486
Culture and recreation	1,816,601		-	14,098
Conservation of natural resources	776,470		922,922	1,488,430
Economic development	158,695		-	144,695
Interest	 446,008			 -
Total governmental activities	\$ 26,849,043	\$	2,247,888	\$ 16,028,311
Business-type activities				
Broadband	 2,859,333	-	1,646,099	 -
Total Primary Government	\$ 29,708,376	\$	3,893,987	\$ 16,028,311
Component unit				
Housing and Redevelopment Authority	\$ 370,051	\$	291,978	\$ -

General Revenues

Property taxes

Mortgage registry and deed tax

Transportation sales tax

Payments in lieu of tax

Taxes - other

Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs

Intergovernmental

Unrestricted investment earnings

Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets

Miscellaneous

Special Item (Note 5)

Loss on sale of broadband

Transfers

Total general revenues, special item, and transfers

Change in net position

Net Position – Beginning

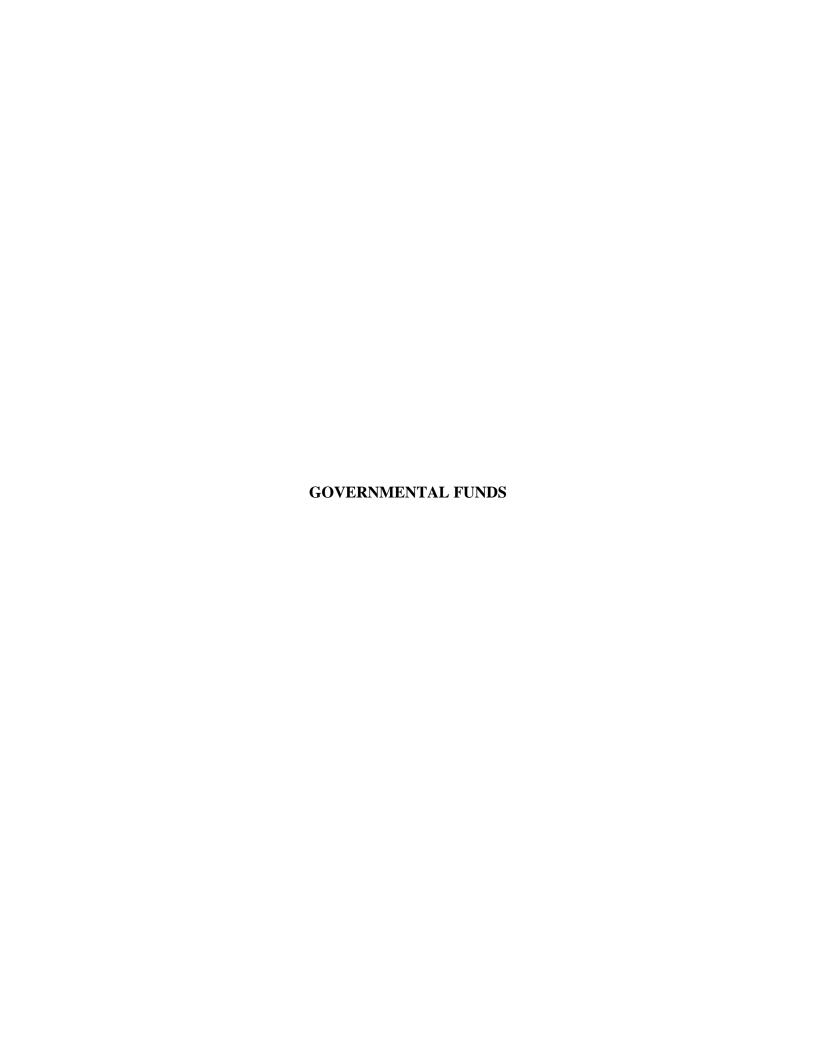
Net Position - Ending

Capital					xpense) Revenue ar ary Government	ia Chan	ges in rect rosition	-	Discretely		
(Grants and				Presented						
	ontributions		Activities	D	Activities		Total		Component Unit		
\$	- - 183,926	\$	(208,812) (4,850,113) (843,016)	\$	- - -	\$	(208,812) (4,850,113) (843,016)				
	- - - 150,000 - - -		(336,894) (1,742,264) 219,810 (1,652,503) 1,634,882 (14,000) (446,008)		- - - - - -		(336,894) (1,742,264) 219,810 (1,652,503) 1,634,882 (14,000) (446,008)				
\$	333,926	\$	(8,238,918)	\$	-	\$	(8,238,918)				
	-		<u> </u>		(1,213,234)		(1,213,234)				
\$	333,926	\$	(8,238,918)	\$	(1,213,234)	\$	(9,452,152)				
\$	2,500							\$	(75,573)		
		\$	10,269,364 663,242 1,015,748 988,903 338,296 1,345,790 - 485,905 58,116 594,665	\$	30,978 - - - - - - 32,781 - -	\$	10,300,342 663,242 1,015,748 988,903 338,296 1,345,790 - 518,686 58,116 594,665	\$	113,358 - - - - - - 6,954 10,161 - 8,626		
			(19,067,865)		(16,406,969) 19,067,865		(16,406,969)		-		
		\$	(3,307,836)	\$	2,724,655	\$	(583,181)	\$	139,099		
		\$	(11,546,754)	\$	1,511,421	\$	(10,035,333)	\$	63,526		
			115,506,316		(1,511,421)		113,994,895		1,241,651		
		\$	103,959,562	\$	_	\$	103,959,562	\$	1,305,177		









BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

		General		Road and Bridge
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$	3,983,392	\$	6,544,037
Escheat cash		36,538		-
Petty cash and change funds		1,050		1,000
Undistributed cash in agency funds		472,679		115,139
Taxes receivable – delinquent		162,191		36,132
Accounts receivable		8,418		179
Accrued interest receivable		32,745		-
Loans receivable		50,000		-
Due from other funds		142,480		-
Due from other governments		2,576,295		4,611,865
Prepaid items		-		-
Inventories		-		235,091
Leases receivable		1,750,000		
Total Assets	\$	9,215,788	\$	11,543,443
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$	115,615	\$	181,013
Salaries payable		282,709		125,977
Contracts payable		-		420,361
Retainage payable		-		235,414
Due to other funds		54		2,150
Due to other governments		1,690,499		41,760
Total Liabilities	\$	2,088,877	\$	1,006,675
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenue – taxes	\$	106,659	\$	24,744
Unavailable revenue – grants	₩	5,624	Ψ	4,074,148
Unavailable revenue – long-term receivables		1,740,000		-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	1,852,283	\$	4,098,892

	Human Services	Resource evelopment]	Nonmajor Funds		Total
		•				
\$	8,059,090	\$ 853,704	\$	1,086,956	\$	20,527,179
	· · ·	- -		=		36,538
	1,000	-		50		3,100
	142,557	-		100,332		830,707
	50,263	-		30,284		278,870
	-	-		998,505		1,007,102
	-	-		-		32,745
	-	-		-		50,000
	54	26,957		833		170,324
	1,435,076	1,102,666		-		9,725,902
	13,096	-		-		13,096
	-	-		-		235,091
	<u>-</u>	 -		-		1,750,000
\$	9,701,136	\$ 1,983,327	\$	2,216,960	\$	34,660,654
\$	157,700	\$ 403,614	\$	3,055	\$	860,997
•	106,233	-		20,190	•	535,109
	-	-		-		420,361
	-	-		-		235,414
	38,655	-		129,465		170,324
	39,263	 		134,969		1,906,491
\$	341,851	\$ 403,614	\$	287,679	\$	4,128,696
\$	33,505	\$ -	\$	17,477	\$	182,385
	-	1,102,666		-		5,182,438
	<u>-</u>	 <u>-</u>		863,653		2,603,653
\$	33,505	\$ 1,102,666	\$	881,130	\$	7,968,476

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

		General	 Road and Bridge
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances			
(Continued)			
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable			
Loans receivables	\$	50,000	\$ -
Inventories		-	235,091
Missing heirs		36,538	-
Restricted for			
Law library		71,502	_
Recorder's technology equipment		383,392	_
Enhanced 911		460,585	-
County property recorder's fee		366,041	-
Law and prosecutorial equipment		76,094	-
County roads		- -	2,215,377
Election equipment		1,771	-
Sheriff's contingency fund		5,000	_
Title III forest		69,711	_
Aquatic invasive species		416,193	-
Debt service		_	_
Committed to			
Rescue squad capital expenditures		25,019	_
Election equipment		53,427	_
Out-of-home placement costs		-	_
Unorganized townships			
Emergency services		_	_
Assigned to			
Capital assets		15,568	_
Wellness grant		298	_
Highways and streets			3,987,408
Human services		_	-
Resource development		_	_
Unassigned		3,243,489	 -
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$</u>	5,274,628	\$ 6,437,876
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows			
of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	9,215,788	\$ 11,543,443

	Human Services		esource elopment		Nonmajor Funds		Total
\$	-	\$	-	\$	_	\$	50,000
-	_	7	-	*	_	Ŧ	235,091
	-		-		-		36,538
							·
	-		-		-		71,502
	-		-		-		383,392
	-		-		-		460,585
	-		-		-		366,041
	-		-		-		76,094
	-		-		-		2,215,377
	-		-		-		1,771
	-		-		-		5,000
	-		-		-		69,711
	-		-		-		416,193
	-		-		865,338		865,338
	-		-		<u>-</u>		25,019
	-		-		-		53,427
	1,000,000		-		-		1,000,000
	-		-		211,345		211,345
	_		_		_		15,568
	_		-		_		298
	_		-		_		3,987,408
	8,325,780		-		-		8,325,780
			477,047		-		477,047
	<u>-</u>		<u> </u>		(28,532)		3,214,957
\$	9,325,780	\$	477,047	<u>\$</u>	1,048,151	\$	22,563,482
\$	9,701,136	\$	1,983,327	\$	2,216,960	\$	34,660,654



EXHIBIT 4

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION—GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2019

Fund balances – total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)		\$ 22,563,482
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.		95,240,547
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.		7,968,476
Deferred outflows of resources are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Deferred other postemployment benefits outflows Deferred pension outflows	\$ 1,672,447 22,766	1,695,213
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
General obligation bonds Capital leases payable Compensated absences Bond premium Net pension liability Net other postemployment benefits liability Accrued interest payable	\$ (11,640,000) (307,633) (1,518,055) (200,039) (5,736,403) (452,529) (38,985)	(19,893,644)
Deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Deferred other postemployment benefits inflows Deferred pension inflows	\$ (88,468) (3,526,044)	 (3,614,512)
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)		\$ 103,959,562

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	General	 Road and Bridge
Revenues		
Taxes	\$ 6,349,996	\$ 2,866,801
Licenses and permits	15,980	-
Intergovernmental	6,669,348	3,157,937
Charges for services	467,300	160,169
Fines and forfeits	4,334	-
Investment earnings	430,154	-
Gifts and contributions	-	-
Miscellaneous	 217,383	 156,496
Total Revenues	\$ 14,154,495	\$ 6,341,403
Expenditures		
Current		
General government	\$ 4,846,152	\$ -
Public safety	5,235,739	-
Highways and streets	-	4,307,679
Sanitation	389,470	-
Human services	-	-
Health	-	-
Culture and recreation	764,386	-
Conservation of natural resources	160,238	-
Economic development	158,695	-
Capital outlay		
Highways and streets	-	4,765,963
Conservation of natural resources	-	-
Debt service		
Principal	-	27,823
Interest	-	1,090
Bond issuance costs	-	-
Administrative (fiscal) charges	 	 -
Total Expenditures	\$ 11,554,680	\$ 9,102,555
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 2,599,815	\$ (2,761,152)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		
Transfers in	\$ -	\$ 1,400,000
Transfers out	(19,067,865)	-
Premium on bonds/notes issued	-	-
Proceeds from sale of bonds	 <u>-</u>	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ (19,067,865)	\$ 1,400,000

	Human Services		Resource evelopment	Nonmajor Funds			Total
\$	1,772,685 - 5,197,262 296,274 -	\$	- - 126,557 - -	\$	1,258,956 1,277 243,789 12,982	\$	12,248,438 17,257 15,394,893 936,725 4,334
	- 34,896		900		55,751 - 773,082		485,905 900 1,181,857
\$	7,301,117	\$	127,457	\$	2,345,837	\$	30,270,309
\$	- - - 3,453,838 3,372,991 - - -	\$	- - - - - 955,276 - -	\$	137,595 - - - - - - 643,883 - - 1,084	\$	4,846,152 5,373,334 4,307,679 389,470 3,453,838 3,372,991 1,719,662 804,121 158,695 4,765,963 1,084
	- - - -		146,667 10,140 - -		860,000 408,471 46,333 1,900		1,034,490 419,701 46,333 1,900
<u>\$</u> \$	6,826,829 474,288	<u>\$</u> \$	1,112,083 (984,626)	<u>\$</u> \$	2,099,266 246,571	<u>\$</u> \$	30,695,413 (425,104)
Ф	4/4,200	<u> </u>	(904,020)	Ψ	240,571	<u>.</u>	(425,104)
\$	- - - -	\$	26,957 - - -	\$	833 (1,427,790) 80,205 1,400,000	\$	1,427,790 (20,495,655) 80,205 1,400,000
\$	<u>-</u>	\$	26,957	\$	53,248	\$	(17,587,660)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	 General		
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ (16,468,050)	\$	(1,361,152)
Fund Balances – January 1 Increase (decrease) in inventories	 21,742,678		7,918,066 (119,038)
Fund Balances – December 31	\$ 5,274,628	\$	6,437,876

Human Services		Resource evelopment	Nonmajor Funds				Total
\$	474,288	\$ (957,669)	\$	299,819	\$ (18,012,764)		
	8,851,492	1,434,716		748,332	40,695,284 (119,038)		
\$	9,325,780	\$ 477,047	\$	1,048,151	\$ 22,563,482		

EXHIBIT 6

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES—GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)			\$ (18,012,764)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
In the funds, under the modified accrual basis, receivables not available for expenditure are deferred. In the statement of activities, those revenues are recognized when earned. The adjustment to revenue between the fund statements and the statement of activities is the increase or decrease in revenue deferred as unavailable.			
Unavailable revenue – December 31 Unavailable revenue – January 1	\$	7,968,476 (3,884,297)	4,084,179
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. In the statement of activities, the gain or loss on the disposal of capital assets is reported; in the governmental funds, proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. The difference is the net book value of assets sold.			
Expenditures for general capital assets and infrastructure Net book value of assets sold Current year depreciation	\$	6,111,479 (10,680) (3,276,269)	2,824,530
Debt issuances provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Debt repayment is an expenditure in funds, but a reduction of a liability in the statement of net position.			
Debt issued General obligation bonds issued	\$	(1,400,000)	
Bond premium		(131,178)	
Principal repayments			
General obligation bonds		860,000	
Capital lease Amortization of premium		174,490 65,589	(431,099)
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 the governmental funds.			
Change in accrued interest payable	\$	7,310	
Change in compensated absences	4	15,269	
Change in net pension liability		161,214	
Change in deferred pension outflows		(1,199,914)	
Change in deferred pension inflows		1,135,576	
Change in other postemployment benefits liability		87,659	
Change in other postemployment benefits outflows		(11,208)	
Change in other postemployment benefits inflows		(88,468)	
Change in inventories	-	(119,038)	 (11,600)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)			\$ (11,546,754)

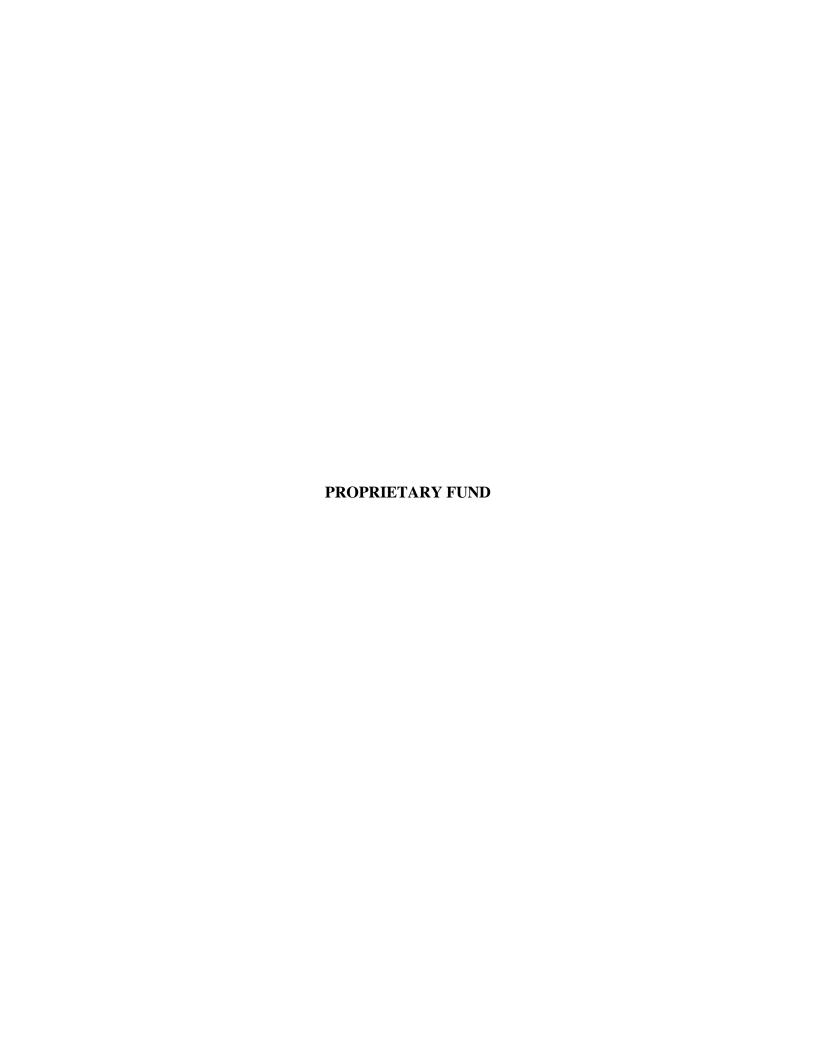




EXHIBIT 7

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	1	Broadband
Operating Revenues		
Charges for services	\$	1,645,232
Miscellaneous		867
		,
Total Operating Revenues	<u>\$</u>	1,646,099
Operating Expenses		
Contracted services	\$	165
Administration and fiscal services		95,458
Real estate taxes		6,135
Supplies		105
Snowplowing		23,835
Utilities		28,885
Telephone		368
Fuel		2,992
Consulting services		277,500
Insurance		8,410
Postage		543
Rent and leased equipment		52,273
Repairs and maintenance		523,087
Video and internet services		338,516
Bad debts		132
Miscellaneous		129,594
Other services and charges		195,082
Waste management		1,175
Depreciation		1,174,806
Total Operating Expenses	\$	2,859,061
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(1,212,962)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Taxes	\$	23,167
Disparity aid		7,811
Interest income		32,781
Interest expense		(272)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>\$</u>	63,487
Income (Loss) Before Other Financing Sources	\$	(1,149,475)

EXHIBIT 7 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

		Broadband
Other Financing Sources Transfers in	\$	19,067,865
Special item: Loss on sale of broadband		(16,406,969)
Total Other Financing Sources	\$	2,660,896
Change in Net Position	\$	1,511,421
Net Position – January 1		(1,511,421)
Net Position – December 31	<u>\$</u>	

EXHIBIT 8

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Cash Flows from Operating Activities \$ 1,561,151 Cash received from customers 8 787 Cash paid to suppliers (1,723,996) Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities \$ 161,978 Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities Taxes \$ 19,209 Interest income 3 2,781 Interest expense (272) Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities \$ 8,400,000 Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities \$ 8,400,000 Proceeds from disposal of capital assets \$ 8,400,000 Transfers from other funds 17,414,105 Intergoverumental receipts 101,829 Principal paid on loan (8,400,000) Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities \$ 10,260 Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents \$ 100,000 Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by \$ (100,000) Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1 100,000 Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31 \$ (1,212,962) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) op			Broadband	
Cash received from customers \$ 1,551,151 Other operating revenues 867 Cash paid to suppliers (1,723,996) Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities \$ 19,209 Interest income 32,718 Interest expense (272) Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities \$ 19,209 Interest expense (272) Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities \$ 51,718 Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing activities \$ 8,400,000 Transfers from other funds 17,414,105 Intergovernmental receipts 101,829 Principal paid on loan (17,505,674 Principal paid on loan (8,400,000) Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities \$ 10,260 Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents \$ 100,000 Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1 100,000 Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1 100,000 Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31 \$ Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities \$ (1,212,962) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities \$ (1,212,962) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities \$ (1,212,962) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities \$ (1,212,962) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities \$ (1,212,962) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities \$ (1,212,962) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities \$ (1,212,962) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities \$ (1,212,962) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income	Cook Flows from Operating Activities			
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Interest income	Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities			
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Proceeds from disposal of capital assets \$ 8,400,000 Transfers from other funds 17,414,105 Intergovernmental receipts 101,829 Repayment of advance (17,505,674) Principal paid on loan (8,400,000) Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities \$ 10,260 Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents \$ (100,000) Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1 100,000 Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31 \$ - Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities \$ (1,212,962) Operating income (loss) \$ (1,212,962) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities \$ 1,174,806 Operciation \$ (84,081) (Increase) decrease in receivables (84,081) (Increase) decrease in inventories (84,081) Increase (decrease) in payables (367,509) Total adjustments \$ 1,050,984	Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities			
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Repayment of advance (17,505,674) Principal paid on loan (8,400,000) Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities \$10,260 Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents \$(100,000) Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1 100,000 Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31 \$	Transfers from other funds		17,414,105	
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Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1 Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31 Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities Depreciation Increase) decrease in receivables Increase) decrease in inventories Increase (decrease) in payables Total adjustments \$ 1,050,984	Repayment of advance		(17,505,674)	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1 Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31 Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities Depreciation (Increase) decrease in receivables (Increase) decrease in inventories Increase (decrease) in payables Total adjustments \$ (100,000) \$ - 100,000 \$ 100,000 \$ (1,212,962) \$ (1,212,962) \$ 1,174,806 (84,081) (367,509) Total adjustments \$ 1,050,984	Principal paid on loan		(8,400,000)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1 Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31 Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities Depreciation (Increase) decrease in receivables (Increase) decrease in inventories Increase (decrease) in payables Total adjustments \$ 1,050,984	Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	\$	10,260	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31 Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities Depreciation Increase) decrease in receivables Increase (decrease) in payables Total adjustments \$	Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	(100,000)	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities Depreciation Increase) decrease in receivables (Increase) decrease in inventories Increase (decrease) in payables Total adjustments \$ 1,050,984	Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1		100,000	
(Used in) Operating Activities\$ (1,212,962)Operating income (loss)\$ (1,212,962)Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities\$ 1,174,806Depreciation\$ 1,174,806(Increase) decrease in receivables(84,081)(Increase) decrease in inventories327,768Increase (decrease) in payables(367,509)Total adjustments\$ 1,050,984	Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31	<u>\$</u>		
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities Depreciation (Increase) decrease in receivables (Increase) decrease in inventories Increase (decrease) in payables Total adjustments \$ (1,212,962) \$ (1,212,962) \$ (1,212,962) \$ (1,212,962) \$ (84,081) (84,081) (327,768) (367,509) \$ (367,509)				
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Depreciation \$ 1,174,806 (Increase) decrease in receivables (84,081) (Increase) decrease in inventories 327,768 Increase (decrease) in payables (367,509) Total adjustments \$ 1,050,984	Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss) to net cash			
(Increase) decrease in receivables (Increase) decrease in inventories Increase (decrease) in payables Total adjustments (84,081) (327,768 (367,509) **Total adjustments** \$ 1,050,984				
(Increase) decrease in inventories Increase (decrease) in payables Total adjustments 327,768 (367,509) \$ 1,050,984	•	\$		
Increase (decrease) in payables (367,509) Total adjustments \$ 1,050,984				
Total adjustments \$ 1,050,984				
	Increase (decrease) in payables		(367,509)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities \$ (161,978)	Total adjustments	\$	1,050,984	
	Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>\$</u>	(161,978)	



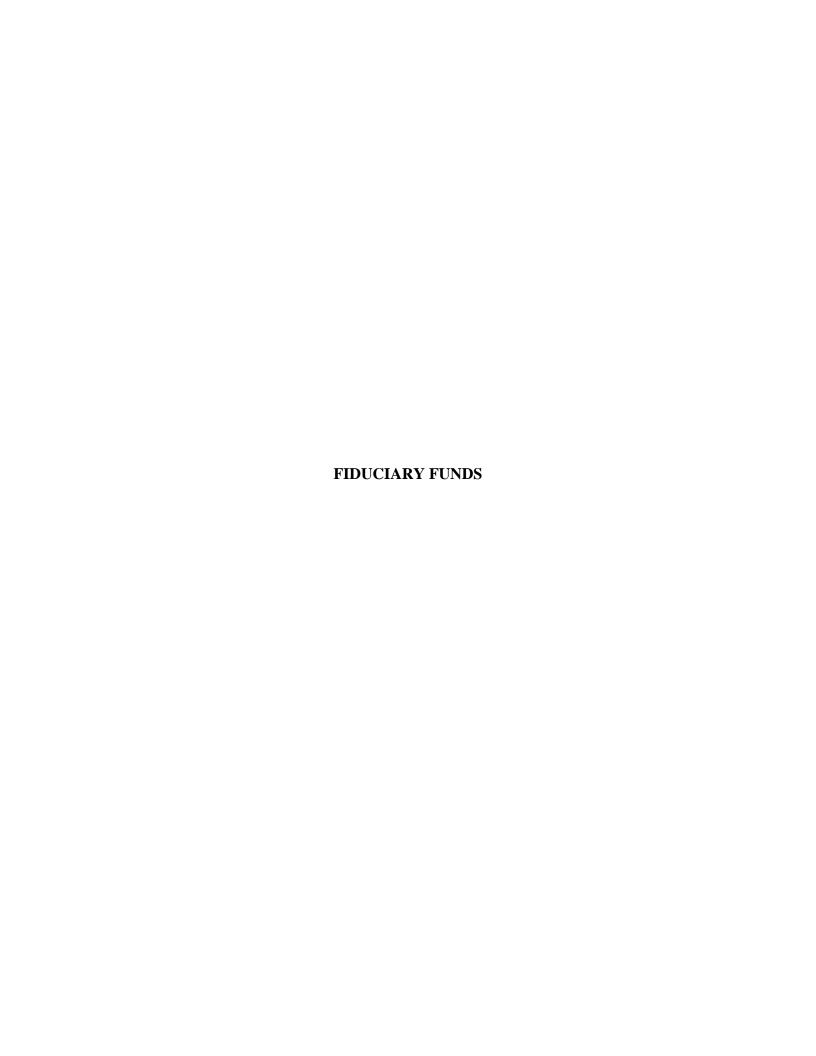




EXHIBIT 9

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

	 Agency
<u>Assets</u>	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 1,391,271
<u>Liabilities</u>	
Accounts payable	\$ 720,380
Due to other governments	593,666
Customer deposits – current	 77,225
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,391,271



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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, 2019. 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.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

Lake County was established March 1, 1866, 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 Lake 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 Lake County is discretely presented:

Component Unit	Component Unit Included in Reporting Entity Because	Separate Financial Statements
Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority	The County appoints members, and the Authority is a potential financial	Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority PO Box 103
	burden.	Silver Bay, Minnesota 55614

The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority is governed by a five-member Board appointed by the Lake County Board of Commissioners. The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority has all the powers and duties of a county housing and redevelopment authority under the provisions of Minn. Stat. §§ 469.001-.047.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. <u>Financial Reporting Entity</u> (Continued)

Joint Ventures and Jointly-Governed Organizations

The County participates in several joint ventures described in Note 4.D. The County also participates in jointly-governed organizations described in Note 4.E.

B. Basic Financial Statements

1. 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. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external parties.

In the government-wide statement of net position, the governmental and business-type activities column: (a) is presented on a consolidated basis by column; and (b) is 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 and business-type 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. Revenue not classified as program revenue, including all taxes, are presented as general revenue.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Fund Financial Statements

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

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 property tax and intergovernmental revenues 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 property tax and intergovernmental revenues used for economic assistance and community social services programs.

The <u>Resource Development Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for intergovernmental revenue used for resource development, forest management, game and fish habitat improvement, and recreational development and maintenance of County-administered natural resources land.

The County reports the following major proprietary fund:

The <u>Broadband Enterprise Fund</u> is used to account for the operations of the broadband system. Activities necessary to provide broadband services are accounted for in this fund, including the financial resources to be used for the acquisition and construction of the major capital assets relating to the County's broadband system. The County sold the broadband system in June of 2019.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

2. Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

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 long-term debt.

Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. These funds account for assets that the County holds for others in an agent capacity.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide, proprietary, 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 revenue in the year for which they are levied. Shared revenues are generally recognized in the period the appropriation goes into effect. 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. Lake County considers all revenue as available if collected within 90 days after the end of the current period, except for taxes, which have a 60-day accrual period and for the Schools and Roads – Grants to States grant, which has a 120-day accrual 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 capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or incidental activities.

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.

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

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The County has defined cash and cash equivalents to include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Additionally, each fund's equity in the County's investment pool is treated as a cash equivalent because the funds can deposit or effectively withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty. Cash and cash equivalents do not include restricted accounts.

2. 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, 2019. A market approach is used to value all investments other than external investment pools, which are measured at 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. Pooled investment earnings for 2019 were \$430,154 at the governmental fund level.

Lake 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. <u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity</u> (Continued)

3. 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." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal 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 taxes receivable – delinquent.

No allowance for uncollectible receivables has been provided because such amounts are not expected to be material.

4. <u>Inventories and Prepaid Items</u>

The Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund inventory is valued at cost using the average cost method and consists of expendable supplies and parts held for consumption and sand and gravel stockpiles. 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 and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. <u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity</u> (Continued)

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (for example, roads, bridges and similar items), are reported in the governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 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 assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

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

Assets	Years
Buildings	5 - 50
Improvements other than buildings	8 - 20
Public domain infrastructure	50 - 75
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	5 - 20

6. Unearned Revenue

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. <u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity</u> (Continued)

7. 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 net pension liability is liquidated through the General Fund, the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, the Human Services Special Revenue Fund, and the Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund.

8. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

The liability for compensated absences reported in the financial statements consists of unpaid, accumulated annual 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.

Lake County's employees (except for Highway Department employees) participate in a post-retirement health savings plan administered by the Minnesota State Retirement System. At retirement, depending on the employee's years of service, he or she is issued a lump sum payout of either ten or 20 percent of the vested sick leave as well as two to three years of insurance coverage. The lump sum payouts are paid directly into the post-retirement health savings plan. Compensated absences are liquidated by the General Fund, the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, the Human Services Special Revenue Fund, and the Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

8. <u>Compensated Absences</u> (Continued)

The County determines the current portion, if any, based on anticipated retirements and any activity that occurs within the first few months of the subsequent year. There was no current portion reported at year-end.

9. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has two types of deferred inflows. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from delinquent taxes receivable, grant receivables, and 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. Unavailable revenue is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. <u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity</u> (Continued)

10. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt, and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. 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, as well as bond issuance costs, 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.

11. Classification of Net Position

Net position in government-wide statements and in the proprietary fund type 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. <u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity</u> (Continued)

12. Classification of Fund Balances

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the 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 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 (noncurrent loans, inventories, and prepaid items).

<u>Restricted</u> – amounts of fund balance subject to external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> – amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action (resolution) of Lake County's highest level of decision-making authority, which is the Lake County Board of Commissioners. Those committed amounts cannot be used for other purposes unless the Board of Commissioners 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 be used by the government for specific purposes that 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 of fund balance that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses as determined by the County Board or the Auditor/Treasurer.

<u>Unassigned</u> – the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other fund balance classifications. 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

12. <u>Classification of Fund Balances</u> (Continued)

The 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.

13. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make certain 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.

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Deficit Fund Equity

At December 31, 2019, the Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund had a deficit fund balance of \$28,532. This deficit will be reduced with future tax levies and other revenue sources.

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2019, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the following nonmajor fund:

	 Final Budget	Ex	penditures	Excess		
Unorganized Townships Special Revenue Fund	\$ 116,250	\$	137,595	\$	21,345	

3. Detailed Notes

A. Assets

1. <u>Deposits and Investments</u>

The County's total cash and investments are reported as follows:

Primary government	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 21,397,524
Component unit	
Cash and pooled investments	859,976
Restricted cash for security deposits	18,029
Fiduciary funds	
Cash and pooled investments	 1,391,271
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 23,666,800

a. 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. The County is required by Minn. Stat. § 118A.03 to protect all County deposits with 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 deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2019, the County's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

3. Detailed Notes

A. Assets

1. <u>Deposits and Investments</u> (Continued)

b. Investments

The County may invest in the following types of investments as authorized 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) bankers' 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.

3. Detailed Notes

A. Assets

1. <u>Deposits and Investments</u>

b. <u>Investments</u> (Continued)

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 an 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 an investment policy for custodial credit risk. All of Lake County's investments in negotiable certificates of deposit and government securities are held by the counterparty to the transactions. These investments are covered by Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) insurance or excess SIPC insurance and are, therefore, not subject to custodial credit risk.

3. Detailed Notes

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

b. <u>Investments</u> (Continued)

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 policy of the County to diversify investments to avoid risk and also for cash-flow purposes.

The following table presents the County's cash and pooled investment balances at December 31, 2019, and information relating to potential investment risks:

	Cred	lit Risk	Concentration Risk	Interest Rate Risk		Carrying
	Credit	Rating	Over 5%	Maturity		(Fair)
Investment Type	Rating	Agency	of Portfolio	Date		Value
U.S. government agency securities						
Federal Home Loan Mortgage						
Corporation Note	Aaa	Moody's	<5%	06/30/2021	\$	550,000
Negotiable certificates of deposit						
JP Morgan Chase Bank	N/A	N/A	<5%	12/31/2021	\$	200,224
Worlds Foremost Bank	N/A	N/A	<5%	04/15/2020		99,984
Total negotiable certificates of						
deposit					\$	300,208
Investment pools/mutual funds						
MAGIC Fund	N/R	N/A	95.29%	N/A	\$	21,180,748
Total investments					\$	22,030,956
1 out in vestiles					Ψ	22,000,000
Deposits – primary government						718,201
Deposits – component unit						878,005
Petty cash and change funds						3,100
Escheat cash						36,538
Total Cash and Investments					\$	23,666,800

N/A - Not Applicable

N/R - Not Rated

<5% - Concentration is less than 5% of investments

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

A. Assets

1. <u>Deposits and Investments</u> (Continued)

Fair Value Measurement

Lake County measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

At December 31, 2019, Lake County had the following recurring fair value measurements.

					Using			
	D	ecember 31, 2019	P in A Mar Ide A	uoted rices Active kets for entical ssets evel 1)	O	gnificant Other oservable Inputs Level 2)	Unob Ir	nificant pservable nputs evel 3)
Investments by fair value level Debt securities								
U.S. agencies Negotiable certificates of deposit	\$	550,000 300,208	\$	- -	\$	550,000 300,208	\$	<u>-</u>
Total Investments Included in the Fair Value Hierarchy	\$	850,208	\$		\$	850,208	\$	
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)								
MAGIC Portfolio		21,180,748						
Total Investments	\$	22,030,956						

3. Detailed Notes

A. Assets

1. <u>Deposits and Investments</u>

Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

All Level 2 debt securities are valued using a matrix pricing technique based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

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 of the County's money with those of other counties to enhance the investment earnings accruing to each member.

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 their 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.

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

A. Assets (Continued)

2. Receivables

Receivables as of December 31, 2019, for the County's governmental activities are as follows:

			Amounts Not Scheduled for Collection During the		
		Total			
	F	Receivables	Subsequent Year		
Governmental Activities					
Taxes	\$	278,870	\$	-	
Due from other governments		9,725,902		-	
Accounts		1,007,102		-	
Interest		32,745		-	
Loans receivable		50,000		50,000	
Leases receivable		1,750,000		1,750,000	
Total Governmental Activities	\$	12,844,619	\$	1,800,000	

Loans Receivable

Loans receivable consist of outstanding loans to a township for a wastewater project facility plan.

Leases Receivable

The County entered into lease agreements with the Lake County Ambulance Service to rent the Two Harbors ambulance service building and Silver Bay ambulance service building owned by Lake County. The annual rent of \$40,000 for the buildings is based on the financial stability and profitability of the Ambulance Service.

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

A. Assets (Continued)

3. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

Governmental Activities

	E		Beginning Balance Increase			Decrease		Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated Land	\$	3,968,383	\$		\$		\$	3,968,383
Capital assets depreciated								
Buildings Improvements other than buildings	\$	20,801,987 934,420	\$	3,970,865 26,989	\$	-	\$	24,772,852 961,409
Machinery, furniture, and equipment		12,787,162		1,128,418		1,396,211		12,519,369
Infrastructure		110,152,050		985,207				111,137,257
Total capital assets depreciated	\$	144,675,619	\$	6,111,479	\$	1,396,211	\$	149,390,887
Less: accumulated depreciation for								
Buildings	\$	8,352,543	\$	514,716	\$	-	\$	8,867,259
Improvements other than buildings		621,312		39,462		-		660,774
Machinery, furniture, and equipment		11,302,112		594,372		1,385,531		10,510,953
Infrastructure		35,952,018		2,127,719		-		38,079,737
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	56,227,985	\$	3,276,269	\$	1,385,531	\$	58,118,723
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$	88,447,634	\$	2,835,210	\$	10,680	\$	91,272,164
Governmental Activities Capital	¢.	02.416.017	¢	2.925.210	¢	10.690	¢	05 240 547
Assets, Net	\$	92,416,017	\$	2,835,210	\$	10,680	\$	95,240,547

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

A. Assets

3. <u>Capital Assets</u> (Continued)

Business-Type Activities

 Beginning Balance		Increase		Decrease/Sale of Assets		nding alance
\$ 761,879	\$	-	\$	(761,879)	\$	-
1,135,835		-		(1,135,835)		-
2,988,173		-		(2,988,173)		-
 72,277,233		-		(72,277,233)		-
\$ 77,163,120	\$		\$	(77,163,120)	\$	
\$ 104,983	\$	8,482	\$	(113,465)	\$	-
197,853		15,789		(213,642)		-
2,061,960		165,768		(2,227,728)		-
8,995,449		984,767		(9,980,216)		
\$ 11,360,245	\$	1,174,806	\$	(12,535,051)	\$	
\$ 65.802.875	\$	(1.174.806)	\$	(64.628.069)	\$	_
\$	\$ 761,879 1,135,835 2,988,173 72,277,233 \$ 77,163,120 \$ 104,983 197,853 2,061,960 8,995,449	\$ 761,879 \$ 1,135,835 2,988,173 72,277,233 \$ 77,163,120 \$ \$ 104,983 \$ 197,853 2,061,960 8,995,449 \$ 11,360,245 \$ \$	Balance Increase \$ 761,879 \$ - 1,135,835 - 2,988,173 - 72,277,233 - \$ 77,163,120 \$ - \$ 104,983 \$ 8,482 197,853 15,789 2,061,960 165,768 8,995,449 984,767 \$ 11,360,245 \$ 1,174,806	Balance Increase \$ 761,879 \$ - \$ 1,135,835 - \$ 2,988,173 - \$ 72,277,233 - \$ 77,163,120 \$ - \$ 104,983 \$ 8,482 \$ 197,853 15,789 \$ 2,061,960 165,768 \$ 8,995,449 984,767 \$ 11,360,245 \$ 1,174,806	Balance Increase of Assets \$ 761,879 \$ - \$ (761,879) 1,135,835 - (1,135,835) 2,988,173 - (2,988,173) 72,277,233 - (72,277,233) \$ 77,163,120 \$ - \$ (77,163,120) \$ 104,983 \$ 8,482 \$ (113,465) 197,853 15,789 (213,642) 2,061,960 165,768 (2,227,728) 8,995,449 984,767 (9,980,216) \$ 11,360,245 \$ 1,174,806 \$ (12,535,051)	Balance Increase of Assets Balance \$ 761,879 \$ - \$ (761,879) \$ (1,135,835) \$ 2,988,173 - (2,988,173) \$ 72,277,233 - (72,277,233) \$ 77,163,120 \$ - \$ (77,163,120) \$ \$ 197,853 15,789 (213,642) (2,227,728) \$ 2,061,960 165,768 (2,227,728) (9,980,216) \$ 11,360,245 \$ 1,174,806 \$ (12,535,051) \$

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

Governmental Activities	
General government	\$ 306,430
Public safety	223,254
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets	2,595,366
Human services	4,139
Sanitation	10,674
Culture and recreation	109,294
Conservation of natural resources	27,112
Total Depreciation Expense – Governmental Activities	\$ 3,276,269
Business-Type Activities Broadband	\$ 1,174,806

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u> (Continued)

B. <u>Interfund Receivables</u>, Payables, and Transfers

1. <u>Due To/From Other Funds</u>

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2019, is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	 Amount	Purpose
General	Human Services Special Revenue Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Road and Bridge Special	\$ 38,655 101,675	Reimbursement for services Tax forfeit apportionment
	Revenue	 2,150	Reimbursement for services
Total due to General Fund		\$ 142,480	
Human Services Special Revenue	General	54	Reimbursement for services
Resource Development Special Revenue	Forfeited Tax Special Revenue	26,957	Tax forfeit apportionment
Unorganized Townships Special Revenue	Forfeited Tax Special Revenue	 833	Tax forfeit apportionment
Total Due To/From Other Funds		\$ 170,324	

2. <u>Interfund Transfers</u>

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019, consisted of the following:

Transfer to Resource Development Fund from		
Tax Forfeited Special Revenue Fund	\$ 27,790	Tax forfeit apportionment
Transfer to Road and Bridge Special Revenue		
Fund from Debt Service Fund	1,400,000	Capital outlay purchases
Transfer to Broadband Enterprise Fund from		
General Fund	19,067,865	Close out fund
Total Transfers to Other Funds	\$ 20,495,655	

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u> (Continued)

C. <u>Liabilities</u>

1. <u>Long-Term Debt</u>

Governmental Activities

Types of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	 Original Issue Amount		Outstanding Balance ecember 31, 2019
General obligation bonds			2.00			
G.O. Capital Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2014A	2030	\$60,000 - \$355,000	2.00 - 3.25	\$ 2,410,000	\$	745,000
		\$390,000 -	3.00 -			
G.O. Judgment Bonds, Series 2018A	2033	\$590,000	3.25	7,235,000		6,845,000
G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds,		\$115,000 -	3.00 -			
Series 2018B	2033	\$235,000	3.50	2,765,000		2,650,000
G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds,		\$70,000 -	3.00 -			
Series 2019A	2034	\$115,000	4.00	1,400,000		1,400,000
Total General Obligation Bonds					\$	11,640,000
Other Long-Term Debt						
	2021	0.4.4.5.5.5	3.25 -	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		202.220
Capital lease – Land	2021	\$146,667	5.375	\$ 2,200,000	\$	293,330
		\$14,302 -				
Capital lease – Chieftain	2020	\$27,823	3.70	178,065		14,303
Total Other Long-Term Debt					\$	307,633

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

C. <u>Liabilities</u> (Continued)

2. <u>Debt Service Requirements</u>

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2019, were as follows:

Governmental Activities

Year Ending	General Obl	igation B	onds	Other Long-Term Debt					
December 31	 Principal		Interest		Principal		nterest		
2020	\$ 680,000	\$	369,494	\$	160,970	\$	6,387		
2021	700,000		348,694		146,663		3,117		
2022	720,000		326,944		-		-		
2023	750,000		304,519		-		-		
2024	770,000		279,569		-		-		
2025 - 2029	4,245,000		1,006,419		-		-		
2030 - 2034	 3,775,000		314,550		-	-			
Total	\$ 11,640,000	\$	2,950,189	\$	307,633	\$	9,504		

3. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

Governmental Activities

		Beginning Balance		Additions	D	eductions		Ending Balance		ne Within one Year
Bonds payable General obligation improvement	ф	1 100 000	Φ.		ф	255 000	Φ.	745,000	ф	50,000
refunding bonds	\$	1,100,000	\$	-	\$	355,000	\$	745,000	\$	60,000
General obligation judgment		5.005 .000				200.000		5 0 1 5 000		400.000
bonds		7,235,000		-		390,000		6,845,000		400,000
General obligation capital										
improvement bonds		2,765,000		1,400,000		115,000		4,050,000		220,000
Bond premium		134,450		80,204		14,615		200,039		-
Capital leases payable		482,123		-		174,490		307,633		160,970
Compensated absences		1,533,324		682,066		697,335		1,518,055		<u>-</u>
Governmental Activities										
Long-Term Liabilities	\$	13,249,897	\$	2,162,270	\$	1,746,440	\$	13,665,727	\$	840,970

3. Detailed Notes

C. Liabilities

3. <u>Changes in Long-Term Liabilities</u> (Continued)

Business-Type Activities

	Beginning		Ending	Due Within	
	Balance	Additions	Deductions	Balance	One Year
Broadband loans	\$ 48,500,694	\$ -	\$ 48,500,694	\$ -	\$ -

D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

1. Plan Description and Funding Policy

Lake County explicitly subsidizes the cost of retiree health insurance coverage for certain retired employees through a sick leave reserve program under a single employer self-insured plan. Highway Department employees with at least ten years of service who are eligible to receive a retirement benefit from PERA are eligible for up to two years of health insurance premiums paid by the County at the single rate. Highway Department employees with 20 or more years of service are eligible for up to three years of health insurance premiums. At retirement, each eligible employee's sick leave hours are converted to a dollar amount using the employee's hourly pay rate at retirement. The period of time for which the employee may receive the paid health insurance benefit is limited to the dollar value of the employee's accumulated sick leave at retirement. As of December 31, 2019, there were no retirees using their sick leave balances for insurance premiums.

Active employees who retire from the County when eligible to receive a retirement benefit from PERA and do not participate in any other health benefits program providing similar coverage will be eligible to continue coverage with respect to both themselves and their eligible dependents under the County's health benefits program. These retires are required to pay 100 percent of the total premium cost. Since the premium is a blended rate determined on the entire active and retiree population, the retirees are receiving an implicit rate subsidy. As of December 31, 2019, nine retirees were receiving health benefits from the County's health plan, of which, four employees are under the age of 65 years old. The authority to provide these benefits is established in Minn. Stat. § 471.61, subd. 2a.

3. Detailed Notes

D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

1. <u>Plan Description and Funding Policy</u> (Continued)

The cost of OPEB is funded on a "pay-as-you-go" method.

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.

2. <u>Total OPEB Liability</u>

The County's total OPEB liability of \$452,529 was measured as of January 1, 2019, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019. The OPEB liability is liquidated through the General Fund, the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, the Human Services Special Revenue Fund, and the Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund.

The total OPEB liability in the fiscal year-end December 31, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation 2.50 percent

Salary increases 3.00 percent, average wage inflation plus merit/productivity increases

Health care cost trend 6.50 percent, decreasing to 5.00 percent over six years

The current year discount rate is 3.80 percent, which is a change from the prior year rate of 3.30 percent. For the current valuation, GASB Statement 75 requires liabilities to be discounted based on a tax-exempt, high-quality 20-year municipal bond index.

Mortality rates are based on RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2018 Generational Improvement Scale (with blue collar adjustment for police and fire personnel).

The actuarial assumptions are currently based on a combination of historical information and the most recent actuarial valuation for PERA as of June 30, 2019.

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

3. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	 otal OPEB Liability
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 540,188
Changes for the year	
Service cost	\$ 31,227
Interest	18,301
Assumption changes	(15,209)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(88,004)
Benefit payments	 (33,974)
Net change	\$ (87,659)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 452,529

4. 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:

		To	tal OPEB
	Discount Rate	I	Liability
1% Decrease	2.80%	\$	487,372
Current	3.80		452,529
1% Increase	4.80		420,109

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:

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

4. OPEB Liability Sensitivity (Continued)

		To	tal OPEB
	Health Care Trend Rate	I	Liability
		<u> </u>	
1% Decrease	5.50% Decreasing to 4.00%	\$	407,778
Current	6.50% Decreasing to 5.00%		452,529
1% Increase	7.50% Decreasing to 6.00%		504,928

5. <u>OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the County recognized OPEB expense of (\$21,957). The County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB for this same time period.

	Ou	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual economic experience Changes in actuarial assumptions Contributions paid subsequent to the	\$	- -	\$	75,432 13,036	
measurement date		22,766			
Total	\$	22,766	\$	88,468	

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

		OPEB		
Year Ended	E	Expense		
December 31	A	Amount		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
2020	\$	(14,745)		
2021		(14,745)		
2022		(14,745)		
2023		(14,745)		
2024		(14,745)		
Thereafter		(14,743)		

3. Detailed Notes

- D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)
 - 6. Changes in Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2019:

- The health care trend rates were changed to better anticipate short-term and long-term medical increases.
- The mortality tables were updated from RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2015 Generational Improvement Scale (with blue collar adjustment for police and fire personnel) to the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2018 Generational Improvement Scale (with blue collar adjustment for police and fire personnel).
- The retirement and withdrawal tables for police and fire employees were updated.
- The discount rate was changed from 3.30 percent to 3.80 percent.

E. Pension Plans

1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>

a. Plan Description

All full-time and certain part-time employees of Lake 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.

3. Detailed Notes

E. Pension Plans

1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>

a. Plan Description (Continued)

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 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 Lake 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 county 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.

3. Detailed Notes

E. Pension Plans

1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

b. 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.

Beginning January 1, 2019, 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. For 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.

Beginning January 1, 2019, Police and Fire Plan benefit recipients 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. For 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.

Beginning January 1, 2019, 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

3. Detailed Notes

E. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

b. Benefits Provided (Continued)

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. For 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.

3. Detailed Notes

E. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

b. Benefits Provided (Continued)

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.

c. 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. General Employees Plan members were required to contribute 6.50 percent of their annual covered salary in 2019. Police and Fire Plan members were required to contribute 11.30 percent of their annual covered salary in 2019. Correctional Plan members were required to contribute 5.83 percent of their annual covered salary in 2019.

In 2019, the County was required to contribute the following percentages of annual covered salary:

General Employees Plan – Coordinated Plan members	7.50%
Police and Fire Plan	16.95
Correctional Plan	8 75

The Police and Fire Plan member and employer contribution rates increased 0.50 percent and 0.75 percent, respectively, from 2018.

3. Detailed Notes

E. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

c. <u>Contributions</u> (Continued)

The County's contributions for the year ended December 31, 2019, to the pension plans were:

General Employees Plan	\$ 435,685
Police and Fire Plan	216,644
Correctional Plan	53,047

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

d. Pension Costs

General Employees Plan

At December 31, 2019, the County reported a liability of \$4,434,080 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2018, through June 30, 2019, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the County's proportion was 0.0802 percent. It was 0.0832 percent measured as of June 30, 2018. The County recognized pension expense of \$388,263 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's pension expense.

The County also recognized \$10,322 as revenue, which results in a reduction of the net pension liability, for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's contribution to the General Employees Plan, which qualifies as a special funding situation. Legislation requires the State of Minnesota to contribute \$16 million to the General Employees Plan annually.

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

E. Pension Plans

1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>

d. Pension Costs

General Employees Plan (Continued)

The County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,434,080
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension	
liability associated with the County	 137,827
Total	\$ 4,571,907

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:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		I	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	126,591	\$		
Changes in actuarial assumptions	Ψ	120,391	Ψ	363,332	
Difference between projected and actual				303,332	
investment earnings		-		465,216	
Changes in proportion		_		242,598	
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to the					
measurement date		217,695		-	
Total	\$	344,286	\$	1,071,146	
		- :, - 00		-,1,110	

The \$217,695 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

3. Detailed Notes

E. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

d. Pension Costs

General Employees Plan (Continued)

	Pension		
Year Ended	Expense		
December 31	 Amount		
2020	\$ (366,622)		
2021	(451,236)		
2022	(133,848)		
2023	7,151		

Police and Fire Plan

At December 31, 2019, the County reported a liability of \$1,263,681 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2018, through June 30, 2019, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the County's proportion was 0.1187 percent. It was 0.1158 percent measured as of June 30, 2018. The County recognized pension expense of \$145,653 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's pension expense.

The County also recognized \$16,024 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. Legislation 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. In addition, the state will pay direct state aid of \$4.5 million on October 1, 2018, and October 1, 2019, and \$9 million by October 1 of each subsequent year until full funding is reached or July 1, 2048, whichever is earlier.

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

E. Pension Plans

1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>

d. Pension Costs

Police and Fire Plan (Continued)

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:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual				
economic experience	\$	52,918	\$	203,880
Changes in actuarial assumptions		1,095,478		1,398,347
Difference between projected and actual				
investment earnings		-		249,415
Changes in proportion		29,360		181,562
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to the				
measurement date		108,429		
Total	\$	1,286,185	\$	2,033,204

The \$108,429 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Pension		
Year Ended	Expense		
December 31	Amount		
2020	\$	(111,264)	
2021		(210,047)	
2022		(539,706)	
2023		1,481	
2024		4.088	

3. Detailed Notes

E. Pension Plans

1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>

d. Pension Costs (Continued)

Correctional Plan

At December 31, 2019, the County reported a liability of \$38,642 for its proportionate share of the Correctional Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2018, through June 30, 2019, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the County's proportion was 0.2791 percent. It was 0.2901 percent measured as of June 30, 2018. The County recognized pension expense of \$74,581 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:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Ir	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual					
economic experience	\$	1,473	\$	6,325	
Changes in actuarial assumptions		-		354,736	
Difference between projected and actual					
investment earnings		-		50,144	
Changes in proportion		14,393		10,489	
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to the					
measurement date		26,110		_	
Total	\$	41,976	\$	421,694	

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

E. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

d. Pension Costs

Correctional Plan (Continued)

The \$26,110 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

		Pension Expense		
Year Ended				
December 31		Amount		
2020	\$	(214,229)		
2021		(179,082)		
2022		(12,893)		
2023		376		

Total Pension Expense

The total pension expense for all plans recognized by the County for the year ended December 31, 2019, was \$608,497.

e. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the individual entry-age normal actuarial cost method and the following additional actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50 percent per year
Active member payroll growth	3.25 percent per year
Investment rate of return	7.50 percent

3. Detailed Notes

E. Pension Plans

1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>

e. <u>Actuarial Assumptions</u> (Continued)

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, survivors, and disabilitants for all plans were based on RP-2014 tables for males or females, as appropriate, 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. 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, 2019, valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study for the General Employees Plan was dated June 30, 2015. The experience study for the Police and Fire Plan was dated August 30, 2016. The experience study for the Correctional Plan was dated February 2012. The mortality assumption for the Correctional Plan is based on the Police and Fire Plan experience study. Inflation and investment assumptions for all plans were reviewed in the experience study report for the General Employees Plan dated June 27, 2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.50 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. The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

3. Detailed Notes

E. Pension Plans

1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>

e. <u>Actuarial Assumptions</u> (Continued)

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return		
Domestic equity	35.50%	5.10%		
International equity	17.50	5.30		
Fixed income	20.00	0.75		
Private markets	25.00	5.90		
Cash equivalents	2.00	0.00		

f. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent in 2019, which remained consistent with 2018. 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 positions of the General Employees Plan, the Police and Fire Plan, and the Correctional Plan were 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.

g. Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Plan Provisions

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2019:

General Employees Plan

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

3. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

E. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

g. <u>Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Plan Provisions</u> (Continued)

Police and Fire Plan

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

Correctional Plan

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

h. 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:

			Proportion	ate Share of the			
	General E	Imployees Plan	Police and Fire Plan		Correctional Plan		
	Discount	Net Pension	Discount	Net Pension	Discount	Net Pension	
	Rate	Liability	Rate	Liability	Rate	Liability	
1% Decrease	6.50%	\$ 7,289,386	6.50%	\$ 2,762,173	6.50%	\$ 411,837	
Current	7.50	4,434,080	7.50	1,263,681	7.50	38,642	
1% Increase	8.50	2,076,454	8.50	24,453	8.50	(259,676)	

i. 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 www.mnpera.org; by writing to PERA at 60 Empire Drive, Suite 200, St. Paul, Minnesota 55103-2088; or by calling 651-296-7460 or 1-800-652-9026.

3. Detailed Notes

E. Pension Plans (Continued)

2. Defined Contribution Plan

Three County Commissioners of Lake 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 County during the year ended December 31, 2019, were:

	Eı	mployee	Employer		
Contribution amount	\$	10,323	\$	10,323	
Percentage of covered payroll		5.00%		5.00%	

F. Postemployment Health Care Plans

1. Minnesota State Retirement System (MSRS) Health Care Savings Plan

All Lake County employees (except for Highway Department employees) are eligible to participate in a Health Care Savings Plan (HCSP) administered by the Minnesota State Retirement System (MSRS). The plan is authorized under Minn. Stat. § 352.98 and through an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) private letter ruling

3. Detailed Notes

F. Postemployment Health Care Plans

1. <u>Minnesota State Retirement System (MSRS) Health Care Savings Plan</u> (Continued)

establishing the HCSP as a tax-exempt benefit as of July 29, 2002. The plan is open to any active public employees in Minnesota if they are covered under certain public service retirement plans.

Under the terms of the HCSP, employees are allowed to save money, tax-free, to use upon termination of employment to pay for eligible health care expenses. The IRS private letter ruling requires mandatory participation of all employees in each bargaining unit in order to gain tax-free benefits. Allowable amounts deposited into individual accounts must be negotiated by each individual bargaining unit and the employer. The plan must be written into the collective bargaining agreement or a Memo of Understanding. For those employees not covered by a bargaining unit, amounts to be deposited into individual accounts must be agreed to by the employer and included in a written personnel policy.

Under Lake County's plan, both unionized and non-represented employees are required to contribute, at retirement, a lump sum of ten or 20 percent of their eligible unused sick time plus the value of 24 or 36 months of health insurance premiums into their HCSP account, depending on the years of service.

2. Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) Plan

The Lake County Board of Commissioners approved a Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) plan for funding employee health benefits as authorized under Sections 501(c)(9) and 213(d) of the IRS code for members of the Sheriff's Deputy Union, Sheriff's Dispatchers/Corrections Union, Courthouse, Human Services, and for non-represented employees. The VEBA plan is a health reimbursement plan providing for individual employer-funded accounts that can be used to help pay eligible medical expenses incurred by participating employees. The plan is used in combination with a high deductible health care plan. Funding is provided through pre-tax contributions from Lake County on employee health care elections.

3. Detailed Notes

F. Postemployment Health Care Plans

2. <u>Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) Plan</u> (Continued)

In 2019, the maximum County contribution for active employees is \$1,690 for employees with single coverage and \$3,250 for employees with family coverage. Any balance remaining in an employee's account at year-end rolls over into the subsequent year. Upon retirement, any balance remaining in the VEBA account may be used to pay medical expenses.

Eligibility requirements include:

- be an active employee or retiree of a public entity,
- active employees must have a high deductible health care plan, and
- be a member of a bargaining unit that has approved the VEBA plan.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

A. 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. To manage its workers' compensation and property and casualty 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. The County self-insures for employee dental coverage and participates in a health insurance pool for employee health coverage. For other risks, the County carries commercial insurance. The County retains risk for the deductible portions of the insurance policies. The amounts of these deductibles are considered immaterial to the financial statements. 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.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

A. Risk Management (Continued)

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 in 2019 and 2020. 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.

The North East Service Cooperative (NESC) is a joint powers entity which sponsors a plan to provide group employee health benefits to its participating members. 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 NESC and are based partially on the experience of the County and partially on the experience of the group. The NESC solicits proposals from carriers and negotiates the contracts.

The County retains the risk of loss from claims related to employee dental. The County has contracted with Delta Dental to administer the County's dental claims. The County provides dental coverage to permanent full-time employees based on negotiated union contracts to cover a portion of the dental claims. Claims are recognized as they are paid. The amount of claims incurred at the balance sheet date which have not been accrued in the financial statements is immaterial.

	Year Ended December 31			er 31	
		2019		2018	
Unpaid claims, beginning of fiscal year	\$	-	\$	-	
Incurred claims (including incurred but not reported)		113,449		130,121	
Claims payments	(113,449)		(130,121)	
Unpaid Claims, End of Fiscal Year	\$	-	\$		

4. <u>Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items</u> (Continued)

B. 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.

C. Tax-Forfeited Land

The County manages approximately 150,000 acres of state-owned, tax-forfeited land. This land generates revenues primarily from recreational land leases and land and timber sales. Land management costs, including forestry costs, such as site preparation, seedlings, tree planting, and logging roads, are accounted for as current operating expenditures.

D. Joint Ventures

Arrowhead Regional Corrections

The County, in a joint powers agreement pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, participates with Carlton, Cook, Koochiching, and St. Louis Counties in the Arrowhead Regional Corrections, which was established pursuant to the Community Corrections Act, Minn. Stat. §§ 401.01-.16.

Arrowhead Regional Corrections comprises three major divisions: juvenile institutional services, adult institutional services, and court and field services. These divisions are composed of the five participating counties' probation departments, the Arrowhead Juvenile Detention Center, and the Northeast Regional Corrections Center.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

D. Joint Ventures

<u>Arrowhead Regional Corrections</u> (Continued)

Arrowhead Regional Corrections is governed by an eight-member Board, composed of one member appointed from the Board of Commissioners of each of the participating counties, except for St. Louis County, which has three members appointed by its Board. In addition, the right to have an additional member is annually rotated among Carlton, Cook, Koochiching, and Lake Counties.

Arrowhead Regional Corrections is financed through state grants and contributions from the participating counties. Lake County provided \$674,270 in funding during 2019.

Separate financial information can be obtained from Arrowhead Regional Corrections, 211 West Second Street, Suite 450, Duluth, Minnesota 55802.

Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board

Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties entered into a joint powers agreement creating and operating the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board. This agreement was entered into January 1, 1977, and is established pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59.

The Community Health Board is composed of nine members. The Carlton, Cook, and Lake County Boards of Commissioners each appoint two members; the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners appoints three members. Financing is obtained through federal and state grants. Lake County provided no funding to this organization in 2019.

Separate financial information can be obtained from the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board, 404 West Superior Street, Suite 220, Duluth, Minnesota 55802.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

D. Joint Ventures (Continued)

Northeast Minnesota Office of Job Training

Aitkin, Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, and St. Louis Counties (excluding the City of Duluth) entered into a joint powers agreement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, for the purpose of developing and implementing a private and public job training program. The United States Congress, through the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982, authorized states to establish "service delivery areas" to provide programs to achieve full employment through the use of grants. The counties identified above are defined as such a "service delivery area," and the Northeast Minnesota Office of Job Training is designated as the grant recipient and administrator for such service delivery area. Lake County is not a funding mechanism for this organization.

The governing body is composed of seven members, one from the Board of Commissioners of each of the participating counties.

Separate financial information can be obtained from the Northeast Minnesota Office of Job Training, 820 North Ninth Street, Suite 210, Virginia, Minnesota 55792.

Minnesota Counties Information Systems (MCIS)

Aitkin, Carlton, Cass, Chippewa, Cook, Crow Wing, Dodge, Itasca, Koochiching, Lac qui Parle, Lake, Sherburne, and St. Louis Counties entered into a joint powers agreement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, for the purpose of operating and maintaining data processing facilities and management information systems for use by its members.

MCIS is governed by a 13-member board, composed of a member appointed by each of the participating county's Board of Commissioners. Financing is obtained through user charges to the members. Cass County is the fiscal agent for MCIS.

Each county's share of the assets and liabilities cannot be accurately determined since it will depend on the number of counties that are members when the agreement is dissolved.

Separate financial information can be obtained from the Minnesota Counties Information Systems, 413 Southeast 7th Avenue, Grand Rapids, Minnesota 55744.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

D. Joint Ventures (Continued)

Northern Counties Land Use Coordinating Board

The Northern Counties Land Use Coordinating Board was established through a joint powers agreement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, for the purpose of helping to formulate land use plans for the protection, sustainable use, and development of lands and natural resources.

The joint powers are Aitkin, Cook, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Pennington, Roseau, and St. Louis Counties. Three elected County Commissioners from St. Louis County and two from each of the other counties comprise the membership of the Board. St. Louis County handles all of the financial transactions for this organization through its Northern Counties Land Use Board Agency Fund.

Lake County provided no funding to this organization during 2019.

Separate financial information can be obtained from the Northern Counties Land Use Coordinating Board, St. Louis County Courthouse, Duluth, Minnesota 55802.

North Shore Collaborative

The North Shore Collaborative was established in 1995, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 124D.23. The Collaborative includes Lake County, Cook County, Independent School District 381, Independent School District 166, and the Grand Portage Reservation. The purpose of the Collaborative is to form a coalition of agencies, schools, and communities along the North Shore that will systematically address the mental health and other needs of the whole person for all children and youth; ensure their graduation from high school; and assist them in becoming healthy, happy, productive citizens.

Control of the North Shore Collaborative is vested in a Board of Directors. Financing is provided by state and federal grants, appropriations from Collaborative members, and miscellaneous revenues. Lake County is the fiscal agent for the Collaborative and handles all of the financial transactions for the organization. Financial information for the Collaborative for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, is as follows:

Total Assets \$ 233,047 Total Liabilities \$ 233,047

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

D. Joint Ventures

North Shore Collaborative (Continued)

Separate financial information can be obtained from Lake County, 601 – 3rd Avenue, Two Harbors, Minnesota 55616.

Arrowhead Health Alliance

Carlton, Cook, Koochiching, Lake, and St. Louis Counties entered into a joint powers agreement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 471.59 and 256B.692, for the purpose of organizing, governing, planning, and administering a county-based purchasing entity to participate in prepaid health care programs through the Minnesota Department of Human Services and the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. In 2012, St. Louis County joined the Arrowhead Health Alliance.

Control of the Arrowhead Health Alliance is vested in a Board of Directors composed of one representative from each of the member counties. Lake County is the fiscal agent for the Alliance.

Lake County contributed \$78,697 in start-up funds to the Arrowhead Health Alliance in 2007. Lake County provided no further funding in 2019.

Northeast Minnesota Emergency Communications Board

The Northeast Minnesota Emergency Communications Board was established through a joint powers agreement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 471.59 and 403.39, to provide for regional administration of enhancements to the Statewide Public Safety Radio and Communication System (ARMER) and to enhance and improve interoperable public safety communications.

The joint powers are the Counties of Aitkin, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Lake, Pine, and St. Louis, and the Cities of Duluth, Hibbing, International Falls, and Virginia, along with three tribes including Grand Portage Band of Chippewa, Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, and Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe. Control of the Northeast Minnesota Emergency Communications Board is vested in a Board of Directors composed of one County Commissioner from each of the member counties,

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

D. Joint Ventures

Northeast Minnesota Emergency Communications Board (Continued)

one City Council member from each of the member cities, and one tribal member. In addition, there is one member from the Northeast Minnesota Regional Advisory Committee, one member from the Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio System User Committee, and one member from the Northeast Minnesota Owners and Operators Committee who are also voting members of the Board.

St. Louis County is the fiscal agent for the Northeast Minnesota Emergency Communications Board. Funding is provided by grants and contributions from participating members. Lake County provided no funding in 2019.

Separate financial information can be obtained from St. Louis County, 100 North 5th Avenue West, Room 201, Duluth, Minnesota 55802-1293.

Lake Superior Drug and Violent Crime Task Force

The Lake Superior Drug and Violent Crime Task Force was established under the authority of the Joint Powers Act, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, and includes Lake and St. Louis Counties, and the Cities of Duluth, Superior, and Hermantown. This Task Force partnership targets drug traffickers, gang elements, and firearms within the Twin Ports community.

Control of the Task Force is vested in a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors consists of the Chiefs of Police and Sheriff, or his or her designee, from each party, along with the St. Louis County Attorney or designee.

Fiscal agent responsibilities for the Task Force are with St. Louis County. Lake County provided no funding to this organization in 2019.

4. <u>Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items</u> (Continued)

E. <u>Jointly-Governed Organizations</u>

Lake County, in conjunction with other local governments, has formed joint powers boards to provide a variety of services. The County appoints at least one member to the following organizations:

North Shore Management Board

The North Shore Management Board provides Lake Superior shoreline planning for Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties; the Cities of Beaver Bay, Grand Marais, Silver Bay, and Two Harbors; and the Towns of Duluth and Lakewood. Lake County contributed \$2,500 to the Board in 2019.

St. Louis and Lake Counties Regional Railroad Authority

The St. Louis and Lake Counties Regional Railroad Authority was established under the Regional Railroad Authorities Act, Minn. Stat. §§ 398A.01 – 398A.09. The Authority is governed by a Board composed of three members from the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners and two members from the Lake County Board of Commissioners. St. Louis County is the fiscal agent for the Authority, and all of its financial transactions are recorded in the Regional Railroad Authority Agency Fund. Financing is obtained through a tax levy and federal, state, and local grants or participation. Lake County did not contribute to the Authority during 2019.

Separate financial information can be obtained from the St. Louis and Lake Counties Regional Railroad Authority, 111 Station 44 Road, Eveleth, Minnesota 55734.

5. Special Item

In June 2019, Lake County sold Lake Connections, its business-type activity, providing broadband infrastructure to the residents of Lake County, to Pinpoint Holdings, Inc., for \$8,400,000. The proceeds of the sale were paid to the Rural Utilities Service to pay on the County's Rural Utilities Service broadband loans. The Rural Utilities Service forgave the remaining outstanding balance of the Rural Utilities Service broadband loans.

6. Subsequent Event

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a coronavirus (COVID-19) to be a pandemic. Economic activity decreased in 2020, including gasoline sales taxes collected by the State of Minnesota used for funding County State Aid Highways (CSAH) revenue recorded in the County's Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund. As a result, a decrease of approximately 15 percent of CSAH revenue is expected to be received for calendar year 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic also impacted the County's Local Transit Sales and Use Tax and the County's Lodging Tax. Revenues for 2020 from these sources are also expected to be lower than anticipated.

7. <u>Component Unit Disclosures</u>

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

In addition to those significant accounting policies identified in Note 1, the County's discretely presented component unit, the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority, has the following significant accounting policies.

Reporting Entity

The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority was established June 13, 1984, and became active in 1986, having all the powers and duties of a county housing and redevelopment authority under the provisions of Minn. Stat. §§ 469.001-.047. The Authority is governed by a five-member Board appointed by the Lake County Board of Commissioners. The Board is organized with a chair, vice chair, secretary, and treasurer, elected annually.

Basis of Presentation

The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority prepares separate financial statements.

The Authority reports a major governmental fund, the General Fund, and two major enterprise funds, the Silverpointe Apartments Enterprise Fund and the Lakeview Apartments Enterprise Fund.

7. <u>Component Unit Disclosures</u>

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide and proprietary 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. The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority considers all revenues as available if collected within 90 days after the end of the current period, except for taxes, which have a 60-day accrual period. Property and other taxes, licenses, and interest are all considered to be susceptible to accrual.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent that they have matured. Proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or incidental activities.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority's cash and cash equivalents consist of savings and checking accounts, cash on hand, and certificates of deposit. Restricted cash is shown separately from cash and cash equivalents.

7. <u>Component Unit Disclosures</u>

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Receivables and Payables

All outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

Property taxes, including property taxes captured as tax increment, 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. The Authority approved an annual levy for operating purposes. Property taxes, including tax increment, are collected by Lake County. Unpaid taxes at December 31 become liens on the respective property and are classified in the financial statements as taxes receivable.

No allowance for uncollectible receivables has been provided because such amounts are not expected to be material.

Restricted Assets

Certain funds of the Authority are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net position because the restriction is either imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or imposed externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Therefore, their use is limited by applicable laws and regulations.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and structures, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 and have an expected life of at least five years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value.

7. Component Unit Disclosures

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

<u>Capital Assets</u> (Continued)

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Buildings and structures and equipment of the Authority are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and structures	25 - 40
Equipment	7

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. 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 applicable bond premiums or discounts.

B. Detailed Notes

1. Assets

<u>Deposits</u>

The Authority's total deposits are reported as follows:

Government-wide statement of net position		
Cash and pooled investments	\$	763,094
Cash with management company for operations		96,882
Restricted cash with management company for security deposits		18,029
	<u></u>	
Total Cash	\$	878,005

7. <u>Component Unit Disclosures</u>

B. Detailed Notes

1. Assets

Deposits (Continued)

The Authority is authorized by Minn. Stat. §§ 118A.02 and 118A.04 to designate a depository for public funds and to invest in certificates of deposit. The Authority is required by Minn. Stat. § 118A.03 to protect Authority deposits with 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 Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. The Authority does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk other than complying with the requirements of Minnesota statutes. As of December 31, 2019, the Authority's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

7. <u>Component Unit Disclosures</u>

B. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

1. <u>Assets</u> (Continued)

Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

2		Beginning Balance	8 8		Decrease		Ending Balance	
Capital assets depreciated Buildings and structures	\$	1,888,732	\$	62,500	\$	-	\$	1,951,232
Equipment Total capital assets depreciated	\$	53,371 1,942,103	\$	62,500	\$		\$	2,004,603
Less: accumulated depreciation for	ď.	1 021 207	Ф	47.006	ф		ф	1.000.472
Buildings and structures Equipment	\$	1,021,387 28,613	\$ 	47,086 5,741	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	1,068,473 34,354
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	1,050,000	\$	52,827	\$	-	\$	1,102,827
Capital Assets, Net	\$	892,103	\$	9,673	\$		\$	901,776

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

Business-Type Activities
Senior housing \$ 52,827

2. <u>Liabilities</u>

Long-Term Debt

Business-Type Activities

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	Outstanding Balance December 31, 2019
2012 General Obligation Senior Housing Bonds	2027	Varies	1.0 - 3.5	\$ 860,000	\$ 460,000

7. <u>Component Unit Disclosures</u>

B. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

2. <u>Liabilities</u> (Continued)

Debt Service Requirements

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2019, were as follows:

Business-Type Activities

Year Ending		Revenue Bonds						
December 31	P	rincipal	I	nterest				
2020	\$	55,000	\$	14,356				
2021		60,000		13,050				
2022		60,000		11,613				
2023		60,000		10,038				
2024		60,000		8,388				
2025 - 2027		165,000		14,119				
Totals	\$	460,000	\$	71,564				

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Business-Type Activities

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Additions Deductions		Due Within One Year	
Bonds payable 2012 General Obligation Senior Housing Bonds Less: unamortized discount	\$ 515,000 (6,419)	\$ - -	\$ 55,000 (803)	\$ 460,000 (5,616)	\$ 55,000	
Total Bonds Payable	\$ 508,581	\$ -	\$ 54,197	\$ 454,384	\$ 55,000	

7. <u>Component Unit Disclosures</u> (Continued)

C. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; or natural disasters. To manage these risks, the Authority has joined the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT). The Authority retains risk for the deductible portions of the insurance policies. The amounts of these deductibles are considered immaterial to the financial statements. 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.







EXHIBIT A-1

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

		Budgetee	d Amoi	unts	Actual	Variance with	
	_	Original		Final	 Amounts	F	inal Budget
Revenues							
Taxes	\$	6,766,436	\$	6,766,436	\$ 6,349,996	\$	(416,440)
Licenses and permits		11,000		11,000	15,980		4,980
Intergovernmental		4,574,374		4,574,374	6,669,348		2,094,974
Charges for services		417,520		417,520	467,300		49,780
Fines and forfeits		5,000		5,000	4,334		(666)
Investment earnings		80,764		80,764	430,154		349,390
Miscellaneous		120,987		120,987	 217,383		96,396
Total Revenues	\$	11,976,081	\$	11,976,081	\$ 14,154,495	\$	2,178,414
Expenditures							
Current							
General government							
Commissioners	\$	311,342	\$	311,342	\$ 296,268	\$	15,074
Courts		49,700		49,700	30,669		19,031
Law library		8,000		8,000	3,997		4,003
County administration		302,369		302,369	310,493		(8,124)
County auditor		727,521		727,521	585,138		142,383
County assessor		511,761		511,761	499,353		12,408
Elections		101,635		101,635	79,654		21,981
Accounting and auditing		90,200		90,200	69,068		21,132
Data processing		730,140		730,140	734,978		(4,838)
Personnel		234,558		234,558	232,794		1,764
Attorney		432,539		432,539	386,681		45,858
Recorder		247,938		247,938	251,788		(3,850)
Planning and zoning		467,741		467,741	493,355		(25,614)
Buildings and plant		723,646		723,646	730,782		(7,136)
Veterans service officer		92,983		92,983	100,368		(7,385)
Motor pool		60,525		60,525	 40,766		19,759
Total general government	\$	5,092,598	\$	5,092,598	\$ 4,846,152	\$	246,446
Public safety							
Sheriff	\$	2,321,912	\$	2,321,912	\$ 2,325,293	\$	(3,381)
Ambulance		541,535		541,535	504,296		37,239
Emergency services		113,011		113,011	129,276		(16,265)
Coroner		37,500		37,500	42,872		(5,372)
County jail		1,093,732		1,093,732	973,822		119,910
Community corrections		679,889		679,889	676,588		3,301
Sentence to serve		106,879		106,879	83,980		22,899
Emergency management		113,747		113,747	234,027		(120,280)
Other public safety		123,970		123,970	 265,585		(141,615)
Total public safety	\$	5,132,175	\$	5,132,175	\$ 5,235,739	\$	(103,564)

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with	
		Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
expenditures							
Current (Continued)							
Sanitation							
Solid waste	\$	248,943	\$	248,943	\$ 170,579	\$	78,364
Recycling		198,951		198,951	205,606		(6,655
Hazardous waste		22,500		22,500	 13,285		9,215
Total sanitation	\$	470,394	\$	470,394	\$ 389,470	\$	80,924
Culture and recreation							
Historical society	\$	35,000	\$	35,000	\$ 48,300	\$	(13,300
Arenas		162,721		162,721	154,311		8,410
Humane Society		3,500		3,500	3,500		-
Memorial Day observance		3,000		3,000	_		3,000
Recreation board		153,660		153,660	148,168		5,492
Trails		_		_	287,807		(287,807
County/regional library		122,300		122,300	 122,300		-
Total culture and recreation	\$	480,181	\$	480,181	\$ 764,386	\$	(284,205
Conservation of natural resources							
County extension	\$	68,795	\$	68,795	\$ 66,954	\$	1,841
Soil and water conservation		61,771		61,771	69,866		(8,095
Agricultural society/County fair		21,310		21,310	23,418		(2,108
Water planning		4,571		4,571	-		4,571
CWP project		14,488		14,488	_		14,488
Wetland challenge		5,000		5,000	 -		5,000
Total conservation of natural							
resources	\$	175,935	\$	175,935	\$ 160,238	\$	15,697
Economic development							
Information centers	\$	13,000	\$	13,000	\$ 6,500	\$	6,500
Airports		7,500		7,500	7,500		-
Housing and Redevelopment Authority		-		-	 144,695		(144,695
Total economic development	\$	20,500	\$	20,500	\$ 158,695	\$	(138,195
Total Expenditures	\$	11,371,783	\$	11,371,783	\$ 11,554,680	\$	(182,897

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

		Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance with Final Budget	
	Original		Final		Amounts			
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$	604,298	\$	604,298	\$	2,599,815	\$	1,995,517
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers out		(26,000)		(26,000)		(19,067,865)		(19,041,865)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	578,298	\$	578,298	\$	(16,468,050)	\$	(17,046,348)
Fund Balance – January 1		21,742,678		21,742,678		21,742,678		
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	22,320,976	\$	22,320,976	\$	5,274,628	\$	(17,046,348)

EXHIBIT A-2

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE ROAD AND BRIDGE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted	d Amou	ınts	Actual	Variance with		
	Original		Final	Amounts	F	inal Budget	
Revenues							
Taxes	\$ 2,627,853	\$	2,627,853	\$ 2,866,801	\$	238,948	
Intergovernmental	5,055,523		5,055,523	3,157,937		(1,897,586)	
Charges for services	152,718		152,718	160,169		7,451	
Miscellaneous	 83,000		83,000	 156,496		73,496	
Total Revenues	\$ 7,919,094	\$	7,919,094	\$ 6,341,403	\$	(1,577,691)	
Expenditures							
Current							
Highways and streets							
Administration	\$ 399,507	\$	399,507	\$ 592,351	\$	(192,844)	
Maintenance	2,233,139		2,233,139	1,593,533		639,606	
Construction	4,176,866		4,176,866	1,394,936		2,781,930	
Equipment maintenance and shop	 730,825		730,825	 726,859		3,966	
Total highways and streets	\$ 7,540,337	\$	7,540,337	\$ 4,307,679	\$	3,232,658	
Capital outlay							
Highways and streets	\$ 	\$		\$ 4,765,963	\$	(4,765,963)	
Debt service							
Principal	\$ 35,000	\$	35,000	\$ 27,823	\$	7,177	
Interest	 		_	 1,090		(1,090)	
Total debt service	\$ 35,000	\$	35,000	\$ 28,913	\$	6,087	
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,575,337	\$	7,575,337	\$ 9,102,555	\$	(1,527,218)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 343,757	\$	343,757	\$ (2,761,152)	\$	(3,104,909)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	 5,000		5,000	 1,400,000		1,395,000	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 348,757	\$	348,757	\$ (1,361,152)	\$	(1,709,909)	
Fund Balance – January 1 Increase (decrease) in inventories	 7,918,066		7,918,066	 7,918,066 (119,038)		(119,038)	
Fund Balance – December 31	\$ 8,266,823	\$	8,266,823	\$ 6,437,876	\$	(1,828,947)	

EXHIBIT A-3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE HUMAN SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

		Budgeted	l Amou	unts	Actual		Variance with	
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	1,911,499	\$	1,911,499	\$	1,772,685	\$	(138,814)
Intergovernmental		4,711,732		4,711,732		5,197,262		485,530
Charges for services		277,781		277,781		296,274		18,493
Miscellaneous		20,350		20,350		34,896		14,546
Total Revenues	<u>\$</u>	6,921,362	\$	6,921,362	\$	7,301,117	\$	379,755
Expenditures								
Current								
Human services								
Income maintenance	\$	1,025,888	\$	1,025,888	\$	796,615	\$	229,273
Social services		2,896,649		2,896,649		2,657,223		239,426
Total human services	\$	3,922,537	\$	3,922,537	\$	3,453,838	\$	468,699
Health								
Nursing service	\$	90,665	\$	90,665	\$	73,709	\$	16,956
Transportation		94,879		94,879		113,386		(18,507)
Environmental health		111,441		111,441		118,266		(6,825)
Mental health		2,568,272		2,568,272		2,833,082		(264,810)
Health education		266,250		266,250		234,548		31,702
Total health	\$	3,131,507	\$	3,131,507	\$	3,372,991	\$	(241,484)
Total Expenditures	\$	7,054,044	\$	7,054,044	\$	6,826,829	\$	227,215
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(132,682)	\$	(132,682)	\$	474,288	\$	606,970
Fund Balance – January 1		8,851,492		8,851,492		8,851,492		
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	8,718,810	\$	8,718,810	\$	9,325,780	\$	606,970

EXHIBIT A-4

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	 Amounts	Fir	nal Budget
Revenues							
Intergovernmental	\$	96,000	\$	96,000	\$ 126,557	\$	30,557
Gifts and contributions		-		-	 900		900
Total Revenues	\$	96,000	\$	96,000	\$ 127,457	\$	31,457
Expenditures							
Current							
Culture and recreation							
Trails	\$	10,000	\$	10,000	\$ 955,276	\$	(945,276)
Debt service							
Principal	\$	146,667	\$	146,667	\$ 146,667	\$	-
Interest		28,600		28,600	 10,140		18,460
Total debt service	\$	175,267	\$	175,267	\$ 156,807	\$	18,460
Total Expenditures	\$	185,267	\$	185,267	\$ 1,112,083	\$	(926,816)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$	(89,267)	\$	(89,267)	\$ (984,626)	\$	(895,359)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in		-		-	 26,957		26,957
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(89,267)	\$	(89,267)	\$ (957,669)	\$	(868,402)
Fund Balance – January 1		1,434,716		1,434,716	 1,434,716		
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	1,345,449	\$	1,345,449	\$ 477,047	\$	(868,402)

EXHIBIT A-5

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS DECEMBER 31, 2019

	2019			2018	
Total OPEB Liability					
Service cost	\$	31,227	\$	38,756	
Interest		18,301		17,891	
Differences between expected and actual experience		(88,004)		-	
Changes of assumption or other inputs		(15,209)		-	
Benefit payments		(33,974)		(39,361)	
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$	(87,659)	\$	17,286	
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning, as restated		540,188		522,902	
Total OPEB Liability – Ending	\$	452,529	\$	540,188	
Covered-employee payroll	\$	6,991,875	\$	6,963,854	
Total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		6.47%		7.76%	

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, 2019

Measurement Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Pr S	Employer's oportionate hare of the let Pension Liability (Asset) (a)	Sh No] A	State's portionate nare of the et Pension Liability ssociated with Lake County (b)	Pr Sl N Li t	mployer's oportionate hare of the et Pension ability and he State's Related hare of the et 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
2019	0.0802 %	\$	4,434,080	\$	137,827	\$	4,571,907	\$ 5,679,040	78.08 %	80.23 %
2018	0.0832		4,615,595		151,525		4,767,120	5,594,427	82.50	79.53
2017	0.0853		5,445,496		68,493		5,513,989	5,496,867	99.07	75.90
2016	0.0878		7,128,924		93,162		7,222,086	5,451,333	130.77	68.91
2015	0.0932		4,830,108		N/A		4,830,108	5,478,295	88.17	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, 2019

Year Ending]	Actual Contributions in Relation to Statutorily Statutorily Required Contributions (a) Actual Contributions Actual Contributions Contributions (b)		(De	tribution ficiency) Excess b - a)	 Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)	
2019	\$	435,685	\$	435,685	\$	-	\$ 5,809,133	7.50 %
2018		421,704		421,704		-	5,622,720	7.50
2017		409,868		409,868		-	5,464,906	7.50
2016		416,317		416,317		-	5,550,893	7.50
2015		406,332		406,332		-	5,417,760	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, 2019

Measurement Date			 Covered Payroll (b)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (a/b)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	
2019	0.1187 %	\$	1,263,681	\$ 1,251,628	100.96 %	89.26 %
2018	0.1158		1,234,309	1,220,179	101.16	88.84
2017	0.1170		1,579,639	1,199,741	131.67	85.43
2016	0.1240		4,976,336	1,195,000	416.43	63.88
2015	0.1320		1,499,829	1,205,980	124.37	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.

EXHIBIT A-9

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES POLICE AND FIRE PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2019

Year Ending	1	tatutorily Required ntributions (a)	ed Required		(D	ntribution eficiency) Excess (b - a)	 Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)
2019	\$	216,644	\$	216,644	\$	-	\$ 1,278,136	16.95 %
2018		199,512		199,512		-	1,231,556	16.20
2017		195,698		195,698		-	1,208,014	16.20
2016		191,785		191,785		-	1,183,858	16.20
2015		194,705		194,705		-	1,201,883	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, 2019

Measurement Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a)		Covered Payroll (b)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (a/b)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	
2019 2018 2017 2016 2015	0.2791 % 0.2901 0.2800 0.2900 0.3000	\$	38,642 47,713 798,003 1,059,410 46,380	\$ 595,360 592,526 554,689 548,503 535,509	6.49 % 8.05 143.86 193.15 8.66	98.17 % 97.64 67.89 58.16 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, 2019

Year Ending	R	Actual Contributions in Relation to Statutorily Required Ontributions (a) Actual Contributions (a) Actual Contributions (b)		(Defi	ribution ciency) xcess a)	 Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)	
2019	\$	53,047	\$	53,047	\$	_	\$ 606,251	8.75 %
2018		51,881		51,881		-	592,926	8.75
2017		48,374		48,374		-	552,846	8.75
2016		50,114		50,114		-	572,731	8.75
2015		50,912		50,912		-	581,851	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, 2019

1. <u>Budgetary Information</u>

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

In July of each year, all departments and agencies submit requests for appropriations to the County Auditor/Treasurer so that a budget can be prepared. Before September 15, the proposed budget is presented to the County Board for review. A final budget is adopted by the Board and certified to the Auditor/Treasurer by December 30.

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

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds.

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

The following funds and departments had expenditures exceeding appropriations for the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Ex	penditures	 Budget	Excess	
Major governmental funds					
General Fund					
Current					
General government					
County administration	\$	310,493	\$ 302,369	\$	8,124
Data processing		734,978	730,140		4,838
Recorder		251,788	247,938		3,850
Planning and zoning		493,355	467,741		25,614
Buildings and plant		730,782	723,646		7,136
Veterans service officer		100,368	92,983		7,385
Public safety					
Sheriff		2,325,293	2,321,912		3,381
Emergency services		129,276	113,011		16,265
Coroner		42,872	37,500		5,372
Emergency management		234,027	113,747		120,280
Other public safety		265,585	123,970		141,615

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations (Continued)

	Expenditures	Budget	Excess
Major governmental funds			
General Fund			
Current (Continued)			
Sanitation			
Recycling	205,606	198,951	6,655
Culture and recreation	,		-,
Historical society	48,300	35,000	13,300
Trails	287,807	-	287,807
Conservation of natural resources	,		,
Soil and water conservation	69,866	61,771	8,095
Agricultural society/County fair	23,418	21,310	2,108
Economic development	,	,	,
Housing and Redevelopment Authority	144,695	-	144,695
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund			
Current			
Highways and streets			
Administration	592,351	399,507	192,844
Capital outlay			
Highways and streets	4,765,963	-	4,765,963
Debt service			
Interest	1,090	-	1,090
Human Services Special Revenue Fund			
Current			
Health			
Transportation	113,386	94,879	18,507
Environmental health	118,266	111,441	6,825
Mental health	2,833,082	2,568,272	264,810
Resource Development Special Revenue Fund			
Current			
Culture and recreation			
Trails	955,276	10,000	945,276

3. Other Postemployment Benefits Funded Status

In 2018, Lake County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. See Note 3.D. in the notes to the financial statements for additional information regarding the County's other postemployment benefits.

4. 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.

4. Employer Contributions to Other Postemployment Benefits (Continued)

The following changes in actuarial methods and assumptions occurred in 2019:

- The health care trend rates were changed to better anticipate short-term and long-term medical increases.
- The mortality tables were updated from the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2015 Generational Improvement Scale (with blue collar adjustment for police and fire personnel) to the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2018 Generational Improvement Scale (with blue collar adjustment for police and fire personnel).
- The retirement and withdrawal tables for police and fire employees were updated.
- The discount rate was changed from 3.30 percent to 3.80 percent.
- 5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u>

The following changes were reflected in the valuation performed on behalf of the Public Employees Retirement Association for the year ended June 30, 2019:

General Employees Retirement Plan

2019

• The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2017 to MP-2018.

<u>2018</u>

- The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2015 to MP-2017.
- The assumed benefit increase 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.

5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods,</u> and Assumptions

General Employees Retirement Plan

<u>2018</u> (Continued)

- Interest credited on member contribution 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 ratio 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 retirement on or after January 1, 2024, the first benefit increase is delayed until the retiree reaches Normal Retirement Age. Does not apply to 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. 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 2.5 percent per year thereafter.

5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods,</u> and Assumptions

General Employees Retirement Plan

<u>2017</u> (Continued)

• 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 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

2019

• The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2017 to MP-2018.

2018

- The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2016 to MP-2017.
- Post-retirement benefit increases were changed to 1.00 percent for all years, with no trigger.

5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods,</u> and Assumptions

Public Employees Police and Fire Plan

<u>2018</u> (Continued)

- 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 has been changed to 33 percent for vested members and 2.00 percent for non-vested members.

5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods,</u> and Assumptions

Public Employees Police and Fire Plan

<u>2017</u> (Continued)

- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants was changed from 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 selected 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.

5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u>

Public Employees Police and Fire Plan

<u>2016</u> (Continued)

- 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 Retirement Plan

<u>2019</u>

• The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2017 to 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 MP-2016 to 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 factor 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.

 Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions

Public Employees Local Government Correctional Retirement Plan

2018 (Continued)

- 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 of Living 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

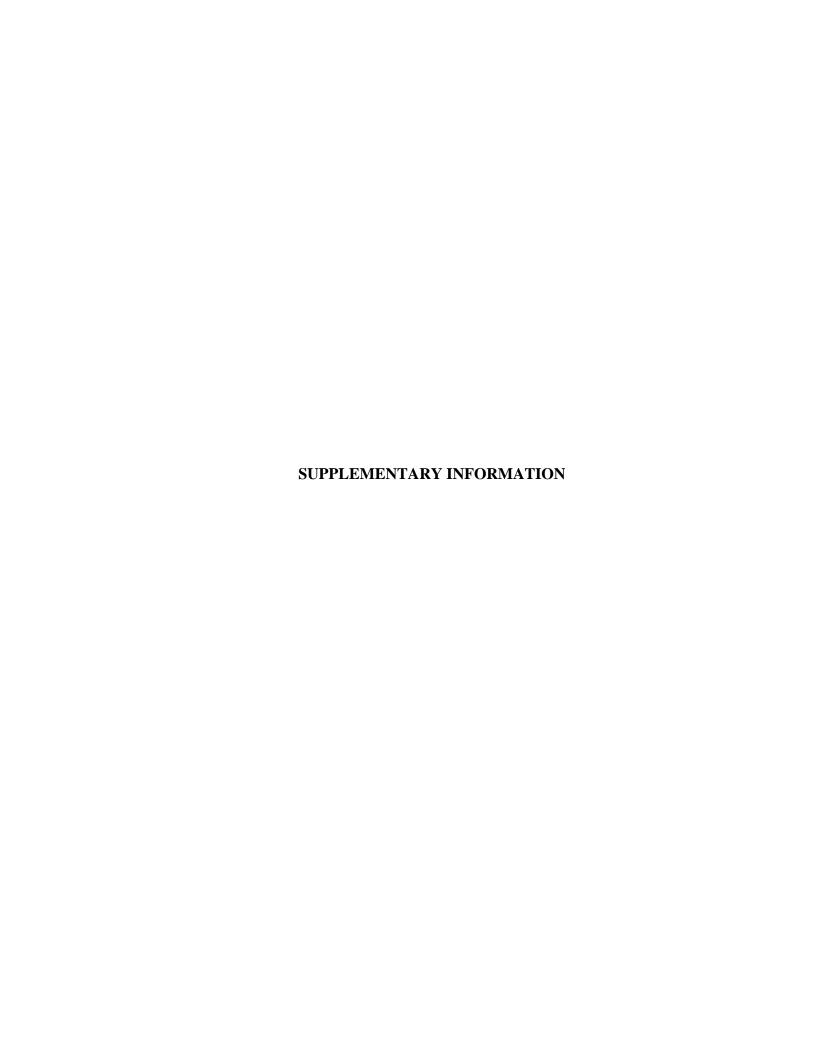
- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 fully generational table to the RP-2014 fully generational table (with a base year of 2006), with male rates adjusted by a factor of 0.96. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale AA to Scale MP-2016 and is applied 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 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.

5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods,</u> and Assumptions

<u>Public Employees Local Government Correctional Retirement Plan</u> (Continued)

<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 FUNDS

The <u>Unorganized Townships Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for the activities of Unorganized Townships 1 and 2 related to fire protection and election services. Activities related to road maintenance in the unorganized townships are accounted for in the County's Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund.

The <u>Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for revenues from the sale or lease of lands forfeited to the State of Minnesota and for revenues dedicated for use in memorial forests and various land and timber projects.

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.



EXHIBIT B-1

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

				e				
	Unorganized Townships			Forfeited Tax		Debt Service		Total
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and pooled investments	\$	324,844	\$	-	\$	762,112	\$	1,086,956
Petty cash and change funds Undistributed cash in agency funds		- 7,965		50		92,367		50 100,332
Taxes receivable Delinquent		1,948		_		28,336		30,284
Accounts receivable		-		998,505		-		998,505
Due from other funds		833						833
Total Assets	\$	335,590	\$	998,555	\$	882,815	\$	2,216,960
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances								
Liabilities								
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	3,055	\$	-	\$	3,055
Salaries payable		-		20,190		-		20,190
Due to other funds		-		129,465		-		129,465
Due to other governments		124,245		10,724				134,969
Total Liabilities	\$	124,245	\$	163,434	\$		\$	287,679
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Unavailable revenue – taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	17,477	\$	17,477
Unavailable revenue – long-term receivables		-		863,653				863,653
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	-	\$	863,653	\$	17,477	\$	881,130
Fund Balances								
Restricted for debt service	\$	-	\$	-	\$	865,338	\$	865,338
Committed to unorganized townships								
emergency services		211,345		-		-		211,345
Unassigned				(28,532)		-		(28,532)
Total Fund Balances	\$	211,345	\$	(28,532)	\$	865,338	\$	1,048,151
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows	ф	225 500	ф	000 555	ф	002.015	¢	2.217.070
of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	335,590	\$	998,555	\$	882,815	\$	2,216,960

EXHIBIT B-2

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Special Revenue Unorganized **Forfeited** Debt **Townships** Service Tax Total Revenues Taxes \$ 114,106 \$ \$ 1,144,850 \$ 1,258,956 Licenses and permits 75 1,202 1,277 Intergovernmental 32,694 67,326 143,769 243,789 Charges for services 12,982 12,982 Investment earnings 55,751 55,751 Miscellaneous 702,500 70,582 773,082 **Total Revenues** 146,875 \$ 784,010 \$ 1,414,952 \$ 2,345,837 Expenditures Current Public safety \$ 137,595 \$ \$ \$ 137,595 Conservation of natural resources 643,883 643,883 Capital outlay Conservation of natural resources 1,084 1,084 **Debt service** Principal 860,000 860,000 Interest 408,471 408,471 Administrative (fiscal) charges 1,900 1,900 Bond issuance costs 46,333 46,333 **Total Expenditures** 137,595 644,967 \$ 1,316,704 2,099,266 **Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures** 9,280 \$ 139,043 \$ 98,248 246,571 Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in \$ 833 \$ \$ 833 \$ Transfers out (27,790)(1,400,000)(1,427,790)Premium on bonds/notes issued 80,205 80,205 Proceeds from sale of bonds 1,400,000 1,400,000 **Total Other Financing Sources** (Uses) 833 \$ (27,790)\$ 80,205 53,248 \$ \$ \$ **Net Change in Fund Balance** 10,113 111,253 178,453 299,819 Fund Balance - January 1 201,232 (139,785)686,885 748,332 865,338 Fund Balance - December 31 211,345 (28,532)1,048,151

EXHIBIT B-3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	 Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance with		
	Original		Final		Amounts	Final Budget		
Revenues								
Taxes	\$ 120,620	\$	120,620	\$	114,106	\$	(6,514)	
Licenses and permits	100		100		75		(25)	
Intergovernmental	 15,000		15,000		32,694		17,694	
Total Revenues	\$ 135,720	\$	135,720	\$	146,875	\$	11,155	
Expenditures								
Current								
Public safety								
Emergency services	 116,250		116,250		137,595		(21,345)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$ 19,470	\$	19,470	\$	9,280	\$	(10,190)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in	 -		-		833		833	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 19,470	\$	19,470	\$	10,113	\$	(9,357)	
Fund Balance – January 1	 201,232		201,232		201,232			
Fund Balance – December 31	\$ 220,702	\$	220,702	\$	211,345	\$	(9,357)	

EXHIBIT B-4

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FORFEITED TAX SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with		
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues						
Licenses and permits	\$ 1,290	\$	1,290	\$ 1,202	\$	(88)
Intergovernmental	63,241		63,241	67,326		4,085
Charges for services	30,000		30,000	12,982		(17,018)
Miscellaneous	 591,950		591,950	 702,500		110,550
Total Revenues	\$ 686,481	\$	686,481	\$ 784,010	\$	97,529
Expenditures						
Current						
Conservation of natural resources						
Land use	\$ 690,187	\$	690,187	\$ 643,883	\$	46,304
Capital outlay						
Conservation of natural resources	 			 1,084		(1,084)
Total Expenditures	\$ 690,187	\$	690,187	\$ 644,967	\$	45,220
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)						
Expenditures	\$ (3,706)	\$	(3,706)	\$ 139,043	\$	142,749
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers out				 (27,790)		(27,790)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (3,706)	\$	(3,706)	\$ 111,253	\$	114,959
Fund Balance – January 1	 (139,785)		(139,785)	 (139,785)		-
Fund Balance – December 31	\$ (143,491)	\$	(143,491)	\$ (28,532)	\$	114,959

EXHIBIT B-5

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE DEBT SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with		
	Original		Final	 Amounts	F	inal Budget
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 1,242,513	\$	1,242,513	\$ 1,144,850	\$	(97,663)
Intergovernmental	65,000		65,000	143,769		78,769
Investment earnings	145		145	55,751		55,606
Miscellaneous	 70,337		70,337	 70,582		245
Total Revenues	\$ 1,377,995	\$	1,377,995	\$ 1,414,952	\$	36,957
Expenditures						
Debt service						
Principal	\$ 1,003,000	\$	1,003,000	\$ 860,000	\$	143,000
Interest	374,621		374,621	408,471		(33,850)
Bond issuance costs	-		-	46,333		(46,333)
Administrative (fiscal) charges	 405		405	 1,900		(1,495)
Total Expenditures	\$ 1,378,026	\$	1,378,026	\$ 1,316,704	\$	61,322
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)						
Expenditures	\$ (31)	\$	(31)	\$ 98,248	\$	98,279
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers out	\$ -	\$	-	\$ (1,400,000)	\$	(1,400,000)
Premium on bonds/notes issued	-		-	80,205		80,205
Proceeds on bonds	 -		-	 1,400,000		1,400,000
Total Other Financing Sources						
(Uses)	\$ 	\$	-	\$ 80,205	\$	80,205
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (31)	\$	(31)	\$ 178,453	\$	178,484
Fund Balance – January 1	 686,885		686,885	 686,885		
Fund Balance – December 31	\$ 686,854	\$	686,854	\$ 865,338	\$	178,484



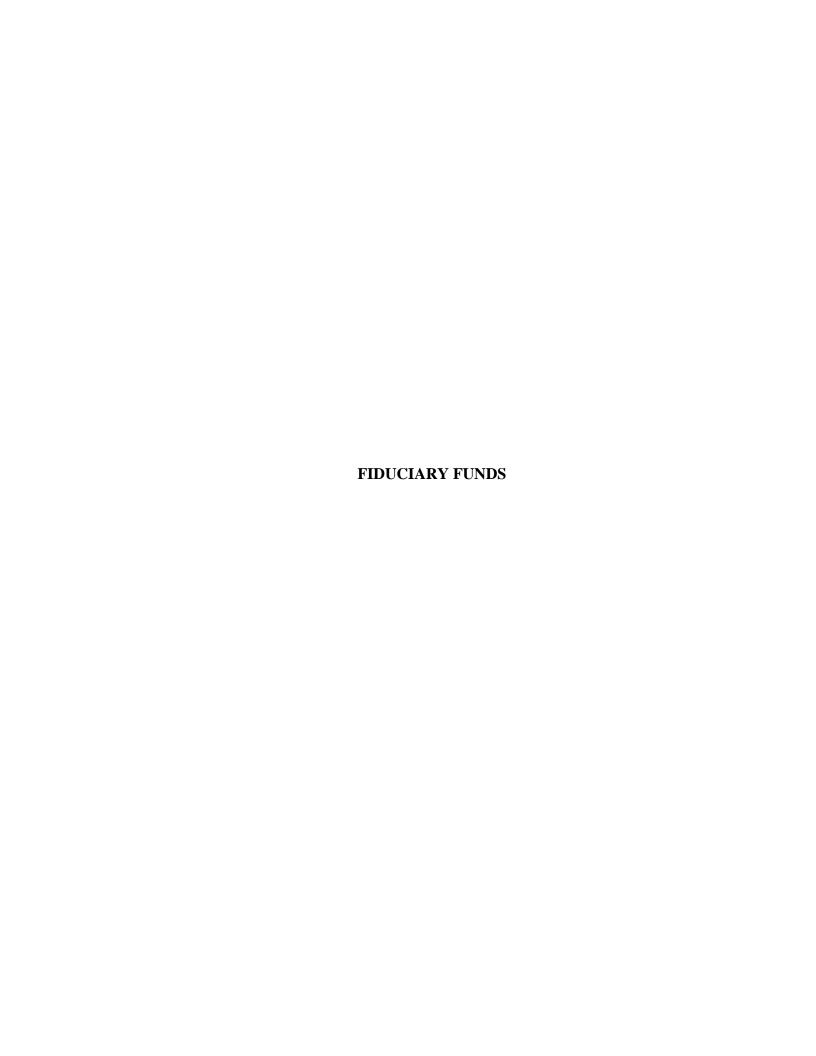




EXHIBIT C-1

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ALL AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Balance January 1	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31
CITIES, TOWNS, AND OTHER GOVERNMENTS				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 49,356	\$ 13,851,944	\$ 13,859,726	\$ 41,574
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Due to other governments	\$ 49,356	\$ 13,851,944	\$ 13,859,726	\$ 41,574
TAXES AND PENALTIES				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 631,620	\$ 22,409,680	\$ 22,520,733	\$ 520,567
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Due to other governments	\$ 631,620	\$ 22,409,680	\$ 22,520,733	\$ 520,567
STATE				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 30,325	\$ 359,062	\$ 357,862	\$ 31,525
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Due to other governments	\$ 30,325	\$ 359,062	\$ 357,862	\$ 31,525

EXHIBIT C-1 (Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ALL AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Balance January 1	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31
SEWER SYSTEM DEPOSITS				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 75,655	\$ 155,900	\$ 154,330	\$ 77,225
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Customer deposits – current	\$ 75,655	\$ 155,900	\$ 154,330	\$ 77,225
NORTH SHORE COLLABORATIVE				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 219,583	\$ 69,404	\$ 55,940	\$ 233,047
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable	\$ 219,583	\$ 69,404	\$ 55,940	\$ 233,047
ARROWHEAD HEALTH ALLIANCE				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 227,775	\$ 190,451	\$ 280,893	\$ 137,333
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable	\$ 227,775	\$ 190,451	\$ 280,893	\$ 137,333

EXHIBIT C-1 (Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ${\bf ALL~AGENCY~FUNDS}$ FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Balance January 1	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31
MINNESOTA COUNTIES INFORMATI SYSTEMS	<u>ON</u>			
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ -	\$ 350,000	\$ -	\$ 350,000
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 350,000	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 350,000
TOTAL ALL AGENCY FUNDS				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 1,234,314	\$ 37,386,441	\$ 37,229,484	\$ 1,391,271
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable	\$ 447,358	\$ 609,855	\$ 336,833	\$ 720,380
Due to other governments	711,301 75,655	36,620,686 155,900	36,738,321 154,330	593,666 77,225
Customer deposits – current	13,033	155,900	154,550	77,225
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,234,314	\$ 37,386,441	\$ 37,229,484	\$ 1,391,271



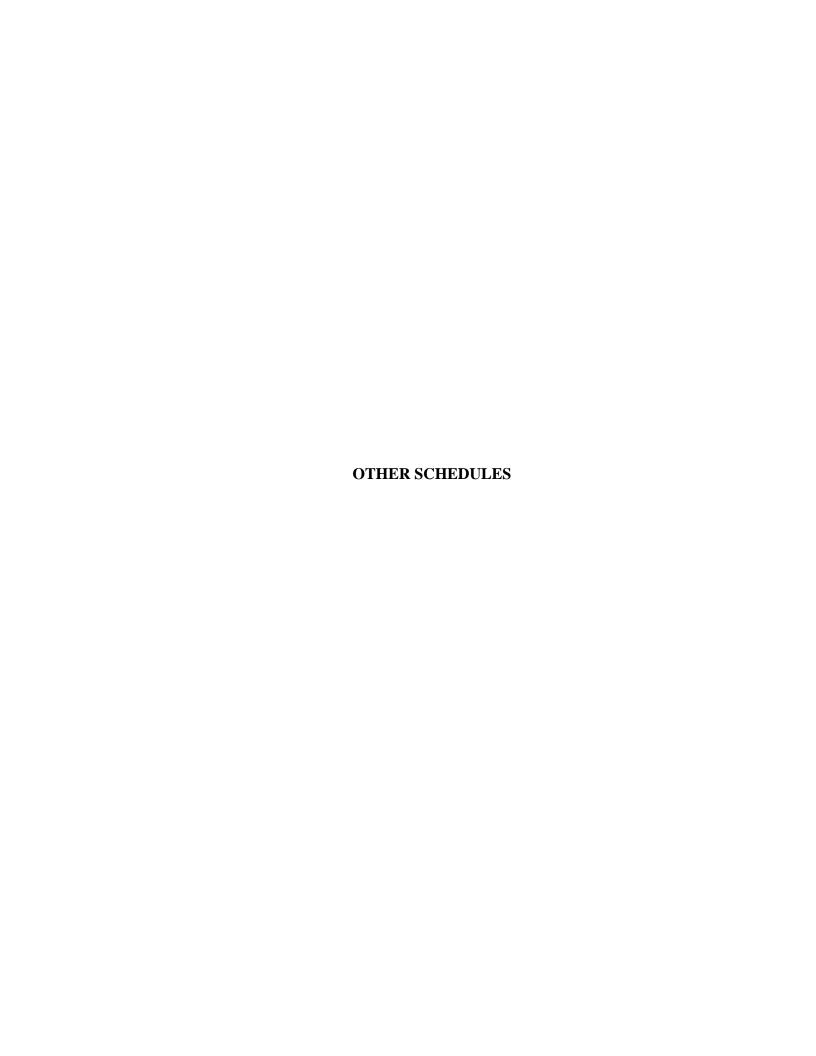




EXHIBIT D-1

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Appropriations and Shared Revenue		
State		
Highway users tax	\$	2,482,144
County program aid		549,065
PERA rate reimbursement		24,330
Disparity reduction aid		132,953
Aquatic invasive species aid		177,029
Police aid		142,736
Taconite credit		626,092
Enhanced 911		89,177
Market value credit		3,028
Total appropriations and shared revenue	<u></u> \$	4,226,554
Reimbursement for Services		
State		
Minnesota Department of Human Services	<u>\$</u>	216,591
Payments		
Federal		
Payments in lieu of taxes	\$	1,209,366
State		
Payments in lieu of taxes		988,903
Local		13,198
Total payments	\$	2,211,467
Grants		
State		
Minnesota Department of		
Public Safety	\$	7,972
Health		64,716
Natural Resources		526,824
Human Services		3,747,436
Veterans Affairs		10,000
Transportation		65,000
Board of Water and Soil Resources		46,330
Office of Environmental Assistance		68,710
Pollution Control Agency		45,889
Total state	\$	4,582,877

EXHIBIT D-1 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Grants (Continued) Federal Department of Agriculture \$ 2,900,892 7,983 Commerce Housing and Urban Development 144,695 Justice 14,349 Transportation 81,402 Education 1,098 Health and Human Services 918,048 Homeland Security 88,937 **Total federal** 4,157,404

Total state and federal grants

Total Intergovernmental Revenue

8,740,281

EXHIBIT D-2

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Contract Number/ Pass-Through Grant Numbers	_ E	xpenditures	Tł	Passed prough to precipients
U.S. Department of Agriculture						
Direct					_	
U.S. Forest Service Cooperative Agreement State and Private Forestry Hazardous Fuel Reduction Program	10.U01 10.697	16-LE-11090900-002 19-DG-11420000-196	\$	13,500 1,050	\$	-
Passed Through Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board						
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants,						
and Children	10.557	12-700-00061		60,419		-
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services SNAP Cluster						
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental						
Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	192MN101S2514		103,938		-
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources						
Cooperative Forestry Assistance	10.664	17-DG-11420004-061		79,748		-
Cooperative Forestry Assistance (Total Cooperative Forestry Assistance 10.664 \$98,848)	10.664	17-DG-11420004-147		19,100		-
D IT IN A MARKET IN I						
Passed Through Minnesota Management and Budget						
Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster	10.665	D.I. 115 141		2 (22 012		
Schools and Roads – Grants to States	10.665	P.L. 115-141		2,622,913	-	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			\$	2,900,668	\$	
U.S. Department of Commerce						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources						
Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards	11.419	NA17NOS4190062	\$	7,983	\$	-
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Employment and						
Economic Development						
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and						
Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228	CDAP-15-0036-O-FY16	\$	116,244	\$	116,244
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program	4.4.000	GD 1 D 1 5 00 10 0 F1110		20.454		20.454
and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228	CDAP-17-0042-O-FY18		28,451		28,451
(Total Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii 14.228 \$144,695)						
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			\$	144,695	\$	144,695
U.S. Department of Justice						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety						
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	A-CVSP-2018-LAKEAO	\$	14,349	\$	-

EXHIBIT D-2 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

U.S. Department of Transportation Passed Through Minnesota Department of Transportation Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			Expenditures		Passed Through to Subrecipients	
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster						
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	00038	\$ (1,130)	\$	-	
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources						
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster						
Recreational Trails Program	20.219	123993/PO #3000112030	 150,000			
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			\$ 148,870	\$		
U.S. Department of Education						
Passed Through Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community						
Health Board						
Special Education – Grants for Infants and Families	84.181	12-700-00061	\$ 1,098	\$		
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services						
Passed Through Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community						
Health Board						
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	65457	\$ 22,739	\$	-	
TANF Cluster						
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	12-700-00061	3,965		-	
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558						
\$66,548)						
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994	12-700-00061	3,730		-	
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services						
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	G-1801MNFPSS	1,171		_	
TANF Cluster			-,			
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	1901MNTANF	62,583		_	
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558			,			
\$66,548)						
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	1901MNCSES	65,817		_	
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	1901MNCEST	176,808		_	
(Total Child Support Enforcement 93.563 \$242,625)			,			
Refugee and Entrant Assistance – State Administered Programs	93.566	1901MNRCMA	117		-	
CCDF Cluster						
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	G1901MNCCDF	1,121		-	
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	93.590	G-1801MNBCAP	1,500		-	
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	G-1801MNCWSS	1,006		-	
Foster Care – Title IV-E	93.658	1901MNFOST	39,183		-	
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	G-1901MNSOSR	80,644		-	
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition						
to Adulthood	93.674	G-1901MNCILP	2,000		-	
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	1905MN5021	92		-	
Medicaid Cluster						
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	1905MN5MAP	1,516		-	
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	1905MN5ADM	 454,056			
(Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$455,572)						
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			\$ 918,048	\$	-	

EXHIBIT D-2 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Contract Number/ Pass-Through Grant Numbers	E:	xpenditures	Tl	Passed nrough to precipients
U.S. Department of Homeland Security						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources						
Boating Safety Financial Assistance	97.012	R29G40CGFFY17	\$	3,875	\$	_
Boating Safety Financial Assistance	97.012	R29G70CGFFY18	φ	6,331	φ	-
(Total Boating Safety Assistance 97.012 \$10,206)	97.012	R29070C0F1*118		0,331		-
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety						
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared						
Disasters)	97.036	DR4390		31,962		-
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	F-EMPG-2019-LAKECO		16,835		-
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	A-OPSG-2017-LAKESO		29,934		
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			\$	88,937	\$	
Total Federal Awards			\$	4,224,648	\$	144,695
Totals by Cluster						
Total expenditures for SNAP Cluster			\$	103,938		
Total expenditures for Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster				2,622,913		
Total expenditures for Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				148,870		
Total expenditures for TANF Cluster				66,548		
Total expenditures for CCDF Cluster				1,121		
Total expenditures for Medicaid Cluster				455,572		



NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activities of federal award programs expended by Lake County. The County's reporting entity is defined in Note 1 to the financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of Lake County under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2019. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the 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). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Lake County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Lake 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. Negative amounts shown on the schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years.

2. De Minimis Cost Rate

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

3. Reconciliation to Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue

Federal grant revenue per Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 4,157,404
Grants received more than 90 days after year-end, deferred in 2019	5 (24
Cooperative Forestry Assistance	5,624
Recreational Trails Program	150,000
Deferred in 2018, recognized as revenue in 2019	
Cooperative Forestry Assistance	(3,620)
Schools and Roads – Grants to States	(2,228)
Highway Planning and Construction	 (82,532)
	 •
Expenditures Per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 4,224,648





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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 Commissioners Lake County Two Harbors, 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 business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lake County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 16, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Lake County's internal control over financial reporting to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the County's

financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit the attention of those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section 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. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2019-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Lake 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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed 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, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that Lake County failed to comply with the provisions of the contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, and miscellaneous provisions sections 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. 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.

Lake County's Response to Findings

Lake County's response to the internal control finding identified in our audit is described in the 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/Dianne Syverson

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR DIANNE SYVERSON, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

November 16, 2020





STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of County Commissioners Lake County Two Harbors, Minnesota

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Lake County's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the County's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019. Lake County's major federal program is identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for Lake County's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. 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). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Lake County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for the major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the County's compliance.

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Lake County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Lake County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the County's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on the major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for the major federal program 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 internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over compliance.

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 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 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 the attention of those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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/Dianne Syverson

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR DIANNE SYVERSON, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

November 16, 2020



LAKE COUNTY TWO HARBORS, MINNESOTA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP: **Unmodified**

Internal control over financial reporting:

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

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weaknesses identified? **No**
- Significant deficiencies identified? None reported

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)? **No**

The major federal programs are:

Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster

CFDA No. 10.665

The threshold for distinguishing between Types A and B programs was \$750,000.

Lake County qualified as a low-risk auditee? Yes

LAKE COUNTY TWO HARBORS, MINNESOTA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

II. FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AUDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

INTERNAL CONTROL

Finding Number: 2019-001

Prior Year Finding Number: 1996-011

Repeat Finding Since: 1996

Segregation of Duties

Criteria: A good system of internal control provides for an adequate segregation of duties so that no one individual handles a transaction from its inception to completion.

Condition: At Lake County, some individuals who collect and receipt cash can also post receipts to the general ledger system and make bank deposits. In addition, an individual who maintains the general ledger makes journal entries, reconciles bank accounts, and does some cash receipting. The person who processes cash disbursements also has the ability to print and sign checks. At the department level, many of these functions are also not segregated.

Context: Due to the limited number of office personnel within the County, segregation of the accounting functions necessary to ensure adequate internal accounting control is not possible. This is not unusual in operations the size of Lake County; however, the County's management should constantly be aware of this condition and realize that the concentration of duties and responsibilities in a limited number of individuals is not desirable from an accounting point of view.

Effect: Inadequate segregation of duties could adversely affect the County's ability to detect misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements in a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Cause: The County informed us that it does not have the economic resources needed to hire additional qualified accounting staff in order to segregate duties in every department.

LAKE COUNTY TWO HARBORS, MINNESOTA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Recommendation: We recommend the County's elected officials and management be aware of the lack of segregation of duties of the accounting functions and, where possible, implement oversight procedures to ensure that the internal control policies and procedures are being implemented by staff to the extent possible.

View of Responsible Official: Concur

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

None.



MINNESOTA LAKE COUNTY

Linda Libal Lake County Auditor/Treasurer

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REPRESENTATION OF LAKE COUNTY TWO HARBORS, MINNESOTA

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Finding Number: 2019-001

Finding Title: Segregation of Duties

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Matt Huddleston, County Administrator

Corrective Action Planned:

The County's management is aware of this condition. Limited staff prohibits the extensive segregation of duties that is desired. Occasional re-assignment of duties will be attempted in order to increase the segregation. Cross-training of all positions will also help this situation.

Anticipated Completion Date:

Ongoing



MINNESOTA LAKE COUNTY

Linda Libal Lake County Auditor/Treasurer

Lake County Courthouse 601 3rd Ave. Two Harbors, MN 55616 218-834-8316 Linda.libal@co.lake.mn.us

REPRESENTATION OF LAKE COUNTY TWO HARBORS, MINNESOTA

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Finding Number: 1996-011

Finding Title: Segregation of Duties

Summary of Condition: At Lake County, some individuals who collect and receipt cash can also post receipts to the general ledger system and make bank deposits. In addition, an individual who maintains the general ledger, makes journal entries, and reconciles bank accounts also does some cash receipting. The same person who processes cash disbursements has the ability to print and sign checks. At the department level, many of these functions are also not segregated.

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: The County's management is aware of this condition. Limited staff prohibits the extensive segregation of duties that is desired. Occasional re-assignment of duties will be attempted in order to increase the segregation. Crosstraining of all positions will also help this situation.

Status: Not Corrected. The County's management is aware of this condition. Limited staff prohibits the extensive segregation of duties that is desired. All positions have been cross-trained and there is at least one other person who acts as a back-up for each position. Given the staffing level, this is as much segregation of duties as can be accomplished.

Was corrective	action	taken	significantly	different th	nan the	action	previously	reported?
Yes	No	X						