STATE OF MINNESOTA

Office of the State Auditor



Rebecca Otto State Auditor

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

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 160 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 approximately 730 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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This document can be made available in alternative formats upon request. Call 651-296-2551 [voice] or 1-800-627-3529 [relay service] for assistance; or visit the Office of the State Auditor's web site: www.auditor.state.mn.us.

For the Year Ended December 31, 2010



Audit Practice Division Office of the State Auditor State of Minnesota



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ORGANIZATION 2010

		Term			
Office	Name	From	То		
Commissioners					
1st District	Jack Edmonds	January 2009	January 2013		
2nd District	Dave Tellinghuisen	January 2007	January 2011		
3rd District	Phil Peterson	January 2009	January 2013		
4th District	Roger Tellinghuisen	January 2007	January 2011		
5th District	Frank Courteau*	January 2009	January 2013		
Officers Elected					
Attorney	Janice Jude	January 2007	January 2011		
Auditor/Treasurer	Philip Thompson	January 2007	January 2011		
Sheriff	Brent Lindgren	January 2007	January 2011		
Appointed					
Assessor	Patricia Stotz	January 2009	December 2012		
Coroner	Dr. Quinn Strobl	January 2010	December 2010		
County Engineer	Bruce Cochran	May 2007	May 2011		
Land Services Director	Michele McPherson	Inde	efinite		
Court Services Director	Warren Liepitz	Inde	efinite		
Family Services Director	Leo Vos	Inde	efinite		
Public Health Director	Janelle Schroder	Inde	efinite		
County Administrator	Roxy Traxler	Inde	efinite		

^{*}Board Chair







STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of County Commissioners Mille Lacs County

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mille Lacs County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of Mille Lacs County's management. 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; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mille Lacs County as of December 31, 2010, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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 the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. In accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information, 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.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Mille Lacs County's basic financial statements taken as a whole. The supplementary information and other schedules, including the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards required by OMB Circular A-133, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary information and other schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. This 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 information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 26, 2011, on our consideration of Mille Lacs County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR

GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 26, 2011





MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2010 (Unaudited)

Mille Lacs 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, 2010. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the County's basic financial statements following this section. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in whole dollars.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Governmental activities' total net assets are \$73,643,783, of which Mille Lacs County has invested \$51,921,583 in capital assets, net of related debt, and \$2,502,581 is restricted to specific purposes/uses by the County.
- The net cost of Mille Lacs County's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2010, was \$12,198,782; the net cost was funded by general revenues and other items totaling \$16,562,345.
- At the close of 2010, Mille Lacs County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$23,172,437, an increase of \$1,457,436 from the previous year-end balance. At the end of the year, Mille Lacs County's unreserved fund balance totaled \$21,179,412, which is available for spending at the County Board's discretion.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Mille Lacs County's MD&A serves as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The 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, and the Schedule of Funding Progress - Other Postemployment Benefits are required to accompany the basic financial statements and, therefore, are included as required supplementary information. The following chart demonstrates how the different pieces are inter-related.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

(Required Supplementary Information)

Government-Wide Financial Statements	Fund Financial Statements						
Notes to the Financial Statements							

Required Supplementary Information

(Other than Management's Discussion and Analysis)

Mille Lacs County presents two government-wide financial statements. They are the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. These two government-wide financial statements provide information about the activities of the County as a whole and present a longer-term view of Mille Lacs County's finances. The County's fund financial statements follow these two government-wide financial statements. For governmental activities, these statements tell how Mille Lacs County financed these services in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the County's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the County's most significant/major funds. 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 Assets and the Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report information about Mille Lacs County as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps the reader determine whether Mille Lacs County's financial condition has improved or declined as a result of the current year's activities. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies.

These two statements consider all of Mille Lacs County's current year revenues and expenses, regardless of when the County receives the revenue or pays the expenditure, and report the County's net assets and changes in them. You can think of the County's net assets—the difference between assets and liabilities—as one way to measure Mille Lacs County's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the County's net assets 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 general economic conditions of the state and County, to assess the overall health of Mille Lacs County.

Governmental activities--Mille Lacs County reports its basic services in the "Governmental Activities" column of these reports. The activities reported by the County include general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, human services, health, culture and recreation, conservation of natural resources, economic development, and interest expense on long-term debt. Mille Lacs County finances the majority of these activities with local property taxes, state-paid aids, fees, charges for services, and federal and state grants.

Fund Financial Statements

Mille Lacs County's fund financial statements provide detailed information about the significant funds--not the County as a whole. Significant governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds may be established by the County to meet requirements of a specific state law; to help control and manage money for a particular purpose/project; or to show that it is meeting specific legal responsibilities and obligations when expending property tax revenues, grants, and/or other funds designated for a specific purpose.

Governmental funds--Most of Mille Lacs 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 in the financial statements using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting. This accounting method measures cash and other financial assets that the County can readily convert 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 determine whether financial resources are available that can be spent in the near future to finance various programs within Mille Lacs County. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation statement following each governmental fund financial statement.

Proprietary funds--The County maintains one proprietary fund type, an internal service fund, which is an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally. Mille Lacs County uses an internal service fund to account for its self-insurance activities. These services benefit governmental functions and have been allocated to governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Reporting the County's Fiduciary Responsibilities

Mille Lacs County is the trustee, or fiduciary, over assets that can be used only for the trust beneficiaries based on the trust arrangement. The County reports all of its fiduciary activities in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Assets and Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets. These activities have been excluded from the County's other financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Mille Lacs County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

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

Table 1 Net Assets

	 2010	2009		
Current and other assets	\$ 26,924,713	\$	26,422,224	
Capital assets	 63,653,271		58,878,314	
Total Assets	\$ 90,577,984	\$	85,300,538	
Long-term liabilities outstanding	\$ 15,560,301	\$	13,965,163	
Other liabilities	 1,373,900		2,055,155	
Total Liabilities	\$ 16,934,201	\$	16,020,318	
Net Assets				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 51,921,583	\$	47,731,729	
Restricted	2,502,581		2,701,227	
Unrestricted	 19,219,619		18,847,264	
Total Net Assets	\$ 73,643,783	\$	69,280,220	

Mille Lacs County's total net assets for the year ended December 31, 2010, were \$73,643,783. The governmental activities' unrestricted net assets, totaling \$19,219,619, is available to finance the day-to-day operations of the governmental activities of Mille Lacs County.

Table 2 Changes in Net Assets

	 2010	2009		
Program revenues				
Fees, charges, fines, and other	\$ 3,015,810	\$	3,009,846	
Operating grants and contributions	9,741,540		9,416,863	
Capital grants and contributions	1,362,993		869,276	
General revenues				
Property taxes	13,806,506		13,898,518	
Other	 2,755,839		3,197,073	
Total Revenues	\$ 30,682,688	\$	30,391,576	

	2010			2009		
Expenses						
General government	\$	5,420,777	\$	5,589,521		
Public safety		7,050,479		6,551,410		
Highways and streets		4,415,540		4,389,761		
Sanitation		83,265		126,550		
Human services		7,565,116		7,055,474		
Health		630,917		606,247		
Culture and recreation		350,557		356,092		
Conservation of natural resources		232,834		211,404		
Economic development		14,000		24,591		
Interest		555,640		426,407		
Total Expenses	\$	26,319,125	\$	25,337,457		
Increase in Net Assets	\$	4,363,563	\$	5,054,119		
Net Assets, January 1		69,280,220		64,226,101		
Net Assets, December 31	\$	73,643,783	\$	69,280,220		

Governmental Activities

Revenues for Mille Lacs County's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2010, were \$30,682,688. The County's cost for all governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2010, was \$26,319,125. The net assets for the County's governmental activities increased by \$4,363,563 in 2010.

As shown in the Statement of Activities, the amount that Mille Lacs County taxpayers ultimately financed for these governmental activities through local property taxation was \$13,806,506, because \$3,015,810 of the costs were paid by those who directly benefited from the programs, and \$11,104,533 was paid by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions. Mille Lacs County paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of governmental activities with \$2,222,580 in grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs and \$533,259 in other revenues, such as investment income, mortgage registry tax, and state deed tax.

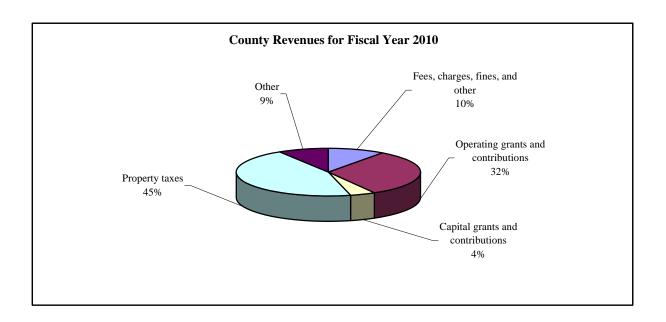
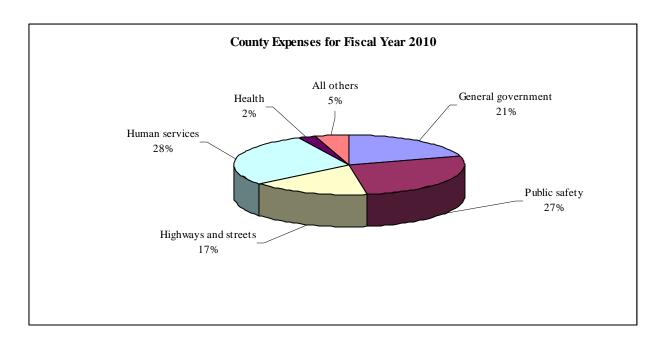


Table 3 presents the cost of each of Mille Lacs County's five largest program functions as well as each function's net cost (total cost, less revenues generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial burden placed on Mille Lacs County's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	201	2010		
	Total Cost	Net Cost		
	 of Services		of Services	
Program expenses				
General government	\$ 5,420,777	\$	4,354,852	
Public safety	7,050,479		5,260,702	
Highways and streets	4,415,540		(1,003,998)	
Human services	7,565,116		2,546,377	
Health	630,917		26,147	
All others	 1,236,296		1,014,702	
Total Program Expenses	\$ 26,319,125	\$	12,198,782	



THE COUNTY'S FUNDS

As Mille Lacs County completed the year, its governmental funds, as presented in the balance sheet, reported a combined fund balance of \$23,172,437.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Mille Lacs County Board of Commissioners, over the course of a budget year, may amend/revise the County's General Fund budget.

Budget amendments/revisions fall into one of three categories: new information changing original budget estimations, greater than anticipated revenues or costs, and final agreement reached on employee contracts.

In 2010, the General Fund actual revenues were below the expected revenues by \$34,793. The actual expenditures were \$759,104 less than budgeted expenditures; the largest portion of this unexpended amount was related to the Justice Center Building Project and the Courthouse Square remodel projects. The Justice Center project was completed under budget. Funds were budgeted for the Courthouse Square remodel, but due to construction time frames, the funds for furnishings and completion of the project were not needed until 2011.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2010, Mille Lacs County had \$63,653,271 invested in a broad range of capital assets, net of depreciation. This investment in capital assets includes land, land improvements, buildings, highways and streets, equipment, and software (see Table 4 below).

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

	 2010		
Land	\$ 2,075,754	\$	2,064,143
Construction in progress	347,692		8,451,258
Land improvements	605,511		230,540
Buildings	17,803,447		8,558,060
Machinery and equipment	1,738,683		1,293,912
Infrastructure	40,900,696		38,280,401
Software	 181,488		-
Total	\$ 63,653,271	\$	58,878,314

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2010, Mille Lacs County had \$13,475,000 in bonds and notes outstanding, compared with \$12,145,000 as of December 31, 2009--an increase of 10.95 percent--as shown in Table 5.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year-End

	Governmental Activities					
Bonds and Notes Payable	 2010		2009	Change		
2005 G.O. Law Enforcement Center Refunding						
Bonds	\$ 2,800,000	\$	3,060,000	(8.50)		
2007 HRA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds	1,010,000		1,100,000	(8.18)		
2008 G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds	7,845,000		7,985,000	(1.75)		
2010 G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds	900,000		-	100.00		
2010 Taxable Capital Improvement Bonds -						
Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds	 920,000			100.00		
Total	\$ 13,475,000	\$	12,145,000	10.95		

Other long-term obligations include compensated absences and the other postemployment benefits liability. Mille Lacs County's notes to the financial statements provide detailed information about the County's long-term liabilities.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2010 budget and tax rates.

- Major revenue sources for the County are state-paid aids, credits, and grants. The State of Minnesota has indicated that County Program Aid and various grant programs will be cut for 2010 and 2011. The County has reduced expenditures for 2010 and 2011 to reflect these estimated cuts.
- Mille Lacs County's annual unemployment rate for 2010 was 12 percent. This is significantly above the state-wide and national rates.

CONSTRUCTION/BONDING PLANS

- Construction of the new Justice Center was underway for all of 2009 and was completed in April 2010. The Board authorized a \$7.985 million capital improvement bond to cover the majority of this project; this was issued in 2008. The remainder of the approximately \$10 million project has been paid out of the 2009 and 2010 Capital Projects Fund's budget and reserves.
- The Board authorized remodeling of the Courthouse Square Building in 2010 to accommodate the newly integrated Community and Veterans Services Department. The project is to be completed in 2011.
- The Board authorized the remodel of the Historic Courthouse in 2011. This remodel includes upgrades to the plumbing, heating, and electrical systems, as well as structural changes to accommodate office relocations and upgrading. This update will be funded through capital funds and the issuance of bonds.
- As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), Mille Lacs County issued \$920,000 of Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds (RZEDBs), for which the County will receive a payment from the federal government equal to 45 percent of the amount of interest payable on each interest payment date. The Series 2010B bonds are direct pay tax credit RZEDBs. The County has complied with all requirements of ARRA to be eligible for the RZEDB interest credit. The Series 2010B bonds were issued as taxable obligations which the County will elect to irrevocably designate as qualified RZEDBs. The entire County has been designated as a recovery zone pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on July 20, 2010.

(Unaudited)

• The County also issued General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan Bonds, Series 2010A, in the amount of \$900,000. Both the Series 2010A and 2010B bonds were issued for the Historic Courthouse remodel project. Neither of these bonds had any drawdown of funds as of December 31, 2010.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Mille Lacs County's financial report provides citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of Mille Lacs County's finances and shows the County's accountability for the money it receives and spends. If you have questions about this report, or need additional financial information, contact Roxy Traxler, Mille Lacs County Administrator, (320-983-8218), Mille Lacs County Courthouse, 635 - 2nd Street S.E., Milaca, Minnesota 56353.









EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2010

Assets

Cash and pooled investments	\$	23,096,147
Petty cash and change funds		850
Departmental cash		21,475
Taxes receivable		
Prior		1,116,435
Special assessments receivable		
Prior		7,652
Accounts receivable		95,316
Accrued interest receivable		45,242
Due from other governments		1,953,478
Inventories		274,822
Advances to other governments		54,183
Deferred charges		259,113
Capital assets		
Non-depreciable		2,423,446
Depreciable - net of accumulated depreciation		61,229,825
Total Assets	\$	90,577,984
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Accounts payable	\$	597,756
Salaries payable		293,614
Contracts payable		46,940
Due to other governments		153,930
Accrued interest payable		200,009
Unearned revenue		81,651
Long-term liabilities		
Due within one year		784,588
Due in more than one year		14,775,713
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	16,934,201
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets - net of related debt	\$	51,921,583
Restricted for		
General government		233,986
Public safety		659,612
Highways and streets		1,598,458
Conservation of natural resources		10,525
Unrestricted		19,219,619
Total Net Assets	\$	73,643,783

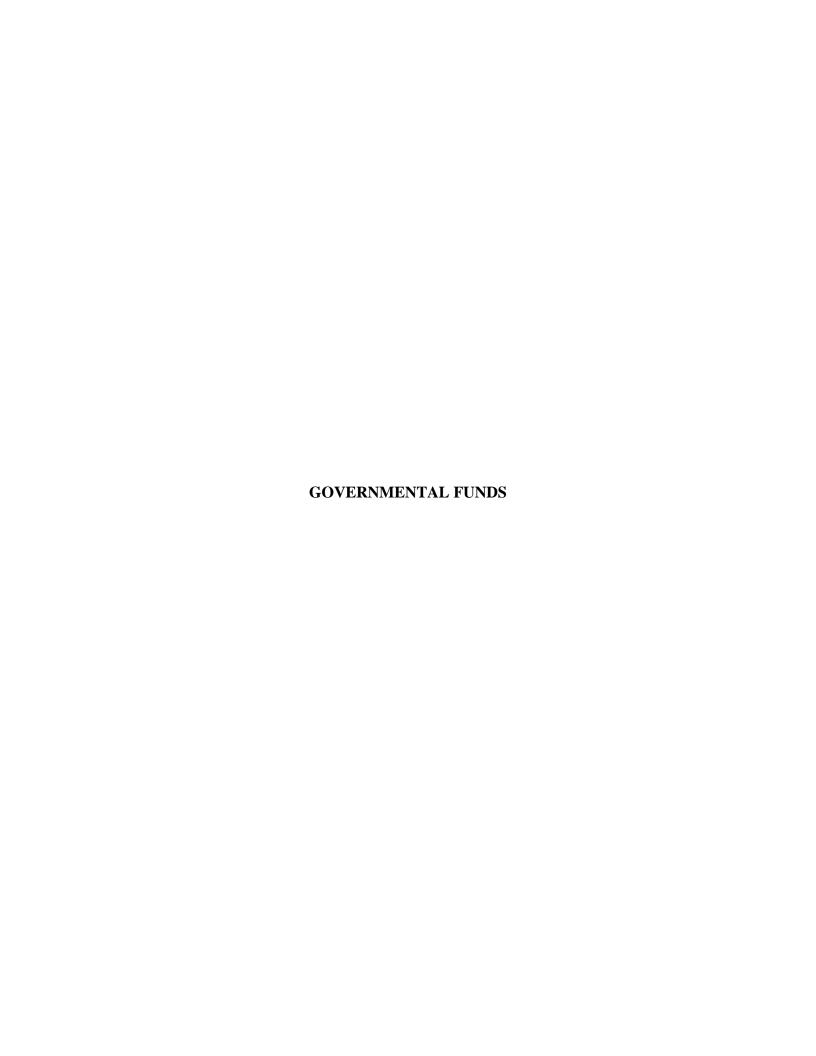
EXHIBIT 2

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

	Program Revenues							N	et (Expense)	
Expenses		Fees, Charges, Fines, Grants and Other Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions		Revenue and Changes in Net Assets				
Functions/Programs										
Governmental activities										
General government	\$	5,420,777	\$	870,030	\$	195,895	\$	-	\$	(4,354,852)
Public safety		7,050,479		975,713		814,064		-		(5,260,702)
Highways and streets		4,415,540		124,860		3,931,685		1,362,993		1,003,998
Sanitation		83,265		51,075		34,123		-		1,933
Human services		7,565,116		874,581		4,144,158		-		(2,546,377)
Health		630,917		106,366		498,404		-		(26,147)
Culture and recreation Conservation of natural		350,557		-		86,251		-		(264,306)
resources		232,834		9,327		36,960		-		(186,547)
Economic development Interest expense on		14,000		3,858		-		-		(10,142)
long-term debt		555,640		-		-		-	_	(555,640)
Total Governmental	ф	27 210 125	ф	2.015.010	ф	0.741.540	ф	1 2/2 002	ф	(12 100 702)
Activities	\$	26,319,125	\$	3,015,810	\$	9,741,540	\$	1,362,993	\$	(12,198,782)
	Ger	neral Revenues								
	Pre	operty taxes							\$	13,806,506
	Gr	avel tax								21,326
	Me	ortgage registry	and de	ed tax						12,058
		yments in lieu o								172,548
		ants and contrib		not restricted to	specif	ic programs				2,222,580
	Ur	restricted invest	ment e	earnings	•					130,331
	Mi	iscellaneous		C						190,438
	Ga	nin on sale of cap	oital as	sets						6,558
	Т	otal general re	venues	5					\$	16,562,345
	Cł	nange in net ass	ets						\$	4,363,563
	Net	Assets - Januar	ry 1							69,280,220
	Net	Assets - Decem	ber 3	1					\$	73,643,783







BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2010

	General	 Road and Bridge	
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 9,137,656	\$ 2,172,810	
Petty cash and change funds	800	-	
Departmental cash	21,475	-	
Taxes receivable			
Prior	695,743	78,716	
Special assessments			
Prior	7,652	-	
Accounts receivable	7,316	-	
Accrued interest receivable	45,242	-	
Due from other funds	21,135	-	
Due from other governments	374,706	1,166,642	
Inventories	-	274,822	
Advances to other funds	40,800	-	
Advances to other governments		 	
Total Assets	\$ 10,352,525	\$ 3,692,990	

Family Services		Debt Service		Capital Projects		Nonmajor Funds		Total
\$ 5,391,624 50	\$	2,533,841	\$	3,688,141	\$	130,813	\$	23,054,885 850
-		-		=		-		21,475
221,401		78,236		42,339		-		1,116,435
-		-		-		-		7,652
87,218		-		-		782		95,316
-		-		-		-		45,242
-		-		-		-		21,135
409,674		-		-		2,456		1,953,478
-		-		-		-		274,822
-		-		-		-		40,800
 54,183		-		-		-		54,183
\$ 6,164,150	\$	2,612,077	\$	3,730,480	\$	134,051	\$	26,686,273

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2010

		General		
Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$	279,081	\$	75,014
Salaries payable	*	182,265	Ψ	46,311
Contracts payable		-		
Due to other funds		_		1,484
Due to other governments		104,900		450
Deferred revenue - unavailable		761,011		1,220,063
Deferred revenue - unearned		81,651		-
Advances from other funds		-		-
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	1,408,908	\$	1,343,322
Fund Balances				
Reserved for				
Encumbrances	\$	39,590	\$	_
Inventories	*	-	*	274,822
Advances to other funds		40,800		-
Advances to other governments		-		_
Law library		34,164		_
Recorder's equipment purchases		151,177		_
Enhanced 911		135,432		_
DARE		52,426		_
Drug and alcohol contingency		20,689		_
DWI assessments		38,779		_
DWI forfeiture		22,800		_
Drug forfeiture		23,433		_
Permit to carry		58,987		_
Prisoner account		304,488		_
Attorney - forfeited property		43,700		_
Gravel pit restoration		10,525		_
Donations - general government		4,945		_
Donations - public safety		2,578		_
Unreserved		,		
Designated for debt service		-		-
Designated for working capital cash flows		5,224,179		557,606
Designated for gravel tax		-		78,917
Designated for petty cash and change funds		800		, -
Designated for land office equipment		380,337		-
Designated for records system		55,112		_
Undesignated		2,298,676		1,438,323
Unreserved, reported in nonmajor				
Special revenue funds		-		
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$</u>	8,943,617	\$	2,349,668
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	10,352,525	\$	3,692,990

	Family Services		Debt Service		Capital Projects		onmajor Funds		Total
\$	238,453 63,552 - 19,628	\$	- - - -	\$	4,843 - 46,940	\$	365 1,486 - 23	\$	597,756 293,614 46,940 21,135
	48,489 195,990 - -		67,125		33,821		91 - - 40,800		153,930 2,278,010 81,651 40,800
\$	566,112	\$	67,125	\$	85,604	\$	42,765	\$	3,513,836
\$	- - -	\$	- -	\$	679,507 -	\$	- -	\$	719,097 274,822
	54,183 - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		40,800 54,183 34,164 151,177
	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		135,432 52,426 20,689
	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		38,779 22,800 23,433 58,987
	- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		304,488 43,700 10,525 4,945
	-		2,544,952		-		-		2,578 2,544,952
	1,212,684 - 50		- - -		- - -		- - -		6,994,469 78,917 850
	- - 4,331,121		- - -		- - 2,965,369		- - -		380,337 55,112 11,033,489
					-		91,286		91,286
<u>\$</u>	5,598,038 6,164,150	<u>\$</u> \$	2,544,952 2,612,077	<u>\$</u> \$	3,644,876	<u>\$</u> \$	91,286	<u>\$</u> \$	23,172,437 26,686,273



EXHIBIT 4

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2010

Fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)		\$ 23,172,437
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets 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.		63,653,271
Deferred charges are not available to pay current expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		259,113
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported in the governmental funds.		2,278,010
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	\$ (12,465,000)	
Lease revenue bonds	(1,010,000)	
Unamortized premium on bonds	(86,456)	
Unamortized discount on bonds	25,268	
Compensated absences	(1,586,977)	
OPEB liability	 (437,136)	(15,560,301)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore,		
is not reported in the governmental funds.		(200,009)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to		
individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included		
in governmental activities in the statement of net assets.		 41,262
Net Assets of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)		\$ 73,643,783

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

	 General		Road and Bridge
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 8,665,042	\$	865,888
Special assessments	46,120		-
Licenses and permits	158,636		7,833
Intergovernmental	3,301,588		5,849,007
Charges for services	1,401,220		92,554
Fines and forfeits	60,933		-
Gifts and contributions	10,188		-
Investment earnings	171,709		-
Miscellaneous	 472,660		24,473
Total Revenues	\$ 14,288,096	\$	6,839,755
Expenditures			
Current			
General government	\$ 5,369,479	\$	-
Public safety	7,054,166		-
Highways and streets	-		6,553,826
Sanitation	83,265		-
Human services	-		-
Health	474,378		-
Culture and recreation	92,920		-
Conservation of natural resources	189,090		-
Economic development	14,000		-
Intergovernmental			
Highways and streets	-		184,003
Culture and recreation	257,637		-
Capital outlay			
General government	-		-
Highways and streets	-		-
Debt service			
Principal	-		-
Interest	-		-
Bond issuance costs	 33,850		-
Total Expenditures	\$ 13,568,785	\$	6,737,829
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 719,311	\$	101,926

	Family Services		Debt Service		Capital Projects	N	lonmajor Funds		Total
¢.	2 240 620	¢.	1.059.422	ф	071 152	¢.		¢	12.710.146
\$	2,249,630	\$	1,058,433	\$	871,153	\$	- 9,327	\$	13,710,146 55,447
	-		-		-		9,327		166,469
	4,525,513		73,118		61,624		122,651		13,933,501
	566,702		73,110		01,024		20,883		2,081,359
	-		_		-		-		60,933
	2,362		_		_		_		12,550
	-,		_		939		_		172,648
	307,879		_		<u>-</u>		2,109		807,121
\$	7,652,086	\$	1,131,551	\$	933,716	\$	154,970	\$	31,000,174
	_		_		_		_		
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,369,479
	-		-		-		-		7,054,166
	-		-		-		-		6,553,826
	-		-		-		-		83,265
	7,602,898		-		-		-		7,602,898
	-		-		-		143,595		617,973
	-		-		-		-		92,920
	-		-		-		44,153		233,243
	-		-		-		-		14,000
	-		-		-		-		184,003
	-		-		-		-		257,637
	-		-		1,926,755		-		1,926,755
	-		-		328,877		-		328,877
	-		490,000		-		-		490,000
	-		477,573		-		-		477,573
			-		15,500		-		49,350
\$	7,602,898	\$	967,573	\$	2,271,132	\$	187,748	\$	31,335,965
\$	49,188	\$	163,978	\$	(1,337,416)	\$	(32,778)	\$	(335,791)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

	 General		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers in	\$ -	\$	-
Transfers out	(514,720)		-
Proceeds from sale of bonds	-		-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	 6,558		-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ (508,162)	\$	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 211,149	\$	101,926
Fund Balance - January 1	8,732,468		2,281,073
Increase (decrease) in reserved for inventories	 <u>-</u>		(33,331)
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 8,943,617	\$	2,349,668

 Family Services	Debt Service	Capital Projects		Nonmajor Funds		Total
\$ - - -	\$ - - -	\$	514,720 - 1,820,000	\$	- - -	\$ 514,720 (514,720) 1,820,000
\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$	2,334,720	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 6,558 1,826,558
\$ 49,188	\$ 163,978	\$	997,304	\$	(32,778)	\$ 1,490,767
5,548,850	 2,380,974		2,647,572		124,064	 21,715,001 (33,331)
\$ 5,598,038	\$ 2,544,952	\$	3,644,876	\$	91,286	\$ 23,172,437

EXHIBIT 6

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES--GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)		\$ 1,490,767
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.		
Deferred revenue - December 31 Deferred revenue - January 1	\$ 2,278,010 (2,532,054)	(254,044)
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Also, in the statement of activities, only the gain or loss on the disposal of assets is reported; whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Therefore, the change in net assets differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the assets sold.		
Expenditures for general capital assets and infrastructure	\$ 6,932,608	
Current year depreciation	(2,157,651)	4,774,957
Issuing long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of debt consumes current financial resources. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets.		
Proceeds of new debt		
Bonds issued Issuance costs on bonds issued	\$ (1,820,000) 49,350	(1,770,650)
Principal repayments		
General obligation bonds Lease revenue bonds	\$ 400,000 90,000	490,000
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Change in accrued interest payable Change in compensated absences Change in OPEB liability	\$ (66,855) (97,776) (169,105)	
Change in inventories	(33,331)	(250 250)
Current year amortization of issuance costs, discounts, and premiums	 (11,212)	(378,279)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The increase in net assets of the internal service fund is reported		
in the government-wide statement of activities.		 10,812
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)		\$ 4,363,563

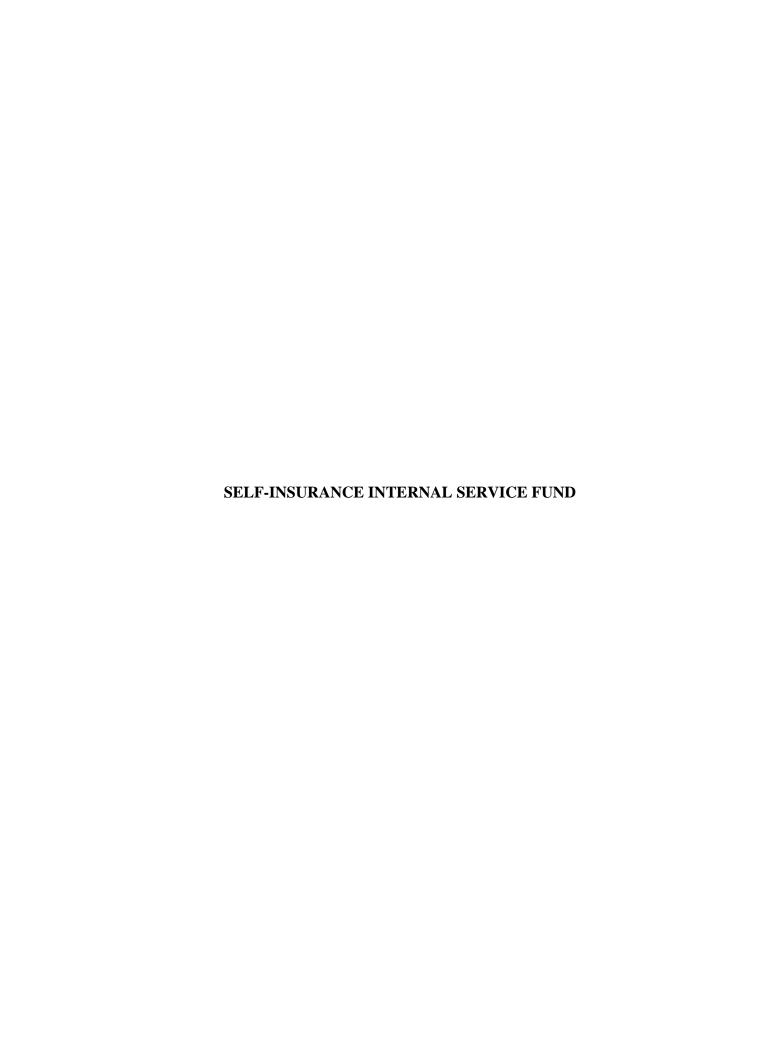




EXHIBIT 7

STATEMENT OF FUND NET ASSETS SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2010

A	SSE	ts
Δ	335	u

Cash and pooled investments \$ 41,262

Net Assets

Unrestricted \$ 41,262

EXHIBIT 8

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Operating Revenues Insurance fees	\$ 102,965
Operating Expenses Insurance	 92,153
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 10,812
Net Assets - January 1	 30,450
Net Assets - December 31	\$ 41,262

EXHIBIT 9

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers and users	\$	102,965
Payments to suppliers		(92,153)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	10,812
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1		30,450
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31	<u>\$</u>	41,262
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by		
(used in) operating activities		
Operating income (loss)	\$	10,812



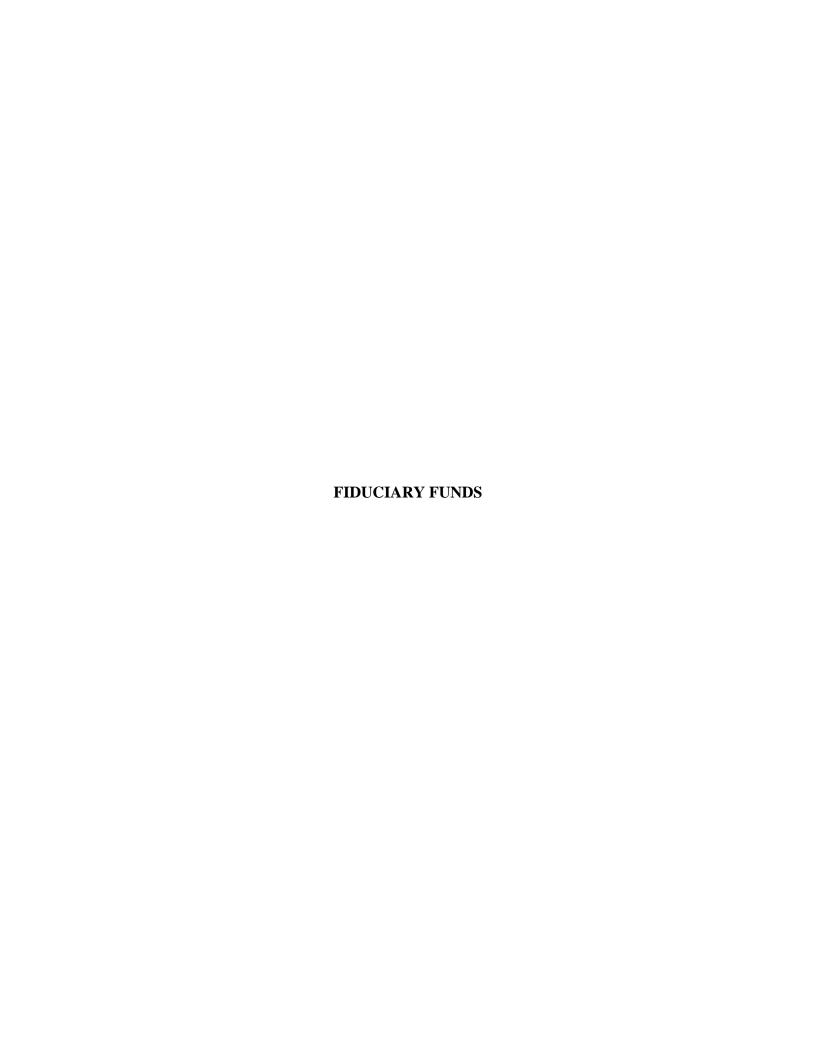




EXHIBIT 10

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2010

	Priv	Private-Purpose Trust			
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments Accrued interest receivable	\$	129,434 58	\$	682,395	
Total Assets	\$	129,492	\$	682,395	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments			\$	682,395	
Net Assets					
Restricted for other purposes	<u>\$</u>	129,492			

EXHIBIT 11

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET ASSETS PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Additions

Investment income	\$	628
<u>Deductions</u>		
Payments in accordance with trust agreements		805
Change in net assets	\$	(177)
Net Assets - January 1		129,669
Net Assets - December 31	<u>\$</u>	129,492

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

The County's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). Governments are also required to follow the pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued through November 30, 1989, (when applicable) that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the County are discussed below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

Mille Lacs County was established May 23, 1857, and is an organized county having the powers, duties, and privileges granted counties by Minn. Stat. ch. 373. 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. The County Administrator, who is an appointed officer, serves as the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners but does not vote in its decisions.

For financial reporting purposes, Mille Lacs County has included all funds, organizations, account groups, agencies, boards, commissions, and authorities, and has considered all potential component units for which the County is financially accountable, and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the County are such that exclusion would cause Mille Lacs County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. GASB has set forth criteria to be considered in determining financial accountability. These criteria include appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body and (1) the ability of the County to impose its will on that organization; or (2) the potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the County.

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present Mille Lacs County (the primary government) and its component unit for which the County is financially accountable.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Blended Component Unit

The Mille Lacs County Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA), a blended component unit of Mille Lacs County, is governed by a five-member Board consisting of the Mille Lacs County Board of Commissioners and has the power to levy taxes, issue bonds, and enter into contracts. The HRA was established to assist with the implementation of a redevelopment plan to promote economic development within Mille Lacs County. Although it is legally separate from the County, the activity of the HRA is included in the Mille Lacs County reporting entity as the Housing and Redevelopment Authority Special Revenue Fund because the HRA's governing body is the same as the governing body of Mille Lacs County. Separate financial statements are not available for the Mille Lacs County HRA.

Joint Ventures

The County participates in several joint ventures described in Note 5.C.

B. <u>Basic Financial Statements</u>

1. Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net assets 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 revenue, are reported in a single column.

In the government-wide statement of net assets, the governmental activities column is presented: (a) on a consolidated basis 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 assets are reported in three parts: (1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt; (2) restricted net assets; and (3) unrestricted net assets. The County first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

1. <u>Government-Wide Statements</u> (Continued)

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

2. Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the County's funds, including its fiduciary funds and blended component unit. 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 internal service funds, with each displayed as separate columns in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations.

The principal operating revenues of the County's internal service fund include insurance fees, and the principal operating expenses include insurance payments. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

2. <u>Fund Financial Statements</u> (Continued)

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 required to be accounted for in another fund.

The <u>Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for 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>Family Services Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for economic assistance and community social services programs.

The <u>Debt Service Fund</u> is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal, interest, and related costs of general long-term debt.

The <u>Capital Projects Fund</u> is used to account for the financial resources to be used for capital acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital assets, exclusive of infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.).

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

The <u>Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund</u> accounts for the County's self-insurance activities.

The <u>Private-Purpose Trust Fund</u> accounts for funds that the County Auditor/Treasurer is holding for the cemetery, missing heirs, and Court Administrator.

The <u>Agency Fund</u> is custodial in nature and does not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. This fund accounts for assets that the County holds for others in an agent capacity.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 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. Mille Lacs County considers all revenues as available if collected within 60 days after the end of the current period. Property and other taxes, licenses, and interest are all considered susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt, compensated absences, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent that they have matured. Proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the County's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources as needed.

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. 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. Pooled and fund investments are reported at their fair value at December 31, 2010, based on market prices. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 385.07, investment earnings on cash and pooled investments of governmental and fiduciary funds 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 2010 were \$171,709.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

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

Cash and cash equivalents are identified only for the purpose of the statement of cash flows for the proprietary fund. Pooled investments, which have the characteristics of demand deposits, are considered to be cash and cash equivalents on the statement of cash flows.

Mille Lacs 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 MAGIC Fund is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a-7 prescribed by the SEC pursuant to the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7). Therefore, the fair value of the County's position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

2. Receivables and Payables

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

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

Property taxes are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed as of January 1 of the previous year. The tax levy notice is mailed in March with the first half payment due May 15 and the second half payment due October 15. Unpaid taxes at December 31 become liens on the respective property and are classified in the financial statements as delinquent taxes receivable.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity (Continued)

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

All inventories are valued at cost using the first in/first out method. Inventories in governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. Reported inventories are equally offset by reserved fund balance to indicate that they do not constitute available spendable resources.

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.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, including property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (for example, roads, bridges, and similar items), are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The County defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

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.

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

Assets	Years
•	20. 25
Land improvements	20 - 35
Buildings	25 - 40
Machinery and equipment	3 - 15
Infrastructure	15 - 70
Software	5

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity (Continued)

5. <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.

6. Deferred Revenue

All County funds and the government-wide financial statements defer revenue for resources that have been received, but not yet earned. Governmental funds also report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

7. <u>Long-Term Obligations</u>

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, 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.

Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

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 an other financing source. 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity (Continued)

8. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans subject to change. The unreserved, undesignated account indicates the portion of equity available for appropriation in future periods.

9. <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 estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

A. Deficit Fund Equity

Three of five drainage systems of the Ditch Special Revenue Fund have incurred expenditures in excess of revenues and available resources. These deficits will be eliminated with future special assessment levies against benefited properties. The following summary shows the unreserved, undesignated fund balance for the year ended December 31, 2010:

Account balances Account deficits	\$	16,360 (31,321)
Total Fund Balance	<u> </u>	(14.961)

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (Continued)

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Budget

The following funds had expenditures in excess of budget at the function level for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	Ex	penditures	Fi	Final Budget		Final Budget Exces		Excess
General Fund								
Current								
Public safety	\$	7,054,166	\$	6,676,472	\$	377,694		
Culture and recreation		92,920		6,667		86,253		
Economic development		14,000		13,200		800		
Debt service		33,850		-		33,850		
Special Revenue Funds								
Road and Bridge								
Current								
Highways and streets		6,553,826		6,463,836		89,990		
Family Services								
Current								
Human services		7,602,898		7,391,289		211,609		
Community Health Services								
Current								
Health		143,595		123,800		19,795		

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

Reconciliation of Mille Lacs County's total cash and investments to the basic financial statements follows:

Government-wide statement of net assets	
Governmental activities	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 23,096,147
Petty cash and change funds	850
Departmental cash	21,475
Statement of fiduciary net assets	
Cash and pooled investments	
Private-Purpose Trust Fund	129,434
Agency Fund	 682,395
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 23,930,301

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

a. <u>Deposits</u>

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 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 other than complying with the requirements of Minnesota statutes. As of December 31, 2010, the County's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

b. <u>Investments</u>

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;

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

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

- (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.

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 does not have a policy regarding interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

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

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 that are in the possession of an outside party. The County does not have a policy on custodial credit risk. At December 31, 2010, none of the County's investments were subject to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

The following table presents the County's deposit and investment balances at December 31, 2010, and information relating to potential investment risks:

		Concentration		
		Risk	Interest	
Credi	t Risk	Over	Rate Risk	Carrying
Credit	Rating	5 Percent	Maturity	(Fair)
Rating	Agency	of Portfolio	Date	Value
N/R	N/A	64.1%	N/A	\$ 11,774,373
N/A	N/A	35.9	Various	6,593,000
				\$ 18,367,373
				5,540,603
				850
				21,475
				\$ 23,930,301
	Credit Rating N/R	Rating Agency N/R N/A	Credit Risk Over Credit Rating Rating 5 Percent of Portfolio N/R N/A 64.1%	Credit Risk Risk Interest Rate Risk Credit Rating Rating 5 Percent of Portfolio Maturity Date N/R N/A 64.1% N/A

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets (Continued)

2. Receivables

Property taxes and special assessments which remain unpaid at December 31 are delinquent. No allowance for uncollectible taxes/special assessments has been provided because such amounts are not expected to be material.

The County had no receivables scheduled to be collected beyond one year.

3. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2010, was as follows:

	 Beginning Balance	 Increase	 Decrease	 Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated				
Land	\$ 2,064,143	\$ 11,611	\$ -	\$ 2,075,754
Construction in progress	 8,451,258	 2,003,039	 10,106,605	 347,692
Total capital assets not depreciated	\$ 10,515,401	\$ 2,014,650	\$ 10,106,605	\$ 2,423,446
Capital assets depreciated				
Land improvements	\$ 549,895	\$ 418,295	\$ -	\$ 968,190
Buildings	12,651,444	9,762,812	-	22,414,256
Machinery and equipment	6,421,540	897,717	428,647	6,890,610
Infrastructure	52,174,248	3,738,555	-	55,912,803
Software	 -	 207,184	 -	 207,184
Total capital assets depreciated	\$ 71,797,127	\$ 15,024,563	\$ 428,647	\$ 86,393,043
Less: accumulated depreciation for				
Land improvements	\$ 319,355	\$ 43,324	\$ -	\$ 362,679
Buildings	4,093,384	517,425	-	4,610,809
Machinery and equipment	5,127,628	452,946	428,647	5,151,927
Infrastructure	13,893,847	1,118,260	-	15,012,107
Software	 	 25,696	 	 25,696
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 23,434,214	\$ 2,157,651	\$ 428,647	\$ 25,163,218
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$ 48,362,913	\$ 12,866,912	\$ 	\$ 61,229,825
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 58,878,314	\$ 14,881,562	\$ 10,106,605	\$ 63,653,271

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

3. Capital Assets (Continued)

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

Governmental Activities		
General government	\$	705,263
Public safety		96,765
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets		1,352,889
Human services		2,734
	ф	2 157 651
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$	2,157,651

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

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2010, was as follows:

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

	Re	ceivable	F	Payable	
Major governmental funds					
General Fund	\$	21,135	\$	-	
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund		-		1,484	
Family Services Special Revenue Fund		-		19,628	
Nonmajor governmental fund					
Community Health Services Special					
Revenue Fund				23	
Total Due To/From Other Funds	\$	21,135	\$	21,135	

The interfund balances above represent fourth quarter 2010 long-distance and cell phone charges for the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, fourth quarter 2010 postage, long-distance phone charges, and IV-D billing for the Family Services Special Revenue Fund, and postage for the Community Health Services Special Revenue Fund.

3. <u>Detailed Notes on All Funds</u>

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

2. Advances From/To Other Funds

The General Fund advanced the Ditch Special Revenue Fund \$40,800 for cash flow purposes.

3. <u>Transfers</u>

Interfund transfers at December 31, 2010, were as follows:

	Transfer In		Description
Transfers to Capital Projects Fund from General Fund General Fund	\$	189,720 325,000	General equipment Courthouse square remodel
Total Transfers In	\$	514,720	

C. <u>Liabilities</u>

1. Payables

Payables at December 31, 2010, were as follows:

		vernmental Activities	F	Fiduciary Funds		
Accounts	\$	597,756	\$	_		
Salaries		293,614		-		
Contracts		46,940		-		
Due to other governments		153,930		682,395		
Total Payables	\$	1,092,240	\$	682,395		

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

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

2. <u>Deferred Revenue</u>

Deferred revenue consists of taxes and special assessments receivable, state and federal grants that are not collected soon enough after year-end to pay liabilities of the current period, and state and federal grants received but not yet earned. Deferred revenue at December 31, 2010, is summarized below by fund:

		Taxes		pecial essments		Grants and Highway Allotments		Other		Total
Major governmental funds	\$	604.029	¢	6,888	\$	01 651	¢	150,095	¢	942.662
General Special Revenue	Э	604,028	\$	0,888	Э	81,651	\$	150,095	\$	842,662
Road and Bridge		69,333		-		1,150,730		-		1,220,063
Family Services		195,990		-		-		-		195,990
Debt Service		67,125		-		-		-		67,125
Capital Projects		33,821		-		-		-		33,821
Total	\$	970,297	\$	6,888	\$	1,232,381	\$	150,095	\$	2,359,661
Deferred revenue										
Unavailable	\$	970,297	\$	6,888	\$	1,150,730	\$	150,095	\$	2,278,010
Unearned		<u> </u>				81,651				81,651
Total	\$	970,297	\$	6,888	\$	1,232,381	\$	150,095	\$	2,359,661

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

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	Outstanding Balance December 31, 2010
2005 G.O. Law Enforcement Center Refunding Bonds	02/01/2019	\$245,000 - \$365,000	2.35 - 4.00	\$ 3,555,00	0 \$ 2,800,000
2007 HRA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds	02/01/2019	\$85,000 - \$130,000	4.00 - 4.40	1,280,00	0 1,010,000
2008 G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds	02/01/2029	\$140,000 - \$575,000	4.10 - 4.40	7,985,00	0 7,845,000
2010A G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds	02/01/2019	\$100,000 - \$120,000	0.70 - 2.40	900,00	0 900,000
2010A Taxable Capital Improvement Bonds - Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds	02/01/2026	\$125,000 - \$140,000	3.30 - 4.45	920,00	0 920,000
Total				\$ 14,640,00	0 \$ 13,475,000

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

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

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

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2010, were as follows:

Year Ending	General Oblig	ation E	Bonds	Lease Reve			enue Bonds		
December 31	 Principal		Interest	Principal		Interest			
2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 - 2020 2021 - 2025	\$ 560,000 680,000 705,000 725,000 750,000 3,700,000 2,260,000	\$	426,034 409,268 386,804 363,072 337,945 1,259,776 708,013	\$	95,000 95,000 105,000 110,000 110,000 495,000	\$	41,265 37,346 33,096 28,528 23,852 44,513		
2026 - 2029	 2,165,000		192,299		-		-		
Total	\$ 11,545,000	\$	4,083,211	\$	1,010,000	\$	208,600		

Year Ending	Ta	Taxable General Obligation Bonds				Total			
December 31	F	Principal		Interest		Principal		Interest	
2011	\$	_	\$	25,820	\$	655,000	\$	493,119	
2012		-		36,595		775,000		483,209	
2013		_		36,595		810,000		456,495	
2014		-		36,595		835,000		428,195	
2015		_		36,595		860,000		398,392	
2016 - 2020		125,000		180,913		4,320,000		1,485,202	
2021 - 2025		655,000		99,767		2,915,000		807,780	
2026 - 2029		140,000		3,115		2,305,000		195,414	
Total	\$	920,000	\$	455,995	\$	13,475,000	\$	4,747,80	

As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), Mille Lacs County issued \$920,000 of Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds (RZEDBs), which were issued for the Historical Courthouse Square remodel project. The Series 2010B bonds are direct pay tax credit RZEDBs, in which the County will receive a payment from the federal government equal to 45 percent of the amount of interest payable on each interest payment date. The County has complied with all requirements of ARRA to be eligible for the RZEBD

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities

4. <u>Debt Service Requirements</u> (Continued)

interest credit. The Series 2010B bonds were issued as taxable obligations, which the County will elect to irrevocably designate as qualified RZEDBs. The entire County has been designated as a recovery zone pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the County on July 20, 2010.

Taking into consideration the above RZEDB interest credit, as of December 31, 2010, the County's net annual debt service requirements to amortize all taxable general obligation bonds outstanding, including interest of \$250,797 on the governmental activities debt, is as follows:

Year Ending December 31	<u>I</u>	Principal	 Interest	Federal Subsidy	 Net Interest	Total Payment
2011	\$	_	\$ 25,820	\$ (11,619)	\$ 14,201	\$ 14,201
2012		-	36,595	(16,468)	20,127	20,127
2013		-	36,595	(16,468)	20,127	20,127
2014		-	36,595	(16,468)	20,127	20,127
2015		-	36,595	(16,468)	20,127	20,127
2016 - 2020		125,000	180,913	(81,411)	99,502	224,502
2021 - 2025		655,000	99,767	(44,894)	54,873	709,873
2026 - 2029		140,000	 3,115	 (1,402)	 1,713	 141,713
Total	\$	920,000	\$ 455,995	\$ (205,198)	\$ 250,797	\$ 1,170,797

5. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2010, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additio	ns	Reductions	 Ending Balance	 ue Within One Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 11,045,000	\$ 90	00,000 \$	400,000	\$ 11,545,000	\$ 560,000
Lease revenue bonds	1,100,000		-	90,000	1,010,000	95,000
Taxable general obligation bonds	-	92	0,000	-	920,000	-
Add: premium on bonds	91,006		-	4,550	86,456	-
Less: discounts on bonds	(28,075)	-	(2,807)	(25,268)	-
Compensated absences	1,489,201	9	7,776	-	1,586,977	129,588
OPEB liability	268,031	16	9,105		 437,136	
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 13,965,163	\$ 2,08	\$6,881 \$	491,743	\$ 15,560,301	\$ 784,588

3. <u>Detailed Notes on All Funds</u> (Continued)

D. Contract Commitments

The County has entered into contract commitments of \$39,590 for County-wide energy efficiency and \$679,507 for the Courthouse Square remodel project, which have not been completed as of December 31, 2010.

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans

Plan Description

All full-time and certain part-time employees of Mille Lacs County are covered by defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA). PERA administers the General Employees Retirement Fund, the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund, and the Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Fund (the Public Employees Correctional Fund), which are cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plans. These plans are established and administered in accordance with Minn, Stat. chs. 353 and 356.

General Employees Retirement Fund members belong to either the Coordinated Plan or the Basic Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security, and Basic Plan members are not. All new members must participate in the Coordinated Plan, and benefits vest after three years of credited service (five years for those first eligible for membership after June 30, 2010).

All police officers, firefighters, and peace officers who qualify for membership by statute are covered by the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund. Members who are employed in a county correctional institution as a correctional guard or officer, a joint jailer/dispatcher, or as a supervisor of correctional guards or officers or of joint jailer/dispatchers and are directly responsible for the direct security, custody, and control of the county correctional institution and its inmates, are covered by the Public Employees Correctional Fund. For members first eligible for membership after June 30, 2010, benefits vest on a graduated schedule starting with 50 percent after five years and increasing 10 percent for each year of service until fully vested after ten years. Members eligible for membership before July 1, 2010, are fully vested after three years of service.

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans

<u>Plan Description</u> (Continued)

PERA provides retirement benefits as well as disability benefits to members and benefits to survivors upon death of eligible members. Benefits are established by state statute. Defined retirement benefits are based on a member's average yearly salary for the five highest-paid consecutive years of allowable service, age, and years of credit at termination of service.

Two methods are used to compute benefits for General Employees Retirement Fund Coordinated and Basic Plan members. The retiring member receives 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 Basic Plan member is 2.2 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years of service and 2.7 percent for each year thereafter. For a Coordinated Plan member, the annuity accrual rate is 1.2 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years and 1.7 percent for each successive year. Under Method 2, the annuity accrual rate is 2.7 percent of average salary for Basic Plan members and 1.7 percent for Coordinated Plan members for each year of service. For Public Employees Police and Fire Fund members, the annuity accrual rate is 3.0 percent of average salary for each year of service. For Public Employees Correctional Fund members, the annuity accrual rate is 1.9 percent of average salary for each year of service.

For all General Employees Retirement Fund members hired prior to July 1, 1989, whose annuity is calculated using Method 1, and for all Public Employees Police and Fire Fund and Public Employees Correctional Fund members, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90. Normal retirement age is 55 for Public Employees Police and Fire Fund members and Public Employees Correctional Fund members, and either 65 or 66 (depending on date hired) for General Employees Retirement Fund members. A reduced retirement annuity is also available to eligible members seeking early retirement.

The benefit provisions stated in the previous paragraphs 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 public service.

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans

<u>Plan Description</u> (Continued)

PERA issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the General Employees Retirement Fund, the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund, and the Public Employees Correctional Fund. That report may be obtained on the internet at www.mnpera.org; by writing to PERA at 60 Empire Drive, Suite 200, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55103-2088; or by calling 651-296-7460 or 1-800-652-9026.

Funding Policy

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. The County makes annual contributions to the pension plans equal to the amount required by state statutes. General Employees Retirement Fund Basic Plan members and Coordinated Plan members are required to contribute 9.10 and 6.00 percent, respectively, of their annual covered salary. Public Employees Police and Fire Fund members are required to contribute 9.40 percent. Public Employees Correctional Fund members are required to contribute 5.83 percent of their annual covered salary.

The County is required to contribute the following percentages of annual covered payroll in 2010:

General Employees Retirement Fund	
Basic Plan members	11.78%
Coordinated Plan members	7.00
Public Employees Police and Fire Fund	14.10
Public Employees Correctional Fund	8.75

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans

Funding Policy (Continued)

The County's contributions for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, for the General Employees Retirement Fund, the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund, and the Public Employees Correctional Fund were:

	2010		2009		 2008	
General Employees Retirement						
Fund	\$	532,097	\$	501,239	\$ 476,247	
Public Employees Police and						
Fire Fund		189,682		180,744	167,445	
Public Employees Correctional						
Fund		164,413		157,080	153,231	

These contribution amounts are equal to the contractually required contributions for each year as set by state statute.

B. Defined Contribution Plan

One Commissioner of Mille Lacs County is 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 5.00 percent of salary, which is matched by the employer. Employees may elect to make member contributions in an amount not to exceed the employer share.

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 2.00 percent of employer contributions and 0.25 percent of the assets in each member account annually.

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

B. Defined Contribution Plan (Continued)

Total contributions by dollar amount and percentage of covered payroll made by the County during the year ended December 31, 2010, were:

	Em	ployee	Employer		
Contribution amount	\$	980	\$	980	
Percentage of covered payroll		5%		5%	

Required contribution rates were 5.00 percent.

C. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description

Mille Lacs County provides a single-employer defined benefit health care plan to eligible retirees and their spouses. The plan offers medical and dental insurance benefits. The County provides benefits for retirees as required by Minn. Stat. § 471.61, subd. 2b.

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of the plan members and the County are established and may be amended by the Mille Lacs County Board of Commissioners. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. Retirees and their spouses contribute to the health care plan at the same rate as County employees. This results in the retirees receiving an implicit rate subsidy. For fiscal year 2010, the County contributed \$56,556 to the plan; there were 243 participants in the plan.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The County's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

C. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation (Continued)

each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed 30 years. The following table shows the components of the County's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the County's net OPEB obligation to the plan.

ARC Interest on net OPEB obligation Adjustment to ARC	\$ 229,837 12,061 (16,237)
Annual OPEB cost (expense) Contributions made - indirect implicit subsidy	\$ 225,661 (56,556)
Increase in Net OPEB Obligation Net OPEB Obligation - Beginning of Year	\$ 169,105 268,031
Net OPEB Obligation - Ending of Year	\$ 437,136

The County's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2010 was as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual PEB Cost	Employer Contribution		Percentage Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation	
December 31, 2008 December 31, 2009 December 31, 2010	\$ 175,476 175,476 225,661	\$	32,772 50,149 56,556	18.7% 28.6 25.1	\$ 142,704 268,031 437,136	

As of January 1, 2010, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the County had no assets to fund the plan. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$1,469,265, and the actuarial valuation of assets was zero, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$1,469,265. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$11,088,106, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 13.3 percent.

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

C. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

<u>Funded Status and Funding Progress</u>

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the health care cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The Schedule of Funding Progress - Other Postemployment Benefits, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of the benefit cost between the employer and plan members to that point.

The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the January 1, 2010, actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions include a 4.5 percent investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), which is Mille Lacs County's implicit rate of return on the General Fund. An initial health care cost trend rate of 8.5 percent was reduced incrementally to an ultimate rate of 5.0 percent after 7 years. Both rates included a 4.5 percent inflation assumption. The actuarial value of assets was set equal to the market value of assets. The UAAL is being amortized over 30 years on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2010, was 27 years.

5. 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 these risks, the County has entered into a joint powers agreement with other Minnesota counties to form the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT). MCIT is a public entity risk pool currently operated as a common risk management and insurance program for its members. The County is a member of both the MCIT Workers' Compensation and Property and Casualty Divisions. For other risk, the County carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year or settlements in excess of insurance coverage for any of the past three years.

The Workers' Compensation Division of MCIT is self-sustaining based on the contributions charged, so that total contributions plus compounded earnings on these contributions will equal the amount needed to satisfy claims liabilities and other expenses. MCIT participates in the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association with coverage at \$450,000 per claim in 2010 and 2011. 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.

On January 1, 2010, the County contracted with Delta Dental of Minnesota to administer the County's dental benefit plan for its employees as provided by the plan accepted from Delta Dental. The County sets annual premiums for the plan based on the recommendation of the plan administration and accumulates premiums collected from all participating funds in the Internal Service Fund.

At the beginning of each month, the County is billed by Delta Dental of Minnesota for the previous month's claims processed and the per employee administrative fee. The payment is made to Delta Dental from the premiums accumulated in the Internal Service Fund.

5. <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, in connection with the normal conduct of its affairs, is involved in various claims, judgments, and litigation. 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 County.

C. Joint Ventures

East Central Solid Waste Commission

The East Central Solid Waste Commission was established in March 1988 by a joint powers agreement among Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine Counties to conduct a solid waste management program on behalf of the participating counties. The Commission is an organized joint venture having the powers, duties, and privileges granted joint powers by Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The Commission comprises five members--one voting member from each county. At its annual meeting, the Board of County Commissioners of each county chooses a member and an alternate, both County Commissioners, as representatives of the County. Each county has one voting member and, in the absence of the voting member, the alternate votes.

Each county's proportionate share of the total operating costs is based on the most recent census data available and is to be adjusted upon the admission of additional counties or the withdrawal of counties. The Commission will remain in existence as long as two or more counties remain as parties to the agreement. Upon dissolution of the Commission, there will be an accounting to determine assets and liabilities. The assets of the Commission will be liquidated and, after payment of liabilities, the proceeds will be distributed to the counties based on their respective ratios set by the most recent census data.

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

East Central Solid Waste Commission (Continued)

Each county's share of the Commission's assets, liabilities, and equities cannot be accurately determined since it will fluctuate with census data rather than ownership interest. Following is a summary of the financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009 (most recent figures available):

Total Assets	\$ 13,140,228
Total Liabilities	 (3,651,459)
Total Net Assets	\$ 9,488,769
	_
Operating and nonoperating revenues	\$ 4,539,000
Operating and nonoperating expenses	 (5,284,186)
Change in Net Assets	\$ (745,186)

Complete financial statements of the East Central Solid Waste Commission can be obtained from:

East Central Solid Waste Commission 1756 - 180th Avenue Mora, Minnesota 55051

East Central Regional Library

The East Central Regional Library was established by a joint powers agreement among Aitkin, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine Counties to provide an efficient and improved regional public library service. The Library Board comprises 18 members--one County Board member and two appointees from each member county. Mille Lacs County's contribution for 2010 was \$257,637.

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

East Central Regional Library (Continued)

Complete financial statements of the East Central Regional Library can be obtained from:

East Central Regional Library 244 South Birch Cambridge, Minnesota 55008

Snake River Watershed Management Board

The Snake River Watershed Management Board (SRWMB) was established in April 1993, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, as a joint powers entity. Its purpose is to coordinate the member counties' water plans and to develop objectives to promote sound hydrologic management of the water and the related land resources. Members are Aitkin, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine Counties. Financial responsibility exists because, once the SRWMB has established a budget and determined which projects will be undertaken, each member county is required by the agreement to provide appropriate financial support. The SRWMB establishes an annual budget, and participation in the administrative costs is as follows:

Aitkin County	20.8%
Kanabec County	49.5
Mille Lacs County	9.2
Pine County	20.5

Complete financial statements of the SRWMB can be obtained from:

Snake River Watershed Management Board Rural Route 3, Box 253 Mora, Minnesota 55051

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures (Continued)

Central Minnesota Regional Radio Board

The Central Minnesota Regional Radio Board was established by a joint powers agreement among the City of St. Cloud and the Counties of Benton, Big Stone, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Otter Tail, Pope, Sherburne, Stearns, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Traverse, Wadena, Wilkin, and Wright. The Joint Powers Board is comprised of one City Council member from the City of St. Cloud and one County Commissioner from each member county. The parties entered into the joint powers agreement pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 403.39 and 471.59, for the purpose of preparing and administering a plan which provides for the installation, operation, and maintenance of local and regional enhancements to the Statewide Public Safety Radio and Communication System (ARMER) owned and operated by the State of Minnesota.

The City of St. Cloud is the fiscal agent for the Central Minnesota Regional Radio Board. Financial information for the Radio Board can be obtained from:

St. Cloud City Hall Finance Department 400 Second Street South St. Cloud, Minnesota 56301

North Central Drug Task Force

Mille Lacs County, Aitkin County, Kanabec County, and the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe entered into a joint powers agreement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, for the purpose of developing and implementing a group of local law enforcement officers, which shall be available to assist any of the parties in the investigation of major drug and gang crimes within the three-county area and tribal lands. The governing board consists of the Sheriff of each member county, the police chief of the Mille Lacs Tribal Police, and the County Attorney of the host agency.

At least annually, in January, each law enforcement member county shall contribute an additional \$1,500, or its proportionate share thereof, to maintain the fund at \$6,000 per calendar year. In addition to the yearly \$1,500, each participating law enforcement agency will contribute towards a matching grant fund, not to exceed \$6,000.







EXHIBIT A-1

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

		Budgeted	l Amo	unts	Actual	Variance with		
	Original			Final	 Amounts	F	inal Budget	
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	9,332,580	\$	8,763,487	\$ 8,665,042	\$	(98,445)	
Special assessments		60,000		60,000	46,120		(13,880)	
Licenses and permits		283,841		283,841	158,636		(125,205)	
Intergovernmental		2,360,851		2,929,944	3,301,588		371,644	
Charges for services		1,593,507		1,593,507	1,401,220		(192,287)	
Fines and forfeits		57,800		57,800	60,933		3,133	
Gifts and contributions		5,400		5,400	10,188		4,788	
Investment earnings		400,500		400,500	171,709		(228,791)	
Miscellaneous		228,410		228,410	 472,660		244,250	
Total Revenues	\$	14,322,889	\$	14,322,889	\$ 14,288,096	\$	(34,793)	
Expenditures								
Current								
General government								
Commissioners	\$	184,572	\$	184,572	\$ 177,569	\$	7,003	
Courts administrator		85,000		85,000	81,773		3,227	
Law library		47,800		47,800	50,281		(2,481)	
County administrator		873,771		873,771	872,006		1,765	
Auditor/treasurer		388,137		388,137	385,124		3,013	
Auditing		55,000		55,000	53,444		1,556	
General administration		1,070,449		1,070,449	673,448		397,001	
Information services		34,650		34,650	32,262		2,388	
Data processing		82,050		82,050	80,348		1,702	
Elections		45,400		45,400	39,699		5,701	
County attorney		1,204,896		1,204,896	1,182,514		22,382	
Victim emergency grant		63,344		63,344	66,854		(3,510)	
Assessor		410,472		410,472	395,859		14,613	
Recorder's equipment account		125,500		125,500	133,118		(7,618)	
Zoning and environmental services		759,089		759,089	660,373		98,716	
Building maintenance		470,750		470,750	315,837		154,913	
Veterans services		47,400		47,400	43,003		4,397	
Other general government		553,810		553,810	 125,967		427,843	
Total general government	\$	6,502,090	\$	6,502,090	\$ 5,369,479	\$	1,132,611	

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

		Budgetee	l Amounts			Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Expenditures									
Current (Continued)									
Public safety									
Sheriff	\$	1,834,815	\$	1,834,815	\$	1,974,764	\$	(139,949)	
Court security		349,610		349,610		359,762		(10,152)	
Drug and alcohol contingency		2,000		2,000		-		2,000	
Boat and water safety		58,112		58,112		68,153		(10,041)	
Snowmobile safety enforcement		4,600		4,600		6,309		(1,709)	
ATV grant		1,000		1,000		3,499		(2,499)	
Mobile crime lab		-,		-,		1,206		(1,206)	
DARE program		5,000		5,000		2,178		2,822	
Hooked on fishing account		1,500		1,500		1,180		320	
Chaplaincy		-		-		76		(76)	
Deputy reserve account		400		400		525		(125)	
DWI assessment		-		-		12,742		(12,742)	
DWI forfeiture		_		_		3,393		(3,393)	
Drug forfeiture				_		1,618		(1,618)	
Fleeing an officer forfeiture						2,592		(2,592)	
Records system		_		_		60,079		(60,079)	
Permit to carry		5,000		5,000		2,678		2,322	
Coroner		75,485		75,485		75,484		2,322	
County jail		3,094,860		3,094,860		3,098,662		(3,802)	
Prisoner account		145,000		145,000		120,819		24,181	
Probation		826,138		826,138		662,761			
Case load reduction account		97,305		97,305		121,235		163,377 (23,930)	
911 services and civil defense		100,147		100,147		202,327		(102,180)	
E-911		75,500		75,500		202,327		(196,624)	
Total public safety	\$	6,676,472	\$	6,676,472	\$	7,054,166	\$	(377,694)	
-								· · · · ·	
Sanitation Solid waste	\$	92,150	\$	92,150	\$	83,265	\$	8,885	
Health									
Public health	\$	461,135	\$	461,135	\$	357,313	\$	103,822	
WIC	Ψ	129,059	Ψ	129,059	Ψ	117,065	Ψ	11,994	
Total health	\$	590,194	\$	590,194	\$	474,378	\$	115,816	
Culture and respection									
Culture and recreation Historical society	\$	6,667	\$	6,667	\$	6,667	\$		
Snowmobile trails	ф	-	φ	-	Ф	86,253	Ψ	(86,253)	
			-			·	-	(50,255)	
Total culture and recreation	\$	6,667	\$	6,667	\$	92,920	\$	(86,253)	

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

	Budgeted	l Amo	unts	Actual	Variance with		
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Expenditures							
Current (Continued)							
Conservation of natural resources							
County agricultural society	\$ 13,205	\$	13,205	\$ 13,205	\$	-	
County extension service	90,712		90,712	89,567		1,145	
Soil and water conservation	81,183		81,183	81,939		(756)	
Other conservation	 4,379		4,379	 4,379		-	
Total conservation of natural							
resources	\$ 189,479	\$	189,479	\$ 189,090	\$	389	
Economic development							
Community development	\$ 13,200	\$	13,200	\$ 14,000	\$	(800)	
Intergovernmental							
Culture and recreation							
Library	\$ 257,637	\$	257,637	\$ 257,637	\$	-	
Debt service							
Bond issuance costs	\$ 	\$	-	\$ 33,850	\$	(33,850)	
Total Expenditures	\$ 14,327,889	\$	14,327,889	\$ 13,568,785	\$	759,104	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$ (5,000)	\$	(5,000)	\$ 719,311	\$	724,311	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers out	\$ -	\$	-	\$ (514,720)	\$	(514,720)	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	 5,000		5,000	 6,558	-	1,558	
Total Other Financing Sources							
(Uses)	\$ 5,000	\$	5,000	\$ (508,162)	\$	(513,162)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 211,149	\$	211,149	
Fund Balance - January 1	 8,732,468		8,732,468	 8,732,468			
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 8,732,468	\$	8,732,468	\$ 8,943,617	\$	211,149	

EXHIBIT A-2

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE ROAD AND BRIDGE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

	Budgeted		l Amoi	unts	Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	925,865	\$	869,192	\$ 865,888	\$	(3,304)	
Licenses and permits		5,000		5,000	7,833		2,833	
Intergovernmental		5,671,974		5,728,647	5,849,007		120,360	
Charges for services		41,000		41,000	92,554		51,554	
Miscellaneous		4,000		4,000	 24,473		20,473	
Total Revenues	\$	6,647,839	\$	6,647,839	\$ 6,839,755	\$	191,916	
Expenditures								
Current								
Highways and streets								
Administration	\$	562,551	\$	562,551	\$ 601,635	\$	(39,084)	
Maintenance		3,921,907		3,921,907	4,139,999		(218,092)	
Construction		1,529,402		1,345,399	1,232,518		112,881	
Equipment maintenance and shop		633,979		633,979	 579,674		54,305	
Total highways and streets	\$	6,647,839	\$	6,463,836	\$ 6,553,826	\$	(89,990)	
Intergovernmental								
Highways and streets				184,003	 184,003			
Total Expenditures	\$	6,647,839	\$	6,647,839	\$ 6,737,829	\$	(89,990)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 101,926	\$	101,926	
Fund Balance - January 1		2,281,073		2,281,073	2,281,073		-	
Increase (decrease) in reserved for inventories				-	(33,331)		(33,331)	
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	2,281,073	\$	2,281,073	\$ 2,349,668	\$	68,595	

EXHIBIT A-3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FAMILY SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

	Budgeted	l Amou	ınts	Actual	Variance with		
	 Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Revenues							
Taxes	\$ 2,433,684	\$	2,284,718	\$ 2,249,630	\$	(35,088)	
Intergovernmental	3,875,006		4,023,972	4,525,513		501,541	
Charges for services	378,657		378,657	566,702		188,045	
Gifts and contributions	-		-	2,362		2,362	
Miscellaneous	 369,905		369,905	 307,879		(62,026)	
Total Revenues	\$ 7,057,252	\$	7,057,252	\$ 7,652,086	\$	594,834	
Expenditures							
Current							
Human services							
Income maintenance	\$ 1,967,056	\$	1,967,056	\$ 2,072,943	\$	(105,887)	
Social services	 5,424,233		5,424,233	 5,529,955		(105,722)	
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,391,289	\$	7,391,289	\$ 7,602,898	\$	(211,609)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$ (334,037)	\$	(334,037)	\$ 49,188	\$	383,225	
Fund Balance - January 1	 5,548,850		5,548,850	5,548,850			
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 5,214,813	\$	5,214,813	\$ 5,598,038	\$	383,225	

EXHIBIT A-4

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

			Unfunded			
		Actuarial	Actuarial			UAAL as a
	Actuarial	Accrued	Accrued			Percentage
	Value of	Liability	Liability	Funded	Covered	of Covered
Actuarial	Assets	(AAL)	(UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	Payroll
Valuation Date	(a)	(b)	 (b-a)	(a/b)	 (c)	((b-a)/c)
January 1, 2008	\$ -	\$ 1,080,490	\$ 1,080,490	0.00%	\$ 9,497,190	11.38%
January 1, 2010	-	1,469,265	1,469,265	0.00	11,088,106	13.25

See Note 4.C., Other Postemployment Benefits, for more information.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

1. <u>Budgetary Information</u>

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds, except for the Ditch Special Revenue Fund, the Housing and Redevelopment Authority Special Revenue Fund, the Debt Service Fund, and the Capital Projects Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end unless specifically carried over to the next budget year by Board action.

On or before mid-June of each year, all departments and agencies submit requests for appropriations to the County Auditor/Treasurer so that a budget can be prepared. Before October 31, the proposed budget is presented to the County Board for review. The Board holds public hearings, and a final budget must be prepared and adopted no later than December 31.

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

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (such as purchase orders or contracts) outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be reapportioned and honored during the subsequent year.

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

The following major governmental funds had expenditures in excess of budget at the function level for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	E	Expenditures		nal Budget	Excess		
General Fund Current Public safety Culture and recreation Economic development	\$	7,054,166 92,920 14,000	\$	6,676,472 6,667 13,200	\$	377,694 86,253 800	
Debt service		33,850		-		33,850	

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations (Continued)

	Expenditures	Final Budget	Excess
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund			
Current Highways and streets	6,553,826	6,463,836	89,990
Family Services Special Revenue Fund Current	, ,	, ,	,
Human services	7,602,898	7,391,289	211,609

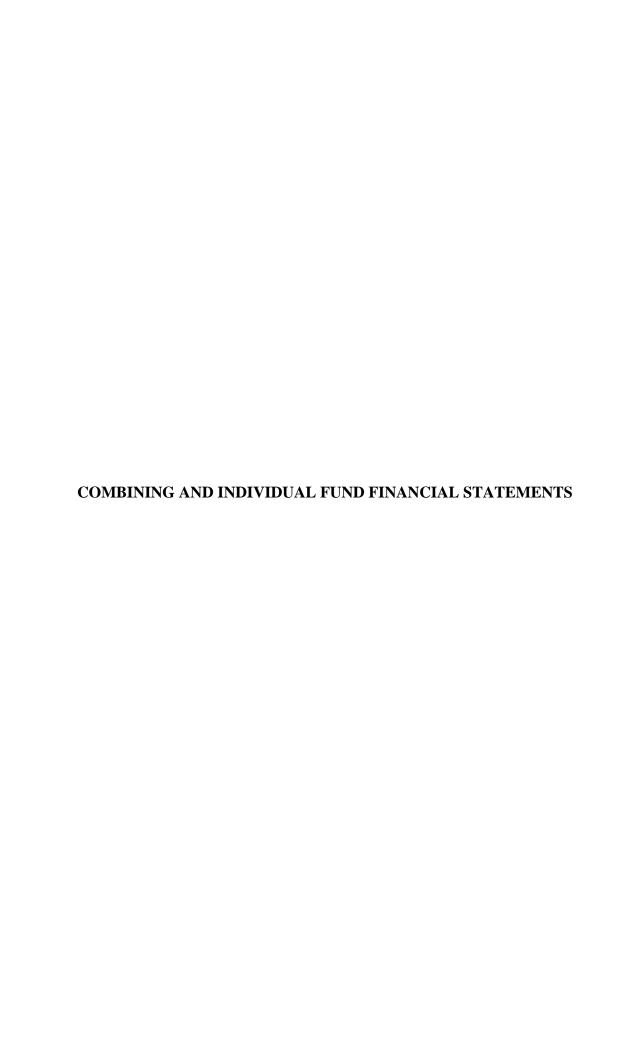
3. Other Postemployment Benefits Funding Status

Beginning in 2008, Mille Lacs County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. Since the County has not irrevocably deposited funds in a trust for future health benefits, the actuarial value of the assets is zero. Currently, only two actuarial valuations are available. Future reports will provide additional trend analysis to meet the three-year valuation funding status requirement as the information becomes available.

See Note 4.C. in the notes to the financial statements for additional information regarding the County's other postemployment benefits.









NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

<u>Ditch</u> - to account for the financing of County ditch construction and repairs deemed to benefit the properties against which special assessments are levied.

<u>Community Health Services</u> - to account for Mille Lacs and Isanti Counties' Cooperative Community Health Services. Financing is provided by a state grant.

<u>Housing and Redevelopment Authority</u> - to account for the activities of the Mille Lacs County Housing and Redevelopment Authority. Financing is provided by property taxes.

FIDUCIARY FUND

<u>Agency Fund</u> - to account for assets held by the County as an agent for other governmental units, individuals, private organizations, or other funds.



EXHIBIT B-1

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2010

		\$	Special	Revenue Fund	ls			
	Ditch		Community Health Services		Housing and Redevelopment Authority		Total	
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and pooled investments	\$	25,839	\$	94,737	\$	10,237	\$	130,813
Accounts receivable		-		782		-		782
Due from other governments		-		2,456		-		2,456
Total Assets	\$	25,839	\$	97,975	\$	10,237	\$	134,051
<u>Liabilities and Fund Balances</u>								
Liabilities								
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	365	\$	-	\$	365
Salaries payable		-		1,486		-		1,486
Due to other funds		-		23		-		23
Due to other governments		-		91		-		91
Advances from other funds		40,800						40,800
Total Liabilities	\$	40,800	\$	1,965	\$	-	\$	42,765
Fund Balances								
Unreserved								
Undesignated		(14,961)		96,010		10,237		91,286
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	25,839	\$	97,975	\$	10,237	\$	134,051

EXHIBIT B-2

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Special Revenue Funds Community Housing and Health Redevelopment Ditch Services Authority **Total** Revenues 9,327 \$ \$ 9,327 Special assessments \$ Intergovernmental 122,651 122,651 Charges for services 20,883 20,883 Miscellaneous 2,109 2,109 **Total Revenues** 9,327 145,643 \$ \$ 154,970 **Expenditures** Current Health \$ 143,595 \$ \$ 143,595 Conservation of natural resources 44,153 44,153 **Total Expenditures** 44,153 143,595 \$ 187,748 \$ \$ **Net Change in Fund Balance** (34,826)\$ 2,048 (32,778)Fund Balance - January 1 10,237 19,865 93,962 124,064 Fund Balance - December 31 (14,961)96,010 10,237 91,286

EXHIBIT B-3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

		Budgeted An		mounts		Actual	Variance with		
	(Original	,	Final		Amounts	Final Budget		
Revenues									
Intergovernmental	\$	108,800	\$	108,800	\$	122,651	\$	13,851	
Charges for services		15,000		15,000		20,883		5,883	
Miscellaneous						2,109		2,109	
Total Revenues	\$	123,800	\$	123,800	\$	145,643	\$	21,843	
Expenditures									
Current									
Health									
Community health services	\$	76,992	\$	76,992	\$	93,923	\$	(16,931)	
Maternal and child health		46,808		46,808		49,672		(2,864)	
Total Expenditures	\$	123,800	\$	123,800	\$	143,595	\$	(19,795)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,048	\$	2,048	
Fund Balance - January 1		93,962		93,962		93,962			
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	93,962	\$	93,962	\$	96,010	\$	2,048	

EXHIBIT C-1

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ${\bf AGENCY\ FUND}$ FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

	Balance January 1			Additions		Deductions	Balance December 31		
Assets Cash and pooled investments	<u>\$</u>	929,727	\$	45,447,615	\$	45,694,947	\$	682,395	
<u>Liabilities</u> Due to other governments	¢	929,727	¢	45,447,615	¢	45,694,947	\$	682,395	





EXHIBIT D-1

BALANCE SHEET - BY DITCH DITCH SPECIAL REVENUE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2010

	Assets Cash and Pooled Investments		Liabilities Advances From Other Funds		Fund Balance Undesignated		Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	
County Ditch								
2	\$	272	\$	6,800	\$	(6,528)	\$	272
3		10,476		-		10,476		10,476
4		9,169		12,800		(3,631)		9,169
5		5,884		-		5,884		5,884
14		38		21,200	1	(21,162)		38
Total	\$	25,839	\$	40,800	\$	(14,961)	\$	25,839

EXHIBIT D-2

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Shared Revenue		
State		
Highway users tax	\$	4,358,247
County program aid		1,214,150
PERA rate reimbursement		30,786
Disparity reduction aid		24,711
Police aid		148,361
Indian casino aid		47,037
Enhanced 911		99,331
Market value credit		905,896
Total shared revenue	<u>\$</u>	6,828,519
Reimbursement for Services		
State		
Minnesota Department of Human Services	\$	881,227
Minnesota Department of Transportation		71,989
Total reimbursement for services	<u>\$</u>	953,216
Payments		
Local		
Other	\$	1,942
Payments in lieu of taxes		172,548
Total payments	\$	174,490
Grants		
State		
Minnesota Department/Board of		
Public Safety	\$	136,455
Health		179,696
Natural Resources		121,936
Human Services		1,269,305
Veterans Affairs		3,309
Corrections		210,796
Transportation		1,123,830
Secretary of State		309
Water and Soil Resources		113,121
Peace Officer Standards and Training Board		8,962
Pollution Control Agency		34,123
Total state	\$	3,201,842

EXHIBIT D-2 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Grants (Continued) Federal		
Department of		
Agriculture	\$	315,790
Commerce		60,501
Transportation		200,774
Health and Human Services		2,098,868
Homeland Security		99,501
Total federal	<u>\$</u>	2,775,434
Total state and federal grants	<u>\$</u>	5,977,276
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	13,933,501

EXHIBIT D-3

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Federal Grantor	Federal		
Pass-Through Agency Grant Program Title	Number	CFDA Number Expenditures	
U.S. Department of Agriculture			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health			
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557	\$	133,472
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services			
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition			
Assistance Program (SNAP) Cluster			
State Administrative Matching Grants for SNAP	10.561		177,222
State Administrative Matching Grants for SNAP - ARRA	10.561		5,096
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		\$	315,790
U.S. Department of Commerce			
Passed Through Central Minnesota Regional Radio Board			
Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program	11.555	\$	60,501
U.S. Department of Transportation			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Transportation			
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	\$	188,340
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety			
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600		12,434
Total U.S. Department of Transportation		\$	200,774
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed Through Isanti County			
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	\$	65,494
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		45,663
Immunization - ARRA	93.712		3,573
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		38,843
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994		29,513

EXHIBIT D-3 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Federal Grantor	Federal		
Pass-Through Agency	CFDA		
Grant Program Title	Number	E	xpenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Continued)			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556		6,767
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		352,527
Child Support Enforcement Cluster			
Child Support Enforcement	93.563		452,096
Child Support Enforcement - ARRA	93.563		41,290
Refugee and Entrant Assistance - State-Administered Programs	93.566		236
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and			
Development Fund	93.596		13,266
Child Welfare Services - State Grants	93.645		5,381
Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658		178,182
Social Services Block Grant	93.667		209,278
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	93.674		9,800
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767		274
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		646,685
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services		\$	2,098,868
U.S. Department of Homeland Security			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources			
Boating Safety Financial Assistance	97.012	\$	14,808
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety			
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042		41,781
Passed Through Central Minnesota Regional Radio Board			
Interoperable Emergency Communications	97.055		15,015
Passed Through West Central EMS			
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067		27,897
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security		\$	99,501
Total Federal Awards		\$	2,775,434



NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

1. Reporting Entity

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

2. <u>Basis of Presentation</u>

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of Mille Lacs County under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2010. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Mille Lacs County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of Mille Lacs County.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in OMB Circular A-87, *Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments*, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Pass-through grant numbers were not assigned by the pass-through agencies.

4. Subrecipients

During 2010, the County did not pass any federal money to subrecipients.

5. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) requires recipients to clearly distinguish ARRA funds from non-ARRA funding. In the schedule, ARRA funds are denoted by the addition of ARRA to the program name.





SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

- A. Our report expresses unqualified opinions on the basic financial statements of Mille Lacs County.
- B. Significant deficiencies in internal control were disclosed by the audit of financial statements of Mille Lacs County and are reported in the "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*." None were material weaknesses.
- C. No instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements of Mille Lacs County were disclosed during the audit.
- D. No matters involving internal control over compliance relating to the audit of the major federal award programs were reported in the "Report on Compliance with Requirements That Could Have a Direct and Material Effect on Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133."
- E. The Auditor's Report on Compliance for the major federal award programs for Mille Lacs County expresses an unqualified opinion.
- F. No findings were disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 510(a) of OMB Circular A-133.
- G. The major programs are:

State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Cluster	
State Administrative Matching Grants for SNAP	CFDA #10.561
State Administrative Matching Grants for SNAP - ARRA	CFDA #10.561
Child Support Enforcement Cluster	
Child Support Enforcement	CFDA #93.563
Child Support Enforcement - ARRA	CFDA #93.563
Foster Care Title IV-E	CFDA #93.658
Medical Assistance Program	CFDA #93.778

- H. The threshold for distinguishing between Types A and B programs was \$300,000.
- I. Mille Lacs County was not determined to be a low-risk auditee.

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

INTERNAL CONTROL

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEMS NOT RESOLVED

96-1 Departmental Internal Accounting Control

Due to the limited number of office personnel within the various County offices, segregation of the accounting functions necessary to ensure adequate internal accounting control is not possible. In some offices, there may be only one employee to receive and account for departmental collections. This is not unusual in small departmental situations; 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.

Examples of incompatible duties that should be performed by separate individuals are:

- receipting collections, posting collections to registers, and making bank deposits;
- signing checks and reconciling the bank accounts;
- receipting collections and posting collections to the accounts receivable records;
- approving receivable write-offs/write-downs and posting adjustments to the accounts receivable records; and
- data entry, adjusting accounting codes, and reviewing the monthly detailed report of receipts and disbursements for accuracy.

Some procedures the County's management may wish to consider to strengthen controls in these offices include:

 departmental collections should be remitted to the County Auditor/Treasurer more frequently than once each month, perhaps weekly or even daily, to reduce the amount of funds on hand;

- department heads should monitor operations within their offices to determine that reports are submitted properly and are in agreement with cash balances and grant expenditures; and
- when an office has only a department head and one other employee, the department head should perform some of the accounting functions.

We recommend that County management be aware of the lack of segregation of the accounting functions and implement oversight procedures to ensure that adequate controls are in place over cash, receivables, and other items.

<u>Client's Response</u>:

Management is continually aware of the lack of internal controls. We have implemented policies and procedures, and continue to review them on a regular basis. As new programs and procedures are developed, internal controls are made a part of the development of those programs.

02-1 <u>Preparation of Financial Statements</u>

Mille Lacs County is required to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The preparation of the financial statements is the responsibility of the County's management. Financial statement preparation in accordance with GAAP requires internal controls over both: (1) recording, processing, and summarizing accounting data (maintaining internal books and records); and (2) preparing and reporting appropriate government-wide and fund financial statements, including the related notes to the financial statements.

Mille Lacs County has established controls and procedures for the recording, processing, and summarizing of its accounting data used in the preparation of its financial statements.

As is the case with many small and medium-sized entities, the County has relied on its independent external auditors to assist in the preparation of the basic financial statements, including notes to the financial statements, as part of its external financial reporting process. Accordingly, the County's ability to prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP is based, at least in part, on its reliance on its external auditors, who cannot by definition be considered part of the government's internal control. This condition was caused by the County's decision that it is more cost effective to have its auditors prepare its annual basic financial statements than to incur the time and expense of obtaining the necessary training and expertise required to prepare the financial statements internally. As a result of this condition, the government lacks internal control over the preparation and reporting of financial statements in accordance with GAAP.

We recommend Mille Lacs County obtain the training and expertise to internally prepare its annual financial statements in accordance with GAAP. If Mille Lacs County still intends to have staff from the Office of the State Auditor assist in preparation then, at a minimum, it must identify and train individuals to obtain the expertise that can sufficiently review, understand, and approve the County's financial statements, including notes.

Client's Response:

Mille Lacs County continues to provide more of the information necessary for the completion of the financial statements and to gain the understanding to review and approve the financial statements and notes. We recognize the value of completing our own financial statements and continue to work toward that end.

ITEM ARISING THIS YEAR

10-1 Preparation of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Circular A- 133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, Auditee responsibilities subpart C.300(a) and (d) requires, "The auditee shall identify, in its accounts, all Federal awards received and expended and the Federal programs under which they were received. Federal program and award identification shall include, as applicable, the CFDA title and number, award number and year, name of the Federal agency, and name of the pass-through entity. The auditee shall prepare appropriate financial statements, including the schedule of expenditures of federal awards in accordance with subpart C.310."

Mille Lacs County does not prepare a Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA), nor does it adequately identify federal programs by amount received and expended, federal grantor agency, pass-through agency, and Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) title and number as required under OMB Circular A-133.

This condition results in a deficiency in internal control over financial statement preparation and the reporting of federal financial assistance by the County. Since the County has not developed procedures for properly identifying all federal financial assistance, the County relies on its auditors for assistance with preparing the SEFA. Independent auditors cannot be considered part of the County's internal control over financial reporting.

We recommend that Mille Lacs County management develop a process, including written procedures that will allow staff to adequately identify federal revenues and accumulate the information needed to prepare the SEFA. Specific measures could include having departments informing accounting/finance when they have received a grant award, holding in suspense accounts until properly identified as to nature and source any intergovernmental revenue receipts, and comparison of the prior year SEFA to the current

year. For each federal award identified, the County should determine the correct program CFDA title and number, award number and year, federal grantor agency, pass-through agency, amount received and expended, and whether American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding is involved. The federal CFDA website is available to assist in this process. Those responsible for compiling the SEFA should obtain the training necessary (through courses or reference materials) to understand the components of the SEFA and properly gather the correct information and maintain supporting documentation. The County should also reconcile the SEFA amounts to the general ledger and financial statements.

Client's Response:

We will focus on adequately identifying federal programs to provide information needed for the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) for the 2011 audit. Through the 2011 audit process we will obtain more knowledge regarding the actual completion of the schedule. We will plan to complete the schedule for the 2012 financial statements.

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

None.

IV. OTHER ITEM FOR CONSIDERATION

GASB Statement 54

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board's (GASB) Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, is effective for Mille Lacs County for the year ending December 31, 2011. The standard's objectives are to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information included in the financial report through clearer fund balance classifications that can be consistently applied and to clarify existing governmental fund type definitions.

Fund Balance Reporting

Statement 54 establishes new fund balance classifications based on constraints imposed on how resources can be spent. The existing components of fund balance are reserved, unreserved-designated, and unreserved-undesignated. Statement 54 replaces these components with nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned as defined below:

• *Nonspendable* - amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (for example, inventory or prepaid items) or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (such as the corpus of a permanent fund).

- Restricted amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.
- *Committed* amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of a government's highest level of decision-making authority.
- Assigned amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.
- *Unassigned* spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

The County should begin the process for implementing the new fund balance classifications. A key step in successfully implementing the new fund balance requirements is to plan ahead. The County can start with the following steps:

- review the requirements of GASB Statement 54;
- review current fund balances and compare to the new classifications;
- reclassify January 1, 2011, fund balance using the new classifications;
- review/update/prepare a comprehensive fund balance policy;
- prepare appropriate Board resolutions to commit fund balance; and
- if the Board of County Commissioners intends to delegate authority to assign fund balance, prepare the resolutions delegating that authority.

Governmental Fund Type Definitions

The definitions of the general fund, special revenue fund type, capital projects fund type, debt service fund type, and permanent fund type are clarified in the new standard. The new definition for a special revenue fund could have significant impact on the County's current fund classifications.

GASB Statement 54 provides a new and clearer description of when it is appropriate to account for an activity using a special revenue fund. Special revenue funds are used to report specific revenue sources restricted or committed to specified purposes other than debt service and capital projects, where the restricted or committed revenue sources comprise a substantial portion of the fund's resources, and are expected to continue to do so in the future. The standard does not define substantial portion; however, most recommendations are generally that the restricted or committed revenues should comprise

at least 35 to 50 percent of total fund revenues. Under this definition, it is possible that some current special revenue funds will no longer meet the requirements for special revenue fund treatment. The County's management should review the County's special revenue funds to ensure these funds continue to warrant treatment as special revenue funds.

The County's management should perform the following steps prior to December 31, 2011:

- prepare a list of the County's special revenue funds;
- determine the sources of revenues for each of those funds;
- identify whether any of those revenues are restricted or committed;
- determine if these restricted or committed revenues represent a substantial portion of the fund's revenues and are expected to continue to be a substantial source of revenues;
 - o if yes, the fund may continue to be classified as a special revenue fund;
 - o if not, determine whether the County will combine that fund with the general fund or with a similar purpose special revenue fund that meets the new definition;
- code revenues in the general ledger by source constraints--restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned; and
- determine if there needs to be a restatement of beginning fund balances.

Additional implementation steps could include: informing any component units that they also will need to meet the requirements; deciding on how fund balance will be presented in the financials, such as detailed vs. aggregate methods; and developing the potential note disclosures. Additional guidance on GASB Statement 54 can be found on the Office of the State Auditor's website at:

http://www.auditor.state.mn.us/other/Statements/fundbalances_postGASB54_1012_statement.pdf.





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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

Board of County Commissioners Mille Lacs County

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mille Lacs County as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 26, 2011. 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Mille Lacs County's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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.

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 deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 96-1, 02-1, and 10-1, that we consider to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. 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 attention by those charged with governance.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions*, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 6.65. Accordingly, the audit included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions contains seven categories of compliance to be tested: contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, miscellaneous provisions, and tax increment financing. Our study included all of the listed categories, except that we did not test for compliance in tax increment financing because the cities administer tax increment financing in Mille Lacs County.

The results of our tests indicate that, for the items tested, Mille Lacs County complied with the material terms and conditions of applicable legal provisions.

Also included in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs is an other item for consideration. We believe this information to be of benefit to the County, and we are reporting it for that purpose.

Mille Lacs County's written responses to the internal control findings identified in our audit have been included in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. We did not audit the County's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of County Commissioners, management, others within Mille Lacs County, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than those specified parties.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR

GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 26, 2011





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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS THAT COULD HAVE A DIRECT AND MATERIAL EFFECT ON EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133

Board of County Commissioners Mille Lacs County

Compliance

We have audited Mille Lacs County's compliance of with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2010. Mille Lacs County's major federal programs are identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the County's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the County's compliance based on our audit.

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 OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 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 Mille Lacs 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. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the County's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, Mille Lacs County complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Mille Lacs County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the County's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program to determine the auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, 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.

Our consideration of the 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 deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of County Commissioners, management and others within the County, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than those specified parties.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 26, 2011