STATE OF MINNESOTA Office of the State Auditor



Rebecca Otto State Auditor

TRI-COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMISSION ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA

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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Year Ended December 31, 2010



Audit Practice Division Office of the State Auditor State of Minnesota

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Exhibit	Page
Introductory Section		
Organization		1
Financial Section		
Independent Auditor's Report		2
Management's Discussion and Analysis		4
Basic Financial Statements		
Statement of Net Assets	1	7
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets	2	8
Statement of Cash Flows	3	9
Notes to the Financial Statements		10
Management and Compliance Section		
Schedule of Findings and Recommendations		18
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Minnesota		
Legal Compliance		20

Introductory Section

ORGANIZATION 2010

Board of Directors	Position	County	Term Expires
Joe Wollak	Member	Benton	December 31, 2010
Felix Schmiesing	Chair	Sherburne	December 31, 2010
Earl Bukowski	Member	Benton	December 31, 2010
John Riebel	Member	Sherburne	December 31, 2010
DeWayne Mareck	Member	Stearns	December 31, 2010
Leigh Lenzmeier	Member	Stearns	December 31, 2010
Don Otte	Member	Stearns	December 31, 2010
Vince Schaefer	Vice Chair	Stearns	December 31, 2010

Coordinator

Jerry Johnson

Indefinite

Financial Section



STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission

We have audited the basic financial statements of the Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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. 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 opinion.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission as of December 31, 2010, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows 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 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. In accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the

Page 2

United States of America, we have applied certain limited procedures to the Management's Discussion and Analysis, 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.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

November 10, 2011

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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

The Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission's (Commission) Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview of the Commission's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010. Since this information is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts, it should be read in conjunction with the Commission's financial statements.

The Commission is a joint powers enterprise operation of Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns Counties, created with the intention of the Counties to cooperate in a joint venture to provide the greatest public benefit possible for the entire contiguous three-county area in planning, management, and implementation of methods to deal with solid waste in Central Minnesota.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The Commission's basic financial statements consist of two parts: the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. The MD&A (this section) is required to accompany the basic financial statements and, therefore, is included as required supplementary information.

The financial statements present different views of the Commission's financial activities and consist of the following:

- The statement of net assets compares the assets and liabilities to give an overall view of the financial health of the Commission.
- The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets provides information on an aggregate view of the Commission's finances. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when the cash was received or paid.
- The statement of cash flows provides sources and uses of cash for the Commission.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

	2010		 2009		ncrease/ Decrease)	Percent (%) Change	
Assets							
Current and other assets	\$	660,476	\$ 679,913	\$	(19,437)	(2.86)	
Capital assets, net		134,232	 152,522		(18,290)	(11.99)	
Total Assets	\$	794,708	\$ 832,435	\$	(37,727)	(4.53)	
Liabilities							
Current liabilities	\$	63,614	\$ 26,181	\$	37,433	142.98	
Noncurrent liabilities		13,873	 58,519		(44,646)	(76.29)	
Total Liabilities	\$	77,487	\$ 84,700	\$	(7,213)	(8.52)	
Net Assets							
Invested in capital assets	\$	134,232	\$ 152,522	\$	(18,290)	(11.99)	
Unrestricted		582,989	 595,213		(12,224)	(2.05)	
Total Net Assets	\$	717,221	\$ 747,735	\$	(30,514)	(4.08)	

Net Assets

The Commission's total net assets for the year ended December 31, 2010, were \$717,221. Unrestricted net assets, totaling \$582,989, are available to finance the Commission's day-to-day operations.

Changes in Net Assets

	 2010 2009		2009	Increase/ Decrease)	Percent (%) Change
Operating Revenues					
Charges for services	\$ -	\$	9,399	\$ (9,399)	-
Refunds and reimbursements	-		398,435	(398,435)	-
Miscellaneous	 17,526		20,834	 (3,308)	(15.88)
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 17,526	\$	428,668	\$ (411,142)	(95.91)
Operating Expenses					
Administration and overhead	\$ 446,792	\$	496,481	\$ (49,689)	(10.00)
Disposal of waste	85,814		-	85,814	100.00
Depreciation	 18,290		18,290	 -	-
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 550,896	\$	514,771	\$ 36,125	7.02
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (533,370)	\$	(86,103)	\$ (447,267)	(519.46)

(Unaudited)

	 2010	 2009	 ncrease/ Jecrease)	Percent (%) Change
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Intergovernmental	\$ 93,351	\$ 84,221	\$ 9,130	10.84
Contributions from counties	 409,505	 408,200	 1,305	0.32
Total Nonoperating Revenues				
(Expenses)	\$ 502,856	\$ 492,421	\$ 10,435	2.12
Change in Net Assets	\$ (30,514)	\$ 406,318	\$ (436,832)	(107.51)

The large decrease in refunds and reimbursements is related to the decrease in tipping fees due to the contract with RRT Elk River expiring in 2009. The Commission entered into a new contract during 2011 with the Pope Douglas Solid Waste Commission. The increase in solid waste expenses is related to increased disposal costs related to the Household Hazardous Waste program.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	 2010	 2009	ncrease/ Decrease)	Percent (%) Change
Land Buildings Machinery, furniture, and equipment	\$ 40,000 91,083 3,149	\$ 40,000 107,935 4,587	\$ (16,852) (1,438)	(15.61) (31.35)
Total Capital Assets	\$ 134,232	\$ 152,522	\$ (18,290)	(11.99)

CONTACTING THE COMMISSION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the Commission's finances and to show the Commission's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Coordinator, Jerry Johnson, 601 North 20th Avenue, St. Cloud, Minnesota 56303.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2010

Α	ssets	

Current assets		
Cash and investments	\$	660,344
Accounts receivable	Ψ	132
		102
Total current assets	\$	660,476
Capital assets		
Nondepreciable	\$	40,000
Depreciable - net		94,232
Total capital assets	<u>\$</u>	134,232
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	794,708
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	1,804
Salaries payable		12,616
Due to other governments		66
Compensated absences payable - current		49,128
Total current liabilities	\$	63,614
Noncurrent liabilities		
Compensated absences payable - long-term		13,873
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	77,487
<u>Net Assets</u>		
Invested in capital assets	\$	134,232
Unrestricted		582,989
Total Net Assets	\$	717,221
1 otal Net Assets	\$	/1/,221

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EXHIBIT 2

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Operating Revenues Miscellaneous	\$	17,526
	<u>.</u>	
Operating Expenses		
Administration and overhead	\$	446,792
Disposal of waste		85,814
Depreciation		18,290
Total Operating Expenses	\$	550,896
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(533,370)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Intergovernmental	\$	93,351
Contributions from counties		409,505
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	\$	502,856
Change in Net Assets	\$	(30,514)
Net Assets - January 1		747,735
Net Assets - December 31	\$	717,221

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

EXHIBIT 3

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash Flows from Operating Activities Receipts from customers and users	\$	20,074
Payments to suppliers	Ψ	(169,337)
Payments to employees		(370,482)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	(519,745)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities		
Intergovernmental	\$	93,351
Contributions		409,505
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	\$	502,856
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	(16,889)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1		677,233
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31	<u>\$</u>	660,344
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Operating income (loss)	\$	(533,370)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation expense	\$	18,290
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		2,548
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(8,930)
Increase (decrease) in salaries payable		1,706
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable		1,557
Increase (decrease) in due to other governments		(1,546)
Total adjustments	\$	13,625
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>\$</u>	(519,745)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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

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

The Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission'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 (FASB) issued through November 30, 1989, (when applicable) that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. Although the Commission has the option to apply FASB pronouncements issued after that date, the Commission has chosen not to do so. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Commission are discussed below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission is a joint powers authority between Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns Counties (the Counties) formed under a joint powers agreement entered into pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, the Joint Powers Act.

Each of the Counties is authorized and obligated pursuant to Minn. Stat. chs. 115A and 400 to provide for the management and disposal of solid waste. It is the intention of the Counties to cooperate in a joint venture to provide the greatest public benefit possible for the entire contiguous three-county area in planning, management, and implementation of methods to deal with solid waste in Central Minnesota.

The Commission is governed by a Board of Directors composed of eight members. Each county is entitled to no less than two and no more than four of its own Commissioners on the Board. Population of the member counties determines how many Commissioners sit on the Board. At its annual meeting, each County Board chooses its respective members to sit on the Board. Each member county appoints one staff person as an ex officio (non-voting) member.

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

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

The Commission is a separate entity independent of the counties which formed it. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Commission's financial statements are not included in any member county's financial statements. However, Stearns County accounts for all transactions of the Commission and shows the Commission as an agency fund in its financial statements. No single county retains control over the operations or is financially accountable for the Commission.

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

The accounts of the Commission are organized as an enterprise fund. The fund operating revenues result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as intergovernmental revenues and contributions from counties, result from nonexchange transactions or incidental activities. The Commission's net assets are reported in two parts: (1) invested in capital assets and (2) unrestricted net assets. The Commission first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The Commission's 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. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include all cash and pooled investments. The Commission's cash is pooled and invested with Stearns County. The County obtains collateral to cover deposits in excess of insurance coverage.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

- D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity (Continued)
 - 2. <u>Receivables</u>

All receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the financial statements. The Commission defines capital assets as assets with an estimated useful life in excess of one year and with an individual cost of more than \$1,000. 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. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. During the current period, the Commission did not have any capitalized interest.

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

Assets	Years
Furniture	7
Equipment	5
Buildings	15

4. Compensated Absences

The Commission uses Stearns County's non-union personnel policies regarding paid leave. Paid leave is granted in varying amounts based on employee length of service. Unused accumulated paid leave is paid to employees in varying degrees upon termination based upon the severance option chosen by the employee.

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

- D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity
 - 4. <u>Compensated Absences</u> (Continued)

Earned but unpaid vacation, vested sick leave, and sick leave expected to vest are shown on the statement of net assets as compensated absences. Unvested sick leave is not included as a liability.

5. Use of Estimates

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

- 2. Detailed Notes
 - A. <u>Assets</u>
 - 1. <u>Cash</u>

Cash transactions are administered by the Stearns County Auditor/Treasurer, who is, according to Minn. Stat. §§ 118A.02 and 118A.04, authorized to deposit cash in financial institutions designated by the County Board. Minnesota statutes require that all county deposits be covered by insurance, surety bond, or collateral.

2. <u>Receivables</u>

The Commission has no receivables scheduled to be collected beyond one year.

2. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

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

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	\$	40,000	\$		\$	-	\$	40,000
Capital assets depreciated Buildings Machinery, furniture, and equipment	\$	456,337 28,532	\$	-	\$	-	\$	456,337 28,532
Total capital assets depreciated	\$	484,869	\$	-	\$	-	\$	484,869
Less: accumulated depreciation for Buildings Machinery, furniture, and equipment	\$	348,402 23,945	\$	16,852 1,438	\$	-	\$	365,254 25,383
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	372,347	\$	18,290	\$	-	\$	390,637
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$	112,522	\$	(18,290)	\$	-	\$	94,232
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$	152,522	\$	(18,290)	\$		\$	134,232

B. Liabilities

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

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

	Beginning Balance Additions			Reductions		Ending Balance		Due Within One Year		
Compensated absences	\$	61,444	\$	1,557	\$	-	\$	63,001	\$	49,128

3. <u>Pension Plans - Defined Benefit Plans</u>

A. <u>Plan Description</u>

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission are covered by defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA). PERA administers the General Employees Retirement Fund, which is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plan. The plan is 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.

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 and vest after three years of credited service (five years for those first eligible for membership after June 30, 2010). 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 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. Using 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 General Employees Retirement Fund members whose annuity is calculated using Method 1, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90. Normal retirement age is 65 for members hired prior to July 1, 1989, and is the age for unreduced Social Security benefits capped at age 66 for Coordinated Plan members hired on or after July 1, 1989. A reduced retirement annuity is also available to eligible members seeking early retirement.

3. <u>Pension Plans - Defined Benefit Plans</u>

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

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.

PERA issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the General Employees Retirement 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.

B. 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 Commission 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 9.1 and 6.0 percent, respectively, of their annual covered salary.

The Commission 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

The Commission's contributions for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, for the General Employees Retirement Fund were:

	2010		2009		2008	
General Employees Retirement Fund	\$	19,234	\$	18,332	\$	17,236

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

4. Risk Management

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters for which the Commission carries commercial insurance. To cover these risks, the Commission has entered into a joint powers agreement with Minnesota counties to form the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT) to protect against liabilities from workers' compensation and property and casualty. There were no significant reductions in insurance from the previous year or settlements in excess of insurance 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 Commission in a method and amount to be determined by MCIT.

The Property and Casualty Division of MCIT is self-sustaining, and the Commission 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 Commission in a method and amount to be determined by MCIT.

Management and Compliance Section

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

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM NOT RESOLVED

06-1 Preparation of Financial Statements

The Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission 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 Commission'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 financial statements, including the related notes to the financial statements.

The Commission, through its fiscal agent relationship with Stearns 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 Commission 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 Commission'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 be considered part of the government's internal control. This condition was caused by the Commission'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 the Commission obtain the training and expertise to internally prepare its annual financial statements in accordance with GAAP. If the Commission 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 Commission's financial statements, including notes. As an alternative, the Commission could consider hiring an outside consultant to assist in preparing its basic financial statements.

Client's Response:

The Commission has explored the use of an outside consultant, but has chosen to use the service of the State Auditor. The Commission's staff has worked with the State Auditor's staff to understand and prepare the annual financial statements.



STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Board of Directors Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission'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 Commission's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in the 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 a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency described

Page 20

in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Recommendations as item 06-1. 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.

Minnesota Legal Compliance

We have audited the financial statements of the Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements. 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 six categories of compliance to be tested: contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, and miscellaneous provisions. Our study included all of the listed categories, except that we did not test for compliance in public indebtedness because the Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission has no long-term debt other than compensated absences.

The results of our tests indicate that, for the items tested, the Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission complied with the material terms and conditions of applicable legal provisions.

The Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission's written response to the internal control finding identified in our audit has been included in the Schedule of Findings and Recommendations. We did not audit the Commission's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, and others within the Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission 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

November 10, 2011