# **STATE OF MINNESOTA** Office of the State Auditor



**Rebecca Otto State Auditor** 

# EAST CENTRAL SOLID WASTE COMMISSION MORA, 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

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Introductory Section

# ORGANIZATION 2010

	Position	County	Term Expires
Board of Commissioners George Larson	Chair	Isanti	December 31, 2010
Les Nielsen	Vice Chair	Kanabec	December 31, 2010
Phil Peterson	Treasurer	Mille Lacs	December 31, 2010
Rick Greene	Member	Chisago	December 31, 2010
Ed Montbriand	Member	Pine	December 31, 2010

Executive Director Janelle Troupe

**Financial Section** 



# STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

Board of Commissioners East Central Solid Waste Commission

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the East Central Solid Waste 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 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the East Central Solid Waste 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 as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. In accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the 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

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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

January 17, 2012

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2010, the expansion permit and the air permit were approved by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), and the construction contract for Phase 6A was awarded to Mathiowetz Construction, with that project being completed in late November and garbage placement in Phase 6A starting in December 2010. Phase 6A costs for engineering and construction totaled \$1,395,017.
- In 2010, municipal solid waste (MSW) tonnage from all sources was 81,539, with an additional demolition amount of 7,747 yards. The budget was based on 75,000 tons of MSW.
- In 2010, the Commission sold carbon credits through the California Action Registry in the amount of \$297,100.

#### **OVERVIEW OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) serves as an introduction to the financial statements. The MD&A represents management's examination and analysis of the Commission's financial condition and performance. Summary financial statement data, key financial and operational indicators used in the Commission's operating budget, and other management tools were used for this analysis.

The financial statements report information about the Commission using accrual accounting methods.

The financial statements include: a statement of net assets; a statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets; a statement of cash flows; and notes to the financial statements. The statement of net assets presents assets, liabilities, and the net assets both invested in capital assets, net of related debt, and the unrestricted assets of the Commission. The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets presents the results of the business activities over the course of the fiscal year and also includes depreciation of capital assets. The statement of cash flows presents the cash flows from operating activities, financing activities, capital and related activities, investment activities, and the net cash provided by (used for) operating activities. The statement of cash flows presents cash receipts and cash disbursement information without consideration of the earnings event, when an obligation arises, or depreciation of capital

assets. The notes to the financial statements provide required disclosures and other information essential to a full understanding of material data provided in the statements. The notes present information about the Commission's accounting policies, significant account balances and activities, material risks, obligations, commitments, contingencies, and subsequent events, if any.

The financial statements were prepared by the Commission's staff from the detailed books and records of the Commission. The financial statements were audited and adjusted, if material, during the independent external audit process.

### SUMMARY OF ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

The East Central Solid Waste Commission was formed through a joint powers agreement in 1988, between the Minnesota counties of Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine. The Commission owns and operates an integrated solid waste management disposal system consisting of a municipal solid waste landfill (located in Arthur Township in Kanabec County); two transfer stations (one located near Cambridge in Isanti Township, Isanti County, and the other located near Hinckley in Mission Creek Township, Pine County); and an inactive compost facility (located adjacent to the municipal solid waste landfill).

On June 10, 2010, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency issued permit number SW-17 authorizing operation of the Solid Waste Management Facility through June 10, 2015.

# FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following comparative condensed financial statements and other selected information serve as the key financial data and indicators for management, monitoring, and planning. Comments regarding budget-to-actual variances and year-to-year variances are included in each section by the name of the statement or account.

As can be seen from the table below, the total assets increased \$616,588; \$13,756,816 in 2010 up from \$13,140,228 in 2009. Liabilities increased by \$1,225,862 in 2010, and there is a decrease in total net assets of \$609,274 due to additional payment requirements for postclosure care.

#### **Condensed Statement of Net Assets**

						e	
		2010		2009		Dollar	Percent (%)
Assets							
Current assets	\$	2,933,221	\$	3,031,978	\$	(98,757)	(3.3)
Capital assets - net		7,671,692		7,113,743		557,949	7.8
Other assets		3,151,903		2,994,507		157,396	5.3
Total Assets	<u></u> \$	13,756,816	\$	13,140,228	\$	616,588	4.7

			Change		
	 2010	 2009		Dollar	Percent (%)
Liabilities					
Current liabilities	\$ 638,044	\$ 594,350	\$	43,694	7.4
Noncurrent liabilities	 4,239,277	 3,057,109		1,182,168	38.7
Total Liabilities	\$ 4,877,321	\$ 3,651,459	\$	1,225,862	33.6
Net Assets					
Invested in capital assets	\$ 7,671,692	\$ 7,113,743	\$	557,949	7.8
Unrestricted	 1,207,803	 2,375,026		(1,167,223)	(49.1)
Total Net Assets	\$ 8,879,495	\$ 9,488,769	\$	(609,274)	(6.4)

#### Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets

							Variance 2010 Actual	Changes in A 2009 to 2	
	2	010 Actual	2(	)10 Budget	2	009 Actual	to Budget (%)	 Dollar	Percent (%)
Revenues									
Operating revenues Nonoperating revenues	\$	4,982,122 121,160	\$	4,343,420 56,000	\$	4,456,968 82,032	14.7 116.4	\$ 525,154 39,128	11.8 47.7
Total Revenues	\$	5,103,282	\$	4,399,420	\$	4,539,000	16.0	\$ 564,282	12.4
Expenses Operating expenses Nonoperating expenses	\$	5,685,170 27,386	\$	4,431,934 30,000	\$	5,088,802 195,384	28.3 (8.7)	\$ 596,368 (167,998)	11.7 (86.0)
Total Expenses	\$	5,712,556	\$	4,461,934	\$	5,284,186	28.0	\$ 428,370	8.1
Change in Net Assets	\$	(609,274)	\$	(62,514)	\$	(745,186)	(874.6)	\$ 135,912	18.2
Net Assets - January 1		9,488,769		9,488,769		10,233,955	-	 (745,186)	(7.3)
Net Assets - December 31	\$	8,879,495	\$	9,426,255	\$	9,488,769	(5.8)	\$ (609,274)	(6.4)

#### Revenues

The Commission's operating revenues are derived from various sources: mixed municipal solid waste tipping fees, appliance disposal fees, electronics recycling fees, tire disposal fees, mattress disposal fees, and other miscellaneous tipping fees. Other income is partly comprised of checks received from MCIT for rebates.

Operating revenues were \$4,982,122; this is an increase of 12 percent over 2009, or \$525,154.

Scale fees were down for the second year in a row showing that there are fewer self-hauls into the Commission's facilities. Sales of scrap metal brought in \$9,743, well over the budgeted \$500.

(Unaudited)

Investment earnings increased significantly in 2010, with the Commission realizing an income of \$60,440 on the funds in the financial assurance account.

# Expenses

Operating expenses were 12 percent higher than 2009 and 28 percent higher than budgeted.

The Commission budgeted \$20,000 for legal fees, and the actual costs for 2010 were only \$504. Professional fees for items such as the audit and accounting review were also down from the budgeted \$25,000; the actual amount spent on these items was \$12,866. Operating supplies for the landfill included sand in the amount of \$39,000 that was purchased for landfill cover from Keith Hass Construction.

Expenses such as hauler rebate, Kanabec County host fee, Arthur Township host fee, and transfer stations operations contract with Patnode Trucking were all over budget because the expenses are in direct relation to the increased tonnage.

Employee wages were \$28,521 less than budget, partially due to less office staff.

Cost of alternative daily cover materials (ADC) decreased from 2009 and was \$45,000 less than budget because of using a lower cost vendor for materials and also because latex paint is being added to the mix allowing for better coverage.

An unexpected cost for permits including \$19,950 to the MPCA for the air permit and additional state permit fees totaled \$24,613. The Commission budgeted only \$1,850 for these costs.

# **Budgetary Highlights**

The Commission creates an annual operating budget, which includes proposed expenses and capital expenditures. Staff prepares the draft budget using historical information to determine operating expenses. This proposed draft budget is presented to the East Central Solid Waste Commission's Board for review. Necessary changes are made to the draft budget before the Board approves the final budget. The Commission's operating budget remains in effect the entire year, but individual items in that budget may be revised. The Board is presented with detailed monthly financial statements. However, they are not reported on nor shown in the financial statement section of this report.

# **Capital Assets**

At the end of fiscal year 2010, the Commission had invested value of \$24,102,648 in capital assets. Capital projects in 2010 added \$1,485,071 to capital assets. Those capital projects were the continued landfill expansion permitting, Phase 6A Landfill, Flare Pad Building, Bobcat, loader bucket, and additional landfill gas wells.

### Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liabilities consist of an estimated liability for landfill closure/postclosure of \$4,195,375 and compensated absences payable of \$43,902. The balance at year-end in the restricted asset for financial assurance was \$3,151,903. The Commission began monthly payments of \$19,599 into the financial assurance account with four being paid in 2010.

### **Changes in Capital Assets**

Total capital assets at year ended 2010 were \$24,102,648 versus \$22,617,577 in 2009. These assets, after being decreased by accumulated depreciation, provided a net book value of \$7,671,692 in 2010 and \$7,113,743 in 2009.

# MSW Changes in Tonnage

Tonnage has increased 5.8 percent, or 4,435 tons, from 2009.

# ECONOMIC AND OTHER FACTORS

The Commission considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2010 budget.

Many of the budget items are based on the tonnage of waste that is delivered to the facilities. For 2010, the budget was based on 75,000 tons of MSW being delivered; actual numbers were 81,539 tons.

# CONTACTING THE COMMISSION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our five member counties, citizens of the five counties, commercial customers, and creditors with a general overview of the Commission's accountability of the revenue and expenses. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Executive Director/Fiscal Officer, Janelle Troupe, East Central Solid Waste Commission, 1756 - 180th Avenue, P. O. Box 29, Mora, Minnesota 55051.

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

#### EXHIBIT 1

#### STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 2010

Assets

Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,474,86
Accounts receivable		458,35
Total current assets	\$	2,933,22
Noncurrent assets		
Assets restricted for financial assurance escrow account		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,151,90
Capital assets		
Nondepreciable		519,74
Depreciable		7,151,95
Total noncurrent assets	\$	10,823,59
Total Assets	<u></u> \$	13,756,81
<u>iabilities</u>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	457,16
Salaries payable		48,99
Contracts payable		131,89
Total current liabilities	<u>\$</u>	638,04
Noncurrent liabilities		
Compensated absences	\$	43,90
Estimated liability for landfill closure/postclosure		4,195,37
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$</u>	4,239,27
Total Liabilities	\$	4,877,32
let Assets		
Invested in capital assets	\$	7,671,69
Unrestricted		1,207,80
Total Net Assets	\$	8,879,49

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		
Charges for services	\$	4,634,220
Miscellaneous		347,902
Total Operating Revenues	\$	4,982,122
Operating Expenses		
Administration and overhead	\$	141,501
Landfill operations		2,559,463
Compost facility operations		18,245
Transfer station operations		862,327
Landfill closure and postclosure costs		1,176,512
Depreciation		927,122
Total Operating Expenses	\$	5,685,170
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>\$</u>	(703,048)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Intergovernmental	\$	27,386
Investment income		93,774
Household hazardous waste		(27,386)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	\$	93,774
Change in Net Assets	\$	(609,274)
Net Assets - January 1		9,488,769
Net Assets - December 31	<u>\$</u>	8,879,495

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	\$	4,896,825
Payments to suppliers		(2,907,555)
Payments to employees		(621,168)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>\$</u>	1,368,102
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities		
Intergovernmental	\$	27,386
Household hazardous waste payments to counties		(27,386)
Payments to financial assurance account		(78,396)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	\$	(78,396)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Purchases of capital assets	\$	(1,485,071)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	•	· · <b></b> ·
Investment earnings received	\$	14,774
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	(180,591)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1, as restated (Note 1.H.)		2,655,455
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31	<u>\$</u>	2,474,864
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided		
by (Used in) Operating Activities	<b>*</b>	
Operating income (loss)	\$	(703,048)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash		
provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation expense	\$	927,122
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(81,834)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(3,463)
Increase (decrease) in salaries payable		1,062
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable		5,656
Increase (decrease) in contracts payable		46,095
Increase (decrease) in landfill closure liability		1,176,512
Total adjustments	\$	2,071,150
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>\$</u>	1,368,102

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. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial reporting policies of the Commission conform to generally accepted accounting principles.

#### A. Financial Reporting Entity

The East Central Solid Waste Commission is a joint powers authority between Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine Counties, formed under an agreement in 1988, which was entered into pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, the Joint Powers Act.

The East Central Solid Waste Commission was formed to fulfill the counties' obligation, pursuant to Minn. Stat. chs. 400 and 115A, to provide for the management and disposal of solid waste in each respective county. It is the intention of the counties to cooperate in a joint venture to provide the greatest public benefit possible for the entire contiguous five-county area in planning, management, and implementation of programs that deal with solid waste issues.

The Commission is governed by a Board of Commissioners composed of 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. In the absence of the voting member, the alternate votes.

The Commission is a separate entity independent of the counties that formed it. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Commission's financial statements are not included in any member county's financial statements. No single member county retains control over the operations or is financially accountable for the Commission.

#### 1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> (Continued)

#### B. Basis of Presentation

The Commission's accounts are organized as an enterprise fund. The operations are accounted for with a set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, equities, revenues, and expenses. Enterprise funds are used to account for operations that provide a service to citizens financed primarily by charges to users of that service, and activities where the periodic measurement of net income is deemed appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

#### C. Basis of Accounting

Accounting records are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting under which revenues are recorded when they are earned, and expenses are recorded when the corresponding liabilities are incurred. Pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 20, the Commission has elected to apply only those Financial Accounting Standards Board pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989.

#### D. <u>Budgetary Data</u>

The Commission adopts an annual budget prepared on the accrual basis of accounting.

#### E. <u>Assets and Liabilities</u>

1. Assets

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Commission's cash consists of cash on hand, petty cash, checking accounts, savings accounts, money market mutual funds, and U.S. government agency securities.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased are considered to be cash equivalents. These are reported as current assets. The cash balance restricted for financial assurance escrow account is not considered to be a cash equivalent.

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### E. Assets and Liabilities

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

#### Accounts Receivable

No allowance was made for uncollectible accounts. The Commission uses the direct write-off method of recording uncollectible accounts receivable.

#### Restricted Assets

The Commission is required by bond agreements to maintain certain resources on deposit with its fiscal agent for future bond and interest payments and financial assurance requirements.

#### Capital Assets

It is the policy of the Commission to use the half-year convention for calculating the amount of depreciation to claim in the year an asset is purchased or first placed into service. Pursuant to this policy, all assets shall have a half year's worth of depreciation applied to them in the year the asset is purchased or first placed into service, regardless of the date when said asset is purchased or first placed into service. Capital assets are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 5 to 10 years for office furniture and equipment, 3 to 20 years for the landfill, 7 to 20 years for plant and equipment, and 5 to 20 years for transfer stations.

In accordance with the vote of the Board of the East Central Solid Waste Commission on November 30, 1999, and pursuant to Resolution No. 1-99, it is the policy of the Commission to capitalize tangible capital assets greater than or equal to \$1,000. Assets below this threshold shall be expensed in the year acquired.

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

#### E. Assets and Liabilities

1. Assets

#### Capital Assets (Continued)

The Commission has tagged all tangible capital assets valued at \$100 or more utilizing a numeric inventory control numbering system. On an annual basis, during the first quarter of the year, the Commission conducts a physical inventory of assets.

2. <u>Liabilities</u>

Long-term liabilities consist of compensated absences and closure and postclosure care costs for the landfill.

The compensated absences liability represents amounts for earned but unpaid vacation, unpaid compensatory time, and severance pay. Employees' unused sick leave that has reached 800 hours is included as a liability; individual employee's sick leave under 800 hours is not included as a liability as it does not vest. There are no employees that have reached 800 hours of sick leave.

#### F. Equity Classifications

Equity is classified as net assets and displayed in three components:

- 1. <u>Invested in capital assets, net of related debt</u> consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings (net of unspent related debt proceeds, if any) attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- 2. <u>Restricted net assets</u> consists of net assets with constraints placed on their use either by: (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. <u>Unrestricted net assets</u> all other assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt." The Commission first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

#### 1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> (Continued)

#### G. <u>Revenues and Expenses</u>

#### 1. <u>Revenues</u>

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

#### Charges for Services

Charges for services consist of tipping fees (fees charged to local refuse haulers) and are recognized as revenue when earned.

#### Other Revenues

Other revenues, such as material sales (sales of compost and recyclables), gravel sales, carbon credit sales, and miscellaneous revenues, are recognized when received in cash because they generally are not measurable until then. Investment income is recognized when earned.

#### 2. Expenses

Enterprise funds recognize expenses when they are incurred.

#### H. Restatement

On the Statement of Cash Flows, the beginning cash and cash equivalents was restated as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents at January 1, as previously reported	\$ 5,649,962
Adjustment to remove the financial assurance escrow account balance from cash and cash equivalents	 (2,994,507)
Cash and cash equivalents at January 1, as restated	\$ 2,655,455

#### 2. Detailed Notes

#### A. Assets

#### 1. Deposits and Investments

#### a. Deposits

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

Cash and cash equivalents Restricted assets	\$ 2,474,864
Financial assurance escrow account	 3,151,903
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,626,767

The Commission 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 Commission 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.

At December 31, 2010, Commission bank deposits were \$2,479,563. The carrying value of those deposits on the Commission's books was \$2,474,064. Minnesota statutes require that all Commission deposits be covered by insurance, surety bond, or collateral.

#### 2. Detailed Notes

#### A. Assets

#### 1. Deposits and Investments

a. <u>Deposits</u> (Continued)

Following is a summary of the deposits covered by insurance or collateral at December 31, 2010:

	Bank Balance		
Covered deposits Insured, or collateralized with securities held by the Commission or its agent in the Commission's name	\$	250,000	
Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the Commission's name		2,229,563	
Uncollateralized		-	
Total	\$	2,479,563	

#### b. Investments

The Commission may invest in the following types of investments as authorized by Minn. Stat. §§ 118A.04 and 118A.05:

- (1) securities which are direct obligations or are guaranteed or insured issues of the United States, its agencies, its instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress, except mortgage-backed securities defined as "high risk" by Minn. Stat. § 118A.04, subd. 6;
- (2) mutual funds through shares of registered investment companies provided the mutual fund receives certain ratings depending on its investments;
- (3) general obligations of the State of Minnesota and its municipalities, and in certain state agency and local obligations of Minnesota and other states provided such obligations have certain specified bond ratings by a national bond rating service;

#### 2. Detailed Notes

#### A. Assets

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

#### Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of an investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

#### Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

The concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be caused by the Commission's investment in a single issuer.

#### 2. Detailed Notes

### A. Assets

### 1. Deposits and Investments

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

The Commission does not have a policy addressing any of the above-listed risks.

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

	Cree	lit Risk	Concentration Risk	Interest Rate Risk	(	Carrying
Investment Type	Credit Rating	Rating Agency	Percent of Portfolio	Maturity Date		(Fair) Value
Mutual fund						
Federated Prime Obligations Fund #10	Aaa	Moody's	3.2%	N/A	\$	100,634
U.S. Government Agency Securities						
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Grant	Aaa	Moody's	4.7%	02/01/2024	\$	148,646
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Notes	Aaa	Moody's	13.1%	12/12/2018	\$	411,756
Federal Farm Credit Bank Bond	Aaa	Moody's	4.9%	06/14/2017	\$	154,188
Federal Home Loan Bank Bond	Aaa	Moody's		06/09/2017	\$	66,987
Federal Home Loan Bank Bond	Aaa	Moody's		06/12/2015		77,769
Federal Home Loan Bank Bond	Aaa	Moody's		06/10/2013		203,542
Total Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds			11.1%		\$	348,298
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	Aaa	Moody's		09/01/2024	\$	197,620
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	Aaa	Moody's		12/01/2015		210,679
Total Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation			13.0%		\$	408,299
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		10/15/2011	\$	51,805
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		01/13/2017		100,085
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		11/15/2038		101,639
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		02/15/2029		155,293
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		04/01/2028		178,034
Total Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association			18.6%		\$	586,856
Federal National Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		09/24/2012	\$	55,057
Federal National Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		11/25/2034		133,150
Total Federal National Mortgage Association			5.9%		\$	188,207

# 2. Detailed Notes

# A. Assets

# 1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

	Cree	lit Risk	Concentration Risk	Interest Rate Risk	Carrying
	Credit	Rating	Percent	Maturity	(Fair)
Investment Type	Rating	Agency	of Portfolio	Date	Value
U.S. Government Agency Securities (Continued)					
Government National Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		12/20/2037	\$ 19,734
Government National Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		10/20/2037	46,219
Government National Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		05/16/2040	49,711
Government National Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		08/16/2039	81,518
Government National Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		11/20/2039	125,330
Government National Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		07/20/2038	155,867
Government National Mortgage Association	Aaa	Moody's		04/20/2039	 157,625
Total Government National Mortgage Association			20.2%		\$ 636,004
U.S. Treasury Bill	Aaa	Moody's		07/28/2011	\$ 45,948
U.S. Treasury Bill	Aaa	Moody's		11/17/2011	 61,866
Total U.S. Treasury Bill			3.4%		\$ 107,814
U.S. Treasury N/B	Aaa	Moody's	1.9%	02/15/2019	\$ 61,201
Total U.S. Government Agency Securities					\$ 3,051,269
Total investments					\$ 3,151,903
Deposits Petty cash					 2,474,064 800
Total Deposits and Investments					\$ 5,626,767

Carrying values of the Commission's cash and investments at December 31, 2010, are:

Current assets	
Cash on deposit at the Commission	
Cash on hand	\$ 800
Checking	2,354,983
Savings and certificates of deposit	 119,081
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,474,864
Restricted assets	
Cash with fiscal agents	
First American Corporate Trust Treasury Fund	 3,151,903
Total Deposits and Investments	\$ 5,626,767
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	Page 21

### 2. Detailed Notes

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

# 2. Capital Assets

### A summary of capital assets at December 31, 2010, follows:

	 Balance January 1, 2010	Additions		Deductions		I	Balance December 31, 2010	
Land	\$ 371,813	\$	-	\$	-	\$	371,813	
Intangible assets	147,928		-		-		147,928	
Buildings	11,579,329		22,438		-		11,601,767	
Equipment	1,287,408		34,091		-		1,321,499	
Furniture and fixtures	39,855		-		-		39,855	
Improvements other than buildings	8,691,506		1,428,542		-		10,120,048	
Vehicles	 499,738				-		499,738	
Total capital assets	\$ 22,617,577	\$	1,485,071	\$	-	\$	24,102,648	
Less: accumulated depreciation	 (15,503,834)		(927,122)		-		(16,430,956)	
Net Capital Assets	\$ 7,113,743	\$	557,949	\$		\$	7,671,692	

#### B. Liabilities

### 1. Long-Term Debt - Other

Changes in long-term debt other than bonds are summarized below:

	Compensated Absences		-	Accrued Closure and Postclosure Care		
Payable - January 1, 2010	\$	38,246	\$	3,018,863		
Additions (Deductions) Net change in compensated absences Change in accrual for closure and postclosure		5,656		-		
care		-		1,176,512		
Payable - December 31, 2010	\$	43,902	\$	4,195,375		

#### 2. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

### B. <u>Liabilities</u> (Continued)

#### 2. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

Under the Commission's personnel policies and union contracts, employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts based on their length of service.

Unused accumulated vacation is paid to employees upon termination. Unvested sick leave, valued at \$90,659 at December 31, 2010, is available to employees in the event of illness-related absences, and is not paid to them at termination unless the employee has accrued 800 hours. There are no employees that will reach 800 hours in the next year.

#### 3. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs

State and federal laws and regulations require the Commission to place a final cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for 20 years after closure. Although closure and postclosure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the Commission reports a portion of these closure and postclosure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 18, Accounting for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs. The \$4,195,375 reported as the accrued closure and postclosure care liability at December 31, 2010, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 82.0 percent of the estimated capacity of the currently permitted landfill. The Commission will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and postclosure care of \$918,206 as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and postclosure care in 2010. Actual costs may be higher or lower due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations. The Commission's current permit expires June 10, 2015.

#### 2. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

### B. Liabilities

3. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs (Continued)

The Commission is required by state and federal laws and regulations to make annual contributions to a trust to finance closure and postclosure care. An escrow balance of \$3,151,903 is held for these purposes. The Commission is under funded in this account by \$1,043,472 at December 31, 2010. The financial assurance escrow account is reported as a restricted asset on the balance sheet. The Commission expects future inflation costs to be covered from future unobligated cash held by the Commission.

#### 3. <u>Pension Plans</u>

#### A. <u>Plan Description</u>

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the East Central Solid Waste 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

#### 3. <u>Pension Plans</u>

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

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.

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. <u>Funding Policy</u>

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.

#### 3. <u>Pension Plans</u>

#### B. Funding Policy (Continued)

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	\$ 29,811	\$ 27,673	\$ 24,807	

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

#### 4. <u>Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items</u>

#### 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. 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. The Commission purchases commercial insurance for other risks of loss. 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.

### 4. <u>Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items</u>

Risk Management (Continued)

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 This page was left blank intentionally.

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

# I. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### INTERNAL CONTROL

### PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM NOT RESOLVED

#### 05-1 Segregation of Duties

Due to the limited number of office personnel within the East Central Solid Waste Commission, segregation of the accounting functions necessary to ensure adequate internal accounting control is not possible. This is not unusual in operations the size of the Commission; however, the Commission'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.

One basic objective of internal control is to provide for segregation of incompatible duties. Responsibilities should be separated among employees so that a single employee is not able to authorize a transaction, record the transaction in accounts, and be responsible for custody of the asset resulting from the transaction. Without proper segregation of duties, errors or irregularities may not be detected timely.

As of January 1, 2008, the Executive Director and Fiscal Officer positions were combined, which even further compounds the segregation of duties issue.

We recommend that the East Central Solid Waste Commission's management be aware of the lack of segregation of accounting functions and continue oversight procedures to ensure that the Commission's internal control policies and procedures are followed by staff.

#### Client's Response:

The ECSWC Board is aware of the lack of segregation of duties. The Commission has taken many steps to separate duties. The weighmasters are assisting with the reconciliation of the bank statement. They check to see that all deposits are made and also check off the cleared checks on the statement. Checks are posted in the register by a weighmaster, and the secretary has taken on the task of reconciling petty cash. Deposits from the scalehouses continue to be taken to the bank in locked bags of which the Executive Director does not have access to keys.

### II. OTHER FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

#### PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM RESOLVED

#### Money Market Mutual Fund (09-1)

At December 31, 2009, the East Central Solid Waste Commission had \$1,608,846 invested in a money market fund that was not rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization as required by Minn. Stat. § 118A.05, subd. 4.

#### Resolution

During 2010, Bremer Investment and Trust moved the money to a money market fund that was rated in one of the two highest rating categories.



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### **REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE**

Board of Commissioners East Central Solid Waste Commission

### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the East Central Solid Waste 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 East Central Solid Waste 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

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in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Recommendations as item 05-1. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

#### Minnesota Legal Compliance

We have audited the financial statements of the East Central Solid Waste 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 Commission has no long-term debt.

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

The East Central Solid Waste 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 communication is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Commissioners, management, and others within the East Central Solid Waste 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

January 17, 2012