STATE OF MINNESOTA

Office of the State Auditor



Rebecca Otto State Auditor

BROWN COUNTY NEW ULM, MINNESOTA

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

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, 2012



Audit Practice Division Office of the State Auditor State of Minnesota



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ORGANIZATION 2012

Office	Name	Term Expires
Commissioners		
1st District	Richard Seeboth	January 2017
2nd District	James Berg*	January 2017 January 2017
3rd District	Scott Windschitl	January 2017
4th District	Andrew Lochner	January 2015
5th District	Dennis Potter	January 2015
3th District	Dennis I ottei	January 2013
Officers		
Elected		
Attorney	Robert Hinnenthal	January 2015
Auditor/Treasurer	Marlin C. Helget	January 2015
County Recorder	Betti Kamolz	January 2015
Sheriff	Rich Hoffmann	January 2015
Appointed		·
Administrator	Charles Enter	Indefinite
Assessor	Rita Treml	December 31, 2016
Family Services Director	Tom Henderson	Indefinite
Coroner	Terry Knowles, M.D.	December 31, 2014
Probation Director	Les Schultz	Indefinite
Highway Engineer	Wayne Stevens	May 31, 2014
Human Resources Director	Mike Furth	Indefinite
Planning and Zoning		
Administrator	Laine Sletta	Indefinite
Public Health Director	Karen Moritz	Indefinite
Veterans Service Officer	Greg Peterson	April 20, 2013
Lay Board Member	Elizabeth Mohr	December 31, 2013
Lay Board Member	Judy Kuster	December 31, 2013

^{*}Chair







STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of County Commissioners Brown County

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Brown County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of Brown County Economic Development Partners, Inc., which is the discretely presented component unit. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the component unit, is based solely upon the report of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in

Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The financial statements of Brown County Economic Development Partners, Inc., were not audited in accordance with Government Auditing Standards.

An audit includes performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the County's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Brown County as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparison of the General Fund, Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, Family Services Special Revenue Fund, Landfill Special Revenue Fund, and County Ditch Special Revenue Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and Required Supplementary Information as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements.

We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Brown County's basic financial statements. The supplementary information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 19, 2013, on our consideration of Brown County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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* in considering Brown County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by OMB Circular A-133

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by OMB Circular A-133 and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional

procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the SEFA is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

July 19, 2013





MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2012 (Unaudited)

As management of Brown County, we offer readers of the Brown County financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of Brown County for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012. 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

- The assets of Brown County exceeded its liabilities at the close of 2012 by \$90,591,625. Of this amount, \$14,234,723 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet Brown County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- Brown County's total net position increased by \$3,526,031 in 2012, or 4.0 percent.
- At the close of 2012, Brown County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$19,456,797. The amount of \$3,023,915 is unassigned and is available for spending at the County's discretion.
- At the close of 2012, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$3,298,844, or 28.9 percent, of total General Fund expenditures.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Brown County's basic financial statements. Brown County's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) county-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

County-Wide Financial Statements

The county-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of Brown County's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of Brown County's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of Brown County is improving or deteriorating.

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

The county-wide financial statements list the functions of Brown County principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues. The governmental activities of Brown County include general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, human services, health, culture and recreation, economic development, and conservation of natural resources. There are no business-type activities within Brown County's financial structure that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges.

The county-wide financial statements include not only Brown County itself (the primary government), but also the legally separate Economic Development Partners, Inc. (EDP). The EDP, although legally separate, functions for all practical purposes as an integral part of Brown County and, therefore, has been included in the county-wide financial statements.

The county-wide financial statements can be found on Exhibits 1 and 2.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Governmental funds--Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the county-wide financial statements. However, unlike the county-wide financial statements, County fund-level financial statements focus on short-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the County's short-term financing requirements.

Brown County reports five major funds and one nonmajor governmental fund. The major funds are: the General Fund, Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, Family Services Special Revenue Fund, Landfill Special Revenue Fund and the County Ditch Special Revenue Fund. The nonmajor governmental fund is the Building and Capital Improvements Capital Projects Fund. Information is presented separately for the major funds and for the nonmajor fund in Exhibits 3 and 5.

Fiduciary funds--Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by the County as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, or other funds. Brown County's fiduciary funds consist of 11 agency funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. In addition, the agency funds are not reflected in the county-wide financial statements because those resources are not available to support the County's programs.

Brown County's governmental fund financial statements are on Exhibits 3 through 11, and Brown County's fiduciary funds are on Exhibit 12.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the financial statements provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning Brown County's progress in funding its obligation to provide other postemployment benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found on Exhibit A-1. In addition, the County also provides supplementary information on Brown County's deposits and investments, intergovernmental revenues, and expenditures of federal awards (Exhibits D-1, D-2, and D-3).

Brown County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund, the special revenue funds, and the capital projects fund. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

COUNTY-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Over time, net position serves as a useful indicator of the County's financial position. Brown County's assets exceeded liabilities by \$90,591,625 at the close of 2012. The largest portion of Brown County's net position (79.3 percent) reflects its net investment in capital assets (such as land, buildings, and equipment); however, it should be noted that these assets are not available for future spending. Comparative data with 2011 is presented.

Table 1 Governmental Net Position

	 2012	 2011
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 24,435,745 71,842,883	\$ 23,168,395 69,230,007
Total Assets	\$ 96,278,628	\$ 92,398,402
Long-term liabilities outstanding Other liabilities	\$ 4,068,444 1,618,559	\$ 3,979,682 1,353,126
Total Liabilities	\$ 5,687,003	\$ 5,332,808
Net Position Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$ 71,842,883 4,514,019 14,234,723	\$ 69,230,007 5,375,947 12,459,640
Total Net Position	\$ 90,591,625	\$ 87,065,594

The unrestricted net position amount of \$14,234,723 as of December 31, 2012, may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

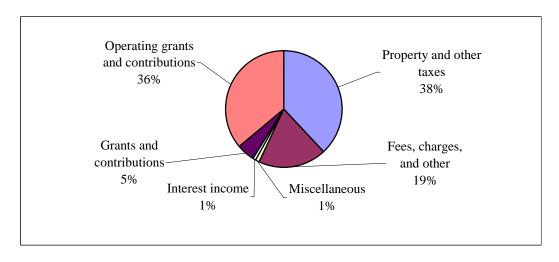
Governmental Activities

The County's activities from operations increased net position by \$3,526,031, or 4.0 percent (\$87,065,594 in 2011 to \$90,561,625 in 2012). Table 2 summarizes the changes in net position for 2012.

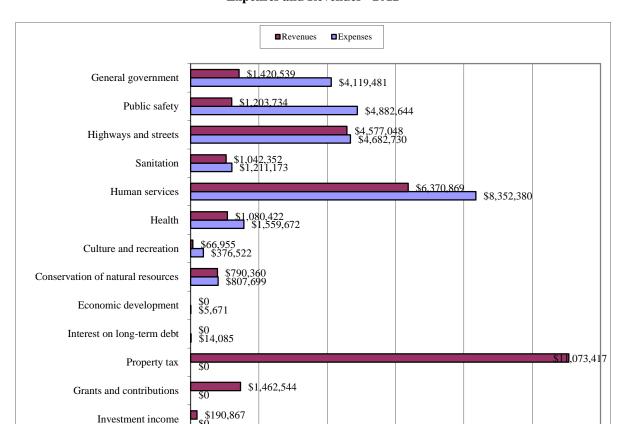
Table 2
Changes in Governmental Net Position

2012		2011		
Revenues				
Program revenues				
Charges for services	\$	5,695,335	\$	5,093,437
Operating grants and contributions		10,808,505		10,724,423
Capital grants and contributions		48,439		51,639
General revenues				
Property taxes		11,033,889		10,251,907
Other		1,951,920		2,666,002
Total Revenues	\$	29,538,088	\$	28,787,408
Expenses				
General government	\$	4,119,481	\$	3,910,292
Public safety		4,882,644		4,839,441
Highways and streets		4,682,730		4,626,390
Sanitation		1,211,173		515,853
Human services		8,352,380		8,021,373
Health		1,559,672		1,564,500
Culture and recreation		376,522		379,913
Conservation of natural resources		807,699		632,150
Economic development		5,671		5,545
Interest		14,085		17,788
Total Expenses	\$	26,012,057	\$	24,513,245
Increase in Net Position	\$	3,526,031	\$	4,274,163
Net Position - January 1		87,065,594		82,791,431
Net Position - December 31	\$	90,591,625	\$	87,065,594

Revenues by Source - 2012



(Unaudited)



Expenses and Revenues - 2012

Total revenues for the County were \$29,538,088, while total expenses were \$26,012,057. This reflects a \$3,526,031 increase in net position for the year ended December 31, 2012.

\$6,000,000

\$8,000,000

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S FUNDS

Miscellaneous revenue

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

Governmental Funds

The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on short-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

(Unaudited)

\$12,000,000

At the end of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$19,456,797, an increase of \$1,744,247 in comparison with the prior year. Of this amount, \$3,023,915 constitutes unassigned fund balance. The remainder of fund balance is nonspendable, restricted, or assigned to indicate that it is not available for new spending.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of Brown County. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$3,298,844, while total General Fund balance was \$5,198,516. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 28.9 percent of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 45.5 percent of that same amount.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

There were no changes between the original budget and the final amended budget. Total actual General Fund revenues exceeded budgeted revenues by \$540,247, due in large part to actual investment earnings and intergovernmental revenues which were greater than what was budgeted. Overall, the actual expenditures were below budgeted expenditures by \$588,800, primarily due to amounts budgeted to replenish reserves spent in prior years.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The County's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of December 31, 2012, amounts to \$71,842,883 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure. The total increase in the County's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was \$2,612,876.

Table 3
Governmental Capital Assets
(Net of Depreciation)

	2012	 2011
Land	\$ 1,038,712	\$ 1,038,712
Construction in progress	444,081	47,856
Land improvements	498,540	514,148
Buildings and improvements	12,361,737	12,540,845
Machinery, furniture, and equipment	2,628,859	2,091,008
Computer software - intangible	243,877	253,674
Infrastructure	54,627,077	 52,743,764
Totals	\$ 71,842,883	\$ 69,230,007

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

Long-Term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the County had no bond-related debt outstanding.

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

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS

- Brown County's average unemployment rate for 2012 was 5.1 percent as of the end of 2012. This was slightly below the statewide rate of 5.4 percent.
- Mortgage interest rates have risen only slightly during 2012, resulting in a reduced volume of mortgage refinancing.
- At the end of 2012, Brown County set its 2013 revenue and expenditure budgets.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This annual financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County's finances for all those with an interest in the County's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Brown County Auditor/Treasurer, Brown County Courthouse, 14 South State Street, P. O. Box 115, New Ulm, Minnesota 56073.





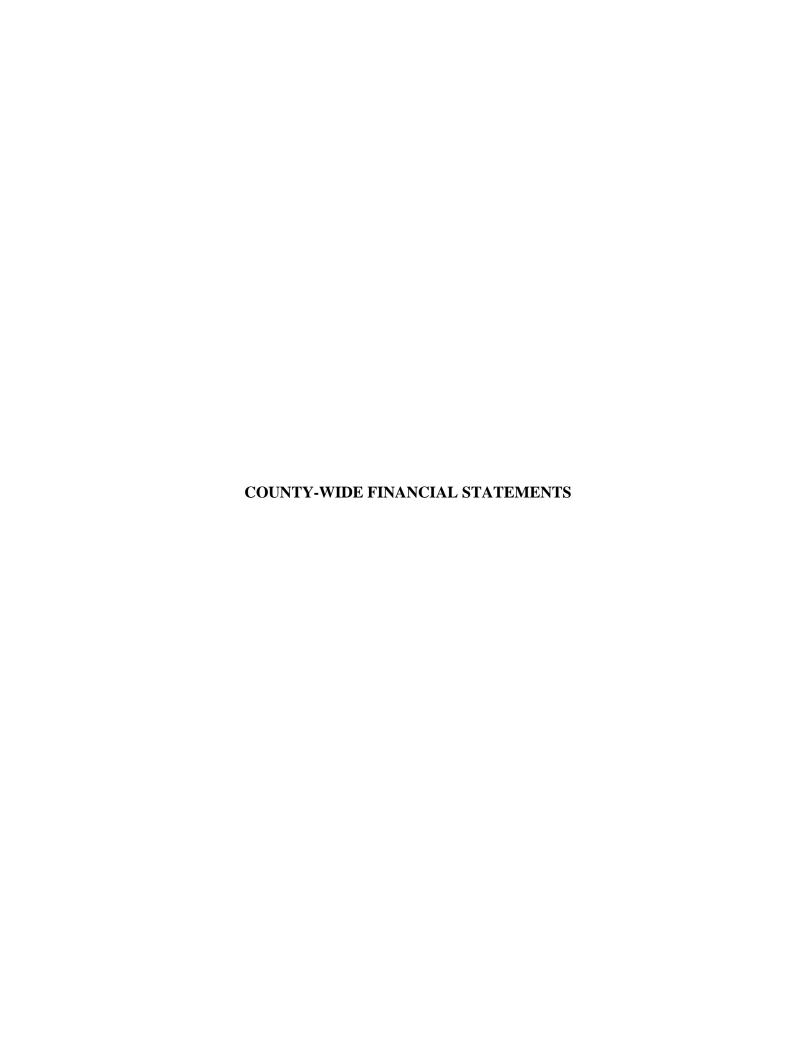


EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Primary Government Governmental Activities		Economic Development Partners, Inc., Component Unit	
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 19,244,855	\$	77,971	
Taxes receivable				
Prior	191,976		-	
Special assessments receivable				
Prior	29,676		-	
Current	656,107		-	
Noncurrent	298,367		-	
Accounts receivable - net	911,941		-	
Accrued interest receivable	59,714		-	
Loan receivable	-		285,715	
Due from other governments	1,043,333		-	
Inventories	232,140		-	
Investment in joint venture	1,767,636		-	
Capital assets				
Non-depreciable	1,482,793		-	
Depreciable - net of accumulated depreciation	 70,360,090		-	
Total Assets	\$ 96,278,628	\$	363,686	
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable	\$ 574,509	\$	936	
Salaries payable	559,729		-	
Contracts payable	8,475		-	
Due to other governments	127,511		-	
Accrued interest payable	520		-	
Unearned revenue	136,736		-	
Long-term liabilities				
Due within one year	211,079		-	
Due in more than one year	 4,068,444			
Total Liabilities	\$ 5,687,003	\$	936	

EXHIBIT 1 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2012

	 Primary Government Governmental Activities		Economic Development Partners, Inc., Component Unit	
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 71,842,883	\$	-	
Restricted for				
General government	203,451		-	
Public safety	390,457		-	
Highways and streets	130,139		-	
Human services	1,783,492		-	
Conservation of natural resources	1,182,316		-	
Landfill closure/postclosure	824,164		-	
Other purposes	-		4,200	
Unrestricted	 14,234,723		358,550	
Total Net Position	\$ 90,591,625	\$	362,750	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Expenses			es, Charges, Fines, and Other
Functions/Programs				
Primary government				
Governmental activities				
General government	\$	4,119,481	\$	1,143,642
Public safety		4,882,644		241,583
Highways and streets		4,682,730		85,598
Sanitation		1,211,173		978,882
Human services		8,352,380		1,896,457
Health		1,559,672		597,415
Culture and recreation		376,522		18,395
Conservation of natural resources		807,699		733,363
Economic development		5,671		-
Interest		14,085		-
Total Primary Government	\$	26,012,057	\$	5,695,335
Component unit				
Economic Development Partners, Inc.	<u>\$</u>	26,022	\$	12,789
	Prop Gran to sj Payn Inve	ral Revenues erty taxes tts and contributions no pecific programs ments in lieu of tax stment income vellaneous	t restricted	
	Tot	tal general revenues		
	Cha	nge in net position		

Net Position - January 1

Net Position - December 31

				Net	t (Expense) Revenue a	nd Change in	Net Position
(Program Revenues Operating Grants and ontributions	Gr	Capital rants and stributions	G	overnmental Activities	Dev Par	conomic velopment tners, Inc., ponent Unit
\$	276,897 962,151 4,491,450 63,470 4,425,973 483,007 48,560 56,997	\$	- - - 48,439 - - - - -	\$	(2,698,942) (3,678,910) (105,682) (168,821) (1,981,511) (479,250) (309,567) (17,339) (5,671) (14,085)		
\$	10,808,505	\$	48,439	\$	(9,459,778)		
\$	42,790	<u>\$</u>				\$	29,557
				\$	11,033,889	\$	-
					1,462,544 39,528 190,867 258,981		- - -
				\$	12,985,809	\$	-
				\$	3,526,031	\$	29,557
					87,065,594		333,193
				\$	90,591,625	\$	362,750





BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2012

		General	 Road and Bridge
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash and pooled investments	\$	5,210,356	\$ 3,139,972
Taxes receivable			
Prior		121,284	28,273
Special assessments			
Prior		9,412	-
Current		149,685	-
Noncurrent		261,635	-
Accounts receivable		133,715	191
Accrued interest receivable		59,714	-
Due from other funds		11,265	10,082
Due from other governments		373,429	50,234
Inventories			 232,140
Total Assets	\$	6,330,495	\$ 3,460,892
Liabilities and Fund Balances			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$	143,278	\$ 16,242
Salaries payable		319,762	58,617
Contracts payable		-	8,475
Due to other funds		4,002	-
Due to other governments		16,450	-
Deferred revenue			
Unavailable		530,338	67,805
Unearned		118,149	 5,343
Total Liabilities	\$	1,131,979	\$ 156,482
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable	\$	-	\$ 232,140
Restricted		1,453,997	81,673
Assigned		445,675	2,990,597
Unassigned		3,298,844	 <u> </u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$</u>	5,198,516	\$ 3,304,410
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	6,330,495	\$ 3,460,892

Family Services		Landfill			County Ditch		Jonmajor Building nd Capital covemements	Total Governmental Funds		
	_		_		_		_			
\$	4,395,238	\$	5,427,343	\$	333,504	\$	738,442	\$	19,244,855	
	40,752		-		-		1,667		191,976	
	-		17,454		2,810 506,422		-		29,676 656,107	
	-		-		36,732		-		298,367	
	732,955		44,243		837		-		911,941	
	-		-		-		-		59,714	
	-		-		-		-		21,347	
	509,921		-		106,949		2,800		1,043,333	
			-						232,140	
\$	5,678,866	\$	5,489,040	\$	987,254	\$	742,909	\$	22,689,456	
\$	288,121	\$	122,370	\$	2,148	\$	2,350	\$	574,509	
Ф	177,502	Ф	3,842	Ф	2,148 6	Ф	2,330	Ф	559,729	
	-		-		-		-		8,475	
	17,345		-		-		-		21,347	
	69,870		-		41,191		-		127,511	
	648,561		13,273		543,178		1,197		1,804,352	
	7,380		811		5,031		22		136,736	
\$	1,208,779	\$	140,296	\$	591,554	\$	3,569	\$	3,232,659	
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	232,140	
	15,856		2,480,502		670,629		-		4,702,657	
	4,454,231		2,868,242		-		739,340		11,498,085	
	<u>-</u>		-		(274,929)		-		3,023,915	
\$	4,470,087	\$	5,348,744	\$	395,700	\$	739,340	\$	19,456,797	
\$	5,678,866	\$	5,489,040	\$	987,254	\$	742,909	\$	22,689,456	



EXHIBIT 4

RECONCILIATION OF THE FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION--GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2012

Fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)			\$ 19,456,797
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	nt		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.			71,842,883
Investments in joint venture are recorded in governmental activities and are not financial resources. Therefore, they are not reported in the governmental funds.			1,767,636
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.			1,804,352
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.			
Loans payable Compensated absences Accrued interest payable Estimated liability for landfill closure/postclosure Net OPEB liability	\$	(863,400) (1,419,775) (520) (1,656,338) (340,010)	(4,280,043)
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)			\$ 90,591,625

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

		General		Road and Bridge
Revenues				
Taxes	\$	6,990,941	\$	1,681,146
Special assessments	Ψ	258,771	Ψ	1,001,140
Licenses and permits		35,751		
Intergovernmental		2,782,292		5,861,207
Charges for services		1,624,733		34,099
Fines and forfeits		19,054		5-1,077
Gifts and contributions		-		_
Investment earnings		186,584		_
Miscellaneous		445,990		51,652
Miscondification		113,550		31,032
Total Revenues	<u>\$</u>	12,344,116	\$	7,628,104
Expenditures				
Current				
General government	\$	3,857,525	\$	-
Public safety		5,096,333		-
Highways and streets		-		7,332,614
Sanitation		-		-
Human services		-		-
Health		1,542,547		-
Culture and recreation		355,621		-
Conservation of natural resources		410,401		-
Economic development		5,671		-
Debt service				
Principal		142,792		-
Interest		14,179		
Total Expenditures	\$	11,425,069	\$	7,332,614
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$	919,047	\$	295,490
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	\$	-	\$	48,209
Transfers out		(172,693)		-
Proceeds from loans		140,904		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>\$</u>	(31,789)	\$	48,209
Change in Fund Balance	\$	887,258	\$	343,699
Fund Balance - January 1		4,311,258		2,865,584
Increase (decrease) in inventories		-	-	95,127
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	5,198,516	\$	3,304,410

Family Services		Landfill		 County Ditch		Ionmajor Building nd Capital rovemements	Total Governmental Funds		
\$	2,286,658 - 4,800,518 1,015,267 - 9,924 - 486,005	\$	340,501 320 63,738 633,764 - - - 2,896	\$ 208,212 - 13,253 - - - -	\$	85,284 - - 20,098 - - - - 122,249	\$	11,044,029 807,484 36,071 13,541,106 3,307,863 19,054 9,924 186,584 1,108,792	
\$	8,598,372	\$	1,041,219	\$ 221,465	\$	227,631	\$	30,060,907	
\$	- - - - 8,299,704 - - - -	\$	- - - 1,023,090 - - - - -	\$ - - - - - 377,877 -	\$	90,936 - - - - - 3,401 - -	\$	3,948,461 5,096,333 7,332,614 1,023,090 8,299,704 1,542,547 355,621 791,679 5,671 142,792 14,179	
\$	8,299,704	\$	1,023,090	\$ 377,877	\$	94,337	\$	28,552,691	
\$	298,668	\$	18,129	\$ (156,412)	\$	133,294	\$	1,508,216	
\$	46,994 - -	\$	62,944 - -	\$ 6,798 - -	\$	7,748 - -	\$	172,693 (172,693) 140,904	
\$	46,994	\$	62,944	\$ 6,798	\$	7,748	\$	140,904	
\$	345,662	\$	81,073	\$ (149,614)	\$	141,042	\$	1,649,120	
	4,124,425		5,267,671	 545,314		598,298		17,712,550 95,127	
\$	4,470,087	\$	5,348,744	\$ 395,700	\$	739,340	\$	19,456,797	

EXHIBIT 6

RECONCILIATION OF THE CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES--GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because: 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. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded deprectiation in the current period. Capital outlay expenditures Depreciation expense \$ 4,741,639 (2,123,335) 2,618,304 The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (such as sales, trade-ins, and retirements) is to decrease net position. Net book value of assets disposed of Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Increase in deferred revenue for taxes and special assessments Decrease in deferred revenue for grants and allotments \$ 255,606 (1,144,528) (888,922) The issuance of long-term debt (such as bonds or loans) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Proceeds of new debt Principal payments on debt \$ (140,904) Principal payments on debt	120
the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded deprecitation in the current period. Capital outlay expenditures Depreciation expense \$ 4,741,639 (2,123,335) 2,618,304 The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (such as sales, trade-ins, and retirements) is to decrease net position. Net book value of assets disposed of Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Increase in deferred revenue for taxes and special assessments Decrease in deferred revenue for grants and allotments \$ 255,606 Decrease in deferred revenue for grants and allotments \$ (1,144,528) (888,922) The issuance of long-term debt (such as bonds or loans) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Proceeds of new debt \$ (140,904)	
Depreciation expense (2,123,335) 2,618,304 The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (such as sales, trade-ins, and retirements) is to decrease net position. Net book value of assets disposed of (5,428) Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Increase in deferred revenue for taxes and special assessments (1,144,528) (888,922) The issuance of long-term debt (such as bonds or loans) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Proceeds of new debt \$ (140,904)	
assets (such as sales, trade-ins, and retirements) is to decrease net position. Net book value of assets disposed of (5,428) Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Increase in deferred revenue for taxes and special assessments \$ 255,606 Decrease in deferred revenue for grants and allotments (1,144,528) (888,922) The issuance of long-term debt (such as bonds or loans) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Proceeds of new debt \$ (140,904)	304
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Increase in deferred revenue for taxes and special assessments Decrease in deferred revenue for grants and allotments \$ 255,606 (1,144,528) The issuance of long-term debt (such as bonds or loans) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Proceeds of new debt \$ (140,904)	
financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Increase in deferred revenue for taxes and special assessments Decrease in deferred revenue for grants and allotments The issuance of long-term debt (such as bonds or loans) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Proceeds of new debt \$ (140,904)	428)
Decrease in deferred revenue for grants and allotments (1,144,528) (888,922) The issuance of long-term debt (such as bonds or loans) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Proceeds of new debt \$ (140,904)	
financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Proceeds of new debt \$ (140,904)	922)
	888
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.	
Increase in inventories \$ 95,127 Decrease in accrued interest payable 94 Increase in compensated absences payable (33,625) Increase in net OPEB liability (92,625) Increase in landfill postclosure care costs (175,479) Increase in investment in joint venture 357,577 151,069	060
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2) \$ 3,526,031	

EXHIBIT 7

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual		Variance with	
	Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Revenues								
Taxes	\$ 6,936,052	\$	6,936,052	\$	6,990,941	\$	54,889	
Special assessments	233,813		233,813		258,771		24,958	
Licenses and permits	35,310		35,310		35,751		441	
Intergovernmental	2,399,642		2,399,642		2,782,292		382,650	
Charges for services	1,725,284		1,725,284		1,624,733		(100,551)	
Fines and forfeits	3,950		3,950		19,054		15,104	
Investment earnings	43,529		43,529		186,584		143,055	
Miscellaneous	 426,289		426,289		445,990		19,701	
Total Revenues	\$ 11,803,869	\$	11,803,869	\$	12,344,116	\$	540,247	
Expenditures								
Current								
General government								
Commissioners	\$ 244,363	\$	244,363	\$	240,020	\$	4,343	
Courts	70,636		70,636		88,130		(17,494)	
Law library	17,000		17,000		20,536		(3,536)	
County auditor/treasurer	532,322		532,322		524,529		7,793	
Licence bureau	158,705		158,705		162,943		(4,238)	
County assessor	404,896		404,896		393,714		11,182	
Elections	46,050		46,050		50,366		(4,316)	
Accounting and auditing	50,000		50,000		49,353		647	
Data processing	384,701		384,701		377,505		7,196	
Central services	178,617		178,617		177,726		891	
Personnel administration	154,202		154,202		139,614		14,588	
Attorney	383,073		383,073		386,000		(2,927)	
Recorder	408,145		408,145		358,132		50,013	
Planning and zoning	115,100		115,100		178,172		(63,072)	
Buildings and plant	545,003		545,003		487,700		57,303	
Veterans service officer	121,605		121,605		123,686		(2,081)	
Other	 479,090		479,090		99,399		379,691	
Total general government	\$ 4,293,508	\$	4,293,508	\$	3,857,525	\$	435,983	

EXHIBIT 7 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Budgeted Amounts					Actual	Variance with	
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Expenditures								
Current (Continued)								
Public safety								
Sheriff	\$	1,911,500	\$	1,911,500	\$	1,765,737	\$	145,763
Regional radio board operations		1,035		1,035		240,482		(239,447
Boat and water safety		9,215		9,215		3,756		5,459
Emergency services		24,053		24,053		32,839		(8,786
Coroner		13,100		13,100		16,079		(2,979
E-911 system		108,972		108,972		203,259		(94,287
County jail		1,420,586		1,420,586		1,403,347		17,239
Probation and parole		1,532,865		1,532,865		1,430,412		102,453
Sheriff's contingency		9,000		9,000		-		9,000
Snowmobile safety		2,600		2,600		422		2,178
Total public safety	\$	5,032,926	\$	5,032,926	\$	5,096,333	\$	(63,407)
Health								
Nursing service	\$	1,629,230	\$	1,629,230	\$	1,542,547	\$	86,683
Culture and recreation								
Historical society	\$	82,380	\$	82,380	\$	82,380	\$	-
Parks		167,157		167,157		128,379		38,778
County/regional library		70,412		70,412		70,412		-
Snowmobile trails		-		-		48,560		(48,560
Other		22,944		22,944		25,890		(2,946
Total culture and recreation	\$	342,893	\$	342,893	\$	355,621	\$	(12,728
Conservation of natural resources								
Cooperative extension	\$	66,742	\$	66,742	\$	72,509	\$	(5,767
Soil and water conservation		100,718		100,718		103,718		(3,000
Agricultural society/County fair		28,500		28,500		28,500		-
Water planning		44,672		44,672		38,652		6,020
Wetlands		25,072		25,072		25,298		(226
Septic loan program		286,842		286,842		141,724		145,118
Total conservation of natural								
resources	\$	552,546	\$	552,546	\$	410,401	\$	142,145

EXHIBIT 7 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	 Budgeted An				Actual	Variance with	
	 Original		Final		Amounts	F	inal Budget
Expenditures							
Current (Continued)							
Economic development							
Community development	\$ 5,795	\$	5,795	\$	5,671	\$	124
Debt service							
Principal	\$ 142,792	\$	142,792	\$	142,792	\$	-
Interest	 14,179		14,179		14,179		-
Total debt services	\$ 156,971	\$	156,971	\$	156,971	\$	
Total Expenditures	\$ 12,013,869	\$	12,013,869	\$	11,425,069	\$	588,800
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$ (210,000)	\$	(210,000)	\$	919,047	\$	1,129,047
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers out	\$ -	\$	-	\$	(172,693)	\$	(172,693)
Proceeds from loans	 210,000		210,000		140,904		(69,096)
Total Other Financing Sources							
(Uses)	\$ 210,000	\$	210,000	\$	(31,789)	\$	(241,789)
Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$	-	\$	887,258	\$	887,258
Fund Balance - January 1	4,311,258		4,311,258		4,311,258		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 4,311,258	\$	4,311,258	\$	5,198,516	\$	887,258

EXHIBIT 8

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE ROAD AND BRIDGE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Budgeted	Amou	ints	Actual		Variance with	
	Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues							
Taxes	\$ 1,671,750	\$	1,671,750	\$	1,681,146	\$	9,396
Intergovernmental	5,606,274		5,606,274		5,861,207		254,933
Charges for services	-		-		34,099		34,099
Miscellaneous	 19,200		19,200		51,652		32,452
Total Revenues	\$ 7,297,224	\$	7,297,224	\$	7,628,104	\$	330,880
Expenditures							
Current							
Highway and streets							
Administration	\$ 337,633	\$	337,633	\$	338,545	\$	(912)
Maintenance	1,879,083		1,879,083		1,862,035		17,048
Construction	3,888,343		3,888,343		3,808,368		79,975
Equipment maintenance and shop	940,165		940,165		1,107,748		(167,583)
Materials and services for resale	 270,000		270,000		215,918		54,082
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,315,224	\$	7,315,224	\$	7,332,614	\$	(17,390)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$ (18,000)	\$	(18,000)	\$	295,490	\$	313,490
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	 18,000		18,000		48,209		30,209
Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$	-	\$	343,699	\$	343,699
Fund Balance - January 1	2,865,584		2,865,584		2,865,584		-
Increase (decrease) in inventories	 				95,127	_	95,127
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 2,865,584	\$	2,865,584	\$	3,304,410	\$	438,826

EXHIBIT 9

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FAMILY SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Budgeted	Amounts		Actual		Variance with	
	 Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues							
Taxes	\$ 2,272,822	\$	2,272,822	\$	2,286,658	\$	13,836
Intergovernmental	4,502,284		4,502,284		4,800,518		298,234
Charges for services	923,754		923,754		1,015,267		91,513
Gifts and contributions	11,500		11,500		9,924		(1,576)
Miscellaneous	 472,958		472,958		486,005		13,047
Total Revenues	\$ 8,183,318	\$	8,183,318	\$	8,598,372	\$	415,054
Expenditures							
Current							
Human services							
Income maintenance	\$ 2,325,676	\$	2,325,676	\$	2,280,669	\$	45,007
Social services	5,242,931		5,242,931		5,352,995		(110,064)
Heartland express	 643,711		643,711		666,040		(22,329)
Total Expenditures	\$ 8,212,318	\$	8,212,318	\$	8,299,704	\$	(87,386)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$ (29,000)	\$	(29,000)	\$	298,668	\$	327,668
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	 29,000		29,000		46,994		17,994
Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$	-	\$	345,662	\$	345,662
Fund Balance - January 1	 4,124,425		4,124,425		4,124,425		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 4,124,425	\$	4,124,425	\$	4,470,087	\$	345,662

EXHIBIT 10

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE LANDFILL SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Budgeted Ar		ınts	Actual		Variance with	
	Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues							
Special assessments	\$ 335,000	\$	335,000	\$	340,501	\$	5,501
Licenses and permits	350		350		320		(30)
Intergovernmental	65,947		65,947		63,738		(2,209)
Charges for services	480,500		480,500		633,764		153,264
Miscellaneous	 1,000		1,000		2,896		1,896
Total Revenues	\$ 882,797	\$	882,797	\$	1,041,219	\$	158,422
Expenditures							
Current							
Sanitation							
Solid waste	 949,610		949,610		1,023,090		(73,480)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$ (66,813)	\$	(66,813)	\$	18,129	\$	84,942
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	 82,000		82,000		62,944		(19,056)
Change in Fund Balance	\$ 15,187	\$	15,187	\$	81,073	\$	65,886
Fund Balance - January 1	 5,267,671		5,267,671		5,267,671		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 5,282,858	\$	5,282,858	\$	5,348,744	\$	65,886

EXHIBIT 11

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE COUNTY DITCH SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Budgeted	l Amou	nts	Actual		Variance with	
	Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues Special assessments	\$ 313,171	\$	313,171	\$	208,212	\$	(104,959)
Intergovernmental	 -		-		13,253		13,253
Total Revenues	\$ 313,171	\$	313,171	\$	221,465	\$	(91,706)
Expenditures Current Conservation of natural resources							
Other	 319,671		319,671		377,877		(58,206)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ (6,500)	\$	(6,500)	\$	(156,412)	\$	(149,912)
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in	6,500		6,500		6,798		298
Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$	-	\$	(149,614)	\$	(149,614)
Fund Balance - January 1	 545,314		545,314		545,314		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 545,314	\$	545,314	\$	395,700	\$	(149,614)

EXHIBIT 12

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION AGENCY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2012

		Agency Funds
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash and pooled investments	<u>\$</u>	943,592
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Due to other governments	\$	943,592

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

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, 2012. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the County are discussed below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

Brown County was established February 11, 1856, and is an organized county having the powers, duties, and privileges granted counties by Minn. Stat. ch. 373. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present Brown County (primary government) and its component unit for which the County is financially accountable. The County is governed by a five-member Board of Commissioners elected from districts within the County. The Board is organized with a chair and vice chair elected at the annual meeting in January of each year.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

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

Component Unit	Included in the Reporting Entity Because	Separate Financial Statements
Brown County Economic Development Partners, Inc.	The County appoints its governing board, and it is fiscally dependent on the County.	Brown County Economic Development Partners, Inc. c/o Brown County Administrator's Office 14 South State P. O. Box 248 New Ulm, Minnesota 56073-0248

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Joint Ventures

The County participates in several joint ventures described in Note 6.C. The County also participates in the jointly-governed organizations described in Note 6.D.

B. Basic Financial Statements

1. County-Wide Statements

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

In the county-wide statement of net position, the governmental activities column: (a) is presented 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 position is reported in three parts: (1) net investment in capital assets, (2) restricted, and (3) unrestricted. The County first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

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

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

B. Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Fund Financial Statements

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

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The <u>Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund</u> accounts for restricted revenues from the federal and state government, as well as assigned property tax revenues used 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 restricted revenue sources from the federal, state, and other oversight agencies, as well as assigned property tax revenues from the County to be used for economic assistance and community social services programs.

The <u>Landfill Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for restricted revenue sources from federal and state government, as well as assigned special assessment and service revenues from the County to be used for the cost of County landfill and recycling operations.

The <u>County Ditch Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for the cost of constructing and maintaining an agricultural drainage ditch system. Financing is provided by special assessments levied against benefited property.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

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

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

The <u>Building and Capital Improvements Capital Projects Fund</u> is used to account for assigned property tax revenues to be used to pay the cost of constructing and maintaining County buildings.

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

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The county-wide 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. Shared revenues are generally recognized in the period the appropriation goes into effect. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Brown County considers all revenues as available if collected within 60 days after the end of the current period. Property and other taxes, shared revenues, 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

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

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 investments are reported at their fair value at December 31, 2012, based on market prices. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 385.07, investment earnings on cash and pooled investments are credited to the General Fund. Other funds are allocated interest as transfers from the General Fund based on the average cash balance of the fund. Pooled investment earnings for 2012 were \$186,584.

Brown 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). The investment in the pool is measured at the net position value per share provided by the pool.

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

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

- (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.

Investments of the County are reported at fair value.

2. Receivables and Payables

Activities between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds."

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

3. Inventories

The Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund inventory is valued using the weighted average method. Inventories in governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. Inventories at the county-wide level are reported as expenses when consumed.

Inventories, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by nonspendable fund balance to indicate that they do not constitute available spendable resources.

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

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

4. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, intangibles, and infrastructure assets (for example, roads, bridges, and similar items) are reported in the governmental activities column in the county-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the County as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (\$100,000 for infrastructure) 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, as well as its component unit, are depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and improvements	20 - 150
Land improvements	3 - 150
Infrastructure	50 - 75
Intangibles	5 - 20
Machinery, furniture, and equipment	2 - 20

5. Compensated Absences

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

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

county-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 county-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 county-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. 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 Position or Equity (Continued)

8. Classification of Net Position

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

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

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

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

9. Classification of Fund Balances

The County's fund balance policy established a minimum unrestricted fund balance within the range of 35 to 50 percent of fund operating revenues. In the event the unrestricted fund balance drops below the established minimum level, the County Board will develop a plan to replenish the fund balance to the established level.

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

Nonspendable - amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. 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. <u>Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability</u>

A. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the General Fund, special revenue funds, and the capital projects fund. All annual appropriations lapse at year-end.

On or before mid-August of each year, all departments 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. Transfers of appropriations within a department and 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 fund level.

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (Continued)

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Budget

The following funds had expenditures in excess of budget for the year ended December 31, 2012:

	Expenditures		 Budget		Excess	
Special Revenue Funds						
Road and Bridge	\$	7,332,614	\$ 7,315,224	\$	17,390	
Family Services		8,299,704	8,212,318		87,386	
Landfill		1,023,090	949,610		73,480	
County Ditch		377,877	319,671		58,206	

The excess of expenditures over budget was funded by unanticipated revenues and available fund balance.

C. <u>Deficit Fund Equity</u>

For internal accounting purposes, individual ditch system records are maintained on a basis which shows long-term debt payable, recognizes special assessments as revenues when levied, and does not eliminate interfund transactions. Using this basis of accounting, 3 of 90 drainage systems had a deficit fund balance at December 31, 2012.

Although this method results in numbers not considered to be in conformity with GAAP for reporting, it provides necessary information by ditch for internal accounting purposes. The following is a summary of fund balances using this non-GAAP basis.

Account balances Account balance deficit	\$ 963,881 (19,972)
Total	\$ 943,909

The County Ditch Special Revenue Fund's deficit will be eliminated with future special assessment levies against benefited properties. The County Ditch Special Revenue Fund had a fund balance of \$395,700 when reported on the modified accrual basis.

Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

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

Primary government
Cash and pooled investments

Fiduciary funds
Agency funds
Cash and pooled investments

Total Cash and Investments

\$ 19,244,855

\$ 943,592

\$ 20,188,447

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's policy states all deposits should be fully collateralized. As of December 31, 2012, the County's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

b. Investments

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The County minimizes its exposure to interest rate risk by investing operating funds primarily in short-term deposits and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity required for operations. At December 31, 2012, the County had the following investments:

	Maturity Dates					
		0 - 1 Year	Over 1 Year			
Deposits	\$	7,137,677	\$	1,000,000		
Petty cash		1,040		-		
MAGIC Fund		730		-		
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (1)		-		999,000		
Federal Home Loan Bank (1)		-		9,825,000		
Negotiable certificates of deposit				1,225,000		
Total Cash and Investments	\$	7,139,447	\$	13,049,000		

⁽¹⁾ These notes have step provisions, which could result in the notes being called prior to maturity.

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 the safest types of securities; pre-qualify the financial institutions, brokers/dealers, and advisors with which an entity will do business; and diversify the investment portfolio so that potential losses on individual securities are minimized. The County's U.S. government agency securities investments have been rated "AAA" by Moody's.

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

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's policy states the County will minimize investment custodial credit risk by permitting brokers that obtained investments to hold them only to the extent there is SIPC (Securities Investor Protection Corporation) coverage and excess SIPC coverage available. Securities purchased that exceed available SIPC coverage shall be transferred to the County's custodian. At December 31, 2012, 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. The County's policy limits investments with one institution to \$5,000,000. As of December 31, 2012, the County's investments were not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

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

A. Assets (Continued)

2. Receivables

Receivables as of December 31, 2012, for the County's governmental activities, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	R	Total eceivables	Amounts Not Scheduled for Collection During the Subsequent Year		
Governmental Activities					
Taxes - prior	\$	191,976	\$	-	
Special assessments - prior		29,676		-	
Special assessments		954,474		298,367	
Accounts		911,941		-	
Accrued interest		59,714		-	
Due from other governments		1,043,333		-	
Total Governmental Activities	\$	3,191,114	\$	298,367	

3. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2012, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	 Increase	 Decrease	 Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated				
Land	\$ 1,038,712	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,038,712
Construction in progress	 47,856	 428,238	 32,013	 444,081
Total capital assets not depreciated	\$ 1,086,568	\$ 428,238	\$ 32,013	\$ 1,482,793
Capital assets depreciated				
Buildings and improvements	\$ 15,375,451	\$ 31,624	\$ -	\$ 15,407,075
Land improvements	2,288,019	-	-	2,288,019
Machinery, furniture, and equipment	6,414,389	992,134	356,359	7,050,164
Computer software - intangible	266,284	9,145	-	275,429
Infrastructure - highway	69,897,336	3,312,511	-	73,209,847
Infrastructure - dam	 2,098,857	 -	 	 2,098,857
Total capital assets depreciated	\$ 96,340,336	\$ 4,345,414	\$ 356,359	\$ 100,329,391

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

	 Beginning Balance	 Increase	 Decrease	 Ending Balance
Less: accumulated depreciation for Buildings and improvements Land improvements	\$ 2,834,606 1,773,871	\$ 210,732 15,608	\$ -	\$ 3,045,338 1,789,479
Machinery, furniture, and equipment Computer software-intangible Infrastructure - highway Infrastructure - dam	4,323,381 12,610 18,982,873 269,556	 448,855 18,942 1,415,032 14,166	 350,931 - - -	 4,421,305 31,552 20,397,905 283,722
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 28,196,897	\$ 2,123,335	\$ 350,931	\$ 29,969,301
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$ 68,143,439	\$ 2,222,079	\$ 5,428	\$ 70,360,090
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 69,230,007	\$ 2,650,317	\$ 37,441	\$ 71,842,883

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

Governmental Activities	
General government	\$ 186,880
Public safety	170,519
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets	1,654,188
Sanitation	11,935
Human services	64,718
Health	4,366
Culture and recreation, including depreciation of infrastructure assets	24,497
Conservation of natural resources	 6,232
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 2,123,335

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

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

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2012, is as follows:

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

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount	Purpose
General	Family Services	\$ 11,265	Records, nursing, service
Road and Bridge	General Family Services	\$ 4,002 6,080	
Total due to Road and Bridge Fund		\$ 10,082	2
Total Due To/From Other Funds		\$ 21,347	<u>7</u>

The interfund receivables and payables are expected to be paid within one year of December 31, 2012.

2. <u>Interfund Transfers</u>

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2012, consisted of transfers from the General Fund to allocate investment earnings:

Transfers Out	Transfers In		Amount	Purpose	
General	Road and Bridge	\$	48,209	Allocated interest	
	Family Services		46,994	Allocated interest	
	Landfill		62,944	Allocated interest	
	County Ditch		6,798	Allocated interest	
	Nonmajor Building and Capital				
	Improvements Capital Projects		7,748	Allocated interest	
Total Transfers In/Out		\$	172,693		

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

C. Liabilities

1. Construction and Other Contract Commitments

The County has active construction projects and other contract commitments as of December 31, 2012. The projects and commitments include the following:

	Sne	nt-to-Date	Remaining Commitment			
	spc	nt to Date		immument		
General Fund						
Dispatch Console	\$	-	\$	40,078		
9-1-1 System		24,682		141,752		
Simulcast alerting system		-		166,441		
Remonumentation		-		15,950		
Actuarial services		-		4,200		
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund						
Surface rehabilitation		355,658		92,537		
Bridge repair		8,001		78,876		

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

Loans Payable

The County entered into loan agreements with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency for funding Clean Water Partnership (CWP) Projects and a loan agreement with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture for financing the repair of failing septic systems. The loans are secured by special assessments placed on the individual parcels. Loan payments are reported in the General Fund.

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity			Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	Outstanding Balance December 31, 2012		
1998 Groundwater Protection CWP Project	2014	\$	12,067	-	\$ 362,000	\$	36,200	
2001 Cottonwood River Restoration CWP Project	2013		4,447	2.00	80,244		4,403	
2001 Little Cottonwood River Restoration CWP Project	2014		5,569	2.00	100,495		16,378	
2001 Watonwan Watershed CWP Project	2014		3,543	2.00	63,932		10,419	

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

C. <u>Liabilities</u>

2. Long-Term Debt

Loans Payable (Continued)

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	Outstanding Balance December 31, 2012
2001 Septic System Replacement Project	2021	2,665	-	53,300	47,970
2003 Cottonwood River Restoration CWP Project	2017	16,973	2.00	306,293	145,394
2004 Watonwan Watershed Continuation CWP Project	2016	1,448	2.00	26,145	11,086
2004 Little Cottonwood River Restoration Continuation CWP Project	2018	7,238	2.00	130,622	75,045
2007 Middle Minnesota Watershed CWP Project	2020	18,121	2.00	327,008	266,706
2007 Cottonwood River Watershed Pollution Reduction Project	2020	6,413	2.00	115,735	94,393
2009 Cottonwood River Watershed Phosphorus TMDL Continuation CWP Project	2022	11,526	2.00	155,406	155,406
Total Loans Payable					\$ 863,400

Debt Service Requirements

Year Ending	Loans Payable								
December 31	Principal	Interest							
2013	\$ 140,623	\$ 11,901							
2014	117,187	9,711							
2015	97,924	7,797							
2016	99,785	5,936							
2017	81,798	4,052							
2018 - 2022	170,677_	5,090							
Total	\$ 707,994	\$ 44,487							

The debt service requirements for the loan from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency in the amount \$155,406 is not known as of December 31, 2012.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities (Continued)

3. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2012, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance		Additions		Reductions		 Ending Balance	Due Within One Year		
Landfill closure/postclosure										
liability	\$	1,480,859	\$	175,479	\$	-	\$ 1,656,338	\$	-	
Loans payable		865,288		140,904		142,792	863,400		140,623	
Net OPEB liability		247,385		122,874		30,249	340,010		-	
Compensated absences		1,386,150		33,625			 1,419,775		70,456	
Long-Term Liabilities	\$	3,979,682	\$	472,882	\$	173,041	\$ 4,279,523	\$	211,079	

4. Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs

State and federal laws and regulations require the County 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 30 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 County 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. The \$1,656,338 landfill closure and postclosure care liability at December 31, 2012, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 76 percent of the permitted capacity of the landfill. The County will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and postclosure care of \$509,832 as the remaining permitted capacity is filled. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and postclosure care in 2012. The County expects the landfill to continue operation beyond 2027 through approved permitting processes. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

The County is required by state and federal laws and regulations to make annual contributions to a trust to finance closure and postclosure care. The County is in compliance with these requirements and, at December 31, 2012, investments of \$2,480,502 are restricted for these purposes. Accumulated annual contributions and any payments of landfill postclosure care costs are reported in the Landfill Special Revenue Fund. Brown County expects that future inflation costs will be

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

C. <u>Liabilities</u>

4. <u>Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs</u> (Continued)

paid from investment earnings on these annual contributions. However, if investment earnings are inadequate or additional postclosure care requirements are determined (due to changes in technology or applicable laws and regulations, for example), these costs may need to be covered by charges to future landfill users or from future tax revenue.

D. Fund Balances

Fund balances at year-end December 31, 2012, were as follows:

	 General	 Road and Bridge		Family Services		Landfill		County Ditch		Nonmajor Building and Capital Improvements		Total Governmental Funds	
Fund Balances													
Nonspendable													
Inventories	\$ -	\$ 232,140	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	232,140	
Restricted													
Law library	\$ 25,413	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	25,413	
Recorder's equipment													
purchases	178,038	-		-		-		-		-		178,038	
Enhanced 911	372,348	-		-		-		-		-		372,348	
Landfill closure/postclosure	-	-		-		2,480,502		-		-		2,480,502	
Sheriff's contingency	18,109	-		-		-		-		-		18,109	
Septic/sewer loans	860,089	-		-		-		-		-		860,089	
Conservation of natural													
resources	-	-		-		-		670,629		-		670,629	
Donations	-	-		15,856		-		-		-		15,856	
Highway construction	 	 81,673				-	_	-		-		81,673	
Total restricted	\$ 1,453,997	\$ 81,673	\$	15,856	\$	2,480,502	\$	670,629	\$		\$	4,702,657	
Assigned													
Recycling	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	107,289	\$	-	\$	_	\$	107,289	
Road and bridge	-	2,990,597		-		-		-		-		2,990,597	
Human services	-	-		4,454,231		-		-		-		4,454,231	
Capital improvements	-	-		-		-		-		739,340		739,340	
Landfill	-	-		-		2,760,953		-		-		2,760,953	
County funded loan	268,728	-		-		-		-		-		268,728	
Parks	143,244	-		-		-		-		-		143,244	
Boat and water safety	 33,703	 -						-				33,703	
Total assigned	\$ 445,675	\$ 2,990,597	\$	4,454,231	\$	2,868,242	\$	-	\$	739,340	\$	11,498,085	
Unassigned	\$ 3,298,844	\$ 	\$		\$		\$	(274,929)	\$		\$	3,023,915	
Total Fund Balances	\$ 5,198,516	\$ 3,304,410	\$	4,470,087	\$	5,348,744	\$	395,700	\$	739,340	\$	19,456,797	

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

A. Defined Benefit Plans

Plan Description

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

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.

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Plans

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

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.

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.

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

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 6.25 percent, respectively, of their annual covered salary. Public Employees Police and Fire Fund members are required to contribute 9.60 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 2012:

General Employees Retirement Fund	
Basic Plan members	11.78%
Coordinated Plan members	7.25
Public Employees Police and Fire Fund	14.40
Public Employees Correctional Fund	8.75

The County's contributions for the years ending December 31, 2012, 2011, and 2010, for the General Employees Retirement Fund, the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund, and the Public Employees Correctional Fund were:

	2012		2011		 2010
General Employees Retirement Fund	\$	654,771	\$	643,204	\$ 618,218
Public Employees Police and Fire Fund		91,172		90,893	90,118
Public Employees Correctional Fund		68,957		67,198	68,692

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

4. <u>Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits</u> (Continued)

B. Defined Contribution Plan

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

Plan benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings, less administrative expenses. For those qualified personnel who elect to participate, Minn. Stat. § 353D.03 specifies plan provisions, including the employee and employer contribution rates. An eligible elected official who decides to participate contributes 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.

Total contributions by dollar amount and percentage of covered payroll made by the County during the year ended December 31, 2012, were:

	Em _]	Employee			
Contribution amount	\$	2,404	\$	2,404	
Percentage of covered payroll		5%		5%	

Required contribution rates were 5.00 percent.

C. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description

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

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

C. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of the plan members and the County are established and may be amended by the Brown County Board of Commissioners. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. Retirees are required to pay 100 percent of the total premium cost. Since the premium is determined on the entire active and retired population, the retirees are receiving an implicit rate subsidy. As of January 1, 2012, there were approximately three retirees receiving health benefits from the County's health care plan. The implicit rate subsidy amount was determined by an actuarial study to be \$30,249 for 2012. A separate, audited GAAP-basis postemployment plan report is not issued.

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 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial 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	\$ 127,858 8,658 (13,642)
Annual OPEB cost (expense) Contributions made	\$ 122,874 (30,249)
Increase in net OPEB obligation Net OPEB Obligation - Beginning of Year	\$ 92,625 247,385
Net OPEB Obligation - End of Year	\$ 340,010

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

C. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation (Continued)

The County's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011, and 2012, were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	mployer ntribution	Percentage Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation	
December 31, 2010	\$ 98,745	\$ 38,624	39.1%	\$ 189,402	
December 31, 2011	97,498	39,515	40.5	247,385	
December 31, 2012	122,874	30,249	24.6	340,010	

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of January 1, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was 0.0 percent funded. The actuarial liability for benefits was \$935,491, and the actuarial value of assets was \$0, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$935,491. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$9,546,132, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 9.8 percent.

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.

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

C. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

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 benefit cost between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques 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, 2012, actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions include a 3.5 percent investment rate of return (net of investment expenses), which is Brown County's implicit rate of return on the General Fund. The annual health care cost trend is 8.0 percent initially, reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0 percent over 6 years. These rates do include an inflation assumption of 2.5 percent. The UAAL is being amortized over 30 years as a level dollar on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2012, was 25 years.

5. Conduit Debt

Martin Luther College Construction Project

In 2004, the County issued variable rate demand purchase revenue bonds in the amount of \$7,500,000 to finance the acquisition and construction of higher education facilities at Martin Luther College in New Ulm, Minnesota, as authorized by the Municipal Industrial Development Act, Minn. Stat. §§ 469.152 - 469.165. The bonds are secured by an irrevocable direct-pay letter of credit provided by Wells Fargo Bank, NA.

The County is not obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the financial statements. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2012, is \$5,320,000.

5. Conduit Debt (Continued)

Oak Hills Living Center Project

On December 31, 2008, the County issued a variable rate Health Care Facilities Revenue Note, Series 2008, in the amount of \$6,000,000 to finance the cost of improvements to the Oak Hills Living Center in New Ulm, Minnesota. This note is secured by the fixtures, the equipment, and the revenues and income of Oak Hills Living Center.

The County is not obligated in any manner for repayment of the note. Accordingly, the note will not be reported as a liability in the financial statements. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2012, is \$5,782,891.

6. 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. The County has entered into a joint powers agreement with other Minnesota counties to form the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT). The County is a member of both the MCIT Workers' Compensation and Property and Casualty Divisions. For other risk, the County carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance from the prior year. The amount of settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

The Workers' Compensation Division of MCIT is self-sustaining based on the contributions charged, so that total contributions plus compounded earnings on these contributions will equal the amount needed to satisfy claims liabilities and other expenses. MCIT participates in the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association with coverage at \$460,000 per claim in 2012 and \$470,000 per claim in 2013. 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.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items (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.

C. Joint Ventures

Brown-Nicollet Community Health Services Board

The Brown-Nicollet Community Health Services Board was established pursuant to Minn. Stat. ch. 145A and a joint powers agreement, effective July 1, 1975. The Health Services Board consists of ten members, five each from Brown and Nicollet Counties. The primary function of the joint venture is to provide health services and to promote efficiency and economy in the delivery of health services. The joint venture is financed primarily from state and federal grants. For the year ended December 31, 2011 (the most current information available), the Health Services Board had net assets of \$752,000. Complete financial information can be obtained from the Brown-Nicollet Community Health Services Board, 322 South Minnesota, St. Peter, Minnesota 56082.

Red Rock Rural Water System

The Red Rock Rural Water System was established pursuant to Minn. Stat. ch. 116A through a joint powers agreement pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59 and under the jurisdiction of the Fifth Judicial District. Brown, Cottonwood, Jackson, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Redwood, and Watonwan Counties have agreed to guarantee their shares of debt arising within each respective county. The Red Rock Rural Water System provides water for participating rural water users and cities within the water district.

The governing body is composed of nine members appointed to three-year terms by the District Court. Each county is responsible for levying and collecting the special assessments from the benefited properties within the county. The bond issue and notes payable are shown as long-term debt in the financial statements of the Red Rock Rural Water System. Outstanding governmental activities indebtedness at December 31, 2011 (the most current information available), amounted to \$13,555,000, and

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

Red Rock Rural Water System (Continued)

business-type indebtedness was \$203,588. The Water System's net assets increased by \$563,153 in 2011. Complete financial information can be obtained from the Red Rock Rural Water System, Jeffers, Minnesota 56145.

Families First Collaborative

The Families First Collaborative was established in 1997 under the authority of Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The Collaborative includes Brown County Family Service, Public Health, and Probation agencies; New Ulm, Sleepy Eye, and Springfield School Districts; River Bend Education District; and Minnesota Valley Action Council. The mission of the Families First Collaborative is to provide leadership for the improvement of outcomes for children in Brown County through early intervention and prevention services. The Collaborative provides improved coordination for children and families through information sharing, elimination of duplicate services, and cooperative efforts. The Collaborative funds selected projects and services that support intervention and the prevention of out-of-home placement of children at risk.

The Collaborative is funded by Local Collaborative Time Study (LCTS) funds, fees, contributions, and DHS Grant funds. Control of the Collaborative is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of ten members. Brown County Family Services acts as a fiscal agent for the Collaborative. During 2012, Brown County provided \$300 in funding to the Collaborative Integrated Fund (\$100 - Family Services, \$100 - Public Health, and \$100 - Probation).

Any withdrawing party remains liable for fiscal obligations incurred prior to the effective date of withdrawal and shall not be entitled to any compensation as long as the Collaborative continues in existence. Should the Collaborative cease to exist, the Families First Collaborative Board of Directors shall distribute all property, real and personal, at the time of termination.

As the administrative county, Brown County Family Services may be liable to the state or federal government for the disallowance, sanction, or audit exception attributable to the Families First Collaborative, including but not limited to, federal fiscal disallowances or sanctions based upon the Collaborative's implementation of the LCTS or any of the other state and federal funding sources and their related requirements.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

<u>Families First Collaborative</u> (Continued)

In the event of any such audit disallowance or sanction, the following participating partners, Brown County Family Services, Public Health, and Probation agencies; New Ulm, Sleepy Eye, and Springfield School Districts; and the River Bend Education District, share the liability. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Brown County Family Services Department.

Three Counties for Kids Collaborative

The Three Counties for Kids Collaborative was established in 1996 under the authority of Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The Collaborative includes Brown, Sibley, and Watonwan Counties; River Bend Education District; and Sioux Trails Mental Health Center. The purpose of the Collaborative is to join local units of government together to ensure a unified, unduplicated, and family-friendly system of intervention and care of families and children. The Collaborative provides improved coordination for children and families through information sharing, elimination of duplicate services, and cooperative efforts. The Collaborative funds selected projects and services that support intervention and the prevention of out-of-home placement of children at risk.

The Collaborative is financed by LCTS funds and program reimbursements. Control of the Collaborative is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of seven members. Brown County Family Services acts as a fiscal agent for the Collaborative. During 2012, Brown County did not provide funding to the Collaborative.

Any withdrawing party remains liable for fiscal obligations incurred prior to the effective date of withdrawal and shall not be entitled to any compensation as long as the Collaborative continues in existence. Should the Collaborative cease to exist, the Three Counties for Kids Collaborative Board of Directors shall distribute all property, real and personal, at the time of the termination.

As the administrative county, Brown County Family Services may be liable to the state or federal government for any disallowance, sanction, or audit exception attributable to the Three Counties for Kids Collaborative, including but not limited to, federal fiscal disallowances or sanctions based upon the Collaborative's implementation of the LCTS or any of the other state and federal funding sources and their related requirements.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

<u>Three Counties for Kids Collaborative</u> (Continued)

In the event of any such audit disallowance or sanction, the following participating partners, Brown, Sibley, and Watonwan Counties and the River Bend Education District, share the liability. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Brown County Family Services Department.

South Country Health Alliance

The South Country Health Alliance (SCHA) was created by a joint powers agreement between Brown, Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, Kanabec, Sibley, Steele, Wabasha, and Waseca Counties on July 24, 1998, under Minn. Stat. § 471.59. Mower County has since withdrawn. In 2007, Cass, Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd, and Wadena Counties became members. The agreement is in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 256B.692, which allows the formation of a Board of Directors to operate, control, and manage all matters concerning the participating counties' health care functions, referred to as county-based purchasing. In 2011, Cass, Crow Wing, and Freeborn counties have elected to opt out of the SCHA, consistent with the terms of the Joint Powers Agreement.

The purpose of the SCHA is to improve the social and health outcomes of its clients and all citizens of its member counties by better coordinating social service, public health and medical services, and promoting the achievement of public health goals. The SCHA is authorized to provide prepaid comprehensive health maintenance services to persons enrolled under Medicaid and General Assistance Medical Care in each of the member counties.

Each member county has an explicit and measurable right to its share of the total capital surplus of the SCHA. Gains and losses are allocated annually to all members based on the percentage of their utilization.

The County's equity interest in the SCHA at December 31, 2012, was \$1,767,636. The County's share of the SCHA's net income was \$357,577. The equity interest is reported as an investment in joint venture on the government-wide statement of net position. Changes in equity are included in the government-wide statement of activities as Human Services fees, charges, fines, and other revenue.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

South Country Health Alliance (Continued)

Complete financial statements can be obtained from the South Country Health Alliance at 110 West Fremont Street, Owatonna, Minnesota 55060, or from its fiscal agent at 2300 Park Drive, Suite 100, Owatonna, Minnesota 55060.

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

Brown County, in conjunction with other governmental entities and various private organizations, formed the jointly-governed organizations listed below:

The <u>South Central Minnesota Regional Radio Board</u> was established to form a regional radio board to provide for regional administration of enhancements to the Statewide Public Safety Radio Communication System (ARMER). During 2012, Brown County contributed \$1,034 to the Joint Powers Board.

The <u>Area II Minnesota River Basin Project</u> provides cost-share and technical assistance for the implementation of flood reduction measures to the area between the Cities of Ortonville and Mankato. During the year, the County paid \$12,678 to the Project.

The <u>Brown-Lyon-Redwood Drug Task Force</u> provides drug enforcement services for member organizations. During the year, the County paid \$40,000 to the Task Force.

The <u>Redwood-Cottonwood Rivers Control Area (RCRCA)</u>, in cooperation with partner groups and landowners, works to improve water quality, reduce erosion, and enhance recreational opportunities by providing education, outreach, monitoring, and technical assistance within the watershed boundaries. During the year, the County paid \$8,040 to the RCRCA.

The <u>South Central Emergency Medical Services</u> provides various emergency medical services to several counties. During the year, the County made no payments to the South Central Emergency Medical Services.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

D. Jointly-Governed Organizations (Continued)

The <u>South Central Regional IMMTRACK</u> (Immunization Registry) Joint Powers <u>Board</u> promotes an implementation and maintenance of a regional immunization information system to ensure age-appropriate immunizations through complete and accurate records. During the year, the County paid \$4,408 to the Joint Powers Board.

The <u>South Central Workforce Service Area Joint Powers Board</u> comprises one representative from each of the participating County Boards. The Board is the local governmental body that appoints the Workforce Council members and is a full partner with them in overseeing area employment and training programs.

The <u>South Central Community Based Initiative</u> was established to provide services to persons with mental illness in the most clinically-appropriate, person-centered, least restrictive, and cost effective ways. The focus is on improved access and outcomes for persons with mental illness as a result of the collaboration between state operated services programs and community-based treatment.

The <u>Intelligent Transit System (ITS) Transit Consortium</u> was established to implement and maintain the ITS among its members, which include the counties of Meeker, Pipestone, Sherburne, Wright, Brown, and Martin.

The <u>Fifth District Court and Brown County Probation Department</u> agreement established a Juvenile Drug Court program that is designed to intervene in the chemically dependent lifestyles of juvenile drug offenders and to improve public safety.

The Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS), Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA), together with the Brown County Sheriff, Brown County Attorney, and Brown County Probation joint powers agreements provides the County with access to the State's criminal justice data communications network (CJDN), as well as other law enforcement tools for which the County is eligible.

The <u>State of Minnesota Parks and Trails and Brown County Sentence-to-Serve (STS) joint powers agreement</u> states that Brown County STS will provide all labor necessary to split wood at Fort Ridgely State Park.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

D. Jointly-Governed Organizations (Continued)

The <u>Trail Systems Coordination</u> joint powers consist of the Cities of New Ulm, Sleepy Eye, Springfield, Comfrey, Hanska, and Brown County. These parties have joined together to coordinate, consider, review, study and analyze trails and their use in and around Brown County.

The <u>Rural Minnesota Energy Board (RMEB)</u> is comprised of 18 counties which include: Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, Faribault, Freeborn, Jackson, Lincoln, Lyon, Martin, Mower, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rock, Watonwan and Yellow Medicine. The purpose of the RMEB is to provide the greatest public service benefit possible for the implementation of methods to deal with energy and transmission in rural Minnesota.

E. Agricultural Best Management Loan Program

The County has entered into an agreement with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture and a local lending institution to jointly administer a loan program to individuals to implement projects that prevent or mitigate non-point source water pollution. While the County is not liable for repayment of the loans in any manner, it does have certain responsibilities under the agreement. The County has met those responsibilities for 2012.

7. Brown County Economic Development Partners, Inc., Component Unit Disclosures

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Brown County Economic Development Partners, Inc., (EDP) was organized on October 3, 1990, under Minn. Stat. ch. 317A, as a nonprofit corporation. The purpose is to promote the development and expansion of existing businesses within Brown County and to assist in the development of new businesses in Brown County, which will increase opportunities for employment. The Board of Directors consists of nine directors: one appointed from each of the County Commissioner Districts, two appointed at-large, and two appointed from the Brown County Board of Commissioners. Brown County Economic Development Partners, Inc., is exempt from income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

7. Brown County Economic Development Partners, Inc., Component Unit Disclosures

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Basis of Accounting

The EDP's financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis of Presentation

Financial statement presentation follows the recommendations of the Financial Accounting Standards Board Codification Section 958, *Not-for-Profit Entities*. Under Section 958, the EDP is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted net assets, temporarily restricted net assets, and permanently restricted net assets.

Revenue

The EDP receives substantially all of its revenue from interest on loan payments and from Brown County in the form of an annual appropriation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The EDP considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of nine months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

B. <u>Loans Receivable</u>

Loans receivable, totaling \$285,715 as of December 31, 2012, consist of twelve loans made for economic development.





EXHIBIT A-1

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS DECEMBER 31, 2012

Actuarial Valuation Date	V	ctuarial alue of Assets (a)	A	actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	A A I	nfunded ctuarial Accrued .iability UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	 Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
January 1, 2008	\$	-	\$	826,382	\$	826,382	0.0%	\$ 8,958,836	9.2%
January 1, 2010		-		746,411		746,411	0.0	9,357,001	8.0
January 1, 2012		-		935,491		935,491	0.0	9,546,132	9.8

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







COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES



NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

<u>Building and Capital Improvements</u> - to account for funds used for capital outlay and maintenance. Financing is provided by a tax levy.



EXHIBIT B-1

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUILDING AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with		
	Original Final			Amounts		Final Budget		
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	84,502	\$	84,502	\$	85,284	\$	782
Intergovernmental		10,998		10,998		20,098		9,100
Miscellaneous		8,137		8,137		122,249		114,112
Total Revenues	\$	103,637	\$	103,637	\$	227,631	\$	123,994
Expenditures								
Current								
General government								
Buildings and plant	\$	7,500	\$	7,500	\$	90,686	\$	(83,186)
Veterans service officer		3,718		3,718		250		3,468
Total general government	\$	11,218	\$	11,218	\$	90,936	\$	(79,718)
Public safety								
Sheriff		75,000		75,000		-		75,000
Conservation of natural resources								
County Extension		13,500		13,500		3,401		10,099
Total Expenditures	\$	99,718	\$	99,718	\$	94,337	\$	5,381
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	3,919	\$	3,919	\$	133,294	\$	129,375
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		5,550		5,550		7,748		2,198
Change in Fund Balance	\$	9,469	\$	9,469	\$	141,042	\$	131,573
Fund Balance - January 1		598,298		598,298		598,298		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	607,767	\$	607,767	\$	739,340	\$	131,573



AGENCY FUNDS

Assurance - to account for the collection and payment of assurance funds to the state.

<u>Mortgage Registry Tax</u> - to account for the collection and distribution of mortgage registry tax to the County and other governments.

Prepaid Tax - to account for taxes paid in advance.

<u>Region Nine</u> - to account for the collection and distribution of funds to the Region Nine Regional Development Commission.

<u>School Districts</u> - to account for the school districts' share of taxes collected by the County.

Social Welfare - to account for the collection and distribution of social welfare accounts.

<u>State Deed Tax</u> - to account for the collection and distribution of deed tax to the County and other governments.

<u>Three Counties for Kids Collaborative</u> - to account for the funds of a multi-county/school district children's mental health collaborative.

<u>Families First Family Services Collaborative</u> - to account for the funds of the County/multi-school district family services collaborative.

<u>Taxes and Penalties</u> - to account for the collection and payment of taxes and penalties collected to the various taxing districts.

Towns and Cities - to account for the collection and payment of taxes due to towns and cities.



EXHIBIT C-1

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ${\bf ALL\ AGENCY\ FUNDS}$ FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Balance January 1	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31	
ASSURANCE					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 1,623	\$ 3,574	\$ 222	\$ 4,975	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 1,623	\$ 3,574	\$ 222	\$ 4,975	
MORTGAGE REGISTRY TAX					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 21,247	\$ 338,000	\$ 295,003	\$ 64,244	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 21,247	\$ 338,000	\$ 295,003	\$ 64,244	
PREPAID TAX					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 22,914	\$ 97,419	\$ 94,322	\$ 26,011	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 22,914	\$ 97,419	\$ 94,322	\$ 26,011	

EXHIBIT C-1 (Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ALL AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Balance January 1 Additions		Deductions	Balance December 31	
REGION NINE					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 457	\$ 45,959	\$ 45,939	\$ 477	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 457	\$ 45,959	\$ 45,939	\$ 477	
GOMOON DAGEDNOES					
SCHOOL DISTRICTS					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 64,380	\$ 5,732,897	\$ 5,747,157	\$ 50,120	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 64,380	\$ 5,732,897	\$ 5,747,157	\$ 50,120	
SOCIAL WELFARE					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 122,330	\$ 835,706	\$ 812,696	\$ 145,340	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 122,330	\$ 835,706	\$ 812,696	\$ 145,340	

EXHIBIT C-1 (Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ALL AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Balance January 1 Additions		Deductions	Balance December 31
STATE DEED TAX				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 24,915	\$ 336,586	\$ 266,846	\$ 94,655
Liabilities				
Due to other governments	\$ 24,915	\$ 336,586	\$ 266,846	\$ 94,655
THREE COUNTIES FOR KIDS COLLABORATIVE				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 238,523	\$ 155,945	\$ 97,439	\$ 297,029
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Due to other governments	\$ 238,523	\$ 155,945	\$ 97,439	\$ 297,029
FAMILIES FIRST FAMILY SERVICES COLLABORATIVE				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 45,456	\$ 86,000	\$ 75,780	\$ 55,676
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Due to other governments	\$ 45,456	\$ 86,000	\$ 75,780	\$ 55,676

EXHIBIT C-1 (Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ${\bf ALL\ AGENCY\ FUNDS}$ FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Balance January 1	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31	
TAXES AND PENALTIES					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 46,807	\$ 30,998,792	\$ 30,975,305	\$ 70,294	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 46,807	\$ 30,998,792	\$ 30,975,305	\$ 70,294	
TOWNS AND CITIES					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 101,074	\$ 13,289,128	\$ 13,255,431	\$ 134,771	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 101,074	\$ 13,289,128	\$ 13,255,431	\$ 134,771	
TOTAL ALL AGENCY FUNDS					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 689,726	\$ 51,920,006	\$ 51,666,140	\$ 943,592	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 689,726	\$ 51,920,006	\$ 51,666,140	\$ 943,592	





EXHIBIT D-1

SCHEDULE OF DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Interest Rate	Amount	
Deposits and Investments			
Checking accounts	0.50%	\$	6,403,774
Savings accounts	Varies		733,903
Certificates of deposit	Varies		1,000,000
Petty cash	None		1,040
MAGIC Fund	Varies		730
Government securities	2.50%		10,824,000
Negotiable certificates of deposit	Varies		1,225,000
Total Deposits and Investments		\$	20,188,447

EXHIBIT D-2

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Shared revenue State		
Highway users tax	\$	5,635,020
County program aid	φ	1,196,682
PERA rate reimbursement		39,317
Disparity reduction aid		27,051
Police aid		60,950
Enhanced 911		111,165
Market value credit		199,494
ivialiset value credit		177,474
Total shared revenue	\$	7,269,679
Reimbursement for services		
State		
Minnesota Department of Human Services	<u>\$</u>	812,867
Payments		
Local		
Local contributions	\$	148,147
Payments in lieu of taxes		39,528
Total payments	\$	187,675
Grants		
State		
Minnesota Department/Board of		
Corrections	\$	299,692
Agriculture		268
Public Safety		182,653
Transportation		328,185
Health		164,472
Natural Resources		61,549
Trial Courts		71,224
Human Services		1,444,528
Veterans Affairs		5,098
Water and Soil Resources		145,346
Peace Officer Standards and Training Board		6,642
Pollution Control Agency		80,746
Total state	\$	2,790,403

EXHIBIT D-2 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Grants (Continued)		
Federal		
Department of		
Agriculture	\$	235,222
Justice		99,500
Transportation		215,600
Veterans Affairs		9,100
Health and Human Services		1,800,670
Homeland Security		120,390
Total federal	<u>\$</u>	2,480,482
Total state and federal grants	\$	5,270,885
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	13,541,106

EXHIBIT D-3

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency	Federal CFDA	-	••.
Grant Program Title	Number	Ex	penditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture Passed Through Brown-Nicollet Community Health Services			
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557	\$	94,919
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition			
Assistance Program (SNAP)	10.561		140,303
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		\$	235,222
U.S. Department of Justice Direct			
Juvenile Mentoring Program	16.726	\$	99,500
U.S. Department of Transportation			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Transportation			
Formula Grants for Other Than Urbanized Areas	20.509	\$	215,600
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Direct			
Burial Expenses Allowance for Veterans	64.101	\$	9,100
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed Through Brown-Nicollet Community Health Services			
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	\$	22,302
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cluster			
TANF	93.558		44,254
(Total TANF 93.558 \$237,739)			
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		27,985
(Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$615,592)			
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994		30,918
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556		71,430
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cluster			
TANF	93.558		193,485
(Total TANF 93.558 \$237,739)	02.714		0.610
Emergency Contingency Fund for TANF State Program - ARRA	93.714		8,610
Child Support Enforcement	93.563		459,468
Refugee and Entrant Assistance - State-Administered Programs Child Core and Dayslopment Block Grant	93.566		324 15 674
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575		15,674
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants Standania Tubbs Jones Child Walfara Sarvices Program	93.590 93.645		18,750 2,661
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.043		2,001

EXHIBIT D-3 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Federal Grantor	Federal		
Pass-Through Agency	CFDA	_	••.
Grant Program Title	Number	Ex	penditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services (Continued)			
Foster Care - Title IV-E	93.658		64,971
Social Services Block Grant	93.667		163,770
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	93.674		2,485
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767		47
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		587,607
(Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$615,592)			,
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Commerce			
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	93.568		78,113
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services		\$	1,792,854
U.S. Department of Homeland Security			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources			
Boating Safety Financial Assistance	97.012	\$	2,009
Direct			
Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program	97.024		484
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety			
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036		3,202
Hazard Mitigation Grant	97.039		3,949
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042		12,746
Passed Through Blue Earth County			
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067		98,000
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security		\$	120,390
Total Federal Awards		\$	2,472,666



NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

1. Reporting Entity

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activities of federal award programs expended by Brown 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 Brown County under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2012. 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 Brown County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of Brown 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. Clusters

Clusters of programs are groupings of closely related programs that share common compliance requirements. Total expenditures by cluster are:

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Cluster

\$ 246,349

5. Reconciliation to Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue

Federal grant revenue per Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 2,480,482
Grants received more than 60 days after year-end, deferred in 2011 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	 (7,816)
Expenditures Per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 2,472,666

6. Subrecipients

During 2012, the County did not pass any federal money to subrecipients.

7. 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, 2012

I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

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

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

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

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

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 510(a) of OMB Circular A-133? **No**

The major programs are:

Child Support Enforcement Social Service Block Grant

CFDA #93.563 CFDA #93.667

The threshold for distinguishing between Types A and B programs was \$300,000.

Brown County qualified as low-risk auditee? Yes

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

None.

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

None.

IV. OTHER FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM NOT RESOLVED

96-6 County Ditch Special Revenue Fund - Deficit Fund Balances

Criteria: Assets should exceed liabilities in order for the County to meet its obligations and maintain a positive fund balance. Under Minn. Stat. § 103E.655, drainage project costs must be paid from the drainage system account. Through the levying of assessments, Minn. Stat. § 103E.735, subd. 1, permits the accumulation of a surplus balance for the repair costs of a ditch system not to exceed 20 percent of the assessed benefits of the ditch system or \$100,000, whichever is greater.

Condition: As of December 31, 2012, the County had individual ditch systems where liabilities exceeded assets, resulting in individual deficit fund balance amounts.

Context: Three of the 90 individual ditch systems had deficit fund balances as of December 31, 2012, totaling \$19,972, which is a decrease from the \$47,291 deficit reported in the prior year.

Effect: Allowing a ditch system to maintain a deficit fund balance, in effect, constitutes an interest-free loan from other individual ditch systems and, as such, may be inconsistent with Minn. Stat. § 103E.655, subd. 2.

Cause: Ditch expenditures were necessary, and the ditch levies were not sufficient to cover all costs.

Recommendation: We recommend the County eliminate the ditch fund balance deficits by levying assessments pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103E.735, subd. 1, which permits the accumulation of a surplus balance to provide for the repair costs of a ditch system.

Client's Response:

Brown County will continue to levy assessments pursuant to Minnesota statutes, which permit the accumulation of a surplus balance to provide for the repair and maintenance costs of a ditch system.





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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of County Commissioners Brown County

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Brown County as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 19, 2013. Other auditors audited the financial statements of Brown County Economic Development Partners, Inc., as described in our report on Brown County's financial statements. The financial statements of Brown County Economic Development Partners, Inc., were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the County's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit the attention of those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Brown 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

The Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 6.65, 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 with the provisions for tax increment financing because the County has no tax increment financing.

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that Brown County failed to comply with the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions*. However, our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance. Accordingly, had we performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to our attention regarding the County's noncompliance with the above referenced provisions.

Other Matters

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

Brown County's written response to the management practices finding identified in our audit has been included in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The County's response was not subject to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting, compliance and the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions* and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

July 19, 2013





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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of County Commissioners Brown County

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Brown County's compliance 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 the County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2012. Brown County's major federal programs are identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to each of its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Brown County's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and 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 Brown County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Brown County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Brown County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the County's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance for each major federal program 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 requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit the attention of those charged with governance.

Our consideration of 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 material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

July 19, 2013