STATE OF MINNESOTA Office of the State Auditor



Rebecca Otto State Auditor

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

FOR THE 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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MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

For the Year Ended December 31, 2012



Audit Practice Division Office of the State Auditor State of Minnesota

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

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Introductory Section

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

ORGANIZATION 2012

		Term			
Office	Name	From	То		
Commissioners					
1st District	Jack Edmonds*	January 2009	January 2013		
2nd District	Dan Whitcomb	January 2011	January 2013		
3rd District	Phil Peterson	January 2012	January 2016		
4th District	Roger Tellinghuisen	January 2012	January 2014		
5th District	Frank Courteau	January 2009	January 2013		
Officers					
Elected					
Attorney	Janice Jude	January 2011	January 2015		
Auditor/Treasurer	Philip Thompson	January 2011	January 2015		
Sheriff	Brent Lindgren	January 2011	January 2015		
Appointed					
Assessor	Patricia Stotz	January 2009	December 2012		
Coroner	Dr. Quinn Strobl	January 2012	December 2012		
County Engineer	Bruce Cochran	January 2012	December 2015		
Land Services Director	Michele McPherson	Inde	efinite		
Court Services Director	Warren Liepitz	Indefinite			
Community and Veterans					
Service Director	Robert Cornelius		efinite		
County Administrator	Roxy Traxler	Inde	efinite		

*Board Chair

Financial Section



STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of County Commissioners Mille Lacs County

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mille Lacs County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 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 of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mille Lacs County as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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. 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 Mille Lacs 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 August 30, 2013, on our consideration of Mille Lacs County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 Mille Lacs 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 financial statements as a whole.

/s/Rebecca Otto

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR /s/Greg Hierlinger

GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

August 30, 2013

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

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

Mille Lacs County's Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 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

- Governmental activities' total net position is \$81,319,505, of which \$60,551,388 is net investment in capital assets, and \$5,592,905 is restricted to specific purposes/uses by the County.
- The net cost of Mille Lacs County's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2012, was \$11,275,711; the net cost was funded by general revenues and other items totaling \$16,854,095.
- At the close of 2012, Mille Lacs County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$21,238,884, a decrease of \$1,448,134 from the previous year-end balance. At the end of the year, Mille Lacs County's assigned and unassigned fund balance totaled \$16,349,602, which is available for spending at the County Board's discretion.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Mille Lacs County's MD&A serves as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements consist of three parts: government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. The MD&A (this section), certain budgetary comparison schedules, and the Schedule of Funding Progress - Other Postemployment Benefits are required to accompany the basic financial statements and, therefore, are included as required supplementary information. The following chart demonstrates how the different pieces are inter-related.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Required Supplementary Information)

Government-Wide Financial Statements Fund Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements

Required Supplementary Information

(Other than Management's Discussion and Analysis)

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

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

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

These two statements consider all of Mille Lacs County's current year revenues and expenses, regardless of when the County receives the revenue or pays the expenditure, and report the County's net position and changes in it. You can think of the County's net position--the difference between assets and liabilities--as one way to measure Mille Lacs County's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the County's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other nonfinancial factors, however, such as changes in the County's property tax base and the general economic conditions of the state and County, to assess the overall health of Mille Lacs County.

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

Reporting the County's Fiduciary Responsibilities

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

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

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

Table 1

	Position					
	2012			2011		
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$	25,115,321 72,427,056	\$	26,750,463 66,064,464		
Total Assets	\$	97,542,377	\$	92,814,927		
Long-term liabilities outstanding Other liabilities	\$	14,606,828 1,616,044	\$	15,014,232 2,059,574		
Total Liabilities	\$	16,222,872	\$	17,073,806		
Net Position Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$	60,551,388 5,592,905 15,175,212	\$	54,092,978 5,321,295 16,326,848		
Total Net Position	\$	81,319,505	\$	75,741,121		

Mille Lacs County's total net position for the year ended December 31, 2012, was \$81,319,505. The governmental activities' unrestricted net position, totaling \$15,175,212, is available to finance the day-to-day operations of the governmental activities of Mille Lacs County.

Table 2Changes in Net Position

	 2012	2011		
Program revenues				
Fees, charges, fines, and other	\$ 2,696,261	\$	2,854,893	
Operating grants and contributions	10,350,575		9,364,441	
Capital grants and contributions	691,220		638,662	
General revenues				
Property taxes	14,703,541		13,838,568	
Other	 2,150,554		2,850,045	
Total Revenues	\$ 30,592,151	\$	29,546,609	

	2012		 2011
Expenses			
General government	\$	6,446,447	\$ 5,973,568
Public safety		7,579,571	7,065,881
Highways and streets		1,330,129	5,129,015
Sanitation		82,498	80,977
Human services		7,959,678	7,484,986
Health		541,256	706,830
Culture and recreation		393,120	313,129
Conservation of natural resources		187,762	169,906
Economic development		6,575	10,850
Interest		486,731	 514,129
Total Expenses	\$	25,013,767	\$ 27,449,271
Increase in Net Position	\$	5,578,384	\$ 2,097,338
Net Position, January 1		75,741,121	 73,643,783
Net Position, December 31	\$	81,319,505	\$ 75,741,121

Governmental Activities

Revenues for Mille Lacs County's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2012, were \$30,592,151. The County's cost for all governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2012, was \$25,013,767. The net position for the County's governmental activities increased by \$5,578,384 in 2012.

As shown in the Statement of Activities, the amount that Mille Lacs County taxpayers ultimately financed for these governmental activities through local property taxation was \$14,703,541 because \$2,696,261 of the costs were paid by those who directly benefited from the programs, and \$11,041,795 was paid by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions. Mille Lacs County paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of governmental activities with \$1,491,008 in grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs and \$659,546 in other revenues, such as investment income, mortgage registry tax, and state deed tax.

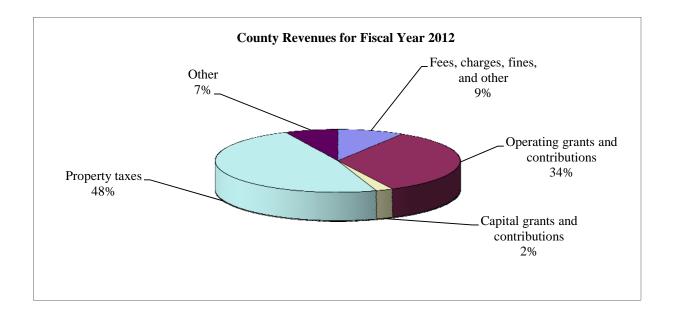
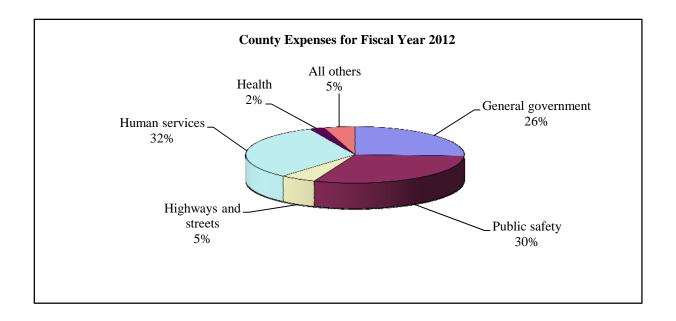


Table 3 presents the cost of each of Mille Lacs County's five largest program functions as well as each function's net cost (total cost, less revenues generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial burden placed on Mille Lacs County's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table 3Governmental Activities

	2012					
	Total Cost of Services			Net Cost of Services		
Program expenses						
General government	\$	6,446,447	\$	5,290,465		
Public safety		7,579,571		5,816,544		
Highways and streets		1,330,129		(3,682,912)		
Human services		7,959,678		3,186,670		
Health		541,256		(24,988)		
All others		1,156,686		689,932		
Total Program Expenses	\$	25,013,767	\$	11,275,711		



THE COUNTY'S FUNDS

As Mille Lacs County completed the year, its governmental funds, as presented in the balance sheet, reported a combined fund balance of \$21,238,884.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

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

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

In 2012, the General Fund actual revenues were above the expected revenues by \$1,444,986. The actual expenditures were \$1,112,610 more than budgeted expenditures; a large portion of this amount was related to the Enhanced E-911 Control Center where the County spent \$524,517 more than was budgeted.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2012, Mille Lacs County had \$72,427,056 invested in a broad range of capital assets, net of depreciation. This investment in capital assets includes land, land improvements, buildings, highways and streets, equipment, and software (see Table 4 below).

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

	2012			2011
Land	\$	2,251,514	\$	2,192,914
Construction in progress		3,387,757		3,005,006
Land improvements		518,863		562,187
Buildings		20,435,436		18,167,927
Machinery and equipment		2,542,522		1,923,363
Infrastructure		43,121,666		40,006,238
Software		169,298		206,829
Total	\$	72,427,056	\$	66,064,464

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2012, Mille Lacs County had \$12,045,000 in bonds and notes outstanding, compared with \$12,820,000 as of December 31, 2011, a decrease of 6.05 percent, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5Outstanding Debt at Year-End

	Governmental Activities				
Bonds and Notes Payable		2012		2011	Change
2005 G.O. Law Enforcement Center					
Refunding Bonds	\$	2,255,000	\$	2,535,000	(11.05)
2007 HRA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds		820,000		915,000	(10.38)
2008 G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds		7,250,000		7,550,000	(3.97)
2010 G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds		800,000		900,000	(11.11)
2010 Taxable Capital Improvement Bonds -					
Recovery Zone Economic Development					
Bonds		920,000		920,000	-
Total	\$	12,045,000	\$	12,820,000	(6.05)

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

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2012 budget and tax rates.

- Major revenue sources for the County are state-paid aids, credits, and grants. The State of Minnesota has indicated that County Program Aid and various grant programs may be reduced for 2012. The County reduced expenditures for 2012 to reflect these estimated cuts.
- Mille Lacs County's annual unemployment rate for 2012 was ten percent. This is significantly above the state-wide and national rates.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2012

Assets

Cash and pooled investments	\$ 21,430,476	j
Petty cash and change funds	850)
Departmental cash	26,540)
Taxes receivable		
Prior	1,082,452	
Special assessments receivable		
Prior	3,947	'
Accounts receivable	110,612	2
Accrued interest receivable	26,290)
Due from other governments	1,948,096	j
Inventories	218,252	
Advances to other governments	40,771	
Deferred charges	227,035	í
Capital assets		
Non-depreciable	5,639,271	
Depreciable - net of accumulated depreciation	66,787,785	i .
Total Assets	<u>\$</u> 97,542,377	,
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 568,378	2
Salaries payable	342,839	
Contracts payable	209,805	
Due to other governments	96,505	
Accrued interest payable	195,950	
Unearned revenue	202,567	
Long-term liabilities	202,507	
Due within one year	872,670	•
Due in more than one year	13,734,158	
Due in more than one year		
Total Liabilities	\$ 16,222,872	
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 60,551,388	
Restricted for		
Debt service	3,413,748	5
General government	231,747	,
Public safety	583,350)
Highways and streets	1,317,738	5
Conservation of natural resources	46,322	2
Unrestricted	15,175,212	,
Total Net Position	\$ 81,319,505	;

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

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MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

EXHIBIT 2

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

			Program Revenues					Net (Expense)		
		Expenses		es, Charges, Fines, and Other	ines, Grants and		Capital Grants and Contributions		Revenue and Changes in Net Assets	
Functions/Programs										
Governmental activities										
General government	\$	6,446,447	\$	798,608	\$	357,374	\$	-	\$	(5,290,465)
Public safety		7,579,571		739,253		1,023,774		-		(5,816,544)
Highways and streets		1,330,129		111,813		4,210,008		691,220		3,682,912
Sanitation		82,498		228,524		70,530		-		216,556
Human services		7,959,678		740,953		4,032,055		-		(3,186,670)
Health		541,256		59,831		506,413		-		24,988
Culture and recreation Conservation of natural		393,120		-		133,953		-		(259,167)
resources		187,762		9,367		-		-		(178,395)
Economic development		6,575		7,912		-		-		1,337
Interest expense on										
long-term debt		486,731		-		16,468		-		(470,263)
Total Governmental	.		.		.		<i>.</i>		.	
Activities	\$	25,013,767	\$	2,696,261	\$	10,350,575	\$	691,220	\$	(11,275,711)
	Geı	neral Revenues								
	Pr	operty taxes							\$	14,703,541
	Gr	avel tax								43,597
	M	ortgage registry	and de	eed tax						14,823
	Pa	yments in lieu o	of tax							211,962
	Gr	ants and contrib	outions	not restricted	o spec	cific programs				1,491,008
	Ur	restricted inves	tment	earnings						56,538
	M	iscellaneous								278,117
	Ga	in on sale of ca	pital a	ssets						54,509
	Т	otal general re	venue	s					\$	16,854,095
	Cl	nange in net po	sition						\$	5,578,384
	Net	Position - Jan	uary 1							75,741,121
	Net	Position - Dec	ember	· 31					\$	81,319,505

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2012

		General		Road and Bridge		
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash and pooled investments	\$	8,730,143	\$	2,613,382		
Petty cash and change funds		800		-		
Departmental cash		26,540		-		
Taxes receivable						
Prior		679,624		73,515		
Special assessments						
Prior		3,947		-		
Accounts receivable		11,084		4,623		
Accrued interest receivable		26,290		-		
Due from other funds		18,200		-		
Due from other governments		308,292		1,164,875		
Inventories		-		218,252		
Advances to other funds		67,900		-		
Advances to other governments		-		-		
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	9,872,820	\$	4,074,647		
Liabilities and Fund Balances						
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	190,184	\$	80,818		
Salaries payable		219,276		32,245		
Contracts payable		-		209,805		
Due to other funds		-		1,150		
Due to other governments		91,326		323		
Deferred revenue - unavailable		710,654		1,221,920		
Deferred revenue - unearned		202,567		-		
Advances from other funds		-		-		
Total Liabilities	\$	1,414,007	\$	1,546,261		

EXHIBIT 3

ommunity and eteran Services		Debt Service		Capital Projects		Nonmajor Ditch		Total
\$ 4,293,855	\$	3,394,200	\$	2,327,595	\$	34,968	\$	21,394,143
50		-		-		-		850 26,540
-		-		-		-		20,340
217,041		90,268		22,004		-		1,082,452
-		-		-		-		3,947
94,905		-		-		-		110,612
-		-		-		-		26,290
-		-		-		-		18,200
474,929		-		-		-		1,948,096
-		-		-		-		218,252 67,900
 40,771		-		-		-		40,771
\$ 5,121,551	\$	3,484,468	\$	2,349,599	\$	34,968	\$	24,938,053
\$ 297,376	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	568,378
91,318		-		-		-		342,839
-		-		-		-		209,805
17,050 4,856		-		-		-		18,200 96,505
171,547		70,720		- 18,134		-		2,192,975
-		-		-		-		202,567
 -		-		-		67,900		67,900
\$ 582,147	\$	70,720	\$	18,134	\$	67,900	\$	3,699,169

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2012

		General		Road and Bridge
Liabilities and Fund Balances (Continued)				
(Continued)				
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable				
Inventories	\$	-	\$	218,252
Advances to other funds		67,900		-
Advances to other governments		-		-
Restricted for				
Debt service		-		-
Law library		8,681		-
Recorder's equipment purchases		175,280		-
Permit to carry		85,454		-
Highway construction projects		-		44,932
Highway maintenance		-		109,671
Gravel pit restoration		23,658		-
DARE		53,311		-
Drug and alcohol contingency		27,154		-
DWI assessments		41,406		-
DWI forfeiture		28,181		-
Drug forfeiture		27,021		-
Fleeing an officer		1,071		-
Prisoner account		315,619		-
Attorney - forfeited property		47,786		-
Donations - public safety		4,133		-
Ditch maintenance and repairs		-		-
Committed to				
Gravel pit restoration		-		132,589
Assigned to				
General government		234,874		-
Highways and streets		-		2,022,942
Human services		-		-
Capital projects		-		-
Unassigned		7,317,284		-
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$</u>	8,458,813	\$	2,528,386
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	9,872,820	\$	4,074,647

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

EXHIBIT 3 (Continued)

Community and Veteran Services	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Nonmajor Ditch	Total
-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$ 218,252
-	-	-	-	67,900
40,771	-	-	-	40,771
-	3,413,748	-	-	3,413,748
-	-	-	-	8,681
-	-	-	-	175,280
-	-	-	-	85,454
-	-	-	-	44,932
-	-	-	-	109,671
-	-	-	-	23,658
-	-	-	-	53,311
-	-	-	-	27,154
-	-	-	-	41,406
-	-	-	-	28,181
-	-	-	-	27,021
-	-	-	-	1,071
-	-	-	-	315,619
-	-	-	-	47,786
-	-	-	-	4,133
-	-	-	22,664	22,664
-	-	-	-	132,589
-	-	-	-	234,874
-	-	-	-	2,022,942
4,498,633	-	-	-	4,498,633
-	-	2,331,465	-	2,331,465
-			(55,596)	7,261,688
4,539,404	\$ 3,413,748	\$ 2,331,465	\$ (32,932)	\$ 21,238,884
5,121,551	\$ 3,484,468	\$ 2,349,599	\$ 34,968	\$ 24,938,053

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EXHIBIT 4

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2012

Fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)		\$ 21,238,884
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		72,427,056
Deferred charges are not available to pay current expenditures and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		227,035
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported in the governmental funds.		2,192,975
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
General obligation bonds	\$ (11,225,000)	
Lease revenue bonds	(820,000)	
Unamortized premium on bonds	(77,354)	
Unamortized discount on bonds	19,652	
Compensated absences	(1,710,359)	
OPEB liability	 (793,767)	(14,606,828)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore,		
is not reported in the governmental funds.		(195,950)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included		
in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		 36,333
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)		\$ 81,319,505

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

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

	General	Road and Bridge		
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 9,263,275	\$	980,247	
Special assessments	17,222	Ψ	-	
Licenses and permits	207,696		7,735	
Intergovernmental	2,940,082		4,614,743	
Charges for services	1,068,260		87,310	
Fines and forfeits	52,536		-	
Gifts and contributions	2,187		-	
Investment earnings	65,299		-	
Miscellaneous	759,185		16,768	
Total Revenues	\$ 14,375,742	\$	5,706,803	
Expenditures				
Current				
General government	\$ 5,379,308	\$	-	
Public safety	8,017,121		-	
Highways and streets	-		6,061,247	
Sanitation	82,498		-	
Human services	-		-	
Health	-		-	
Culture and recreation	137,552		-	
Conservation of natural resources	167,244		-	
Economic development	6,575		-	
Intergovernmental				
Highways and streets	-		210,167	
Culture and recreation	255,568		-	
Capital outlay				
General government	-		-	
Public safety	-		-	
Highways and streets	-		-	
Human services	-		-	
Health	-		-	
Debt service				
Principal	-		-	
Interest			-	
Total Expenditures	\$ 14,045,866	\$	6,271,414	

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

EXHIBIT 5

Co	mmunity and Veteran Services		Debt Service		Capital Projects		Nonmajor Ditch		Total
\$	3,085,719	\$	1,304,394	\$	201,123	\$		\$	14,834,758
Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	9,476	Ψ	26,698
	-		-		-		-		215,431
	4,811,909		33,741		2,620		-		12,403,095
	608,679		-		-,020		-		1,764,249
	-		-		-		-		52,536
	5,284		-		-		-		7,471
	-		-		-		-		65,299
	192,105		-		17,385		-		985,443
\$	8,703,696	\$	1,338,135	\$	221,128	\$	9,476	\$	30,354,980
\$	124,912	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	5,504,220
Ψ	-	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	-	Ψ	8,017,121
	_		_		-		-		6,061,247
	-		_		-		-		82,498
	7,786,145		-		-		-		7,786,145
	549,311		-		-		-		549,311
	-		-		-		-		137,552
	-		-		-		21,893		189,137
	-		-		-		-		6,575
	-		-		-		-		210,167
	-		-		-		-		255,568
	-		-		1,262,958		-		1,262,958
	-		-		6,818		-		6,818
	-		-		390,375		-		390,375
	-		-		143,657		-		143,657
	-		-		20,953		-		20,953
	-		775,000		-		-		775,000
	-		483,209		-		-		483,209
\$	8,460,368	\$	1,258,209	\$	1,824,761	\$	21,893	\$	31,882,511

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

	 General	Road and Bridge		
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 329,876	\$	(564,611)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	\$ -	\$	-	
Transfers out	(1,659,913)		-	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	 53,057		-	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ (1,606,856)	\$	-	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (1,276,980)	\$	(564,611)	
Fund Balance - January 1	9,735,793		3,068,109	
Increase (decrease) in inventories	 		24,888	
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 8,458,813	\$	2,528,386	

EXHIBIT 5 (Continued)

Cor	Community and Veteran Services		Debt Service		Capital Projects		Nonmajor Ditch		Total
\$	243,328	\$	79,926	\$	(1,603,633)	\$	(12,417)	\$	(1,527,531)
\$	- -	\$	630,000 - -	\$	1,029,913 - 1,452	\$	- -	\$	1,659,913 (1,659,913) 54,509
\$	<u> </u>	\$	630,000	\$	1,031,365	\$		\$	54,509
\$	243,328 4,296,076	\$	709,926 2,703,822	\$	(572,268) 2,903,733	\$	(12,417) (20,515)	\$	(1,473,022) 22,687,018 24,888
\$	4,539,404	\$	3,413,748	\$	2,331,465	\$	(32,932)	\$	21,238,884

EXHIBIT 6

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

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)			\$ (1,473,022)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
In the funds, under the modified accrual basis, receivables not available for expenditure are deferred. In the statement of activities, those revenues are recognized when earned. The adjustment to revenue between the fund statements and the statement of activities is the increase or decrease in revenue deferred as unavailable.			
Deferred revenue - December 31 Deferred revenue - January 1	\$	2,192,975 (1,940,313)	252,662
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Also, in the statement of activities, only the gain or loss on the disposal of assets is reported; whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Therefore, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the assets sold.			
Expenditures for general capital assets and infrastructure Net book value of assets sold Current year depreciation	\$	8,987,958 (109,773) (2,515,593)	6,362,592
Issuing long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of debt consumes current financial resources. Neither transaction, however has any effect on net position.	.,		
Principal repayments General obligation bonds Lease revenue bonds	\$	680,000 95,000	775,000
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
Change in accrued interest payable Change in compensated absences Change in OPEB liability Change in inventories Current year amortization of issuance costs, discounts, and premiums	\$	10,774 (161,881) (207,458) 24,888 (14,296)	(347.973)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to other funds. The increase in net position of the internal service fund is reported in the statement of activities.	t		9,125
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)			\$ 5,578,384

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

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SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

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EXHIBIT 7

STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2012

	ernmental ctivities
Assets	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 36,333
Net Position	
Unrestricted	\$ 36,333

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

EXHIBIT 8

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Governmental Activities		
Operating Revenues Insurance fees	\$	110,126	
Operating Expenses Insurance		101,001	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	9,125	
Net Position - January 1		27,208	
Net Position - December 31	\$	36,333	

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

EXHIBIT 9

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

		Governmental Activities		
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Insurance fees Insurance	\$	110,126 (101,001)		
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	9,125		
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1		27,208		
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31	<u>\$</u>	36,333		
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities Operating income (loss)	<u>\$</u>	9,125		

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FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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EXHIBIT 10

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Private-Purpose Trust		Agency	
Assets				
Cash and pooled investments Accrued interest receivable	\$	128,936 22	\$	942,087 -
Total Assets	\$	128,958	\$	942,087
Liabilities				
Due to other governments			\$	942,087
Net Position				
Restricted for other purposes	<u>\$</u>	128,958		

EXHIBIT 11

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Additions	
Investment income	\$ 203
Deductions	
Payments in accordance with trust agreements	 546
Change in net assets	\$ (343)
Net Position - January 1	 129,301
Net Position - December 31	\$ 128,958

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 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. <u>Financial Reporting Entity</u>

Mille Lacs County was established May 23, 1857, and is an organized county having the powers, duties, and privileges granted counties by Minn. Stat. ch. 373. The County is governed by a five-member Board of Commissioners elected from districts within the County. The Board is organized with a chair and vice chair elected at the annual meeting in January of each year. The County Administrator, who is an appointed officer, serves as the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners but does not vote in its decisions.

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

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

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

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

Blended Component Unit

The Mille Lacs County Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA), a blended component unit of Mille Lacs County, is governed by a five-member Board consisting of the Mille Lacs County Board of Commissioners and has the power to levy taxes, issue bonds, and enter into contracts. The HRA was established to assist with the implementation of a redevelopment plan to promote economic development within Mille Lacs County. Although it is legally separate from the County, the activity of the HRA is included in the Mille Lacs County General Fund because the HRA's governing body is the same as the governing body of the County.

Joint Ventures

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

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

1. <u>Government-Wide Statements</u>

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) display information about the primary government and its component unit. These statements include the financial activities of the overall County government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue, are reported in a single column.

In the government-wide statement of net position, the governmental activities column is presented: (a) on a consolidated basis and (b) is reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The County's net position is reported in three parts: (1) net investment in capital assets; (2) restricted net position; and (3) unrestricted net position. The County first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

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

B. Basic Financial Statements

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

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

2. Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The <u>Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for revenues and expenditures of the County Highway Department, which is responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and other projects affecting County roadways.

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

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

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

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

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

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

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

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

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

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

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net 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 and fund 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 of governmental and fiduciary funds are credited to the General Fund. Other funds received investment earnings based on other state statutes, grant agreements, contracts, and bond covenants. Pooled investment earnings for 2012 were \$65,299.

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

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

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

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

Mille Lacs County invests in an external investment pool, the Minnesota Association of Governments Investing for Counties (MAGIC) Fund, which was 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 asset value per share provided by the pool.

2. <u>Receivables and Payables</u>

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

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

4. <u>Capital Assets</u>

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

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

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

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

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

5. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

The liability for compensated absences reported in the financial statements consists of unpaid, accumulated annual and sick leave balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included. Compensated absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

6. <u>Deferred Revenue</u>

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

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

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position. 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 government-wide financial statement 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. <u>Classification of Fund Balances</u>

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or 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.

<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.

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>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 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 that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the County Board or the County Administrator.

<u>Unassigned</u> - spendable amounts not contained in the other fund balance classifications for the General Fund. 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 has adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the General Fund, the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, and the Community and Veteran Services Special Revenue Fund. All three funds are heavily reliant on property tax revenues to fund current operations. However, current property tax revenues are not available for distribution until June. Therefore, the County Board has determined it needs to maintain a minimum unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance in the General Fund and the Road and Bridge and Community and Veteran Services Special Revenue Funds to meet operating needs until those tax revenues are distributed. The County Board has set the minimum year-end unrestricted fund balance amount for the General Fund and the Community and Veteran Services Special Revenue Fund at 45 to 50 percent of the following year's operating budget. The minimum unrestricted fund balance policy for the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund is 30 to 35 percent of the following year's operating budget.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position or Equity

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

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

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. Deficit Fund Equity

Three of five drainage systems of the Ditch Special Revenue Fund have incurred expenditures in excess of revenues and available resources. These deficits will be eliminated with future special assessment levies against benefited properties. The following summary shows the fund balance for the year ended December 31, 2012:

Account balances Account deficits	\$ 22,664 (55,596)
Total Fund Balance	\$ (32,932)

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (Continued)

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Budget

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

	E	xpenditures	Final Budget		 Excess	
General Fund Current						
Public safety	\$	8,017,121	\$	6,924,640	\$ 1,092,481	
Culture and recreation		137,552		3,600	133,952	
Economic development		6,575		6,075	500	
Special Revenue Funds						
Road and Bridge						
Current						
Highways and streets		6,061,247		5,387,593	673,654	
Community and Veteran Services						
Current						
General government		124,912		110,265	14,647	
Health		549,311		425,741	123,570	

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

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

Government-wide statement of net position	
Governmental activities	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 21,430,476
Petty cash and change funds	850
Departmental cash	26,540
Statement of fiduciary net position	
Cash and pooled investments	
Private-Purpose Trust Fund	128,936
Agency Fund	 942,087
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 22,528,889

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

a. <u>Deposits</u>

The County is authorized by Minn. Stat. §§ 118A.02 and 118A.04 to designate a depository for public funds and to invest in certificates of deposit. The County is required by Minn. Stat. § 118A.03 to protect deposits with insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The market value of collateral pledged shall be at least ten percent more than the amount on deposit at the close of the financial institution's banking day, not covered by insurance or bonds.

Authorized collateral includes treasury bills, notes and bonds; issues of U.S. government agencies; general obligations rated "A" or better and revenue obligations rated "AA" or better; irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank; and certificates of deposit. Minnesota statutes require that securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping in a restricted account at the Federal Reserve Bank or in an account at a trust department of a commercial bank or other financial institution not owned or controlled by the financial institution furnishing the collateral.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The County does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk other than complying with the requirements of Minnesota statutes. As of December 31, 2012, the County's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

b. Investments

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

(1) securities which are direct obligations or are guaranteed or insured issues of the United States, its agencies, its instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress, except mortgage-backed securities defined as "high risk" by Minn. Stat. § 118A.04, subd. 6;

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. <u>Assets</u>

- 1. Deposits and Investments
 - b. Investments (Continued)
 - (2) mutual funds through shares of registered investment companies provided the mutual fund receives certain ratings depending on its investments;
 - (3) general obligations of the State of Minnesota and its municipalities, and in certain state agency and local obligations of Minnesota and other states provided such obligations have certain specified bond ratings by a national bond rating service;
 - (4) bankers' acceptances of United States banks;
 - (5) commercial paper issued by United States corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries that is rated in the highest quality category by two nationally recognized rating agencies and matures in 270 days or less; and
 - (6) with certain restrictions, in repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, joint powers investment trusts, and guaranteed investment contracts.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The County does not have a policy regarding interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

- 1. Deposits and Investments
 - b. Investments (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 in the possession of an outside party. The County does not have a policy on custodial credit risk. 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. It is the County's policy that U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. agency securities, and obligations backed by U.S. Treasury and/or U.S. agency securities may be held without limit.

The following table presents the County's deposit and investment balances at December 31, 2012, and information relating to potential investment risks:

	Credi	it Risk	Concentration Risk Over	Interest Rate Risk	Carrying
Investment Type	Credit Rating	Rating Agency	5 Percent of Portfolio	Maturity Date	(Fair) Value
Investment pools/mutual funds MAGIC Fund	N/R	N/A	51.7%	N/A	\$ 8,772,988
Negotiable certificates of deposit	N/A	N/A	48.3	< 1 year	8,183,000
Total investments					\$ 16,955,988
Deposits Petty cash and change funds Departmental cash					5,545,511 850 26,540
Total Cash and Investments					\$ 22,528,889

N/A - Not Applicable; N/R - Not Rated

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

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

2. <u>Receivables</u>

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

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

3. Capital Assets

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

	 Beginning Balance	 Increase	 Decrease	 Ending Balance		
Capital assets not depreciated Land Construction in progress	\$ 2,192,914 3,005,006	\$ 73,000 6,549,929	\$ 14,400 6,167,178	\$ 2,251,514 3,387,757		
Total capital assets not depreciated	\$ 5,197,920	\$ 6,622,929	\$ 6,181,578	\$ 5,639,271		
Capital assets depreciated Land improvements Buildings Machinery and equipment Infrastructure Software	\$ 968,190 23,386,201 7,088,565 56,125,652 274,769	\$ 3,046,116 1,137,907 4,339,954 8,230	\$ 710,232 331,458	\$ 968,190 25,722,085 7,895,014 60,465,606 282,999		
Total capital assets depreciated	\$ 87,843,377	\$ 8,532,207	\$ 1,041,690	\$ 95,333,894		
Less: accumulated depreciation for Land improvements Buildings Machinery and equipment Infrastructure Software	\$ 406,003 5,218,274 5,165,202 16,119,414 67,940	\$ 43,324 683,234 518,748 1,224,526 45,761	\$ 614,859 331,458	\$ 449,327 5,286,649 5,352,492 17,343,940 113,701		
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 26,976,833	\$ 2,515,593	\$ 946,317	\$ 28,546,109		
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$ 60,866,544	\$ 6,016,614	\$ 95,373	\$ 66,787,785		
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 66,064,464	\$ 12,639,543	\$ 6,276,951	\$ 72,427,056		

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

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

Governmental Activities	
General government	\$ 839,632
Public safety	162,186
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets	1,487,397
Human services	 26,378
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 2,515,593

B. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

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

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

	Re	eceivable	P	ayable
Major governmental funds				
General Fund	\$	18,200	\$	-
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund		-		1,150
Community and Veteran Services Special				
Revenue Fund		-		17,050
Total Due To/From Other Funds	\$	18,200	\$	18,200

The interfund balances above represent fourth quarter 2012 phone charges for the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund and fourth quarter 2012 phone charges and Child Support billings for the Community and Veteran Services Special Revenue Fund.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

- B. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers (Continued)
 - 2. Advances From/To Other Funds

The General Fund advanced the Ditch Special Revenue Fund \$67,900 for cash flow purposes.

3. Transfers

Interfund transfers at December 31, 2012, were as follows:

	Tra	ansfers In	Description
Transfers to Debt Service Fund from General Fund	\$	630,000	Transfer excess fund balance
Transfers to Capital Projects Fund from			
General Fund	\$	46,810	Public health building sale
General Fund		50,000	Transfer excess fund balance
General Fund		344,052	General equipment
General Fund		139,051	Grant development
General Fund		250,000	County roads
General Fund		200,000	Transfer excess fund balance
Total transfers to Capital Projects Fund	\$	1,029,913	
Total Interfund Transfers	\$	1,659,913	

C. Liabilities

1. Payables

Payables at December 31, 2012, were as follows:

	Governmental Activities				
Accounts	\$ 568,378	\$	-		
Salaries	342,839		-		
Contracts	209,805		-		
Due to other governments	 96,505		942,087		
Total Payables	\$ 1,217,527	\$	942,087		

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

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

2. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue consists of taxes and special assessments receivable, state and federal grants that are not collected soon enough after year-end to pay liabilities of the current period, and state and federal grants received but not yet earned. Deferred revenue at December 31, 2012, is summarized below by fund:

	Taxes			Special Assessments		Grants and Highway Allotments		Other		Total
Major governmental funds General	\$	540,245	\$	3.643	\$	202,567	\$	166,766	\$	913,221
Special Revenue	Ψ	0.10,2.10	Ŷ	5,615	Ψ	202,007	Ŷ	100,700	Ŷ	,10,221
Road and Bridge Community and Veteran		58,785		-		1,163,135		-		1,221,920
Services		171,547		-		-		-		171,547
Debt Service		70,720		-		-		-		70,720
Capital Projects		18,134		-		-		-		18,134
Total	\$	859,431	\$	3,643	\$	1,365,702	\$	166,766	\$	2,395,542
Deferred revenue										
Unavailable Unearned	\$	859,431	\$	3,643	\$	1,163,135 202,567	\$	166,766 -	\$	2,192,975 202,567
Total	\$	859,431	\$	3,643	\$	1,365,702	\$	166,766	\$	2,395,542

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

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

3. Long-Term Debt

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)		Original Issue Amount		Outstanding Balance ecember 31, 2012
2005 G.O. Law Enforcement Center Refunding Bonds	02/01/2019	\$245,000 - \$365,000	2.35 - 4.00	\$	3,555,000	\$	2,255,000
Kerunang Bonas	02/01/2017	\$303,000	4.00	ψ	3,333,000	ψ	2,233,000
2007 HRA Lease Revenue Refunding		\$85,000 -	4.00 -				
Bonds	02/01/2019	\$130,000	4.40		1,280,000		820,000
2008 G.O. Capital Improvement		\$140,000 -	4.10 -				
Bonds	02/01/2029	\$575,000	4.40		7,985,000		7,250,000
2010A G.O. Capital Improvement		\$100,000 -	0.70 -				
Bonds	02/01/2019	\$120,000	2.40		900,000		800,000
2010B Taxable Capital Improvement Bonds - Recovery Zone Economic		\$125,000 -	3.30 -				
Development Bonds	02/01/2026	\$140,000	4.45		920,000		920,000
Total				\$ _1	14,640,000	\$	12,045,000

4. Debt Service Requirements

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2012, were as follows:

Year Ending		General Oblig	gation E	Bonds		Lease Revenue Bonds					
December 31	December 31 Princip		Interest			rincipal		Interest			
2013	\$	2,675,000	\$	350,122	\$	105,000	\$	33,096			
2014		430,000		294,722		110,000		28,528			
2015		445,000		279,947		110,000		23,852			
2016		460,000		264,317		115,000		19,071			
2017		475,000		247,822		120,000		14,018			
2018 - 2022		2,245,000		976,107		260,000		11,424			
2023 - 2027		2,450,000		511,907		-		-			
2028 - 2029		1,125,000		49,775		-		-			
Total	\$	10,305,000	\$	2,974,719	\$	820,000	\$	129,989			

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities

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

Year Ending	Taz	xable General	Obligati	on Bonds	Total					
December 31	Principal		cipal I		Principal			Interest		
2013	\$	-	\$	36,595	\$	2,780,000	\$	419,813		
2014		-		36,595		540,000		359,845		
2015		-		36,595		555,000		340,394		
2016		-		36,595		575,000		319,983		
2017		-		36,595		595,000		298,435		
2018 - 2022		380,000		163,284		2,885,000		1,150,815		
2023 - 2027		540,000		47,321		2,990,000		559,228		
2028 - 2029		-		-		1,125,000		49,775		
Total	\$	920,000	\$	393,580	\$	12,045,000	\$	3,498,288		

As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), Mille Lacs County issued \$920,000 of Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds (RZEDBs), which were issued for the Historical Courthouse Square remodel project. The Series 2010B Bonds are direct pay tax credit RZEDBs, in which the County will receive a payment from the federal government equal to 45 percent of the amount of interest payable on each interest payment date. The County has complied with all requirements of ARRA to be eligible for the RZEDB interest credit. The Series 2010 Bonds were issued as taxable obligations, which the County will elect to irrevocably designate as qualified RZEDBs. The entire County has been designated as a recovery zone pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the County on July 20, 2010.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities

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

Taking into consideration the aforementioned RZEDB interest credit, as of December 31, 2012, the County's net annual debt service requirements to amortize all taxable general obligation bonds outstanding, including interest of \$216,469 on the governmental activities debt, is as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Princ	Principal		rincipal Interest		 Federal Subsidy	1	Net	Total Payment		
2013	\$	-	\$	36,595	\$ (16,468)	\$	20,127	\$	20,127		
2014		-		36,595	(16,467)		20,128		20,128		
2015		-		36,595	(16,468)		20,127		20,127		
2016		-		36,595	(16,468)		20,127		20,127		
2017		-		36,595	(16,467)		20,128		20,128		
2018 - 2022		380,000		163,284	(73,478)		89,806		469,806		
2023 - 2026		540,000		47,321	 (21,295)		26,026		566,026		
Total	\$ 9	920,000	\$	393,580	\$ (177,111)	\$	216,469	\$	1,136,469		

5. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

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

	Beginning Balance		Additions		R	Reductions		Ending Balance		ue Within One Year
General obligation bonds	\$	10,985,000	\$	-	\$	680,000	\$	10,305,000	\$	680,000
Lease revenue bonds Taxable general obligation		915,000		-		95,000		820,000		105,000
bonds		920,000		-		_		920,000		-
Add: premium on bonds		81,905		-		4,551		77,354		-
Less: discounts on bonds		(22,460)		-		(2,808)		(19,652)		-
Compensated absences		1,548,478		161,881		-		1,710,359		87,670
OPEB liability		586,309		207,458		-		793,767		-
Long-Term Liabilities	\$	15,014,232	\$	369,339	\$	776,743	\$	14,606,828	\$	872,670

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans

Plan Description

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

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

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

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. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans

Plan Description (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. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. <u>Defined Benefit Plans</u> (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 Public Employees Police and Fire Fund	\$	548,767 214,330	\$ 544,107 200,625	\$ 532,097 189,682		
Public Employees Correctional Fund		169,179	168,262	164,413		

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

4. <u>Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

B. <u>Defined Contribution Plan</u>

Two Commissioners of Mille Lacs 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:

	En	nployee	En	Employer		
Contribution amount	\$	1,974	\$	1,974		
Percentage of covered payroll		5%		5%		

Required contribution rates were 5.00 percent.

C. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description

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

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

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 Mille Lacs County Board of Commissioners. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. Retirees and their spouses contribute to the health care plan at the same rate as County employees. This results in the retirees receiving an implicit rate subsidy. For fiscal year 2012, the County contributed \$59,388 to the plan; there were 244 participants in the plan.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The County's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs 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	\$ 276,542 26,384 (36,080)
Annual OPEB cost (expense) Contributions made - indirect implicit subsidy	\$ 266,846 (59,388)
Increase in net OPEB obligation Net OPEB Obligation - Beginning of Year	\$ 207,458 586,309
Net OPEB Obligation - End of Year	\$ 793,767

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

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 PEB Cost	mployer ntribution	Percentage Contributed	et OPEB bligation
December 31, 2010 December 31, 2011 December 31, 2012	\$ 225,661 222,844 266,846	\$ 56,556 73,671 59,388	25.06% 33.05 22.26	\$ 437,136 586,309 793,767

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of January 1, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the County had no assets to fund the plan. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$1,783,533, and the actuarial valuation of assets was zero, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$1,783,533. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$10,968,844, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 16.3 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. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

C. <u>Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)</u> (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 the 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 4.5 percent investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), which is Mille Lacs County's implicit rate of return on the General Fund and an annual health care cost trend rate of 8.0 percent initially reduced by the decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0 percent after six years. Both rates included a 2.5 percent inflation assumption. The actuarial value of assets was set equal to the market value of assets. The UAAL is being amortized over 30 years on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2012, was 25 years.

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

A. <u>Risk Management</u>

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters. To manage these risks, the County has entered into a joint powers agreement with other Minnesota counties to form the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT). The County is a member of both the MCIT Workers' Compensation and Property and Casualty Divisions. For other risk, the County carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year or settlements in excess of insurance coverage for any of the past three fiscal years.

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

A. <u>Risk Management</u> (Continued)

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

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

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

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.

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

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

The County, in connection with the normal conduct of its affairs, is involved in various claims, judgments, and litigation. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the County Attorney, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County.

C. Joint Ventures

East Central Solid Waste Commission

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

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

Each county's share of the Commission's assets, liabilities, and equities cannot be accurately determined since it will fluctuate with census data rather than ownership interest. Following is a summary of the financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011 (most recent figures available):

Total Assets Total Liabilities	\$ 13,575,707 (5,460,785)
Total Net Position	\$ 8,114,922

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

East Central Solid Waste Commission (Continued)

Operating and nonoperating revenues Operating and nonoperating expenses	\$ 5,432,568 (6,197,141)
Change in Net Position	\$ (764,573)

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

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

East Central Regional Library

The East Central Regional Library was established by a joint powers agreement among Aitkin, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine Counties to provide an efficient and improved regional public library service. The Library Board comprises 18 members--one County Board member and two appointees from each member county. Mille Lacs County's contribution for 2012 was \$255,568.

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

East Central Regional Library 244 South Birch Cambridge, Minnesota 55008

Snake River Watershed Management Board

The Snake River Watershed Management Board (SRWMB) was established in April 1993, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, as a joint powers entity. Its purpose is to coordinate the member counties' water plans and to develop objectives to promote sound hydrologic management of the water and the related land resources. Members are Aitkin, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine Counties. Financial responsibility exists

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

Snake River Watershed Management Board (Continued)

because, once the SRWMB has established a budget and determined which projects will be undertaken, each member county is required by the agreement to provide appropriate financial support. The SRWMB establishes an annual budget, and participation in the administrative costs is as follows:

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

Complete financial statements of the SRWMB can be obtained from:

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

Central Minnesota Emergency Medical Services Region

The Central Minnesota Emergency Medical Services Region (CMEMSR) was established in 2001 pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, and is currently operating under a memorandum of understanding between the counties of Benton, Cass, Chisago, Crow Wing, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena, and Wright.

The purpose of the CMEMSR is to improve the planning, coordination, and implementation of emergency medical services within the member counties.

The CMEMSR has established a board which has general supervision over its activities. The Board consists of 14 County Commissioners, one from each of the member counties. Stearns County is the fiscal agent for the CMEMSR and reports the CMEMSR's activities in an agency fund in its financial statements.

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

Central Minnesota Emergency Medical Services Region (Continued)

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

Mr. Scott Miller Regional EMS Coordinator, Central Minnesota Emergency Medical Services Region Stearns County Administration Center 705 Courthouse Square St. Cloud, Minnesota 56303

Central Minnesota Regional Radio Board

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

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

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

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

C. Joint Ventures (Continued)

North Central Drug Task Force

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

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

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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EXHIBIT A-1

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

		Budgeted	l Amo	unts		Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	Final Budget		
Revenues									
Taxes	\$	9,164,240	\$	9,060,033	\$	9,263,275	\$	203,242	
Special assessments	Ψ	30.000	Ψ	30.000	Ψ	17,222	Ψ	(12,778)	
Licenses and permits		175,492		175,492		207,696		32,204	
Intergovernmental		2,043,137		2,147,344		2,940,082		792,738	
Charges for services		1,049,700		1,049,700		1,068,260		18,560	
Fines and forfeits		67,800		67,800		52,536		(15,264)	
Gifts and contributions		2,000		2,000		2,187		187	
Investment earnings		100,887		100,887		65,299		(35,588)	
Miscellaneous		297,500		297,500		759,185		461,685	
Total Revenues	\$	12,930,756	\$	12,930,756	\$	14,375,742	\$	1,444,986	
Expenditures									
Current									
General government									
Commissioners	\$	205,465	\$	205,465	\$	193,106	\$	12,359	
Courts administrator		80,500		80,500		79,888		612	
Law library		47,800		47,800		44,581		3,219	
County administrator		807,019		807,019		804,273		2,746	
Auditor/treasurer		401,400		401,400		400,085		1,315	
Auditing		58,000		58,000		40,025		17,975	
General administration		594,026		594,026		471,587		122,439	
Information services		34,600		34,600		35,967		(1,367)	
Data processing		78,800		78,800		66,865		11,935	
Elections		43,900		43,900		49,943		(6,043)	
County attorney		1,352,530		1,352,530		1,314,087		38,443	
Victim emergency grant		66,911		66,911		49,136		17,775	
Assessor		400,151		400,151		390,541		9,610	
Land records and information		125,500		125,500		224,577		(99,077)	
Zoning and environmental services		587,131		587,131		702,365		(115,234)	
Building maintenance		409,050		409,050		302,275		106,775	
Building additions and improvements		5,000		5,000		133,256		(128,256)	
Other general government		192,000		192,000		76,751		115,249	
Total general government	\$	5,489,783	\$	5,489,783	\$	5,379,308	\$	110,475	

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

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

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with		
	Original Final		 Amounts	Final Budget				
xpenditures								
Current (Continued)								
Public safety								
Sheriff	\$	1,973,437	\$	1,973,437	\$ 2,468,176	\$	(494,739)	
Court security		377,159		377,159	384,235		(7,076)	
Drug and alcohol contingency		2,000		2,000	-		2,000	
Boat and water safety		67,560		67,560	63,782		3,778	
Snowmobile safety enforcement		3,500		3,500	-		3,500	
ATV grant		3,500		3,500	-		3,500	
Mobile crime lab		-		-	6,427		(6,427)	
DARE program		5,000		5,000	2,206		2,794	
Hooked on fishing account		1,500		1,500	3,839		(2,339)	
Chaplaincy		100		100	672		(572)	
Deputy reserve account		400		400	900		(500)	
DWI assessment		100		100	-		100	
DWI forfeiture		5,000		5,000	30,485		(25,485)	
Drug forfeiture		5,000		5,000	298		4,702	
Records system		47,000		47,000	92,670		(45,670)	
Permit to carry		5,000		5,000	6,819		(1,819)	
Animal control		13,000		13,000	17,547		(4,547)	
Coroner		76,277		76,277	76,277		-	
County jail		2,540,473		2,540,473	2,465,256		75,217	
Prisoner account		145,000		145,000	170,570		(25,570)	
Probation		735,809		735,809	735,279		530	
Case load reduction account		126,410		126,410	129,982		(3,572)	
911 services and civil defense		100,092		100,092	145,861		(45,769)	
E-911		691,323		691,323	 1,215,840		(524,517)	
Total public safety	\$	6,924,640	\$	6,924,640	\$ 8,017,121	\$	(1,092,481)	
Sanitation								
Solid waste	\$	85,100	\$	85,100	\$ 82,498	\$	2,602	
Culture and recreation								
Historical society								
Snowmobile trails	\$	3,600	\$	3,600	\$ 3,600	\$	-	
	\$	3,600	\$	3,600	\$ 3,600 133,952	\$	(133,952)	

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

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

		Budgeted	Amo	unts		Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	F	inal Budget	
Expenditures Current (Continued)									
Conservation of natural resources	÷	10 500	.	10 500	.	10 500	.		
County agricultural society	\$	12,500	\$	12,500	\$	12,500	\$	-	
County extension service Soil and water conservation		61,315 90,296		61,315 90,296		59,876 90,489		1,439 (193)	
Other conservation		4,379		90,290 4,379		4,379		-	
						i			
Total conservation of natural	¢	169 400	¢	169 400	¢	167 244	¢	1 246	
resources	\$	168,490	\$	168,490	\$	167,244	\$	1,246	
Economic development									
Community development	\$	6,075	\$	6,075	\$	6,575	\$	(500)	
Intergovernmental Culture and recreation									
Library	\$	255,568	\$	255,568	\$	255,568	\$	-	
Total Expenditures	\$	12,933,256	\$	12,933,256	\$	14,045,866	\$	(1,112,610)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)									
Expenditures	\$	(2,500)	\$	(2,500)	\$	329,876	\$	332,376	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Transfers out	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(1,659,913)	\$	(1,659,913)	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		2,500		2,500		53,057		50,557	
Total Other Financing Sources									
(Uses)	\$	2,500	\$	2,500	\$	(1,606,856)	\$	(1,609,356)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(1,276,980)	\$	(1,276,980)	
Fund Balance - January 1		9,735,793		9,735,793		9,735,793			
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	9,735,793	\$	9,735,793	\$	8,458,813	\$	(1,276,980)	

EXHIBIT A-2

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

	Budgeted Amounts					Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	Final Budget		
Revenues									
Taxes	\$	954,760	\$	943,885	\$	980,247	\$	36,362	
Licenses and permits		4,000		4,000		7,735		3,735	
Intergovernmental		4,580,000		4,590,875		4,614,743		23,868	
Charges for services		54,000		54,000		87,310		33,310	
Miscellaneous		5,000		5,000		16,768		11,768	
Total Revenues	\$	5,597,760	\$	5,597,760	\$	5,706,803	\$	109,043	
Expenditures									
Current									
Highways and streets									
Administration	\$	572,228	\$	572,228	\$	570,990	\$	1,238	
Maintenance		2,883,860		2,883,860		3,722,884		(839,024)	
Construction		1,520,210		1,310,043		1,173,793		136,250	
Equipment maintenance and shop		621,462		621,462		593,580		27,882	
Total highways and streets	\$	5,597,760	\$	5,387,593	\$	6,061,247	\$	(673,654)	
Intergovernmental									
Highways and streets		-		210,167		210,167		-	
Total Expenditures	\$	5,597,760	\$	5,597,760	\$	6,271,414	\$	(673,654)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(564,611)	\$	(564,611)	
Fund Balance - January 1		3,068,109		3,068,109		3,068,109		-	
Increase (decrease) in inventories		-		-		24,888		24,888	
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	3,068,109	\$	3,068,109	\$	2,528,386	\$	(539,723)	

EXHIBIT A-3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE COMMUNITY AND VETERAN SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	 Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance with	
	 Original		Final	Amounts		Final Budget	
Revenues							
Taxes	\$ 3,124,873	\$	3,089,244	\$	3,085,719	\$	(3,525)
Intergovernmental	4,404,808		4,440,437		4,811,909		371,472
Charges for services	628,500		628,500		608,679		(19,821)
Gifts and contributions	4,500		4,500		5,284		784
Miscellaneous	 258,604		258,604		192,105		(66,499)
Total Revenues	\$ 8,421,285	\$	8,421,285	\$	8,703,696	\$	282,411
Expenditures							
Current							
General government							
Veterans services	\$ 110,265	\$	110,265	\$	124,912	\$	(14,647)
Human services							
Income maintenance	\$ 2,079,252	\$	2,079,252	\$	1,984,505	\$	94,747
Social services	 5,806,027		5,806,027		5,801,640		4,387
Total human services	\$ 7,885,279	\$	7,885,279	\$	7,786,145	\$	99,134
Health							
Public health	\$ 425,741	\$	425,741	\$	549,311	\$	(123,570)
Total Expenditures	\$ 8,421,285	\$	8,421,285	\$	8,460,368	\$	(39,083)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$	-	\$	243,328	\$	243,328
Fund Balance - January 1	 4,296,076		4,296,076		4,296,076		-
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 4,296,076	\$	4,296,076	\$	4,539,404	\$	243,328

EXHIBIT A-4

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	 Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	 Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	 Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
January 1, 2008	\$ -	\$ 1,080,490	\$ 1,080,490	0.00%	\$ 9,497,190	11.38%
January 1, 2010	-	1,469,265	1,469,265	0.00%	11,088,106	13.25%
January 1, 2012	-	1,783,533	1,783,533	0.00%	10,968,844	16.30%

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

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

1. <u>Budgetary Information</u>

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

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

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

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds.

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

The following major governmental funds had expenditures in excess of budget at the function level for the year ended December 31, 2012:

	E	Expenditures		nal Budget	Excess		
General Fund							
Current							
Public safety	\$	8,017,121	\$	6,924,640	\$	1,092,481	
Culture and recreation		137,552		3,600		133,952	
Economic development		6,575		6,075		500	

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations (Continued)

	Expenditures	Final Budget	Excess
Special Revenue Funds Road and Bridge			
Current Highways and streets Community and Veteran Services	6,061,247	5,387,593	673,654
Current General government Health	124,912 549,311	110,265 425,741	14,647 123,570

3. Other Postemployment Benefits Funding Status

Beginning in 2008, Mille Lacs County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. Since the County has not irrevocably deposited funds in a trust for future health benefits, the actuarial value of the assets is zero.

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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FIDUCIARY FUND

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

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EXHIBIT B-1

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

	Balance anuary 1	 Additions	 Deductions	 Balance December 31
Assets Cash and pooled investments	\$ 688,550	\$ 49,021,587	\$ 48,768,050	\$ 942,087
Liabilities				
Due to other governments	\$ 688,550	\$ 49,021,587	\$ 48,768,050	\$ 942,087

OTHER SCHEDULES

EXHIBIT C-1

BALANCE SHEET - BY DITCH DITCH SPECIAL REVENUE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2012

							Fun	d Balance			
	_	Assets Cash and Pooled vestments	А	iabilities dvances From her Funds	Restricted for Ditch Maintenance and Repairs		Unassigned		 Total Fund Balance	Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	
County Ditch											
2	\$	1,630	\$	6,800	\$	-	\$	(5,170)	\$ (5,170)	\$	1,630
3		16,351		-		16,351		-	16,351		16,351
4		10,673		12,800		-		(2,127)	(2,127)		10,673
5		6,313		-		6,313		-	6,313		6,313
14		1		48,300		-		(48,299)	 (48,299)		1
Total	\$	34,968	\$	67,900	\$	22,664	\$	(55,596)	\$ (32,932)	\$	34,968

EXHIBIT C-2

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

Shared Revenue		
State		
Highway users tax	\$	3,876,252
County program aid		1,214,150
PERA rate reimbursement		30,78
Disparity reduction aid		24,71
Police aid		148,86
Indian casino aid		43,30
Enhanced 911		101,93
Market value credit		168,054
Total shared revenue	<u>\$</u>	5,608,064
Reimbursement for Services		
State		
Minnesota Department of Human Services	<u>\$</u>	750,66
Payments		
Local		
Other	\$	48,46
Payments in lieu of taxes		211,96
Total payments	<u>\$</u>	260,430
Grants		
State		
Minnesota Department/Board of		
Public Safety	\$	117,99
Commerce		266,02
Health		233,48
Natural Resources		143,30
Human Services		1,376,55
Veterans Affairs		5,09
Corrections		176,42
Transportation		102,50
Water and Soil Resources		46,12
Peace Officer Standards and Training Board		8,30
Pollution Control Agency		70,53
Total state	\$	2,546,33

EXHIBIT C-2 (Continued)

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

Grants (Continued) Federal		
Department of		
Agriculture	\$	327,727
Justice		2,239
Transportation		588,623
Energy		51,188
Health and Human Services		2,164,273
Homeland Security		103,556
Total federal	<u>\$</u>	3,237,606
Total state and federal grants	<u>\$</u>	5,783,938
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	12,403,095

EXHIBIT C-3

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

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency	Federal CFDA	F	
Grant Program Title	Number	Ex	penditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557	\$	180,488
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for women, mants, and Children	10.557	φ	180,488
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition			
Assistance Program	10.561		147,239
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		\$	327,727
U.S. Department of Justice Direct			
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	\$	2,239
U.S. Department of Transportation			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Transportation			
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	\$	583,326
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety			
Occupant Protection Incentive Grants	20.602		2,000
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated	20.608		3,297
Total U.S. Department of Transportation		\$	588,623
U.S. Department of Energy			
Passed Through Minnesota Commerce Department			
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program - ARRA	81.128	\$	51,188
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Passed Through Isanti County			
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cluster	93.069	\$	13,198
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$366,848)	93.558		45,663
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994		33,423

The notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are an integral part of this schedule.

EXHIBIT C-3 (Continued)

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

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Grant Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	E	spenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Continued)			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556		11,431
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cluster			
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		321,185
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$366,848)			
Emergency Contingency Fund for TANF State Program - ARRA	93.714		17,494
Child Support Enforcement	93.563		540,701
Refugee and Entrant Assistance - State-Administered Programs	93.566		354
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575		10,776
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	93.590		23,000
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645		1,758
Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658		156,735
Social Services Block Grant	93.667		208,263
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	93.674		6,003
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767		46
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		774,243
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services		\$	2,164,273
U.S. Department of Homeland Security			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources			
Boating Safety Financial Assistance	97.012	\$	10,623
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety			
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042		20,035
Passed Through Central Minnesota Regional Radio Board			
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067		40,000
Passed Through West Central EMS			
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067		32,898
(Total Homeland Security Grant Program 97.067 \$72,898)			
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security		\$	103,556
Total Federal Awards		\$	3,237,606

The notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are an integral part of this schedule.

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

1. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

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

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

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of Mille Lacs County under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 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 Mille Lacs County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Mille Lacs County.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

4. <u>Clusters</u>

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\$384,342

5. Subrecipients

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

6. 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.

Management and Compliance Section

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? Yes

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:

Highway Planning and Construction	CFDA #20.205
Child Support Enforcement	CFDA #93.563

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

Mille Lacs County qualified as a low-risk auditee? Yes

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

INTERNAL CONTROL

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM NOT RESOLVED

96-1 <u>Segregation of Duties</u>

Criteria: A good system of internal control provides for an adequate segregation of duties so that no one individual handles a transaction from its inception to completion. Responsibilities should be separated among employees so that a single employee is not able to authorize a transaction, record the transaction in accounts, and be responsible for custody of the asset resulting from the transaction.

Condition: Several of the County's departments that collect fees lack proper segregation of duties. These departments generally have one staff person who is responsible for billing, collecting, recording, and depositing receipts as well as reconciling bank accounts.

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

Effect: Inadequate segregation of duties could adversely affect the County's ability to detect misstatements in a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Cause: The County informed us that, due to the available resources, it would not be able to hire additional qualified accounting staff to *segregate duties in every department*.

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

Client's Response:

Mille Lacs County management is aware of this situation. The County will continue to review and modify procedures periodically to address issues related to the lack of segregation of duties.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEMS RESOLVED

Segregation of Duties/Vendor Setup (11-1)

During our review of the disbursement process, we noted that some individuals had the ability to both process disbursements and set up new vendors.

Resolution

The County has re-evaluated whether separation of duties between disbursement and vendor setup is possible and has written and adopted formal policies and procedures governing new vendor setup.

Social Service Information System (SSIS) Access and Comment Page/Log (11-2)

During our review of the SSIS service agreement process, we noted that a finance worker, not a social worker, could change SSIS service agreement information without supervisor approval. We further found that when the finance worker changed the information back, neither the original change, nor the reversal, was recorded on the comment page of SSIS.

Resolution

The County adopted formal written policies and procedures restricting changes to service agreements to social workers with supervisor approval and has investigated and addressed why SSIS did not record changes to service agreements.

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

None.



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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 Mille Lacs 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mille Lacs 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, and have issued our report thereon dated August 30, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 96-1, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Mille Lacs County's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Minnesota Legal Compliance

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 audit considered all of the listed categories, except that we did not test for compliance with the provisions for tax increment financing because the County administers no tax increment financing districts.

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that Mille Lacs 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

Mille Lacs County's response to the internal control 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 results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

/s/Rebecca Otto

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR /s/Greg Hierlinger

GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

August 30, 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 Mille Lacs County

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Mille Lacs 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. Mille Lacs County's major federal programs are identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

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 Mille Lacs 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

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referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Mille Lacs County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion 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, Mille Lacs 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 Mille Lacs 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 ver compliance is a deficiency or combination of the 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 is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, 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

August 30, 2013