STATE OF MINNESOTA

Office of the State Auditor



Rebecca Otto State Auditor

AITKIN COUNTY AITKIN, 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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For the Year Ended December 31, 2012



Audit Practice Division Office of the State Auditor State of Minnesota



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ORGANIZATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012

		Term Expires
Elected		
Commissioners		
District 1	Mark Wedel**	January 2014
District 2	Laurie Westerlund*	January 2014 January 2016
District 3	Donald Niemi	January 2014
District 4	Brian Napstad	January 2014 January 2016
District 5	Anne Marcotte	January 2014
District 3	Table Marcotte	January 2014
Attorney	Jim Ratz	January 2015
Auditor	Kirk Peysar	January 2015
Recorder	Diane Lafferty	January 2015
Sheriff	Scott Turner	January 2015
Treasurer	Lori Grams	January 2015
Appointed		
Administrator	Patrick Wussow	Indefinite
Assessor	Mike Dangers	December 2016
Engineer	John Welle	December 2016
Coroner	Dr. M. B. McGee	Indefinite
Health and Human Services		
Director	Tom Burke	Indefinite
Land Commissioner	Mark Jacobs	Indefinite
Veterans Service Officer	Penny Harms	Indefinite
*Chair		

^{*}Chair

^{**}Vice Chair







STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of County Commissioners Aitkin County

Report on the Financial Statements

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Basis for Qualified Opinions on Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities

We were unable to obtain a discussion or evaluation from Aitkin County's legal counsel of any litigation, claims, assessments, and unasserted claims or an estimate of the financial implications involved. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to the financial statements of the governmental activities or business-type activities were necessary.

Qualified Opinions

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinions on Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and business-type activities of Aitkin County as of December 31, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Unmodified Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of Aitkin 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, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Aitkin 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 September 27, 2013, on our consideration of Aitkin County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the 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 Aitkin County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

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

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 27, 2013







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

Aitkin 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. Since this information is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts, it should be read in conjunction with the County's financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Governmental activities have a total net position of \$105,259,083 of which \$82,082,710 is the net investment in capital assets, and \$4,872,147 is restricted to specific purposes.
- Business-type activities have a total net position of \$3,554,331. Net investment in capital assets represents \$3,933,907 of the total. Of the total business-type net position, \$2,000 is restricted for specific uses.
- Aitkin County's net position increased by \$4,320,145 for the year ended December 31, 2012. Of the increase, \$4,408,574 was in governmental activities and there was a decrease of \$88,429 in business-type activities.
- The cost of primary government activities increased by \$239,888 to \$26,831,455 for the current fiscal year. Program revenues of \$16,124,363 offset those costs. A portion of the net cost was funded by general revenues and other items totaling \$15,027,237.
- Governmental funds' fund balances decreased by \$2,338,297.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. Aitkin 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) and certain budgetary comparison schedules are required to accompany the basic financial statements and, therefore, are included as required supplementary information.

There are two government-wide financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities provide information about the activities of the County as a whole and present a longer-term view of the County's finances. Fund financial statements report the County's operation in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the County's most significant funds. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. 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--Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the County as a whole and about the activities in a way that helps the reader determine whether the County's financial condition has improved or declined as a result of the 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. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the County's net position and changes in them. You can think of the County's net position, the difference between assets and liabilities, as one way to measure the 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 condition of County roads, to assess the overall health of the County.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we divide the County into two kinds of activities:

Governmental activities--Most of the County's basic services are reported here, including general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, human services, health, culture and recreation, conservation of natural resources, and economic development. Property taxes and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities—The County charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the costs of these services it provides. The Long Lake Conservation Center's activities are reported here.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the significant funds--not the County as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by state law and by bond covenants. However, the County Board establishes some funds to help it control and manage money for a particular purpose or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money. The County's two kinds of funds, governmental and proprietary, use different accounting methods.

Governmental funds—Most of the County's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows in to and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting. This method measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted 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 to determine whether there are more or fewer resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the County's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation statement following each governmental fund financial statement.

Proprietary funds--When the County charges customers for the services it provides, whether to outside customers or to other units of the County, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. In fact, the County's enterprise fund (a component of proprietary funds) is the same as the business-type activities we report in the government-wide statements but provides more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

Reporting the County's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The County is the trustee, or fiduciary, over certain assets. All of the County's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. We exclude these activities from the County's other financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

Our analysis focuses on the net position (Table 1) and changes in net position (Table 2) of the County's governmental and business-type activities for the year ended December 31, 2012, with comparative amounts for 2011. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are in thousands.

Table 1 Net Position

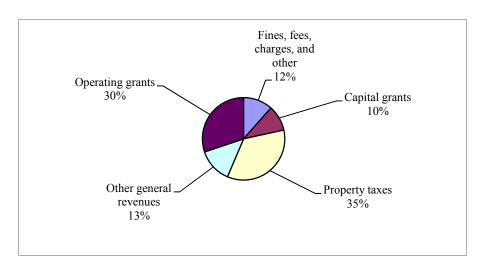
	Governmental Activities 2012 2011			 Busine Acti	2011	Total Primary Government 2012 2011					
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$	36,085 82,839	\$	29,695 76,812	\$ (338) 3,934	\$	(272) 3,978	\$	35,747 86,773	\$	29,423 80,790
Total Assets	\$	118,924	\$	106,507	\$ 3,596	\$	3,706	\$	122,520	\$	110,213
Long-term debt outstanding Other liabilities	\$	1,818 11,847	\$	2,298 3,359	\$ 15 27	\$	17 46	\$	1,833 11,874	\$	2,315 3,405
Total Liabilities	\$	13,665	\$	5,657	\$ 42	\$	63	\$	13,707	\$	5,720
Net position Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$	82,083 4,872 18,304	\$	75,669 5,243 19,938	\$ 3,934 2 (382)	\$	3,979 2 (338)	\$	86,017 4,874 17,922	\$	79,648 5,245 19,600
Total Net Position	\$	105,259	\$	100,850	\$ 3,554	\$	3,643	\$	108,813	\$	104,493

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

		nmental vities			Business-Type Activities				Total Primary Government			
	2012		2011	2	2012	2	2011		2012		2011	
Revenues Program revenues Fines, fees, charges, and	2.000				70 6	0	505	A	2.504		2061	
other Operating grants Capital grants General revenues	\$ 3,000 9,385 3,030	\$	3,377 8,125 1,278	\$	596 12 101	\$	587 20 390	\$	3,596 9,397 3,131	\$	3,964 8,145 1,668	
Property taxes Other taxes Grants and contributions Other general revenues	 10,848 1,131 1,101 1,947		9,816 1,424 1,551 1,940		- - - -		- - 1		10,848 1,131 1,101 1,947		9,816 1,424 1,552 1,940	
Total Revenues	\$ 30,442	\$	27,511	\$	709	\$	998	\$	31,151	\$	28,509	
Expenses												
General government Public safety Highways and streets Sanitation Human services Health Culture and recreation Conservation of natural resources Economic development Interest	\$ 5,238 5,062 6,442 574 5,212 665 866 1,871 66 37	\$	5,147 5,635 5,212 282 5,337 669 765 2,624 58 55	\$	- - - - - - 798	\$	808	\$	5,238 5,062 6,442 574 5,212 665 866 2,669 66 37	\$	5,147 5,635 5,212 282 5,337 669 765 3,432 58 55	
Total Expenses	\$ 26,033	\$	25,784	\$	798	\$	808	\$	26,831	\$	26,592	

	Governmental Activities			Busines Activ		Total Primary Government					
		2012		2011	2012		2011		2012		2011
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$	4,409	\$	1,727	\$ (89)	\$	190	\$	4,320	\$	1,917
Net Position, January 1		100,850		99,123	 3,643		3,453		104,493		102,576
Net Position, December 31	\$	105,259	\$	100,850	\$ 3,554	\$	3,643	\$	108,813	\$	104,493

Total County Revenues by Source



Governmental Activities

The cost of all activities this year was \$26,033. However, as shown in the Statement of Activities, the amount that taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities through County taxes was \$10,848 because some of the cost was paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (\$3,000) or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$12,415).

Table 3 presents the cost of each of the 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 that was placed on the County's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

			l Cost ervices		Net Cost of Services				
Activity	2012		2011		2012		2011		
General government	\$	5,238	\$	5,147	\$	4,101	\$	3,934	
Public safety		5,062		5,635		2,904		4,253	
Highways and streets		6,442		5,212		(1,028)		(768)	
Human services		5,212		5,337		2,176		2,668	
Conservation of natural resources		1,871		2,624		879		1,905	
Totals	\$	23,825	\$	23,955	\$	9,032	\$	11,992	

Business-Type Activities

The revenues of the County's business-type activities decreased by 29.0 percent, primarily due to the receipt of an energy grant in 2011 which was not received in 2012. Income from fees increased 1.5 percent, and expenses decreased by 1.2 percent.

The County's Funds

As the County completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$20,879, which is below last year's total of \$23,148. The Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund's change in fund balance (an increase of \$801 for 2012) represented the largest increase in governmental fund balances. Most of the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund's increase is due to receiving federal grants. The Health and Human Services Special Revenue Fund balance increased \$439. The General Fund saw a reduction in fund balance of \$3,538.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The actual charges to appropriations (expenditures) were \$1,985 over the final budget amounts. Significant positive variances include the following: general government revenues were greater than budgeted.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2012, the County had \$86,773 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, highways and streets, and equipment (see Table 4). This amount represents a net increase (including additions and deductions) of \$5,983, or 7.4 percent, over the last year.

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

	Governmental Activities			Business-Type Activities				Totals			
	 2012		2011		2012		2011		2012		2011
Land	\$ 2,754	\$	2,632	\$	15	\$	15	\$	2,769	\$	2,647
Construction in progress	2,350		370		-		95		2,350		465
Buildings and improvements	8,357		8,548		3,895		3,848		12,252		12,396
Machinery and equipment	2,577		2,331		24		20		2,601		2,351
Infrastructure	 66,801		62,931						66,801		62,931
Totals	\$ 82,839	\$	76,812	\$	3,934	\$	3,978	\$	86,773	\$	80,790

This year's major additions include:

CSAH 3	Mill, Reclaim and Bituminous Base and Wear	\$ 2,030
CSAH 32	Grading and Aggregate Base	1,310
CSAH 5	Grading and Aggregate Base	678

The County's fiscal year 2013 capital budget calls for it to spend another \$3,883 for capital projects, principally for highways and streets improvements. Additional information on capital assets is found in Note 3.A.3. to the financial statements.

Debt

At year-end, the County had \$896 in bonds, notes, and loans outstanding, versus \$1,264 last year, a decrease of 29.1 percent, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year-End

	Governmental Activities					
	2	2012	2011			
General obligation bonds (backed by the County)	\$	715	\$	1,080		
General obligation revenue notes		50		50		
Clear Water Partnership Project notes		2		5		
Minnesota Department of Agriculture loans		129		129		
Totals	\$	896	\$	1,264		

The County's general obligation bond rating is "A1," a rating assigned by national rating agencies to the County's debt. The state limits the amount of net debt the County can issue to three percent of the market value of all taxable property in the County. The County's outstanding net debt is significantly below this \$88,856 state-imposed limit.

Other obligations include accrued vacation pay and sick leave payable. More detailed information about the County's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2013 budget, tax rates, and fees that will be charged for the business-type activities.

- Further increases in the unemployment rate in 2013 could impact the level of services requested by County residents.
- The population of Aitkin County is increasing dramatically. This increase is creating increased demands for services across several service areas. The County will be implementing its portion of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) programs.
- The potential for deflation in real estate market values could result in tax rate increases.
- The Minnesota State Legislature imposed levy limits for 2014.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report, or need additional information, contact Kirk Peysar, Aitkin County Auditor, Aitkin County Courthouse, 209 Second Street N.W., Room 202, Aitkin, Minnesota 56431.







EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2012

			Primar	y Government	
	G	overnmental		siness-Type	
		Activities		Activities	 Total
		_		_	
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$	30,200,500	\$	-	\$ 30,200,500
Petty cash and change funds		6,000		1,350	7,350
Departmental cash		926		-	926
Cash with fiscal agent		145,929		-	145,929
Taxes receivable					
Prior - net		562,217		-	562,217
Special assessments receivable					
Prior - net		1,825		-	1,825
Noncurrent - net		15,274		-	15,274
Accounts receivable - net		2,127,188		500	2,127,688
Accrued interest receivable		105,063		-	105,063
Loan receivable		102,810		-	102,810
Internal balances		366,371		(366,371)	-
Due from other governments		2,065,112		19,917	2,085,029
Inventories		347,685		4,957	352,642
Prepaid items		5,181		-	5,181
Deposits receivable		25,000		-	25,000
Restricted assets					
Cash and pooled investments		-		2,000	2,000
Deferred charges		7,247		-	7,247
Capital assets					
Non-depreciable		5,103,820		15,400	5,119,220
Depreciable - net of accumulated depreciation		77,735,603		3,918,507	 81,654,110
Total Assets	\$	118,923,751	\$	3,596,260	\$ 122,520,011
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable	\$	350,011	\$	10,195	\$ 360,206
Salaries payable		512,090		14,573	526,663
Contracts payable		519,945		-	519,945
Due to other governments		402,238		1,936	404,174
Timber permit bonds		84,669		_	84,669
Advance from other governments		1,077,727		_	1,077,727
Unearned revenue		8,900,000		-	8,900,000
Long-term liabilities					
Due within one year		1,104,331		15,225	1,119,556
Due in more than one year		713,657			 713,657
Total Liabilities	\$	13,664,668	\$	41,929	\$ 13,706,597

EXHIBIT 1 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2012

		Primary Government				
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets	\$	82,082,710	\$	3,933,907	\$	86,016,617
Restricted for						
General government		1,534,247		-		1,534,247
Public safety		629,651		-		629,651
Highways and streets		55,681		-		55,681
Sanitation		652,851		-		652,851
Culture and recreation		113,061		-		113,061
Conservation of natural resources		718,200		-		718,200
Economic development		451,873		-		451,873
Unorganized road, bridge, and fire		489,927		-		489,927
Debt service		226,656		-		226,656
Other purposes		_		2,000		2,000
Unrestricted		18,304,226		(381,576)		17,922,650
Total Net Position	\$	105,259,083	\$	3,554,331	\$	108,813,414

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Expenses	Fees, Charges, Fines, and Other			
Functions/Programs					
Primary government					
Governmental activities					
General government	\$ 5,237,642	\$	1,024,818		
Public safety	5,061,903		704,742		
Highways and streets	6,441,869		489,991		
Sanitation	573,733		15,620		
Human services	5,211,780		611,924		
Health	665,532		128,604		
Culture and recreation	866,046		19,218		
Conservation of natural resources	1,871,368		1,513		
Economic development	66,412		3,085		
Interest	36,858		_		
Total governmental activities	\$ 26,033,143	\$	2,999,515		
Business-type activities					
Long Lake Conservation Center	798,312		596,381		
Total Primary Government	\$ 26,831,455	\$	3,595,896		
	General Revenues Property taxes Mortgage registry and deed tax Other taxes Payments in lieu of tax Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs Unrestricted investment earnings Miscellaneous				
	Total general revenues				
	Change in net position	on			
	Net Position - Beginni	ng			
	N. (D. 11)				

Net Position - Ending

Program Revenues Operating Capital			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Primary Government						
Grants and Grants and			Governmental Business-Type						
Contributions		Contributions		Activities			Activities	Total	
\$	111,745	\$	-	\$	(4,101,079)	\$	-	\$	(4,101,079)
	1,093,669		359,428		(2,904,064)		-		(2,904,064)
	4,533,746		2,446,065		1,027,933		-		1,027,933
	-		-		(558,113)		-		(558,113
	2,423,564 370,849		-		(2,176,292)		-		(2,176,292
	84,922		-		(166,079) (761,906)		-		(166,079 (761,906
	766,983		224,000		(878,872)		-		(878,872)
	-		-		(63,327)		_		(63,327
			<u>-</u>		(36,858)				(36,858
\$	9,385,478	\$	3,029,493	\$	(10,618,657)	\$	-	\$	(10,618,657
	12,156		101,340		<u>-</u>		(88,435)		(88,435)
\$	9,397,634	\$	3,130,833	\$	(10,618,657)	\$	(88,435)	\$	(10,707,092)
				\$	10,848,237 18,447 16,432	\$	- - -	\$	10,848,237 18,447 16,432
					1,095,830		-		1,095,830
					1,100,934		-		1,100,934
					364,174		6		364,180
					1,583,177		-		1,583,177
				\$	15,027,231	\$	6	\$	15,027,237
				\$	4,408,574	\$	(88,429)	\$	4,320,145
					100,850,509		3,642,760		104,493,269
				\$	105,259,083	\$	3,554,331	\$	108,813,414











EXHIBIT 3

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 2012

	General	Road and Bridge	 Health and Human Services		Forfeited Tax Sale		Nonmajor Funds	Total
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 9,690,261	\$ 11,223,171	\$ 4,783,514	\$	2,151,008	\$	2,352,546	\$ 30,200,500
Petty cash and change funds	3,000	-	3,000		-		-	6,000
Departmental cash	926	-	-		-		-	926
Cash with fiscal agent	145,929	-	-		-		-	145,929
Taxes receivable								
Prior	299,187	108,471	131,276		-		23,283	562,217
Special assessments								
Prior	-	-	-		-		1,825	1,825
Noncurrent	-	-	-		-		15,274	15,274
Accounts receivable	90	891	31,002		2,095,205		-	2,127,188
Accrued interest receivable	105,063	-	-		-		-	105,063
Loans receivable	102,810	-	-		-		-	102,810
Due from other funds	587,782	34,463	-		-		260,122	882,367
Due from other governments	533,568	1,082,929	409,488		5,308		33,819	2,065,112
Prepaid expense	-	-	5,181		-		-	5,181
Inventories	-	347,685	-		-		-	347,685
Deposits receivable	 25,000	 -	 -	_	-	_	-	 25,000
Total Assets	\$ 11,493,616	\$ 12,797,610	\$ 5,363,461	\$	4,251,521	\$	2,686,869	\$ 36,593,077
Liabilities and Fund Balances								
Liabilities								
Accounts payable	\$ 118,931	\$ 85,962	\$ 132,559	\$	5,238	\$	7,321	\$ 350,011
Salaries payable	281,270	73,966	125,088		21,358		10,408	512,090
Contracts payable	-	519,945	-		-		-	519,945
Due to other funds	-	-	7,332		474,201		34,463	515,996
Due to other governments	231,593	7,982	14,039		147,759		865	402,238
Advances from other governments	-	1,077,727	-		-		-	1,077,727
Deferred revenue - unavailable	533,143	575,664	109,833		2,095,205		37,151	3,350,996
Deferred revenue - unearned	-	8,900,000	-		-		-	8,900,000
Timber permit bonds	 	 <u> </u>	 	_	84,669			 84,669
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,164,937	\$ 11,241,246	\$ 388,851	\$	2,828,430	\$	90,208	\$ 15,713,672

EXHIBIT 3 (Continued)

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 2012

	General	Road and Bridge	Health and Human Services	Forfeited Tax Sale	Nonmajor Funds	Total
Liabilities and Fund Balances (Continued)						
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable						
Inventories	\$ -	\$ 347,685	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	347,685
Capital membership	25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000
Restricted for						
Debt service	1,807	-	-	-	224,849	226,656
Recorder's technology	288,665	-	-	-	-	288,665
Attorney forfeited property	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
Enhanced 911	549,494	-	-	-	-	549,494
Sheriff's contingency	3,235	_	_	_	_	3,235
Permit to carry	75,618	_	_	_	_	75,618
Conservation of natural	,					,
resources	24,697	_	_	_	_	24,697
Loans receivable	102,810	_	_	_	_	102,810
Solid waste	652,851	_	_	_	_	652,851
Recorder's equipment						
purchases	315,478	_	_	_	_	315,478
Parks	113,061	_	_	_	_	113,061
Sobriety court fees	1,304	_	_	_	_	1,304
Missing heirs	-	_	_	20,090	_	20,090
County development	_	_	_	451,873	_	451,873
Law library	_	_	_	49,381	_	49,381
Unclaimed property	_	_	_	1,815	_	1,815
Forfeited tax sale	_	_		46,114		46,114
Worker's compensation				853,818	_	853,818
Unorganized road, bridge,	-	-	-	055,010	-	033,010
and fire					489,927	489,927
Ditch maintenance and	-	-	-	-	409,921	409,927
					57,307	57 207
repairs	-	-	-	-		57,307 487 272
Environmental uses Assigned for	-	-	-	-	487,272	487,272
0	2 5 42 001	1 200 670				2.751.760
Highways and streets	2,543,081	1,208,679	-	-	-	3,751,760
Public safety	2,155,328	-	4.074.610	-	-	2,155,328
Health and human services	-	-	4,974,610	-	1 267 014	4,974,610
Forest development	2 471 250	-	-	-	1,367,814	1,367,814
Unassigned	3,471,250			-	(30,508)	3,440,742
Total Fund Balances	\$ 10,328,679	\$ 1,556,364	\$ 4,974,610	\$ 1,423,091	\$ 2,596,661 \$	20,879,405
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 11,493,616	\$ 12,797,610	\$ 5,363,461	\$ 4,251,52 1	\$ 2,686,869 \$	36,593,077

EXHIBIT 4

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION--GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2012

Fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)		\$ 20,879,405
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.		82,839,423
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.		
Deferred revenue - unavailable		3,350,996
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 - including issuance premium	\$ (756,713)	
Notes	(51,911)	
Loans payable	(128,797)	
Compensated absences (not reported in the funds)	(880,567)	
Deferred debt issuance charges	7,247	 (1,810,741)
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)		\$ 105,259,083

EXHIBIT 5

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

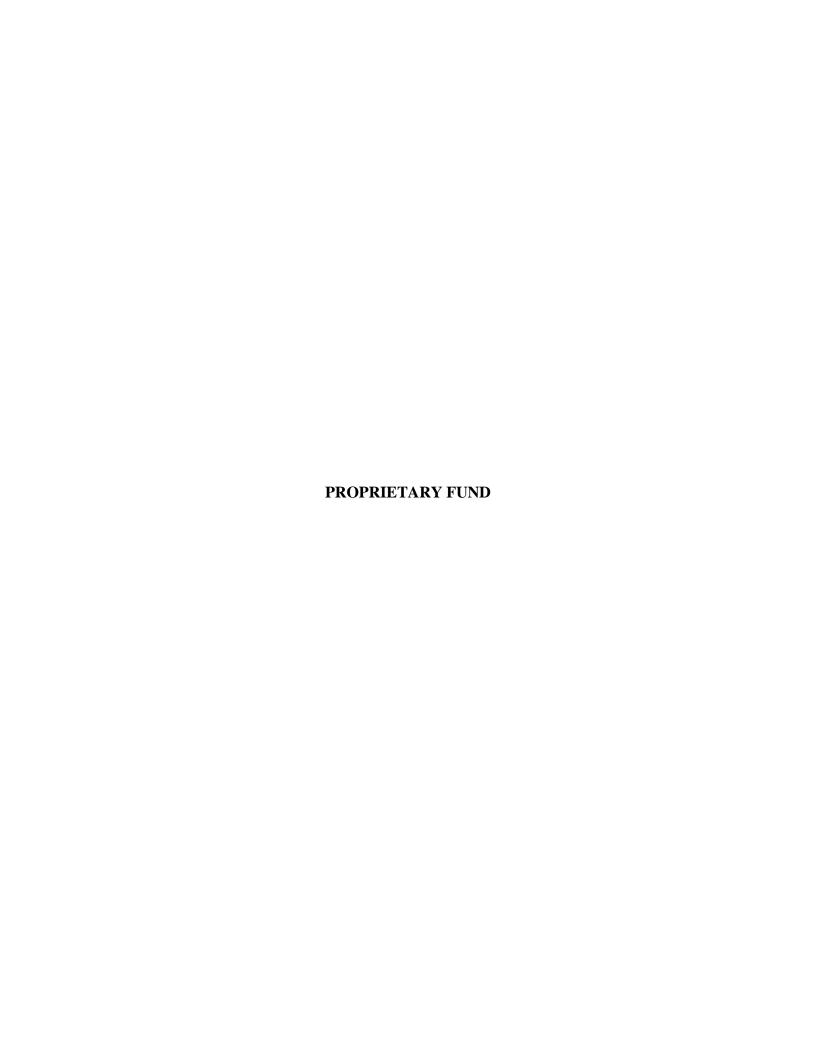
		General		Road and Bridge		Health and Human Services		Forfeited Tax Sale		Nonmajor Funds		Total
Revenues Taxes Special assessments Licenses and permits Intergovernmental	\$	5,833,920 323,939 3,009,482	\$	2,109,315 - - 7,805,407	\$	2,508,838 - - 3,166,254	\$	281,251	\$	458,113 1,513 575 325,363	\$	10,910,186 1,513 324,514 14,587,757
Charges for services Gifts and contributions Investment earnings Miscellaneous	<u> </u>	1,065,043 13,550 353,411 488,916	<u> </u>	281,235	<u> </u>	217,939 - - 456,840	<u> </u>	40,179	<u> </u>	14,670 4,287	<u> </u>	1,604,396 13,550 368,081 2,472,576
Total Revenues	\$	11,088,261	\$	10,418,601	\$	6,349,871	\$	1,621,319	\$	804,521	\$	30,282,573
Expenditures Current												
General government Public safety Highways and streets Sanitation Human services Health	\$	5,022,347 6,610,839 - 566,804 - 9,453	\$	- 10,861,811 - -	\$	5,251,792 658,965	\$	29,912 - - - -	\$	1,899 20,749 41,404 -	\$	5,054,158 6,631,588 10,903,215 566,804 5,251,792 668,418
Culture and recreation Conservation of natural		865,575		-		-		-		-		865,575
resources Economic development Intergovernmental		197,866 65,258		-		-		1,001,058		657,314		1,856,238 65,258
Highways and streets Debt service		2 522		335,212		-		-		-		335,212
Principal Interest		3,523 89		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		365,000 54,000		368,523 54,089
Total Expenditures	\$	13,341,754	\$	11,197,023	\$	5,910,757	\$	1,030,970	\$	1,140,366	\$	32,620,870
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$	(2,253,493)	\$	(778,422)	\$	439,114	\$	590,349	\$	(335,845)	\$	(2,338,297)
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in	\$	225,211	\$	1,510,000	\$		\$		\$	260,122	\$	1,995,333
Transfers out	<u> </u>	(1,510,000)	Ф		—	<u>-</u>	Ф	(474,201)	Ф	(11,132)	Φ	(1,995,333)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$	(1,284,789)	\$	1,510,000	\$		\$	(474,201)	\$	248,990	\$	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(3,538,282)	\$	731,578	\$	439,114	\$	116,148	\$	(86,855)	\$	(2,338,297)
Fund Balance - January 1 Increase (decrease) in		13,866,961		755,261		4,535,496		1,306,943		2,683,516		23,148,177
inventories		<u>-</u>		69,525								69,525
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	10,328,679	\$	1,556,364	\$	4,974,610	\$	1,423,091	\$	2,596,661	\$	20,879,405

EXHIBIT 6

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)		\$ (2,338,297)
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, less any deferred amounts due to other governments.		
Deferred revenue - December 31 Deferred revenue - January 1	\$ 3,350,996 (3,390,390)	(39,394)
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	\$ 8,591,706 (13,908) (2,550,151)	6,027,647
Issuing long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of debt consumes current financial resources. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the net effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued; whereas, those amounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt in the statement of net position.		
Principal repayments General obligation bonds Notes	\$ 365,000 3,523	368,523
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 compensated absences Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs Amortization of bond premiums	\$ 90,893 (3,625) 20,856	
Change in inventories	 69,525	 177,649
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)		\$ 4,408,574







LONG LAKE CONSERVATION CENTER ENTERPRISE FUND



EXHIBIT 7

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION LONG LAKE CONSERVATION CENTER ENTERPRISE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2012

Assets

Current assets		
Petty cash and change funds	\$	1,350
Accounts receivable - net		500
Due from other governments		19,917
Inventories		4,957
Total current assets	<u>\$</u>	26,724
Restricted assets		
Cash and pooled investments	\$	2,000
Noncurrent assets		
Capital assets		
Nondepreciable	\$	15,400
Depreciable - net		3,918,507
Total noncurrent assets	\$	3,933,907
Total Assets	\$	3,962,631
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	10,195
Salaries payable		14,573
Compensated absences payable - current		15,225
Due to other funds		366,371
Due to other governments		1,936
Total Liabilities	\$	408,300
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	\$	3,933,907
Restricted for		
Publications		2,000
Unrestricted		(381,576)
Total Net Position	\$	3,554,331

EXHIBIT 8

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION LONG LAKE CONSERVATION CENTER ENTERPRISE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

Operating Revenues	
Program packages	\$ 536,160
Resale	35,570
Miscellaneous	 24,651
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 596,381
Operating Expenses	
Personal services	\$ 312,845
Employee benefits and payroll taxes	94,546
Other services and charges	60,060
Supplies	84,060
Utilities	45,988
Advertising	2,665
Insurance	20,682
Staff training	88
Postage	1,267
Depreciation	155,197
Resale	 20,914
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 798,312
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (201,931)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	
Intergovernmental	\$ 4,569
Investment earnings	6
Gifts and contributions	 7,587
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	\$ 12,162
Income (loss) before contributions	\$ (189,769)
Capital contributions	 101,340
Change in Net Position	\$ (88,429)
Net Position - January 1	 3,642,760
Net Position - December 31	\$ 3,554,331

EXHIBIT 9

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS LONG LAKE CONSERVATION CENTER ENTERPRISE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers and users	\$	576,438
Payments to suppliers		(233,847)
Payments to employees		(307,895)
Payments for fringe benefits and payroll taxes		(93,376)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	(58,680)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities		
Intergovernmental	\$	4,095
Contributions		7,587
Repayment of interfund payable		(14,153)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	\$	(2,471)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Capital contributions	\$	202,209
Purchases of capital assets		(141,064)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing		
activities	<u>\$</u>	61,145
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Interest	<u>\$</u>	6
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1		3,350
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31	\$	3,350

EXHIBIT 9 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS LONG LAKE CONSERVATION CENTER ENTERPRISE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash		
Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		
Operating income (loss)	\$	(201,931)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net		
cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation expense	\$	155,197
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(500)
(Increase) decrease in due from other governments		(19,443)
(Increase) decrease in inventories		(924)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		3,627
Increase (decrease) in salaries payable		6,623
Increase (decrease) in due to other governments		344
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable		(1,673)
Total adjustments	\$	143,251
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>\$</u>	(58,680)





EXHIBIT 10

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION AGENCY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2012

Assets

Cash and pooled investments	\$ 883,091
<u>Liabilities</u>	
Accounts payable	\$ 88,400
Due to other governments	 794,691
Total Liabilities	\$ 883,091



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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The County's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2012. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the County are discussed below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

Aitkin County was established May 23, 1857, and is an organized county having the powers, duties, and privileges granted counties by Minn. Stat. ch. 373. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present Aitkin County. Aitkin County has no component units. 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.

Joint Ventures

The County participates in several joint ventures described in Note 6.B. The County also participates in jointly-governed organizations described in Note 6.C. and a related organization described in Note 6.D.

B. Basic Financial Statements

1. Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) display information about the primary government. 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 revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external parties for support.

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

B. Basic Financial Statements

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

In the government-wide statement of net position, both the governmental and business-type activities columns: (a) are presented on a consolidated basis by column; and (b) are 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.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of each function of the County's governmental activities and its business-type 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. 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 enterprise funds, with each displayed in a separate column in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

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

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

The <u>General Fund</u> is the County's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those 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>Health and Human Services Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for economic assistance, community social services, and public health programs.

The <u>Forfeited Tax Sale Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for proceeds from the sale or rental of lands forfeited to the State of Minnesota, pursuant to Minn. Stat. ch. 282. The distribution of the net proceeds, after deducting the expenses of the County for managing the tax-forfeited lands, is governed by Minn. Stat. § 282.08. Title to the tax-forfeited lands remains with the state until sold by the County.

The County reports the following major enterprise fund:

The <u>Long Lake Conservation Center Enterprise Fund</u> is used to account for the operation of a conservation school primarily for young adults.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

The <u>Jail Bond Debt Service Fund</u> is used to account for the accumulation of resources to the payment of principal, interest, and related costs for the 2005 General Obligation Jail Refunding Bonds.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

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

The <u>Environmental Permanent Fund</u> is used to account for funds collected from the sale of County-owned lakeshore leased lots. In accordance with 1998 Minn. Laws ch. 389, art. 16, § 31, the principal on these sales must remain in an environmental trust, and the interest may be spent only on improvements of natural resources.

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

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

C. <u>Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting</u> (Continued)

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

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. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The County has defined cash and cash equivalents to include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Additionally, each fund's equity in the County's investment pool is treated as a cash equivalent because the funds can deposit or effectively withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty.

2. Deposits and Investments

The cash balances of substantially all funds are pooled and invested by the County 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 are credited to the General Fund. Other funds receive investment earnings based on other state statutes, grant agreements, contracts, and bond covenants. Pooled investment earnings for 2012 were \$353,411.

Aitkin County invests in an external investment pool, the Minnesota Association of Governments Investing for Counties (MAGIC) Fund, which is created under a joint powers agreement pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The MAGIC Fund is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a-7 prescribed by the SEC pursuant to the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7). The investment in the pool is measured at the net asset value per share provided by the pool.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

3. Receivables and Payables

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

All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

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 from available financial resources.

All receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

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

4. Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at cost. The Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund uses an average cost method to value inventory, and the Long Lake Conservation Center Enterprise Fund uses the first in/first out method. Inventories in governmental funds are reported as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. Inventories in proprietary funds and at the government-wide level are reported as expenses when consumed.

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

5. Restricted Assets

Certain funds of the County are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net position because the restriction is either imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or imposed externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Therefore, their use is limited by applicable laws and regulations.

6. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (such as roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$3,000 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. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. During the current period, the County had no capitalized interest.

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

Assets	Years
Buildings	25 - 75
Building improvements	20 - 30
Public domain infrastructure	15 - 75
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	3 - 15

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

7. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

The liability for compensated absences reported in the financial statements consists of unpaid, accumulated vacation 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, proprietary, and fiduciary fund 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.

8. Deferred Revenue

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

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

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type 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 other financing sources. 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)

10. Classification of Net Position

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

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

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

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

11. Classification of Fund Balances

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, such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaids, or permanent funds.

<u>Restricted</u> - amounts that are restricted by external parties such as creditors or imposed by grants, law or legislation.

<u>Committed</u> - amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of Aitkin County's highest level of decision-making authority, which is the Aitkin County Board of Commissioners. Fund balance commitments are established, modified, or rescinded by County Board action through a Board resolution.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net position or Equity

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

<u>Assigned</u> - amounts intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but 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 of fund balance that is not restricted or committed. When it is appropriate for fund balance to be assigned, the Board delegates this authority to the County Auditor.

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

In circumstances where an expenditure is to be made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, the order in which resources will be expended is as follows: restricted, committed, and then assigned; unless the specific items have been identified in another classification.

The County has adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the General Fund. The County Board has determined it needs to maintain a minimum level of unassigned fund balance in the General Fund of 35 to 50 percent of the prior year's General Fund total operating expenditures. At December 31, 2012, the unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was below the minimum fund balance level.

12. 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. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

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

Ditch Special Revenue Fund

Eight of 14 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 as of December 31, 2012:

Account balances Account deficits	_	\$ 57,307 (30,508)
Fund Balance		\$ 26,799

B. Expenditures in Excess of Budget

The following is a summary of individual funds that had expenditures in excess of budget for the year ended December 31, 2012:

	Expenditures		\underline{F}	Final Budget		Excess	
General Fund	\$	13,341,754	\$	11,356,535	\$	1,985,219	
Special Revenue Funds							
Road and Bridge		11,197,023		11,114,966		82,057	
Forest Development		647,368		622,917		24,451	
Unorganized Road, Bridge, and Fire		64,052		62,365		1,687	
Ditch		9,946		400		9,546	
Jail Bond Debt Service Fund		419,000		412,750		6,250	

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

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

Government-wide statement of net position	
Governmental activities	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 30,200,500
Petty cash and change funds	6,000
Departmental cash	926
Cash with fiscal agent	145,929
Business-type activities	
Petty cash and change funds	1,350
Cash and pooled investments - restricted assets	2,000
Statement of fiduciary net position	
Cash and pooled investments	883,091
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 31,239,796

a. Deposits

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.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

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

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. It is the County's policy that collateral or bonds will be required for all uninsured amounts on deposit, and the additional insurance will be documented to show compliance with state law and a perfected security interest under federal law. 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;
- (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;

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

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

- (5) commercial paper issued by United States corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries that is rated in the highest quality category by two nationally recognized rating agencies and matures in 270 days or less; and
- (6) with certain restrictions, in repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, joint powers investment trusts, and guaranteed investment contracts.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The County minimizes its exposure to interest rate risk by investing in both short-term and long-term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

Credit Risk

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

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

Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. The County's policy is that brokers may hold County investments only to the extent there is Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) coverage and excess SIPC coverage available, with the exception of investments held within the MAGIC Fund. As of 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, and corporate securities may be held up to \$2,000,000 per issuer.

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

	Cred	lit Risk	Concentration Risk	Interest Rate Risk	Carrying
Investment Type	Credit Rating	Rating Agency	Over 5 Percent of Portfolio	Maturity Date	 (Fair) Value
U.S. government agency securities					
Government National Mortgage Association Pool	N/A	N/A		05/15/2021	\$ 3,639
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bond	N/R	N/A		04/01/2017	\$ 143
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bond	AAA	S&P		01/18/2019	750,015
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bond	AAA	S&P		02/15/2019	1,001,630
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bond	AAA	S&P		03/21/2019	 1,002,960
Total Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Bonds			10.71%		\$ 2,754,748

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

	Cred	lit Risk	Concentration Risk	Interest Rate Risk	Carrying
	Credit	Rating	Over 5 Percent	Maturity	(Fair)
Investment Type	Rating	Agency	of Portfolio	Date	 Value
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	AAA	S&P		09/27/2019	\$ 1,200,312
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	AAA	S&P		10/03/2019	2,000,480
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	AAA	S&P		10/11/2019	2,000,560
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	AAA	S&P		10/15/2019	 249,443
Total Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds			21.20%		\$ 5,450,795
Federal Home Loan Bank Note	AA+	S&P	10.89%	03/09/2018	\$ 2,799,695
Federal National Mortgage Association	AAA	S&P		02/08/2019	\$ 1,502,055
Federal National Mortgage Association	AAA	S&P		07/24/2019	2,217,636
Federal National Mortgage Association	AAA	S&P		08/28/2019	2,253,578
Federal National Mortgage Association	AAA	S&P		10/04/2019	 1,002,660
Total Federal National Mortgage Association			27.13%		\$ 6,975,929
Investment pools/mutual funds					
Wells Fargo - Advantage Prime Fund	AAA	S&P	N/A	N/A	\$ 20,708
MAGIC Fund	N/R	N/A	N/A	N/A	 7,707,480
Total investment pools/mutual funds					\$ 7,728,188
Total investments					\$ 25,712,994
Deposits					4,372,597
Money market					1,000,000
Petty cash and change funds					7,350
Departmental cash					926
Cash with fiscal agent					 145,929
Total Cash and Investments					\$ 31,239,796

N/A - Not Applicable N/R - Not Rated S&P - Standard and Poor's

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets (Continued)

2. Receivables

Receivables, net of uncollectible amounts, as of December 31, 2012, for the County's governmental activities are as follows:

	R	Total eceivables	Sch Collect	nounts Not neduled for ion During the equent Year
Governmental Activities				
Taxes	\$	562,217	\$	-
Special assessments		17,099		15,274
Accounts		2,127,188		-
Accrued interest		105,063		-
Loans		102,810		93,631
Due from other governments		2,065,112		-
Deposits		25,000		25,000
Total Governmental Activities	\$	5,004,489	\$	133,905

An allowance for uncollectible receivables related to timber sales is included in the above figures. The allowance at December 31, 2012, is \$183,318.

3. Capital Assets

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

	Beginning Balance		Increase		Increase Decrease		Increase Decrease			Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated	\$	2.632.509	\$	121.028	\$		\$	2.753.537		
Construction in progress	Ψ	369,759	Ψ 	2,177,551	<u>Ψ</u>	197,027	<u> </u>	2,350,283		
Total capital assets not depreciated	\$	3,002,268	\$	2,298,579	\$	197,027	\$	5,103,820		
Capital assets depreciated										
Buildings	\$	14,886,086	\$	182,716	\$	-	\$	15,068,802		
Machinery, furniture, and equipment		9,227,183		760,632		357,017		9,630,798		
Infrastructure		81,037,384		5,546,806		-		86,584,190		
Total capital assets depreciated	\$	105,150,653	\$	6,490,154	\$	357,017	\$	111,283,790		

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

3. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Governmental Activities (Continued)

	Beginning Balance Increase		Decrease		 Ending Balance	
Less: accumulated depreciation for Buildings Machinery, furniture, and equipment Infrastructure	\$	6,338,456 6,895,901 18,106,788	\$ 372,963 500,574 1,676,614	\$	343,109	\$ 6,711,419 7,053,366 19,783,402
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	31,341,145	\$ 2,550,151	\$	343,109	\$ 33,548,187
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$	73,809,508	\$ 3,940,003	\$	13,908	\$ 77,735,603
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	76,811,776	\$ 6,238,582	\$	210,935	\$ 82,839,423

Business-Type Activities

	Beginning Balance	Increase		Increase Decrease		 Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated Land Construction in progress	\$ 15,400 95,028	\$	101,342	\$	196,370	\$ 15,400
Total capital assets not depreciated	\$ 110,428	\$	101,342	\$	196,370	\$ 15,400
Capital assets depreciated Buildings Machinery, furniture, and equipment	\$ 6,003,861 156,519	\$	196,370 9,081	\$	14,868	\$ 6,200,231 150,732
Total capital assets depreciated	\$ 6,160,380	\$	205,451	\$	14,868	\$ 6,350,963
Less: accumulated depreciation for Buildings Machinery, furniture, and equipment	\$ 2,155,596 136,531	\$	150,172 5,025	\$	- 14,868	\$ 2,305,768 126,688
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 2,292,127	\$	155,197	\$	14,868	\$ 2,432,456
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$ 3,868,253	\$	50,254	\$		\$ 3,918,507
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 3,978,681	\$	151,596	\$	196,370	\$ 3,933,907

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

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	\$ 220,450
Public safety	242,824
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets	1,978,019
Health and human services	30,953
Sanitation	7,057
Culture and recreation	3,485
Conservation of natural resources	 67,363
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 2,550,151
Business-Type Activities	
Long Lake Conservation Center	\$ 155,197

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

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

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

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Payable Fund Amount		Purpose
General Fund	Health and Human Services	\$	7,332	Services provided Forfeited tax sale
	Forfeited Tax Sale		214,079	apportionment Fund deficit cash
	Long Lake Conservation Center		366,371	balance
Total Due to General Fund		\$	587,782	
Road and Bridge Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds		34,463	Services provided
Nonmajor governmental funds	Forfeited Tax Sale		260,122	Forfeited tax sale apportionment
Total Due To/From Other Funds		\$	882,367	

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

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

2. <u>Interfund Transfers</u>

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2012, consisted of the following:

Transfers to General Fund from Forfeited Tax Sale Fund Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 214,079 11,132	Forfeited tax sale apportionment Pay back LLCC interest
<i>y</i>	 <u> </u>	Tuy buck BESS interest
Total transferred to General Fund	\$ 225,211	
Transfers to Road and Bridge Fund from General Fund	1,510,000	Cover local share of a road project
Transfer to nonmajor governmental funds from Forfeited Tax Sale Fund	 260,122	Forfeited tax sale apportionment
Total Interfund Transfers	\$ 1,995,333	

C. <u>Liabilities</u>

1. Long-Term Debt

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	utstanding Balance cember 31, 2012
2005 General Obligation Jail Refunding Bonds	2014	\$260,000 - \$335,000	5.00	\$ 2,920,000	\$ 715,000
1999B General Obligation Revenue Notes	2014	\$50,000	0.00	50,000	 50,123
Total General Obligation Bonds and Notes				\$ 2,970,000	\$ 765,123

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

C. <u>Liabilities</u>

1. Long-Term Debt

Governmental Activities (Continued)

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount]	Balance cember 31, 2012
2000 Clean Water Partnership Project Notes	2013	\$3,386	2.00	\$ 32,450	\$	1,788
1999 Minnesota Department of Agriculture Loans	2019	\$73,930	0.00	\$ 73,930	\$	73,930
2001 Minnesota Department of Agriculture Loans	2018	\$54,867	0.00	 54,867		54,867
Total Minnesota Department of Agriculture Loans				\$ 128,797	\$	128,797

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

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

General Obl	igation Bonds	General Obliga	tion Revenue Notes		
Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest		
\$ 380,000	\$ 35,75	50 \$ -	\$ -		
335,000	16,73	50,123	-		
-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-		
\$ 715,000	\$ 52,50	00 \$ 50,123	\$ -		
	Principal \$ 380,000	\$ 380,000 \$ 35,75 335,000 16,75	Principal Interest Principal \$ 380,000 \$ 35,750 \$ - 335,000 16,750 50,123 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. <u>Liabilities</u>

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

Year Ending		Clean Water Project No	r Partnershi tes of 2000		Minnesota Department of Agriculture Loans of 1999					
December 31	Pr	incipal	Interest		Pı	rincipal	Interest			
2013	\$	1,788	\$	18	\$	-	\$	-		
2014		-		-		-		-		
2015		-		-		-		-		
2016		-		-		-		-		
2017		-		-		-		-		
2018 - 2019		-		-		73,930		-		
Totals	\$	1,788	\$	18	\$	73,930	\$	-		

Year Ending	Mii	nnesota Depart Loans	ment of Agr of 2001	riculture		Total						
December 31	P	rincipal	Interest		F	Principal]	Interest				
2013	\$	-	\$	-	\$	381,788	\$	35,768				
2014		-		-		385,123		16,750				
2015		-		-		-		-				
2016		-		-		-		-				
2017		-		-		-		-				
2018 - 2019		54,867				128,797		-				
Totals	\$	54,867	\$		\$	895,708	\$	53,518				

3. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

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

	I	Beginning Balance	A	dditions	Re	eductions	Ending Balance	ue Within One Year
Bonds and notes payable								
Bonds	\$	1,080,000	\$	-	\$	365,000	\$ 715,000	\$ 380,000
Bond premium		62,569		-		20,856	41,713	-
G.O. revenue notes		50,123		-		<u>-</u>	 50,123	 -
Total bonds and notes payable	\$	1,192,692	\$	-	\$	385,856	\$ 806,836	\$ 380,000

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

C. Liabilities

3. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Governmental Activities (Continued)

		eginning Balance	A	dditions	Re	eductions		Ending Balance	_	oue Within One Year
Clear Water Partnership Project Notes of 2000	\$	5.311	\$	_	\$	3,523	\$	1.788	\$	1.788
Minnesota Department of	-	-,	_		-	-,	_	-,	_	-,
Agriculture Loans of 1999		73,930		-		-		73,930		_
Minnesota Department of										
Agriculture Loans of 2001		54,867		-		-		54,867		-
Compensated absences		971,460		981,063		1,071,956		880,567		722,543
Governmental Activities										
Long-Term Liabilities	\$	2,298,260	\$	981,063	\$	1,461,335	\$	1,817,988	\$	1,104,331

Business-Type Activities

	ginning alance	A	dditions	Re	ductions	Ending Balance	e Within ne Year
Compensated absences	\$ 16,898	\$	25,657	\$	27,330	\$ 15,225	\$ 15,225

4. <u>Construction Commitments</u>

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

	Spo	ent-to-Date		Remaining Commitment
Governmental Activities Roads and bridges	\$	10,315,803	\$	944,352

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans

Plan Description

All full-time and certain part-time employees of Aitkin 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 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

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

Two methods are used to compute benefits for General Employees Retirement Fund Coordinated and Basic Plan members. The retiring member receives the higher of a step-rate benefit accrual formula (Method 1) or a level accrual formula (Method 2). Under Method 1, the annuity accrual rate for a Basic Plan member is 2.2 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years of service and 2.7 percent for each year thereafter. For a Coordinated Plan member, the annuity accrual rate is 1.2 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years and 1.7 percent for each successive year. Under Method 2, the annuity accrual rate is 2.7 percent of average salary for Basic Plan members and 1.7 percent for Coordinated Plan members for each year of service. For Public Employees Police and Fire Fund members, the annuity accrual rate is 3.0 percent of average salary for each year of service. For Public Employees Correctional Fund members, the annuity accrual rate is 1.9 percent of average salary for each year of service.

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

The benefit provisions stated in the previous paragraphs of this section are current provisions and apply to active plan participants. Vested, terminated employees who are entitled to benefits but are not yet receiving them are bound by the provisions in effect at the time they last terminated public service.

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

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

Funding Policy

Pension benefits are funded from member and employer contributions and income from the investment of fund assets. Rates for employer and employee contributions are set by Minn. Stat. ch. 353. These statutes are established and amended by the State Legislature. The County makes annual contributions to the pension plans equal to the amount required by state statutes. General Employees Retirement Fund Basic Plan members and Coordinated Plan members are required to contribute 9.10 and 6.25 percent, respectively, of their annual covered salary. Public Employees Police and Fire Fund members are required to contribute 9.60 percent. Public Employees Correctional Fund members are required to contribute 5.83 percent of their annual covered salary.

The County is required to contribute the following percentages of annual covered payroll in 2012:

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

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

	 2012	2011			2010
General Employees Retirement Fund	\$ 594,963	\$	594,687	\$	571,551
Public Employees Police and Fire Fund	154,652		160,042		160,615
Public Employees Correctional Fund	107,845		99,739		95,804

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. Defined Contribution Plan

Five Board members of Aitkin 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:

Contribution amount	En	nployee	Employer			
Contribution amount	\$	7,160	\$	7,160		
Percentage of covered payroll		5%		5%		

Required contribution rates were 5.00 percent.

5. Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters. To manage these risks, the County has entered into a joint powers agreement with other Minnesota counties to form the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT). MCIT is a public entity risk pool currently operated as a common risk management and insurance program for its members. The County is a member of both the MCIT Workers'

5. Risk Management (Continued)

Compensation and Property and Casualty Divisions. For other risk, the County carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance from the prior year. The amount of settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

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

The Property and Casualty Division of MCIT is self-sustaining, and the County pays an annual premium to cover current and future losses. MCIT carries reinsurance for its property lines to protect against catastrophic losses. Should the MCIT Property and Casualty Division liabilities exceed assets, MCIT may assess the County in a method and amount to be determined by MCIT.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

A. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of the expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The County is a defendant in various lawsuits. The outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable as we were unable to obtain a discussion or evaluation from the County Attorney of any litigation, claims, assessments, and unasserted claims or an estimate of the financial implications involved. We were therefore unable to determine whether any adjustments to the financial statements of the governmental activities or business-type activities were necessary.

6. <u>Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items</u> (Continued)

B. Joint Ventures

Northeast Minnesota Office of Job Training

Aitkin, Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, and St. Louis Counties (excluding the City of Duluth) entered into a joint powers agreement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, for the purpose of developing and implementing a private and public job training program. The United States Congress, through the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982, authorized states to establish "service delivery areas" to provide programs to achieve full employment through the use of grants. The counties identified above are defined as a "service delivery area", and the Northeast Minnesota Office of Job Training is designated as the grant recipient and administrator for the service delivery area. The County is not a funding mechanism for this organization.

The governing body is composed of seven members, one member from the Board of Commissioners of each of the participating counties.

Separate financial information can be obtained from:

Northeast Minnesota Office of Job Training 820 North 9th Street, Suite 210 Virginia, Minnesota 55792

Northern Counties Land Use Coordinating Board

The Northern Counties Land Use Coordinating Board was established through a joint powers agreement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, for the purpose of helping to formulate land use plans for the protection, sustainable use, and development of lands and natural resources.

The joint powers are Aitkin, Cook, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Pennington, Roseau, and St. Louis Counties. Three elected County Commissioners from St. Louis County and two from each of the other counties comprise the membership of the Board. St. Louis County handles all of the financial transactions for this organization through its Northern Counties Land Use Board Agency Fund.

Aitkin County provided no funding to this organization during 2012.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures

Northern Counties Land Use Coordinating Board (Continued)

Separate financial information can be obtained from:

Northern Counties Land Use Coordinating Board St. Louis County Courthouse 100 North 5th Avenue West, #214 Duluth, Minnesota 55802

Joint County Natural Resources Board

The Joint County Natural Resources Board was formed in 1985 under the authority of the Joint Powers Act, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, and includes Aitkin, Beltrami, Clearwater, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomen, Marshall, and Roseau Counties. The purpose of the Joint County Natural Resources Board is to gather information on and formulate policies for the development, utilization, and protection of natural resources in this area of Minnesota and to ensure that there is an interrelated plan for the use and protection of both public and private resources.

Control of the Joint County Natural Resources Board is vested in the Joint County Natural Resources Board, which is composed of at least one resident of each County appointed by its respective County Board, as provided in the Joint County Natural Resources Board's bylaws.

In the event of dissolution of the Joint County Natural Resources Board, the net position of the Joint County Natural Resources Board at that time shall be distributed to the respective member counties in proportion to the contribution of each. Aitkin County contributed \$1,000 during 2012 to the Joint County Natural Resources Board.

The Joint County Natural Resources Board has no long-term debt. Financing is provided by appropriations from member counties.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures

Joint County Natural Resources Board (Continued)

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

Joint County Natural Resources Board Wayne Bendickson, Treasurer Box 808 Baudette, Minnesota 56623

Aitkin-Itasca-Koochiching Community Health Services Board

Aitkin, Itasca, and Koochiching Counties entered into a joint powers agreement, creating and operating the Aitkin-Itasca-Koochiching Community Health Services Board, effective January 1, 1977. This agreement is entered into under the authority of the Community Health Services Act of 1976 and is pursuant to the provisions of Minn. Stat. § 471.59 for the development and maintenance of an integrated system of community health services.

The Community Health Services Board is composed of two members from Aitkin and Koochiching Counties and three members from Itasca County, each appointed by the participating counties. Itasca County maintains the accounting records of the Community Health Services Board. Funding is obtained through federal, state, local, and private sources. Aitkin County provided no funding to this organization during 2012.

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

Aitkin-Itasca-Koochiching Community Health Services Board Itasca County Courthouse 123 - 4th Street N. E. Grand Rapids, Minnesota 55744

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures (Continued)

Mississippi Headwaters Board

The Mississippi Headwaters Board was established on February 22, 1980, by Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, and Morrison Counties, pursuant to the provisions of Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The purpose of the Board is to prepare, adopt, and implement a comprehensive land use plan designed to protect and enhance the Mississippi River and related shoreland areas within the counties.

The Mississippi Headwaters Board consists of eight members, one appointed from each participating county. Cass County maintains the accounting records of the Board. Funding is obtained through federal, state, local, and private sources. Aitkin County provided \$1,500 to this organization during 2012.

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

Mississippi Headwaters Board Cass County Courthouse 4th Street and Minnesota Avenue Walker, Minnesota 56484

Snake River Watershed Management Board

The Snake River Watershed Management Board was established in April 1983 by Aitkin, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine Counties, pursuant to the provisions of Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The purpose of the Board is to coordinate the member counties' water plans and to develop objectives to promote sound hydrologic management of water and related land resources.

The four-member Board consists of one County Commissioner from each of the participating counties. The Kanabec County Auditor is the fiscal agent for the Board. The Board is funded through an annual budget and participation in the administrative cost in the following percentages:

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

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures

<u>Snake River Watershed Management Board</u> (Continued)

Aitkin County provided no funding to this organization during 2012. Upon dissolution, the personal property shall be returned to the member county contributing the same.

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

Snake River Watershed Management Board Kanabec County Courthouse 18 North Vine Street Mora, Minnesota 55051

Minnesota Counties Information System (MCIS)

Aitkin, Carlton, Cass, Chippewa, Cook, Crow Wing, Dodge, Itasca, Koochiching, Lac qui Parle, Lake, Sherburne, and St. Louis Counties entered into a joint powers agreement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, for the purpose of operating and maintaining data processing facilities and management information systems for use by its members.

MCIS is governed by a 13-member Board, composed of a member appointed by each of the participating county's Board of Commissioners. Financing is obtained through user charges to the member. Cass County is the fiscal agent for MCIS.

Each county's share of the assets and liabilities cannot be accurately determined since it will depend on the number of counties that are members when the agreement is dissolved.

Separate financial information can be obtained from:

Minnesota Counties Information System 413 Southeast 7th Avenue Grand Rapids, Minnesota 55744

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures (Continued)

Central Minnesota Community Corrections Agency

The Central Minnesota Community Corrections Agency was established by Crow Wing and Morrison Counties in 1974 under the authority of the Joint Powers Act, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, for the purpose of administering, budgeting, staffing, and operating correctional facilities. Effective January 1, 1992, Aitkin County became a member of the Agency. Crow Wing County maintains the accounting records of the Agency.

The governing board is composed of five County Commissioners from each of the participating counties.

The Central Minnesota Community Agency is funded through state grants and contributions from Aitkin, Crow Wing, and Morrison Counties. Aitkin County appropriated \$140,319 to the Agency in 2012.

In the event of dissolution of the Agency, the unexpended balance of monies and assets held by the Agency will be divided between the counties in proportion to their contributions.

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

Central Minnesota Community Corrections Agency Crow Wing County Courthouse 326 Laurel Street Brainerd, Minnesota 56401

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. Aitkin County's contribution for 2012 was \$224,645.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures

East Central Regional Library (Continued)

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

East Central Regional Library 244 South Birch Cambridge, Minnesota 55008

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.

Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio Board

The Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio Board was established through a joint powers agreement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 471.59 and 403.39, to provide for regional administration of enhancements to the Statewide Public Safety Radio and Communication System (ARMER) and to enhance and improve interoperable public safety communications.

The joint powers are the Counties of Aitkin, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Lake, Pine, and St. Louis and the Cities of Duluth, Hibbing, International Falls, and Virginia. Control of the Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio Board is vested in a Board of Directors composed of one county commissioner from

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures

Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio Board (Continued)

each of the member counties and one city council member from each of the member cities. In addition, there is one member from the Northeast Minnesota Regional Advisory Committee, one member from the Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio System User Committee, and one member from the Northeast Minnesota Owners and Operators Committee who are also voting members of the board.

Itasca County is the fiscal agent for the Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio Board. Funding is provided by grants and contributions from participating members. Aitkin County contributed no funding in 2012.

C. Jointly-Governed Organizations

Aitkin County Family Services Collaborative

The Aitkin County Family Services Collaborative was established to create opportunities to enhance family strengths and support through service coordination and access to informal communication. Aitkin County has no operational or financial control over the Collaborative. The County is the fiscal agent for the Collaborative and accounts for it in an agency fund.

Aitkin Municipal Airport Commission

The Aitkin Municipal Airport Commission is authorized by Minn. Stat. ch. 360. The Airport Commission is governed by a five-member Board of Directors--three members are appointed by the Aitkin County Board, and two are appointed by the City of Aitkin. The proprietary interest in the Airport Commission's assets is divided two-thirds to Aitkin County and one-third to the City of Aitkin as per the contractual agreement. All cash of the Airport Commission is on deposit with the City of Aitkin at December 31, 2012. The City of Aitkin has opted to report the activities of the Aitkin Municipal Airport Commission as a discrete component unit in its annual financial report.

6. <u>Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items</u> (Continued)

D. Related Organization

Aitkin County Housing and Redevelopment Authority

The Aitkin County Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA) is a separate legal entity as authorized under Minn. Stat. ch. 469. The HRA operates a low-income housing program and elderly housing in the County. The HRA Board is appointed by the County Board. The County does not provide funding, has no obligation for the debt of the HRA, and cannot impose its will on the HRA.

E. <u>Minnesota Community Capital Fund</u>

The County is a Class C member of the Minnesota Community Capital Fund (MCCF). The MCCF was established to address unmet development financing needs of communities and economic development organizations throughout greater Minnesota by pooling local revolving loan fund resources and providing professional management services to support local efforts. The MCCF is designed to provide its members with greater flexibility and the capacity to originate multiple loans that are much larger than would be possible with limited local resources. The \$25,000 member participation is included as a long-term receivable in the General Fund.

E. <u>Tax-Forfeited Land</u>

The County manages approximately 221,453 acres of state-owned, tax-forfeited land. This land generates revenues primarily from recreational land leases and land and timber sales. Land management costs, including forestry costs, such as site preparation, seedlings, tree planting, and logging roads, are accounted for as current operating expenditures. Revenues in excess of expenditures are distributed to the County and cities, towns, and school districts within the County according to state statute.







EXHIBIT A-1

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

	Budgeted	l Amoi	ints	Actual	Actual	Variance with	
	Original		Final		Amounts	F	inal Budget
Revenues							
Taxes	\$ 5,822,040	\$	5,822,040	\$	5,833,920	\$	11,880
Licenses and permits	304,330		304,330		323,939		19,609
Intergovernmental	2,073,938		2,073,938		3,009,482		935,544
Charges for services	1,016,010		1,016,010		1,065,043		49,033
Gifts and contributions	3,200		3,200		13,550		10,350
Investment earnings	500,000		500,000		353,411		(146,589)
Miscellaneous	 349,753		349,753		488,916		139,163
Total Revenues	\$ 10,069,271	\$	10,069,271	\$	11,088,261	\$	1,018,990
Expenditures							
Current							
General government							
Commissioners	\$ 229,108	\$	229,108	\$	230,860	\$	(1,752)
Courts	100,000		100,000		66,585		33,415
County administration	317,936		317,936		326,025		(8,089)
County auditor	461,973		461,973		478,877		(16,904)
Motor vehicle	157,788		157,788		149,220		8,568
County treasurer	219,794		219,794		216,495		3,299
County assessor	755,914		755,914		796,170		(40,256)
Elections	138,678		138,678		101,742		36,936
Data processing	509,495		509,495		435,265		74,230
Central services	226,981		226,981		211,469		15,512
Attorney	844,480		844,480		830,808		13,672
Recorder	223,619		223,619		247,176		(23,557)
Planning and zoning	364,077		364,077		358,102		5,975
Buildings and plant	65,000		65,000		131,750		(66,750)
Maintenance	340,992		340,992		332,783		8,209
Veterans service officer	80,641		80,641		82,415		(1,774)
Motor pool	28,571		28,571		24,645		3,926
Housing and development	 1,500		1,500		1,960		(460)
Total general government	\$ 5,066,547	\$	5,066,547	\$	5,022,347	\$	44,200

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

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

	Budgeted	l Amoi	unts	Actual	V	ariance with
	Original	_	Final	 Amounts	F	inal Budget
Expenditures						
Current (Continued)						
Public safety						
Sheriff	\$ 1,991,237	\$	1,991,237	\$ 1,871,516	\$	119,721
800 MHz (ARMER) radio system	-		-	1,760,558		(1,760,558)
Boat and water safety	74,511		74,511	118,745		(44,234)
Snowmobile	30,636		30,636	31,026		(390)
Coroner	50,000		50,000	35,577		14,423
E-911 system	42,200		42,200	10,071		32,129
Community corrections	2,509,637		2,509,637	2,582,933		(73,296)
Crime victim	59,805		59,805	60,481		(676)
Civil defense	58,054		58,054	53,626		4,428
Other public safety	 25,528		25,528	 86,306		(60,778)
Total public safety	\$ 4,841,608	\$	4,841,608	\$ 6,610,839	\$	(1,769,231)
Sanitation						
Solid waste	\$ 243,296	\$	243,296	\$ 501,661	\$	(258,365)
Environmental health	 74,897	<u> </u>	74,897	 65,143	Ψ	9,754
Total sanitation	\$ 318,193	\$	318,193	\$ 566,804	\$	(248,611)
Health						
Water wells	\$ 5,745	\$	5,745	\$ 9,453	\$	(3,708)
Culture and recreation						
Historical society	\$ 17,555	\$	17,555	\$ 17,895	\$	(340)
Parks	549,638		549,638	605,352		(55,714)
Regional library	229,337		229,337	225,380		3,957
Tourism	 21,300		21,300	 16,948		4,352
Total culture and recreation	\$ 817,830	\$	817,830	\$ 865,575	\$	(47,745)
Conservation of natural resources						
Cooperative extension	\$ 70,888	\$	70,888	\$ 65,914	\$	4,974
Soil and water conservation	108,113		108,113	108,113		, -
Agricultural inspections	4,800		4,800	9,600		(4,800)
Agricultural society/County fair	 15,075		15,075	 14,239		836
Total conservation of natural						
resources	\$ 198,876	\$	198,876	\$ 197,866	\$	1,010

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

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

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with		
	Original		Final		Amounts		Final Budget	
Expenditures								
Current (Continued)								
Economic development								
Community development	\$	415	\$	415	\$	488	\$	(73)
Airports		21,007		21,007		21,007		-
Other		86,314		86,314		43,763		42,551
Total economic development	\$	107,736	\$	107,736	\$	65,258	\$	42,478
Debt service								
Principal	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,523	\$	(3,523)
Interest						89		(89)
Total debt service	\$		\$		\$	3,612	\$	(3,612)
Total Expenditures	\$	11,356,535	\$	11,356,535	\$	13,341,754	\$	(1,985,219)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	(1,287,264)	\$	(1,287,264)	\$	(2,253,493)	\$	(966,229)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in	\$	424,000	\$	424,000	\$	225,211	\$	(198,789)
Transfers out				-		(1,510,000)		(1,510,000)
Total Other Financing Sources								
(Uses)	\$	424,000	\$	424,000	\$	(1,284,789)	\$	(1,708,789)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(863,264)	\$	(863,264)	\$	(3,538,282)	\$	(2,675,018)
Fund Balance - January 1		13,866,961		13,866,961		13,866,961		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	13,003,697	\$	13,003,697	\$	10,328,679	\$	(2,675,018)

EXHIBIT A-2

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL 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	\$	2,133,504	\$	2,133,504	\$	2,109,315	\$	(24,189)	
Intergovernmental		6,109,182		6,109,182		7,805,407		1,696,225	
Charges for services		2,010,700		2,010,700		281,235		(1,729,465)	
Miscellaneous		47,000		47,000		222,644		175,644	
Total Revenues	\$	10,300,386	\$	10,300,386	\$	10,418,601	\$	118,215	
Expenditures									
Current									
Highways and streets									
Administration	\$	460,570	\$	460,570	\$	443,781	\$	16,789	
Engineering		491,496		491,496		522,177		(30,681)	
Maintenance		2,725,050		2,725,050		2,790,430		(65,380)	
Construction		7,075,600		7,075,600		6,424,344		651,256	
Equipment and maintenance shops		362,250		362,250		681,079		(318,829)	
Total highways and streets	\$	11,114,966	\$	11,114,966	\$	10,861,811	\$	253,155	
Intergovernmental									
Highways and streets		-		-		335,212		(335,212)	
Total Expenditures	\$	11,114,966	\$	11,114,966	\$	11,197,023	\$	(82,057)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)									
Expenditures	\$	(814,580)	\$	(814,580)	\$	(778,422)	\$	36,158	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Transfers in		-		-		1,510,000		1,510,000	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(814,580)	\$	(814,580)	\$	731,578	\$	1,546,158	
Fund Balance - January 1		755,261		755,261		755,261		-	
Increase (decrease) in inventories						69,525		69,525	
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	(59,319)	\$	(59,319)	\$	1,556,364	\$	1,615,683	

EXHIBIT A-3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with		
	Original		Final		Amounts		Final Budget	
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	2,534,728	\$	2,534,728	\$	2,508,838	\$	(25,890)
Intergovernmental		2,919,172		2,919,172		3,166,254		247,082
Charges for services		180,700		180,700		217,939		37,239
Miscellaneous		392,849		392,849		456,840		63,991
Total Revenues	\$	6,027,449	\$	6,027,449	\$	6,349,871	\$	322,422
Expenditures								
Current								
Human services								
Income maintenance	\$	1,522,812	\$	1,522,812	\$	1,724,206	\$	(201,394)
Social services		3,830,316		3,830,316		3,527,586		302,730
Total human services	\$	5,353,128	\$	5,353,128	\$	5,251,792	\$	101,336
Health								
Women, infants, and children	\$	2,567	\$	2,567	\$	2,526	\$	41
Nursing service		31,450		31,450		11,011		20,439
Transportation		52,000		52,000		34,815		17,185
Maternal and child health		14,914		14,914		9,631		5,283
Miscellaneous		573,390		573,390		600,982		(27,592)
Total health	\$	674,321	\$	674,321	\$	658,965	\$	15,356
Total Expenditures	\$	6,027,449	\$	6,027,449	\$	5,910,757	\$	116,692
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$	439,114	\$	439,114
Fund Balance - January 1		4,535,496		4,535,496		4,535,496		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	4,535,496	\$	4,535,496	\$	4,974,610	\$	439,114

EXHIBIT A-4

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FORFEITED TAX SALE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with		
	Original		Final		Amounts		Final Budget	
Revenues								
Intergovernmental	\$	290,000	\$	290,000	\$	281,251	\$	(8,749)
Charges for services		30,000		30,000		40,179		10,179
Miscellaneous		1,409,000		1,409,000		1,299,889		(109,111)
Total Revenues	\$	1,729,000	\$	1,729,000	\$	1,621,319	\$	(107,681)
Expenditures								
Current								
General government								
Law library	\$	30,000	\$	30,000	\$	29,912	\$	88
Other general government		1,000		1,000		-		1,000
Total general government	\$	31,000	\$	31,000	\$	29,912	\$	1,088
Conservation of natural resources								
County development	\$	447,564	\$	447,564	\$	247,510	\$	200,054
Forfeited tax		1,381,000		1,381,000		753,548		627,452
Total conservation of natural								
resources	\$	1,828,564	\$	1,828,564	\$	1,001,058	\$	827,506
Total Expenditures	\$	1,859,564	\$	1,859,564	\$	1,030,970	\$	828,594
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	(130,564)	\$	(130,564)	\$	590,349	\$	720,913
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers out		(65,000)		(65,000)		(474,201)		(409,201)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(195,564)	\$	(195,564)	\$	116,148	\$	311,712
Fund Balance - January 1		1,306,943		1,306,943		1,306,943		-
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	1,111,379	\$	1,111,379	\$	1,423,091	\$	311,712

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. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

By July of each year, all departments submit requests for appropriations to the County Administrator so that a budget can be prepared. Before September 30, the proposed budget is presented to the County Board for review. A final budget is adopted by the Board and certified to the Auditor no later than December 31.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and 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 fund level.

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds.

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

The following is a summary of individual funds that had expenditures in excess of budget for the year ended December 31, 2012. These expenditures in excess of appropriations will be funded by future tax levies, state aid highway allotments, and the use of fund balance.

	E	xpenditures	F	inal Budget	Excess		
General Fund Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund	\$	13,341,754 11.197.023	\$	11,356,535 11.114.966	\$ 1,985,219 82.057		











NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The <u>Forest Development Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for funds used in developing forests in the County. Financing is provided by forfeited tax settlements, grants, and payments in lieu of taxes.

The <u>Unorganized Road</u>, <u>Bridge</u>, and <u>Fire Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for funds used to provide road maintenance and fire protection for unorganized townships.

The <u>Ditch Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for funds used for public improvements and services for the ditch system.

The <u>Jail Bond Debt Service Fund</u> is used to account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of principal, interest, and related costs for the 2005 General Obligation Jail Refunding Bonds.

The <u>Environmental Permanent Fund</u> is used to account for funds collected from the sale of County-owned lakeshore leased lots. In accordance with 1998 Minn. Laws ch. 389, art. 16, § 31, the principal on these sales must remain in an environmental trust, and the interest may be spent only on improvement of natural resources.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2012

				Special Re	evenue Funds	
	Forest Development		 Unorganized Road, Bridge, and Fire	Ditch		
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash and pooled investments	\$	1,105,444	\$ 490,784	\$	47,070	
Taxes receivable						
Prior		-	2,104		-	
Special assessments receivable Prior					1,825	
Noncurrent		-	-		15,274	
Due from other funds		246,746	13,376		-	
Due from other governments		33,819	 -			
Total Assets	\$	1,386,009	\$ 506,264	\$	64,169	
<u>Liabilities and Fund Balances</u>						
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	6,928	\$ 193	\$	200	
Salaries payable		10,408	-		-	
Due to other funds		-	14,392		20,071	
Due to other governments Deferred revenue - unavailable		859	6 1,746		17,099	
Deferred revenue - unavanable		-	 1,740		17,099	
Total Liabilities	\$	18,195	\$ 16,337	\$	37,370	
Fund Balances						
Restricted for						
Debt service	\$	-	\$ 400.027	\$	-	
Unorganized road, bridge, and fire Ditch maintenance and repairs		-	489,927		57,307	
Environmental uses		_	-		57,307	
Assigned for						
Forest development		1,367,814	_		-	
Unassigned		<u> </u>	 		(30,508)	
Total Fund Balances	\$	1,367,814	\$ 489,927	\$	26,799	
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	1,386,009	\$ 506,264	\$	64,169	

Total		Debt Service Fund Jail Bond		nanent Fund vironmental	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Exhibit 3)			
\$ 1,643,298	\$	221,976	\$	487,272	\$	2,352,546		
2,104		21,179		-		23,283		
1,825		-		-		1,825		
15,274		-		-		15,274		
260,122		-		-		260,122		
 33,819		<u>-</u>		-		33,819		
\$ 1,956,442	\$	243,155	\$	487,272	\$	2,686,869		
\$ 7,321 10,408 34,463 865 18,845	\$	- - - - 18,306	\$	- - - - -	\$	7,321 10,408 34,463 865 37,151		
\$ 71,902	\$	18,306	\$		\$	90,208		
\$ - 489,927 57,307 -	\$	224,849 - - -	\$	- - - 487,272	\$	224,849 489,927 57,307 487,272		
 1,367,814 (30,508)		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		1,367,814 (30,508)		
\$ 1,884,540	\$	224,849	\$	487,272	\$	2,596,661		
\$ 1,956,442	\$	243,155	\$	487,272	\$	2,686,869		

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

	De	Forest evelopment	Unorganized Road, Bridge, and Fire		
Revenues				5 0 50 5	
Taxes	\$	-	\$	59,607	
Special assessments		- 575		-	
Licenses and permits Intergovernmental		256,086		27,155	
Investment earnings		230,080		27,133	
Miscellaneous		4,267		20	
Wiscenaneous		4,207		20	
Total Revenues	<u>\$</u>	260,928	\$	86,782	
Expenditures					
Current					
General government	\$	-	\$	1,899	
Public safety		-		20,749	
Highways and streets		-		41,404	
Conservation of natural resources		647,368		-	
Debt service					
Principal		-		-	
Interest					
Total Expenditures	\$	647,368	\$	64,052	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)					
Expenditures	\$	(386,440)	\$	22,730	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	\$	246,746	\$	13,376	
Transfers out		-		-	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>\$</u>	246,746	\$	13,376	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(139,694)	\$	36,106	
Fund Balance - January 1		1,507,508		453,821	
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	1,367,814	\$	489,927	

	cial Revenue Funds Ditch Total			Debt Service Fund Jail Bond		nanent Fund ironmental	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Exhibit 5)		
\$	-	\$	59,607	\$	398,506	\$	-	\$	458,113
	1,513		1,513		-		-		1,513
	-		575		-		-		575
	-		283,241		42,122		14.627		325,363
	33		33 4,287		-		14,637		14,670 4,287
h	1.544	Φ.		Φ.	440.620	ф	14.62	Φ.	
\$	1,546	<u>\$</u>	349,256	\$	440,628	\$	14,637	<u>\$</u>	804,521
\$	-	\$	1,899	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,899
	-		20,749		-		-		20,749
	-		41,404		-		-		41,404
	9,946		657,314		-		-		657,314
	_		-		365,000		-		365,000
			-		54,000				54,000
\$	9,946	\$	721,366	\$	419,000	\$		\$	1,140,366
\$	(8,400)	\$	(372,110)	\$	21,628	\$	14,637	\$	(335,845)
\$	-	\$	260,122	\$	-	\$	-	\$	260,122
	<u>-</u>				-		(11,132)		(11,132)
\$		\$	260,122	\$		\$	(11,132)	\$	248,990
\$	(8,400)	\$	(111,988)	\$	21,628	\$	3,505	\$	(86,855)
	35,199		1,996,528		203,221		483,767		2,683,516
\$	26,799	\$	1,884,540	\$	224,849	\$	487,272	\$	2,596,661

EXHIBIT B-3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOREST DEVELOPMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Budgeted	l Amoı	unts	Actual		Variance with	
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Revenues							
Licenses and permits	\$ 3,000	\$	3,000	\$ 575	\$	(2,425)	
Intergovernmental	296,000		296,000	256,086		(39,914)	
Miscellaneous	 4,000		4,000	 4,267		267	
Total Revenues	\$ 303,000	\$	303,000	\$ 260,928	\$	(42,072)	
Expenditures							
Current							
Conservation of natural resources							
Forest resource	\$ 125,709	\$	125,709	\$ 148,636	\$	(22,927)	
Reforestation	338,258		338,258	402,093		(63,835)	
Memorial forest	115,000		115,000	38,781		76,219	
Forest road	 43,950		43,950	 57,858		(13,908)	
Total Expenditures	\$ 622,917	\$	622,917	\$ 647,368	\$	(24,451)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$ (319,917)	\$	(319,917)	\$ (386,440)	\$	(66,523)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	 290,000		290,000	 246,746		(43,254)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (29,917)	\$	(29,917)	\$ (139,694)	\$	(109,777)	
Fund Balance - January 1	 1,507,508		1,507,508	 1,507,508		-	
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 1,477,591	\$	1,477,591	\$ 1,367,814	\$	(109,777)	

EXHIBIT B-4

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

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual		Variance with	
		Original	Final	 Amounts	Fin	al Budget
Revenues						
Taxes	\$	62,365	\$ 62,365	\$ 59,607	\$	(2,758)
Intergovernmental		-	-	27,155		27,155
Miscellaneous		-	 	 20		20
Total Revenues	\$	62,365	\$ 62,365	\$ 86,782	\$	24,417
Expenditures						
Current						
General government						
Other general government	\$	1,740	\$ 1,740	\$ 1,899	\$	(159)
Public safety						
Emergency services		19,625	19,625	20,749		(1,124)
Highways and streets						
Other highways and streets		41,000	 41,000	 41,404		(404)
Total Expenditures	\$	62,365	\$ 62,365	\$ 64,052	\$	(1,687)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)						
Expenditures	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 22,730	\$	22,730
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers in		-	 	 13,376		13,376
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 36,106	\$	36,106
Fund Balance - January 1		453,821	453,821	453,821		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	453,821	\$ 453,821	\$ 489,927	\$	36,106

EXHIBIT B-5

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL DITCH SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

	Budgeted A		l Amou	mounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget	
	Original		Final			Amounts		
Revenues								
Special assessments	\$	1,518	\$	1,518	\$	1,513	\$	(5)
Investment earnings		50		50		33		(17)
Total Revenues	\$	1,568	\$	1,568	\$	1,546	\$	(22)
Expenditures								
Current								
Conservation of natural resources								
Other		400		400		9,946		(9,546)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	1,168	\$	1,168	\$	(8,400)	\$	(9,568)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		32,416		32,416		-		(32,416)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	33,584	\$	33,584	\$	(8,400)	\$	(41,984)
Fund Balance - January 1		35,199		35,199		35,199		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	68,783	\$	68,783	\$	26,799	\$	(41,984)

EXHIBIT B-6

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL JAIL BOND DEBT SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

		Budgeted Amounts			Actual	Variance with Final Budget		
	Original			Final				Amounts
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	402,701	\$	402,701	\$	398,506	\$	(4,195)
Intergovernmental		33,837		33,837		42,122		8,285
Total Revenues	\$	436,538	\$	436,538	\$	440,628	\$	4,090
Expenditures								
Debt service								
Principal	\$	350,000	\$	350,000	\$	365,000	\$	(15,000)
Interest		62,750		62,750		54,000		8,750
Total Expenditures	\$	412,750	\$	412,750	\$	419,000	\$	(6,250)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	23,788	\$	23,788	\$	21,628	\$	(2,160)
Fund Balance - January 1		203,221		203,221		203,221		<u>-</u>
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	227,009	\$	227,009	\$	224,849	\$	(2,160)

EXHIBIT B-7

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMANENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

		Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance with	
	Original		Final			Amounts	Final Budget	
Revenues Investment earnings	\$	10,000	\$	10,000	\$	14,637	\$	4,637
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers out		(10,000)		(10,000)		(11,132)		(1,132)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,505	\$	3,505
Fund Balance - January 1		483,767		483,767		483,767		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	483,767	\$	483,767	\$	487,272	\$	3,505





EXHIBIT C-1

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

	Balance January 1	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31	
<u>AGENCY</u>					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 547,195	\$ 9,499,915	\$ 9,444,110	\$ 603,000	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 547,195	\$ 9,499,915	\$ 9,444,110	\$ 603,000	
COLLABORATIVE					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 103,870	\$ 67,380	\$ 82,850	\$ 88,400	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable	\$ 103,870	\$ 67,380	\$ 82,850	\$ 88,400	
<u>STATE</u>					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 125,917	\$ 3,440,280	\$ 3,374,506	\$ 191,691	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 125,917	\$ 3,440,280	\$ 3,374,506	\$ 191,691	

EXHIBIT C-1

(Continued)

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

	Balance January 1		Additions		Deductions	Balance December 31	
TAXES AND PENALTIES							
<u>Assets</u>							
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 760	\$	24,954,581	\$	24,955,341	\$	
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Due to other governments	\$ 760	\$	24,954,581	\$	24,955,341	\$	
TOTAL ALL AGENCY FUNDS Assets							
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 777,742	\$	37,962,156	\$	37,856,807	\$	883,091
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Accounts payable Due to other governments	\$ 103,870 673,872	\$	67,380 37,894,776	\$	82,850 37,773,957	\$	88,400 794,691
Total Liabilities	\$ 777,742	\$	37,962,156	\$	37,856,807	\$	883,091



EXHIBIT D-1

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

	Governmental Funds		Enterprise Fund		Total Primary Government	
Shared Revenue						
State						
Highway users tax	\$	4,524,189	\$ -	\$	4,524,189	
PERA rate reimbursement		28,165	-		28,165	
Disparity reduction aid		10,540	-		10,540	
Police aid		118,663	-		118,663	
County program aid		311,482	-		311,482	
Market value credit		141,564	-		141,564	
Disaster abatement credit		9,139	-		9,139	
Taconite credit		600,044	-		600,044	
Enhanced 911		89,190	 -		89,190	
Total shared revenue	\$	5,832,976	\$ -	\$	5,832,976	
Reimbursement for Services State						
Minnesota Department of Human Services	\$	482,932	\$ -	\$	482,932	
Payments						
Local						
Payments in lieu of taxes	\$	1,115,858	\$ -	\$	1,115,858	
Grants						
State						
Minnesota Department/Board of						
Employment and Economic Development	\$	250,000	\$ -	\$	250,000	
Public Safety		235,467	-		235,467	
Transportation		902,154	-		902,154	
Health		91,709	-		91,709	
Natural Resources		876,249	-		876,249	
Human Services		682,947	-		682,947	
Water and Soil Resources		84,922	-		84,922	
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency		58,784	-		58,784	
Office of Environmental Assistance		55,950	 -		55,950	
Total state	\$	3,238,182	\$ -	\$	3,238,182	

EXHIBIT D-1 (Continued)

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

	G	Governmental Funds		Enterprise Fund		Total Primary Government	
Grants (Continued)							
Federal							
Department of							
Agriculture	\$	181,465	\$	4,569	\$	186,034	
Justice		100,136		-		100,136	
Transportation		1,623,261		-		1,623,261	
Health and Human Services		1,449,018		-		1,449,018	
Homeland Security		563,929		-		563,929	
Total federal	\$	3,917,809	\$	4,569	\$	3,922,378	
Total state and federal grants	\$	7,155,991	\$	4,569	\$	7,160,560	
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	14,587,757	\$	4,569	\$	14,592,326	

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

	Assets						
	Cash	Ass	Special sessments eceivable		ue from er Ditches		Total
County Ditches							
5	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
24	-		369		1,500		1,869
28	-		-		-		-
29	265		-		-		265
30	28,144		1,295		11,861		41,300
34	796		890		-		1,686
36	2,755		1,099		-		3,854
37	-		7,666		_		7,666
42	-		-		_		-
43	-		-		_		-
63	1,513		5,618		-		7,131
66	1,279		-		-		1,279
Judicial Ditch							
2	12,316		162		_		12,478
Diversion Channel	 2						2
Total	\$ 47,070	\$	17,099	\$	13,361	\$	77,530

ccounts Payable	Due to her Funds]	Liabilities Deferred Revenue	Due to er Ditches	 Total	 Fund Balance	 Total Liabilities and Fund Balance
\$ _	\$ _	\$	-	\$ 7,250	\$ 7,250	\$ (7,250)	\$ -
200	-		369	-	569	1,300	1,869
-	-		-	1,287	1,287	(1,287)	-
-	-		-	-	-	265	265
-	-		1,295	-	1,295	40,005	41,300
-	-		890	65	955	731	1,686
-	-		1,099	65	1,164	2,690	3,854
-	-		7,666	2,173	9,839	(2,173)	7,666
-	-		-	935	935	(935)	-
-	-		-	76	76	(76)	-
-	4,405		5,618	-	10,023	(2,892)	7,131
-	-		-	1,510	1,510	(231)	1,279
-	-		162	-	162	12,316	12,478
-	 15,666			 	 15,666	 (15,664)	 2
\$ 200	\$ 20,071	\$	17,099	\$ 13,361	\$ 50,731	\$ 26,799	\$ 77,530

EXHIBIT D-3

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

Federal Grantor	Federal CFDA		
Pass-Through Agency Grant Program Title	Number	E,	xpenditures
Grant Hogram Title	Number		xpenuitures
U.S. Department of Agriculture			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Education			
Special Milk Program for Children	10.556	\$	4,569
Passed Through Aitkin Itasca Koochiching Community Health Services Board			
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557		74,753
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services			
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition			
Assistance Program	10.561		106,712
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		\$	186,034
U.S. Department of Justice			
Direct			
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	16.588	\$	100,136
U.S. Department of Transportation			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Transportation			
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	\$	1,439,353
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources			
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			
Recreational Trails Program	20.219		110,107
Total U.S. Department of Transportation		\$	1,549,460
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed Through Aitkin Itasca Koochiching Community Health Services Board			
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	\$	12,499
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cluster	75.007	Ψ	12, .>>
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		52,439
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$237,665)			,
Immunization - ARRA	93.712		573
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		46,488
(Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$464,986)			•
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994		22,819

EXHIBIT D-3 (Continued)

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

Federal Grantor	Federal		
Pass-Through Agency	CFDA		
Grant Program Title	Number	Ex	penditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Continued)			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556		3,468
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cluster	93.330		3,400
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		185,226
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$237,665)	93.336		165,220
Emergency Contingency Fund for TANF State Program - ARRA	93.714		12,130
Child Support Enforcement	93.563		476,558
Refugee and Entrant Assistance - State Administered Programs	93.566		282
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575		9,777
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645		867
Foster Care - Title IV-E	93.658		99,410
Social Services Block Grant	93.667		119,555
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	93.674		1,934
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767		32
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		418,498
(Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$464,986)	75.110		410,470
(Total Medical Assistance Program 75.176 \$404,700)			
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services		\$	1,462,555
U.S. Department of Homeland Security			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety			
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	\$	508,090
Passed Through Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio Board			
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067		152,166
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security		\$	660,256
Total Federal Awards		\$	3,958,441



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

1. Reporting Entity

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

2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of Aitkin 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 Aitkin County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Aitkin County.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

4. Clusters

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

Highway Planning and Construction Cluster Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Cluster \$ 1,549,460 249,795

5. Reconciliation to Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue

Federal grant revenue per Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 3,922,378
Grants received more than 60 days after year-end, deferred in 2012	
Highway Planning and Construction	77,359
Child Support Enforcement	13,537
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	96,327
Deferred in 2011, recognized as revenue in 2012	
Highway Planning and Construction	 (151,160)
Expenditures Per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 3,958,441

6. Subrecipients

Of the expenditures presented in the schedule, Aitkin County provided federal awards to subrecipients as follows:

CFDA Number	Program Name	int Provided brecipients
16.588	Violence Against Women Formula Grants	\$ 100,136
20.219	Highway Planning and Construction Cluster Recreational Trails Program	7,206

7. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

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



SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012

I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued: Qualified

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? Yes

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? **Yes**

The major programs are:

Highway Planning and Construction Cluster	
Highway Planning and Construction	CFDA #20.205
Recreational Trails Program	CFDA #20.219
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Cluster	
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	CFDA #93.558
Emergency Contingency Fund for TANF State Program -	
ARRA	CFDA #93.714
Medical Assistance Program	CFDA #93.778
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared	
Disasters)	CFDA #97.036

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

Aitkin County qualified as a low-risk auditee? No

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

INTERNAL CONTROL

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEMS NOT RESOLVED

96-5 <u>Segregation of Duties</u>

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control. 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. In order to maintain proper internal control over County revenue transactions and cash assets, cash collection duties should be segregated so the basic functions of authorization, custody, and recording are not under the control of any one employee.

Condition: The County Treasurer does not segregate the duties of cash collection and receipting from the bank reconciliation process. In the County Auditor's office, employees who receipt cash and process cash disbursements have the ability to make journal entries. Furthermore, due to the limited number of office personnel within the various County offices, proper segregation of the accounting functions necessary to ensure adequate internal accounting control is not possible.

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 Aitkin 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 internal control point of view.

Effect: Inadequate segregation of duties could adversely affect the County's ability to detect misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements 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:

County management is aware of the situation; however, the County lacks the resources to staff departments to levels needed to provide complete segregation of all functions. County management will review internal controls and transactions. Receipting procedures have been modified to allow for greater control and review. Processes have been implemented to provide for additional review of transactions.

06-3 Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual

Criteria: County management is responsible for developing and monitoring its internal controls. An essential element of monitoring controls includes documenting the County's accounting policies and procedures. Significant internal controls to be documented would include areas such as receipts, disbursements, payroll, capital assets, journal entries, and credit cards.

Condition: Inquiries of County management found that significant internal controls of its accounting system have not been documented. The County does not have a current and comprehensive accounting policies and procedures manual, including risk assessment and monitoring procedures.

Context: Documentation and monitoring of internal controls is necessary to determine controls are in place and operating effectively. An accounting policies and procedures manual will enhance employees' understanding of their role and function in the internal control system, establish responsibilities, provide guidance for employees, improve efficiency and consistency of transaction processing, and improve compliance with established policies. It can also help to prevent deterioration of key elements in the County's internal control system and can help to avoid circumvention of County policies.

Effect: As a result of this condition, the County's practices may not be followed as intended by management, and employees may not understand the purpose of internal controls. The lack of risk assessment and monitoring procedures increases the risk of fraud.

Cause: The County has begun the process of developing formal policies and procedures that will include monitoring. Due to limited time and resources, the County has not been able to complete this project.

Recommendation: We recommend the County Auditor's Office continue its efforts to develop a comprehensive accounting policies and procedures manual including documentation for the internal control systems over receipts, disbursements, payroll, capital assets, journal entries, and credit cards. The manual should be prepared by appropriate levels of management and be approved by the County Board to emphasize its importance and authority. The documentation should describe procedures as they are intended to be performed, indicate which level of staff is to perform the procedures, and explain the design and purpose of control-related procedures to increase employee understanding and support of controls.

Client's Response:

The County has a policy manual in place that provides guidance to several areas of internal control with respect to reimbursement of employee travel expenses. However, departmental staffs are small in numbers making segregation of general ledger and other accounting duties difficult in several areas. County management is aware of this issue and will continue to make attempts to provide additional oversight wherever possible. County management will define duties and authorities with respect to accounting procedures to provide segregation wherever possible.

06-5 Annual Adopted Budget and Budget Policy

Criteria: Written policies and procedures outline the specific authority and responsibility of County personnel, providing for accountability.

Condition: The Board has not developed and adopted a formal budget policy for management's administration of the County budget. The County Board adopts a summarized budget at the fund level on an annual basis.

Context: Written policies serve as a reference and training tool for new personnel and ensure that procedures remain in place despite personnel turnover. To be effective, an accounting policies and procedures manual must be complete, up-to-date, and readily available to all personnel who need it.

Effect: Budgeting procedures may not be clear or fully understood by all those involved in the budgeting process.

Cause: Budgeting procedures exist; however, these procedures have not been formalized into written form to be approved by the Board and included in the County's Accounting Policies and Procedures Handbook.

Recommendation: We again recommend the County Board develop and adopt budget policies and procedures to include the following elements:

- which funds require budgets,
- the legal level of budgetary control,
- when budgets can be modified by management and when budget modifications require Board approval,
- the budgetary basis on which the budget is adopted, and
- procedures for monitoring the budget.

Client's Response:

The County follows a defined budget process, where parameters are established by the County Board. Budgets are reviewed by County administration, and the County Board prior to adoption. Currently, the County Board and County department heads receive budget reports on a monthly basis or upon request. The County will document these procedures into a formal policy.

06-8 Computer Risk Management

Criteria: The County's management is responsible for identifying and managing the risks associated with its computer system. Computer risk management suggests that a formal plan be developed to identify the risks associated with the County's information system and document the internal controls implemented to address the identified risks.

Condition: The County has internal controls in place for its computer system. However, a formal risk assessment of existing controls over significant functions of the computer system has not been completed.

Context: The risk assessment is intended to determine if the internal controls established by management are still effective or if changes are needed to maintain a sound internal control structure. Changes may be necessary due to such things as organizational restructuring, updates to information systems, or changes to services being provided. Without a formal plan, computer risks could exist that are not identified on a timely basis.

Effect: Unprotected risks could result in a loss or compromise of data that could negatively influence County operations.

Cause: Staff from the County are aware of the various risks associated with the County's computer systems, however, has not developed a formal plan to identify and manage risks associated with its computer system.

Recommendation: We again recommend County management document the significant internal controls in its computer system. We also recommend a formal plan be developed that calls for assessing and monitoring significant internal controls on a regular basis, no less than annually. The assessment of risks should be documented and procedures implemented to address those risks found.

Client's Response:

The County has a policy covering Information Systems' use. Employees are required to sign off on this policy.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM RESOLVED

Audit Adjustments (11-1)

During our 2011 audit, we identified material adjustments that resulted in significant changes to the County's financial statements.

Resolution

We had no material adjustments to the County's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012.

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM NOT RESOLVED

11-4 Eligibility

Program: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Medical Assistance Program (CFDA No. 93.778)

Pass-Through Agency: Minnesota Department of Human Services

Criteria: OMB Circular A-133 § .300(b) states that the auditee shall maintain internal control over federal programs that provides reasonable assurance that the auditee is managing federal awards in compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have a material effect on each of its programs.

Condition: The state maintains the computer system, MAXIS, which is used by the County to support the eligibility determination process. While periodic supervisory case reviews are performed to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with grant requirements for eligibility, documentation was not available to support all participant eligibility requirements. Specifically, we noted three instances out of 40 case files tested where the information in MAXIS specific to assets was not consistent with the application in the individuals' supporting case files.

Questioned Costs: Not applicable. The County administers the program, but benefits to participants in this program are paid by the State of Minnesota.

Context: The State of Minnesota contracts with the County Social Services Department to perform the "intake function" (meeting with the social services client to determine income and categorical eligibility), while the state maintains MAXIS, which supports the eligibility determination process and actually pays the benefits to the participants.

Effect: The improper input of information into MAXIS and lack of follow-up of issues increases the risk that clients will receive benefits when they are not eligible.

Cause: Program personnel entering case information into MAXIS did not ensure all required information was input into MAXIS correctly.

Recommendation: We recommend the County implement additional procedures to provide reasonable assurance that all necessary documentation to support eligibility determinations is properly input into MAXIS and issues are followed up on in a timely manner. In addition, consideration should be given to providing additional training to program personnel.

Corrective Action Plan:

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Health and Human Services Department - Financial Services

Corrective Action Planned:

Case reviews, review procedures for identifying and verifying assets and income of clients. Updating MAXIS with current information to reflect the client's current situation at the time of review.

Anticipated Completion Date:

Immediate and ongoing.

ITEMS ARISING THIS YEAR

12-1 <u>Cash Management</u>

Program: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Medical Assistance Program (CFDA No. 93.778)

Pass-Through Agency: Minnesota Department of Human Services

Criteria: The 2012 *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement*, Part 3 C., Cash Management, states that, when entities are funded on a reimbursement basis, the costs for which reimbursement was requested should be paid prior to the date of the reimbursement request.

Condition: The County requested reimbursement from the pass-through agency for federal program expenditures before some of the costs for which reimbursement was requested were paid. The County's practice for Medical Assistance ACCESS program reimbursements is to receive the supporting documentation from its vendors requesting payment and upload this information to a clearinghouse that submits it to the Minnesota Department of Human Services (DHS). After DHS makes approval to pay the County's request for reimbursement, the County pays its vendors.

Questioned Costs: None.

Context: The County followed the guidance in DHS Bulletin #12-21-08, which states that reimbursement is available after an allowed expense has been incurred by the vendor and required documentation such as individual receipts for each meal, lodging, parking (except meters) and client paid transportation services have been provided to the County.

Effect: Noncompliance with federal cash management requirements.

Cause: The County was relying on information provided by DHS, which is not in compliance with the federal requirement for cash management.

Recommendation: We recommend the County follow the 2012 OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement and pay its vendors prior to requesting federal reimbursement from DHS.

Corrective Action Plan:

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Health and Human Services Department – Fiscal Services

Corrective Action Planned:

Claim for federal reimbursement (MA-ACCESS) will be submitted after payment is made to the vendor

*The County would like to note that submitting for reimbursement (MA-ACCESS) concurrently with processing the vendor payment was an assurance that duplicate vendor payments were not made.

Anticipated Completion Date:

Immediate and ongoing

12-2 <u>Procurement and Suspension and Debarment</u>

Program: U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) (CFDA No. 97.036)

Pass-Through Agency: Minnesota Department of Public Safety

Criteria: Federal Regulation 45 C.F.R. § 92.35 prohibits any state or agency from purchasing goods and services with federal money from vendors who have been suspended or debarred by the federal government.

Condition: The County entered into contracts with vendors during the year which were funded with federal dollars. Prior to entering into the contracts, the County did not verify whether the vendors were suspended or debarred by the federal government.

Questioned Costs: None.

Context: The vendors hired by the County to provide services funded with federal awards may have been suspended or debarred for infractions on prior federally funded jobs.

Effect: The County had no assurance that its vendors for contracts funded with federal awards had not been suspended or debarred by the federal government.

Cause: County staff hired recommended vendors used by another county in the state of Minnesota.

Recommendation: We recommend the County develop internal controls and written policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the requirements over procurement and suspension and debarment. Such procedures should be completed prior to awarding a contract to a vendor on projects funded with federal awards. Documentation should exist to support the monitoring of and compliance with this requirement.

Corrective Action Plan:

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Environmental Services Department

Corrective Action Planned:

Become familiar with Federal Regulations 45 C.F.R. § 92.35

Anticipated Completion Date:

Immediate and ongoing

12-3 Activities Allowed or Unallowed

Program: U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) (CFDA No. 97.036)

Pass-Through Agency: Minnesota Department of Public Safety

Criteria: OMB Circular A-133, § .300(b), indicates auditee responsibilities include maintaining internal controls over federal programs that provide reasonable assurance that the auditee is managing federal awards in compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have material effect on each of its federal programs.

Condition: The County requested and received reimbursement on work done on specific roads that were not included in the project worksheets previously approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Questioned Costs: \$13,999

Context: After significant flooding in 2012, the County qualified for public assistance aid. During the assessment process, a FEMA representative and personnel from the County documented damaged properties and allowable projects on project worksheets.

Effect: The County expended federal funds for repairing roads that were not on the approved project worksheets as allowable activities.

Cause: The County believed these costs were allowable; however, the County was unable to provide such documentation to the auditor.

Recommendation: We recommend that Aitkin County contact the Minnesota Department of Public Safety and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to determine if questioned costs should be returned.

Corrective Action Plan:

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Road and Bridge Department

Corrective Action Planned:

Currently staff are reviewing this matter with the Minnesota Department of Public Safety for guidance on the correct handling of the questioned costs.

Anticipated Completion Date:

Immediate and on going

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEMS RESOLVED

Davis-Bacon Act - Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Information Dissemination, Outreach, Training and Technical Analysis/Assistance (CFDA No. 81.117) (11-2)

The County had not performed any monitoring procedures to determine compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires the contractors and subcontractors hired by the County on projects funded by federal dollars to pay prevailing wage rates not less than those established by the U.S. Department of Labor.

Resolution

There were no expenditures during the year ended December 31, 2012, related to this specific grant and thus no requirement for the County to perform monitoring procedures to determine compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act.

Procurement and Suspension and Debarment - Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Information Dissemination, Outreach, Training and Technical Analysis/Assistance (CFDA No. 81.117) (11-3)

The County had not verified, prior to entering into a contract with a vendor, whether the vendor had been suspended or debarred by the federal government.

Resolution

There were no contracts entered into during the year ended December 31, 2012, related to this specific grant and thus no requirement for the County to determine whether a vendor had been suspended or debarred by the federal government.

IV. OTHER FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEMS NOT RESOLVED

99-3 <u>Individual Ditch System Equity Balance Deficits</u>

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

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

Context: Eight of the 14 individual ditch systems had deficit fund balances as of December 31, 2012, totaling \$30,508. This is an increase from the \$22,419 deficit balances reported in the prior year.

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

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

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

Client's Response:

As substantial portions of Aitkin County ditches are located in the Minnesota Department of Natural Resource-managed ConCon area, there is not a payment source for those assessments. The County Board has authorized transfers from the County Development Fund to cover the deficits.

06-11 <u>Long Lake Conservation Center Enterprise Fund Deficit Cash Balance</u>

Criteria: The County should maintain a positive cash balance in its funds in order for the County to meet its obligations.

Condition: As of December 31, 2012, the Long Lake Conservation Center Enterprise Fund had a cash deficit of \$366,371 resulting in the need for an interfund loan of that amount from the General Fund.

Context: As of December 31, 2012, the Long Lake Conservation Center Enterprise Fund had an interfund loan of \$366,371, which is a decrease from the \$380,524 interfund loan reported in the prior year.

Effect: A fund with a deficit cash balance is, in effect, borrowing from County funds with positive cash balances.

Cause: The County has been attempting to reduce operating expenses in an effort to reduce the deficit.

Recommendation: We recommend the County monitor the cash balance in the Long Lake Conservation Center Enterprise Fund and eliminate the deficit cash balance by a combination of increasing revenues and/or decreasing expenses, or by having the Board of County Commissioners authorize a permanent transfer from the County's General Fund.

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

The County Board is aware of the cash deficit in the operating fund for Long Lake. The Board receives quarterly reports on the status of LLCC finances. In 2009, the County Board took action to reduce operating expenses in an effort to reduce the accumulating deficits. In 2012, LLCC was able to reduce the deficit slightly.





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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 Aitkin County

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Aitkin 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 September 27, 2013. We have qualified our opinion on the financial statements of the governmental activities and business-type activities because of the possible effects of not being able to obtain a discussion or evaluation from Aitkin County's legal counsel of any litigation, claims, assessments, and unasserted claims or an estimate of the financial implications involved. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to the financial statements of the governmental activities and business-type activities were necessary.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Aitkin 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 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 certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 96-5, 06-3, 06-5, and 06-8, that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Aitkin 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 as the cities administer the tax increment financing for Aitkin County.

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

Other Matters

Also included in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs are management practices comments. We believe these recommendations to be of benefit to the County, and they are reported for that purpose.

Aitkin County's responses to the internal control and management practices findings identified in our audit have been included in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The County's responses were not subject to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 27, 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 Aitkin County

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Aitkin 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. Aitkin 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 Aitkin County's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the 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, Aitkin 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.

Other Matters

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance, which are required to be reported in accordance with OMB Circular A-133 and which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 12-2 and 12-3. Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

Aitkin County's responses to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as Corrective Action Plans. Aitkin County's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Aitkin County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the County's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit the attention of those charged with governance.

Our consideration of 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 and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance and that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 11-4 and 12-1 through 12-3 that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

Aitkin County's responses to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as Corrective Action Plans. Aitkin County's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

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

September 27, 2013