STATE OF MINNESOTA Office of the State Auditor



Rebecca Otto State Auditor

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

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 150 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 700 public pension funds; and

Tax Increment Financing - promotes compliance and accountability in local governments' use of tax increment financing through financial and compliance audits.

The State Auditor serves on the State Executive Council, State Board of Investment, Land Exchange Board, Public Employees Retirement Association Board, Minnesota Housing Finance Agency, and the Rural Finance Authority Board.

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MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014



Audit Practice Division Office of the State Auditor State of Minnesota

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

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MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

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Introductory Section

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

ORGANIZATION 2014

		Term		
Office	Name	From	То	
Commissioners				
1st District	Genny Reynolds	January 2013	January 2017	
2nd District	Timothy Wilhelm	January 2013	January 2015	
3rd District	Phil Peterson*	January 2013	January 2017	
4th District	Roger Tellinghuisen	January 2013	January 2015	
5th District	David Oslin	January 2013	January 2017	
Officers				
Elected				
Attorney	Janice Jude	January 2011	January 2015	
Auditor/Treasurer	Philip Thompson	January 2011	January 2015	
Sheriff	Brent Lindgren	January 2011	January 2015	
Appointed				
County Administrator	Roxy Traxler	September 2008	Indefinite	
County Assessor	Patricia Stotz	January 2013	December 2016	
County Engineer	Bruce Cochran	January 2012	December 2015	
Community and Veterans		·		
Service Director	Roxy Traxler	March 2013	Indefinite	
Court Services Director	Warren Liepitz	July 2003	Indefinite	
Land Services Director	Michele McPherson	March 2009	Indefinite	
Medical Examiner	Dr. Quinn Strobl	January 2014	December 2014	

*Board Chair

Financial Section



STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of County Commissioners Mille Lacs County Milaca, Minnesota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mille Lacs County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, 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.

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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 audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mille Lacs County as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 11, 2015, on our consideration of Mille Lacs County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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 Mille Lacs County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

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

/s/Rebecca Otto

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR

August 11, 2015

/s/Greg Hierlinger

GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2014 (Unaudited)

Mille Lacs County's Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the County's basic financial statements following this section. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in whole dollars.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Governmental activities' total net position is \$80,352,670, of which \$61,431,956 is the net investment in capital assets, and \$10,742,160 is restricted to specific purposes/uses by the County.
- The net cost of Mille Lacs County's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2014, was \$15,525,812; the net cost was funded by general revenues and other items totaling \$17,498,840.
- At the close of 2014, Mille Lacs County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$26,132,852, an increase of \$7,272,890 from the previous year-end balance. At the end of the year, Mille Lacs County's assigned and unassigned fund balance totaled \$15,964,882, which is available for spending at the County Board's discretion.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Required Supplementary Information)

Government-Wide Financial Statements Fund Financial Statements Notes to the Financial Statements Statements

Required Supplementary Information

(Other than Management's Discussion and Analysis)

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

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

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

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental funds--Most of Mille Lacs County's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows in and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported in the financial statements using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting. This accounting method measures cash and other financial assets that the County can readily convert to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the County's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether financial resources are available that can be spent in the near future to finance various programs within Mille Lacs County. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental 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--The County maintains one proprietary fund type, an internal service fund, which is an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally. Mille Lacs County uses an internal service fund to account for its self-insurance activities. These services benefit governmental functions and have been allocated to governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Reporting the County's Fiduciary Responsibilities

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

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

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

INE	t Position		
		2014	 2013
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$	29,774,989 70,331,519	\$ 22,774,370 69,395,983
Total Assets	\$	100,106,508	\$ 92,170,353
Long-term liabilities outstanding Other liabilities	\$	18,082,926 1,670,912	\$ 12,137,834 1,652,877
Total Liabilities	\$	19,753,838	\$ 13,790,711
Net Position Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$	61,431,956 10,742,160 8,178,554	\$ 60,062,609 4,324,906 13,992,127
Total Net Position	\$	80,352,670	\$ 78,379,642

Table 1 Net Position

Mille Lacs County's total net position for the year ended December 31, 2014, was \$80,352,670. The governmental activities' unrestricted net position, totaling \$8,178,554, is available to finance the day-to-day operations of the governmental activities of Mille Lacs County.

Table 2Changes in Net Position

	2014		2013	
Program revenues				
Fees, charges, fines, and other	\$	2,937,922	\$	3,154,364
Operating grants and contributions		11,475,285		10,657,833
Capital grants and contributions		1,890,886		694,971
General revenues				
Property taxes		14,832,805		14,865,039
Other		2,666,035		1,995,798
Total Revenues	\$	33,802,933	\$	31,368,005

	2014		 2013
Expenses			
General government	\$	6,769,763	\$ 6,180,482
Public safety		8,230,611	7,780,650
Highways and streets		5,941,524	10,180,097
Sanitation		82,624	114,656
Human services		9,064,471	8,213,024
Health		756,789	702,794
Culture and recreation		292,492	333,150
Conservation of natural resources		176,520	185,250
Economic development		93,701	2,300
Interest		421,410	 615,465
Total Expenses	\$	31,829,905	\$ 34,307,868
Change in Net Position	\$	1,973,028	\$ (2,939,863)
Net Position, January 1		78,379,642	 81,319,505
Net Position, December 31	\$	80,352,670	\$ 78,379,642

Governmental Activities

Revenues for Mille Lacs County's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2014, were \$33,802,933. The County's cost for all governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2014, was \$31,829,905. The net position for the County's governmental activities increased by \$1,973,028 in 2014.

As shown in the Statement of Activities, the amount that Mille Lacs County taxpayers ultimately financed for these governmental activities through local property taxation was \$14,832,805 because \$2,937,922 of the costs were paid by those who directly benefited from the programs, and \$13,366,171 was paid by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions. Mille Lacs County paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of governmental activities with \$1,806,134 in grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs and \$859,901 in other revenues, such as investment income, mortgage registry tax, and state deed tax.

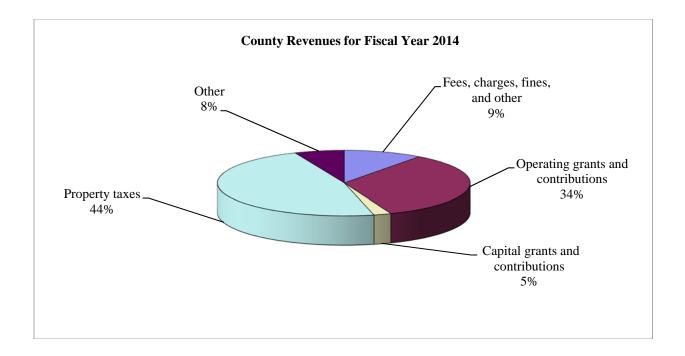
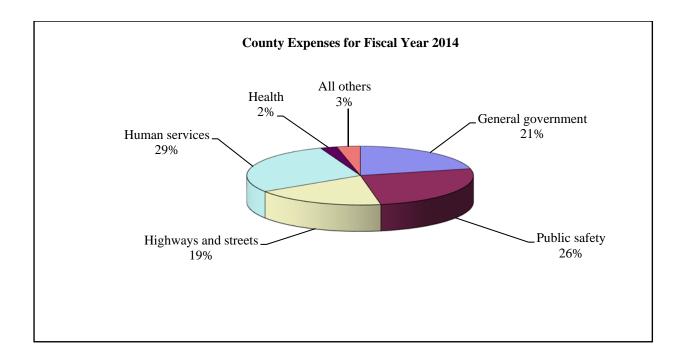


Table 3 presents the cost of each of Mille Lacs County's five largest program functions as well as each function's net cost (total cost, less revenues generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial burden placed on Mille Lacs County's taxpayers by each of these functions.

	2014				
	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost of Services		
Program expenses					
General government	\$ 6,769,763	\$	5,601,637		
Public safety	8,230,611		6,349,015		
Highways and streets	5,941,524		(697,567)		
Human services	9,064,471		3,694,742		
Health	756,789		(137,615)		
All others	 1,066,747		715,600		
Total Program Expenses	\$ 31,829,905	\$	15,525,812		

Table 3Governmental Activities



THE COUNTY'S FUNDS

As Mille Lacs County completed the year, its governmental funds, as presented in the balance sheet, reported a combined fund balance of \$26,132,852.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

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

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

In 2014, the General Fund actual revenues were \$1,451,045 greater than expected revenues. The actual expenditures were more than budget by \$734,573. The County spent \$137,341 on updating its Developmental Ordinance and implementing enhancements to its GIS program; and \$212,587 of grant money received in previous years for septic installations found to be imminent public health threats, neither of which were budgeted. In addition, the Sheriff's Department budget reflects expenditures of \$182,977 greater than what was budgeted, due in part to timing factors of personnel changes and expense transfers between departments for communication equipment and programs.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2014, Mille Lacs County had \$70,331,519 invested in a broad range of capital assets, net of depreciation. This investment in capital assets includes land, land improvements, buildings, highways and streets, equipment, and software (see Table 4 below).

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

	2014		2013	
Land	\$	2,470,272	\$	2,423,356
Construction in progress		28,752		1,165,144
Land improvements		432,214		475,538
Buildings		19,149,379		19,773,594
Machinery and equipment		2,725,952		2,748,066
Infrastructure		45,401,639		42,687,263
Software		123,311		123,022
Total	\$	70,331,519	\$	69,395,983

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2014, Mille Lacs County had \$14,740,000 in bonds outstanding, compared with \$9,265,000 as of December 31, 2013, an increase of 59.09 percent, as shown in Table 5.

		Government	al Acti	ivities	Percent (%)
Bonds and Notes Payable	2014		2013		Change
2007 HRA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds 2008 G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds	\$	605,000 6,620,000	\$	715,000 6,940,000	(15.38) (4.61)
2010A G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds 2010B Taxable Capital Improvement Bonds - Recovery Zone Economic		580,000		690,000	(15.94)
Development Bonds 2014 G.O. Capital Improvement Refunding		920,000		920,000	-
Bonds		6,015,000			N/A
Total	\$	14,740,000	\$	9,265,000	59.09

Table 5Outstanding Debt at Year-End

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

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2015 budget and tax rates.

• Major revenue sources for the County are state-paid aids, credits, and grants. The County is anticipating no significant changes to these programs in 2015.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2014

Assets

Cash and pooled investments	\$	19,750,923
Petty cash and change funds		850
Departmental cash		7,496
Cash with escrow agent		6,141,750
Taxes receivable		
Delinquent		878,437
Special assessments receivable		
Delinquent		1,919
Accounts receivable		246,220
Accrued interest receivable		22,671
Due from other governments		2,454,682
Inventories		240,476
Prepaid items		29,565
Capital assets		
Non-depreciable		2,499,024
Depreciable - net of accumulated depreciation		67,832,495
Total Assets	\$	100,106,508
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	733,549
Salaries payable	÷	475,652
Claims payable		14,014
Contracts payable		104,010
Due to other governments		137,977
Accrued interest payable		140,323
Unearned revenue		65,387
Long-term liabilities		00,007
Due within one year		688,394
Due in more than one year		16,197,975
Other postemployment benefits		1,196,557
Total Liabilities	\$	19,753,838
Net Position		, <u>, ,</u>
Net investment in capital assets	\$	61,431,956
Restricted for		0
General government		97,182
Public safety		765,368
Highways and streets		1,172,126
Conservation of natural resources		137,912
Sanitation		120,267
Debt service		8,449,305
Unrestricted		8,178,554
Total Net Position	\$	80,352,670
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.		Page 14

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

EXHIBIT 2

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Fines, Grants and Grants and	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs	
Governmental activities	
General government \$ 6,769,763 \$ 788,041 \$ 380,085 \$ - \$	(5,601,637)
Public safety 8,230,611 1,112,268 769,328 -	(6,349,015)
Highways and streets 5,941,524 57,913 4,690,292 1,890,886	697,567
Sanitation 82,624 22,212 189,142 -	128,730
Human services 9,064,471 823,995 4,545,734 -	(3,694,742)
Health 756,789 113,573 780,831 -	137,615
Culture and recreation 292,492 - 37,186 - Conservation of natural	(255,306)
resources 176,520 19,920 62,405 -	(94,195)
Economic development 93,701 - 5,000 -	(88,701)
Interest expense on	
long-term debt 421,410 - 15,282 -	(406,128)
Total Governmental \$ 31,829,905 \$ 2,937,922 \$ 11,475,285 \$ 1,890,886 \$	(15,525,812)
General Revenues	
Property taxes \$	14,832,805
Gravel tax	29,096
Mortgage registry and deed tax	12,988
Wheelage tax	265,736
Payments in lieu of tax	256,693
Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs	1,806,134
Unrestricted investment earnings	42,378
Miscellaneous	243,300
Gain on sale of capital assets	9,710
Total general revenues \$	17,498,840
Change in net position \$	1,973,028
Net Position - January 1	78,379,642
Net Position - December 31 \$	80,352,670

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

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2014

		General		Road and Bridge
Assets				
Cash and pooled investments	\$	6,892,492	\$	2,883,692
Petty cash and change funds		800		-
Departmental cash		7,496		-
Cash with escrow agent		-		-
Taxes receivable				
Delinquent		560,762		56,702
Special assessments receivable				
Delinquent		1,919		-
Accounts receivable		59,138		40,931
Accrued interest receivable		22,671		-
Due from other funds		18,016		-
Due from other governments		300,109		1,200,599
Inventories		-		240,476
Prepaid items		13,055		800
Advances to other funds		52,600		-
Total Assets	\$	7,929,058	\$	4,423,200
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$	162,069	\$	56,977
Salaries payable	Ψ	301,420	Ŷ	43,625
Contracts payable		-		104,010
Due to other funds		-		1,272
Due to other governments		79,878		5,285
Unearned revenue		55,852		-
Advances from other funds				-
Total Liabilities	\$	599,219	\$	211,169
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenue	\$	526,221	\$	1,242,789

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

EXHIBIT 3

	nmunity and eran Services		Debt Service		Capital Projects		onmajor Ditch		Total
\$	3,950,617	\$	2,310,457	\$	3,620,259	\$	50,372	\$	19,707,889
	50		-		-		-		850
	-		-		-		-		7,496
	-		6,141,750		-		-		6,141,750
	192,382		62,059		6,532		-		878,437
	-		-		-		-		1,919
	146,151		-		-		-		246,220
	-		-		-		-		22,671
	-		-		-		-		18,016
	935,665		-		18,309		-		2,454,682
	-		-		-		-		240,476
	15,710		-		-		-		29,565
									52,600
\$	5,240,575	\$	8,514,266	\$	3,645,100	\$	50,372	\$	29,802,571
\$	405,183	\$	14,500	\$	94,820	\$	_	\$	733,549
Ψ	130,607	Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	_	Ψ	475,652
	-		_		_		-		104,010
	16,744		-		-		-		18,016
	52,814		-		-		-		137,977
	9,535		-		-		-		65,387
	-		-		-		52,600		52,600
\$	614,883	\$	14,500	\$	94,820	\$	52,600	\$	1,587,191
\$	256,891	\$	50,461	\$	6,166	\$	-	\$	2,082,528

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2014

	 General	 Road and Bridge
<u>Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,</u> <u>and Fund Balances</u> (Continued)		
Fund Balances		
Nonspendable		
Inventories	\$ -	\$ 240,476
Prepaid items	13,055	800
Advances to other funds	52,600	-
Restricted for		
Debt service	-	-
Law library	3,884	-
Recorder's technology and equipment	31,266	-
Administering the carrying of weapons	150,695	-
Law enforcement	88,037	-
Highway construction projects	-	98,061
Gravel pit restoration	43,198	-
DARE Program	54,971	-
Prisoner account	471,665	-
Prosecutorial purposes	62,032	-
Aquatic invasive species	45,616	-
Ditch maintenance and repairs	-	-
SCORE	120,267	-
Committed to		
Gravel pit restoration	-	177,235
Assigned to		
General government	93,715	-
Public safety	179,987	-
Highways and streets	-	2,452,670
Community and veteran services programs	-	-
Capital projects	-	-
Unassigned	 5,392,630	 -
Total Fund Balances	\$ 6,803,618	\$ 2,969,242
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 7,929,058	\$ 4,423,200

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

EXHIBIT 3 (Continued)

	nunity and Debt an Services Service		 Capital Projects	Nonmajor Ditch		Total	
\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	240,476
	15,710		-	-	-		29,565
	-		-	-	-		52,600
	-		8,449,305	-	-		8,449,305
	-		-	-	-		3,884
	-		-	-	-		31,266
	-		-	-	-		150,695
	-		-	-	-		88,037
	-		-	-	-		98,061
	-		-	-	-		43,198
	-		-	-	-		54,971
	-		-	-	-		471,665
	-		-	-	-		62,032
	-		-	-	-		45,616
	-		-	-	49,097		49,097
	-		-	-	-		120,267
	-		-	-	-		177,235
	-		-	-	-		93,715
	-		-	-	-		179,987
	-		-	-	-		2,452,670
	4,353,091		-	-	-		4,353,091
	-		-	3,544,114	-		3,544,114
	-		-	 -	 (51,325)		5,341,305
5	4,368,801	\$	8,449,305	\$ 3,544,114	\$ (2,228)	\$	26,132,852
	5,240,575	\$	8,514,266	\$ 3,645,100	\$ 50,372	\$	29,802,571

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EXHIBIT 4

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2014

Fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)		\$ 26,132,852
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.		70,331,519
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported in the governmental funds.		2,082,528
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	\$ (14,135,000)	
Lease revenue bonds	(605,000)	
Unamortized premium on bonds	(260,136)	
Unamortized discount on bonds	3,693	
Compensated absences	(1,889,926)	
OPEB liability	 (1,196,557)	(18,082,926)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore,		
is not reported in the governmental funds.		(140,323)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included		
in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		 29,020
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)		\$ 80,352,670

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	 General		
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 9,629,459	\$	947,628
Special assessments	15,635		-
Licenses and permits	293,887		9,915
Intergovernmental	3,123,455		6,551,229
Charges for services	1,301,931		35,070
Fines and forfeits	97,131		-
Gifts and contributions	4,444		-
Investment earnings	40,448		-
Miscellaneous	 529,913		12,928
Total Revenues	\$ 15,036,303	\$	7,556,770
Expenditures			
Current			
General government	\$ 5,654,629	\$	-
Public safety	8,028,638		-
Highways and streets	-		6,876,171
Sanitation	82,624		-
Human services	-		-
Health	-		-
Culture and recreation	40,786		-
Conservation of natural resources	172,184		-
Economic development	91,764		-
Intergovernmental			
Highways and streets	-		226,085
Culture and recreation	251,706		-
Capital outlay			
General government	-		-
Highways and streets	-		-
Debt service			
Principal	-		-
Interest	-		-
Bond issuance costs	 -		-
Total Expenditures	\$ 14,322,331	\$	7,102,256
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 713,972	\$	454,514

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

EXHIBIT 5

mmunity and teran Services	 Debt Service	 Capital Projects	N	onmajor Ditch	 Total
\$ 3,408,281	\$ 936,387	\$ 269,110	\$	-	\$ 15,190,865
-	-	-		18,935	34,570
-	-	-		-	303,802
5,787,300	27,186	61,865		-	15,551,035
681,340	-	-		-	2,018,341
-	-	-		-	97,131
306	-	-		-	4,750
-	-	-		-	40,448
 256,228	 	 -		-	 799,069
\$ 10,133,455	\$ 963,573	\$ 330,975	\$	18,935	\$ 34,040,011
\$ 124,134	\$ -	\$ 33,378	\$	-	\$ 5,812,141
-	-	6,804		-	8,035,442
-	-	-		-	6,876,171
-	-	-		-	82,624
9,039,950	-	-		-	9,039,950
759,160	-	-		-	759,160
-	-	-		-	40,786
-	-	-		4,244	176,428
-	-	-		-	91,764
-	-	-		-	226,085
-	-	-		-	251,706
-	-	98,019		-	98,019
-	-	450,385		-	450,385
-	540,000	-		-	540,000
-	359,845	-		-	359,845
 -	 91,741	 -		-	 91,741
\$ 9,923,244	\$ 991,586	\$ 588,586	\$	4,244	\$ 32,932,247
\$ 210,211	\$ (28,013)	\$ (257,611)	\$	14,691	\$ 1,107,764

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

		General	 Road and Bridge
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers in	\$	36,844	\$ 91,256
Transfers out		-	-
Refunding bonds issued		-	-
Premium on bonds issued		-	-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-	 -
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>\$</u>	36,844	\$ 91,256
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	750,816	\$ 545,770
Fund Balance - January 1		6,052,802	2,498,259
Increase (decrease) in inventories		-	 (74,787)
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	6,803,618	\$ 2,969,242

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

EXHIBIT 5 (Continued)

mmunity and eran Services	 Debt Service	 Capital Projects	N	onmajor Ditch	 Total
\$ - - -	\$ - 6,015,000 204,673	\$ (128,100)	\$	- - -	\$ 128,100 (128,100) 6,015,000 204,673 20,240
\$ 	\$ 6,219,673	\$ 20,240 (107,860)	\$		\$ 20,240 6,239,913
\$ 210,211 4,158,590	\$ 6,191,660 2,257,645	\$ (365,471) 3,909,585	\$	14,691 (16,919)	\$ 7,347,677 18,859,962 (74,787)
\$ 4,368,801	\$ 8,449,305	\$ 3,544,114	\$	(2,228)	\$ 26,132,852

EXHIBIT 6

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES--GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)		\$ 7,347,677
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 unavailable revenue.		
Unavailable revenue - December 31 Unavailable revenue - January 1	\$ 2,082,528 (2,376,419)	(293,891)
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 and other related capital asset adjustments Net book value of assets sold or disposed of Current year depreciation	\$ 3,554,783 (10,530) (2,608,717)	935,536
Issuing long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of debt consumes current financial resources. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position.		
Proceeds of new debt Bonds issued Premium on bonds issued	\$ (6,015,000) (204,673)	(6,219,673)
Principal repayments General obligation bonds Lease revenue bonds	\$ 430,000 110,000	540,000
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Change in accrued interest payable Change in compensated absences Change in OPEB liability Change in inventories Current year amortization of bond discounts and premiums	\$ 13,572 (62,152) (219,871) (74,787) 16,605	(326,633)
The increase (decrease) in net position of the internal service fund is reported in the statement of activities as governmental activities.		 (9,988)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)		\$ 1,973,028

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

SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

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EXHIBIT 7

STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2014

	ernmental ctivities
Assets	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 43,034
Liabilities	
Claims payable	 14,014
Net Position	
Unrestricted	\$ 29,020

EXHIBIT 8

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	 vernmental Activities
Operating Revenues Insurance fees	\$ 117,103
Operating Expenses Insurance	 127,091
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (9,988)
Net Position - January 1	 39,008
Net Position - December 31	\$ 29,020

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

EXHIBIT 9

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

	 Governmental Activities	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities Insurance fees Insurance	\$ 117,103 (113,077)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$ 4,026	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1	 39,008	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31	\$ 43,034	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities Operating income (loss)	\$ (9,988)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities Increase (decrease) in claims payable	 14,014	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$ 4,026	

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FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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EXHIBIT 10

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Priva	ate-Purpose Trust	 Agency
Assets			
Cash and pooled investments Accrued interest receivable	\$	124,529 14	\$ 782,545
Total Assets	\$	124,543	\$ 782,545
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Due to other governments		-	\$ 782,545
Net Position			
Restricted for other purposes	\$	124,543	

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

EXHIBIT 11

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Additions	
Investment income	\$ 80
Deductions	
Payments in accordance with trust agreements	 4,631
Change in net position	\$ (4,551)
Net Position - January 1	 129,094
Net Position - December 31	\$ 124,543

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

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

The County's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the County are discussed below.

A. <u>Financial Reporting Entity</u>

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

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Blended Component Unit

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

Joint Ventures

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

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 and its component unit. These statements include the financial activities of the overall County government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue, are reported in a single column.

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

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

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

2. Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

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

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

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

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

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

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

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

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

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

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

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the County's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources as needed.

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity

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

The cash balances of substantially all funds are pooled and invested by the County Auditor/Treasurer for the purpose of increasing earnings through investment activities. Pooled and fund investments are reported at their fair value at December 31, 2014, based on market prices. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 385.07, investment earnings on cash and pooled investments of governmental and fiduciary funds are credited to the General Fund. Other funds received investment earnings based on other state statutes, grant agreements, contracts, and bond covenants. Pooled investment earnings for 2014 were \$40,448.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity

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

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

Mille Lacs County invests in an external investment pool, the Minnesota Association of Governments Investing for Counties (MAGIC) Fund, which was created under a joint powers agreement pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The MAGIC Fund is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The investment in the pool is measured at the amortized cost per share provided by the pool, which would closely approximate fair value.

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

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

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

Property taxes are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed as of January 1 of the previous year. The tax levy notice is mailed in March with the first half payment due May 15 and the second half payment due October 15. Unpaid taxes at December 31 become liens on the respective property and are classified in the financial statements as delinquent taxes receivable. Special assessments receivable consists of delinquent special assessments payable in the years 2002 through 2014.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

- D. <u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity</u> (Continued)
 - 3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

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

4. Capital Assets

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

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

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

- D. <u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity</u> (Continued)
 - 5. <u>Unearned Revenue</u>

Governmental funds and government-wide financial statements report unearned revenue in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned.

6. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

The liability for compensated absences reported in the financial statements consists of unpaid, accumulated annual 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. 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. Compensated absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. The government-wide statement of net position reports both current and noncurrent portions of compensated absences. The current portion consists of an amount based on a three-year average of terminated employees. The noncurrent portion consists of the remaining amount of vacation and vested sick leave.

7. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts 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 expensed entirely in the year the debt was issued.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity

7. <u>Long-Term Obligations</u> (Continued)

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as an other financing source. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Currently, the County has no items that qualify for reporting in this category.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has only one type of item which arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available and consists of receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

- D. <u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity</u> (Continued)
 - 9. Classification of Net Position

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

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

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

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

10. <u>Classification of Fund Balances</u>

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

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity

10. Classification of Fund Balances (Continued)

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

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

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

D. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Equity

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

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

11. 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.

E. Future Change in Accounting Standards

GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, as amended by GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date, replaces Statement No. 27, Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers, and Statement No. 50, Pension Disclosures, as they relate to employer governments that provide pensions through pension plans administered as trusts or similar arrangement that meet certain criteria. GASB Statement 68 requires governments providing defined benefit pension plans to recognize their long-term obligation for pension benefits as a liability for the first time, and to more comprehensively and comparably measure the annual costs of pension benefits. This statement will be effective for the County's calendar year 2015. The County has not yet determined the financial statement impact of adopting the new standard.

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

Deficit Fund Equity

Three of six drainage systems of the Ditch Special Revenue Fund have incurred expenditures in excess of revenues and available resources. These deficits will be eliminated with future special assessment levies against benefited properties. The following summary shows the fund balance for the year ended December 31, 2014:

Account balances Account deficits	\$ 49,097 (51,325)
Total Fund Balance	\$ (2,228)

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. <u>Assets</u>

1. Deposits and Investments

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

Government-wide statement of net position	
Governmental activities	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 19,750,923
Petty cash and change funds	850
Departmental cash	7,496
Cash with escrow agent	6,141,750
Statement of fiduciary net position	
Cash and pooled investments	
Private-purpose trust fund	124,529
Agency fund	 782,545
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 26,808,093

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

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

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

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. It is the County's policy to minimize custodial credit risk by obtaining collateral for all uninsured amounts on deposit. As of December 31, 2014, the County's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

b. Investments

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

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

Interest Rate Risk

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

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.

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. It is the County's policy to minimize investment custodial credit risk by permitting brokers that obtain investments for the County to hold them only to the extent there is Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) Insurance and excess SIPC coverage available. At December 31, 2014, 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.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

The following table presents the County's deposit and investment balances at December 31, 2014, and information relating to potential investment risks:

		t Risk	Concentration Risk Over	Interest Rate Risk	Carrying
Investment Type	Credit Rating	Rating Agency	5 Percent of Portfolio	Maturity Date	(Fair) Value
		<u> </u>			
Investment pools/mutual funds					
MAGIC Fund	N/R	N/A	47.1%	N/A	\$ 7,076,655
Negotiable certificates of deposit	N/A	N/A	52.9	< 1 year	 7,936,000
Total investments					\$ 15,012,655
Deposits					5,645,342
Petty cash and change funds					850
Departmental cash					7,496
Cash with escrow agent					 6,141,750
Total Cash and Investments					\$ 26,808,093

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

2. <u>Receivables</u>

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

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

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

3. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2014, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	 Increase]	Decrease	 Ending Balance		
Capital assets not depreciated Land Construction in progress	\$ 2,423,356 1,165,144	\$ 46,916	\$	1,136,392	\$ 2,470,272 28,752		
Total capital assets not depreciated	\$ 3,588,500	\$ 46,916	\$	1,136,392	\$ 2,499,024		
Capital assets depreciated Land improvements Buildings Machinery and equipment Infrastructure Software	\$ 968,190 25,793,005 8,040,602 61,256,333 282,999	\$ 97,062 463,459 4,019,904 63,834	\$	- 146,761 - 15,900	\$ 968,190 25,890,067 8,357,300 65,276,237 330,933		
Total capital assets depreciated	\$ 96,341,129	\$ 4,644,259	\$	162,661	\$ 100,822,727		
Less: accumulated depreciation for Land improvements Buildings Machinery and equipment Infrastructure Software	\$ 492,652 6,019,411 5,292,536 18,569,070 159,977	\$ 43,324 721,277 482,198 1,305,528 56,390	\$	- 143,386 - 8,745	\$ 535,976 6,740,688 5,631,348 19,874,598 207,622		
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 30,533,646	\$ 2,608,717	\$	152,131	\$ 32,990,232		
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$ 65,807,483	\$ 2,035,542	\$	10,530	\$ 67,832,495		
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 69,395,983	\$ 2,082,458	\$	1,146,922	\$ 70,331,519		

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

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

Governmental Activities	
General government	\$ 901,142
Public safety	157,671
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets	1,522,881
Human services	 27,023
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 2,608,717

B. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2014, was as follows:

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

	Re	eceivable	F	Payable		
Major governmental funds						
General Fund	\$	18,016	\$	-		
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund		-		1,272		
Community and Veteran Services Special						
Revenue Fund		-		16,744		
Total Due To/From Other Funds	\$	18,016	\$	18,016		

The interfund balances above represent fourth quarter 2014 phone charges for the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund and fourth quarter 2014 phone charges and Child Support billings for the Community and Veteran Services Special Revenue Fund.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

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

The General Fund advanced the Ditch Special Revenue Fund \$52,600 for cash flow purposes.

3. Transfers

Interfund transfers at December 31, 2014, were as follows:

	Tra	ansfers In	Description			
Transfers to General Fund from Capital Projects Fund	\$	36,844	Reimburse project costs			
Transfers to Road and Bridge Fund from Capital Projects Fund		91,256	Reimburse for interns and County matching grant funds			
Total Interfund Transfers	\$	128,100				

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

1. Construction and Other Commitments

The County has active construction projects as of December 31, 2014. The remaining commitment for highway projects are state-funded and, therefore, not obligations of the County at December 31, 2014.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

2. <u>Unearned Revenues/Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>

Deferred inflows of resources consist of taxes, special assessments, and state and federal grants receivable not collected soon enough after year-end to pay liabilities of the current period. Unearned revenues consist of state and federal grants received but not yet earned. Unearned revenues and deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2014, are summarized below by fund:

	 Taxes	Special Assessments		Grants and Highway Allotments		Other		 Total
Major governmental funds								
General Special Revenue	\$ 448,751	\$	1,690	\$	84,611	\$	47,021	\$ 582,073
Road and Bridge Community and Veteran	45,557		-		1,197,232		-	1,242,789
Services	152,439		-		113,987		-	266,426
Debt Service	50,461		-		-		-	50,461
Capital Projects	 6,166				-	. <u> </u>		 6,166
Total	\$ 703,374	\$	1,690	\$	1,395,830	\$	47,021	\$ 2,147,915
Liability								
Unearned revenue Deferred Inflows of	\$ -	\$	-	\$	65,387	\$	-	\$ 65,387
Resources								
Unavailable revenue	 703,374		1,690		1,330,443		47,021	 2,082,528
Total	\$ 703,374	\$	1,690	\$	1,395,830	\$	47,021	\$ 2,147,915

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

3. Long-Term Debt

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	Outstanding Balance December 31, 2014		
2007 HRA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds	02/01/2019	\$85,000 - \$130,000	4.00 - 4.40	\$ 1,280,000	\$ 605,000		
2008 G.O. Capital Improvement Plan Bonds	02/01/2029	\$140,000 - \$575,000	4.10 - 4.40	7,985,000	6,620,000		
2010A G.O. Capital Improvement Plan Bonds	02/01/2019	\$100,000 - \$120,000	0.70 - 2.40	900,000	580,000		
2010B Taxable Capital Improvement Bonds - Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds	02/01/2026	\$125,000 - \$140,000	3.30 - 4.45	920,000	920,000		
2014 G.O. Capital Improvement Plan Refunding Bonds	02/01/2029	\$395,000 - \$540,000	2.50 - 3.00	6,015,000	6,015,000		
Total				\$ 17,100,000	\$ 14,740,000		

On December 9, 2014, the County issued \$6,015,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan Refunding Bonds, with an interest rate of 2.50 - 3.00 percent to refund \$5,940,000 of outstanding General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan Bonds, Series 2008, with an average interest rate of 4.20 percent. The refunding of the 2008 bonds will be conducted by means of a crossover refunding mechanism. The County will continue to make principal and interest payments on the refunded bonds through the call date of February 1, 2016. The County refunded the bonds to reduce its total debt service payments by \$552,070 and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$458,581.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

4. Debt Service Requirements

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2014, were as follows:

Year Ending	General Obli	gation I	Bonds		Lease Revenue Bonds					
December 31	 Principal		Interest	_	Principal		Interest			
2015	\$ 445,000	\$	391,638	\$	110,000	\$	23,853			
2016	6,400,000		313,305		115,000		19,071			
2017	510,000		173,939		120,000		14,018			
2018	520,000		159,633		130,000		8,564			
2019	535,000		144,677		130,000		2,860			
2020 - 2024	2,245,000		525,075		-		-			
2025 - 2029	 2,560,000		193,569				-			
Total	\$ 13,215,000	\$	1,901,836	\$	605,000	\$	68,366			
Year Ending December 31	xable General (Principal		on Bonds	To Principal			Interest			
	 <u> </u>				<u> </u>					
2015	\$ -	\$	36,595	\$	555,000	\$	452,086			
2016	-		36,595		6,515,000		368,971			
2017	-		36,595		630,000		224,552			
2018	-		36,595		650,000		204,792			
2019	-		36,595		665,000		184,132			
2020 - 2024	645,000		125,168		2,890,000		650,243			
2025 - 2029	 275,000		12,247		2,835,000		205,816			
Total	\$ 920,000	\$	320,390	\$	14,740,000	\$	2,290,592			

As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), Mille Lacs County issued \$920,000 of Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds (RZEDBs), which were issued for the Historical Courthouse Square remodel project. The Series 2010B Bonds are direct pay tax credit RZEDBs, in which the County will receive a payment from the federal government equal to 45 percent of the amount of interest payable on each interest payment date. The County has complied with all requirements of ARRA to be eligible for the RZEDB interest credit. Pursuant to the requirements of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the refundable credit has been reduced by 7.3 percent from

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

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

sequestration. The Series 2010B Bonds were issued as taxable obligations, which the County will elect to irrevocably designate as qualified RZEDBs. The entire County has been designated as a recovery zone pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the County on July 20, 2010.

Taking into consideration the aforementioned RZEDB interest credit, as of December 31, 2014, the County's net annual debt service requirements to amortize all taxable general obligation bonds outstanding, including interest of \$176,213 on the governmental activities debt, is as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Pr	incipal	Interest				leral Net osidy Interest		Total Payment	
2015	\$	-	\$	36,595	\$	(16,468)	\$	20,127	\$	20,127
2016		-		36,595		(16,468)		20,127		20,127
2017		-		36,595		(16,468)		20,127		20,127
2018		-		36,595		(16,468)		20,127		20,127
2019		-		36,595		(16,468)		20,127		20,127
2020 - 2024		645,000		125,168		(56,325)		68,843		713,843
2025 - 2026		275,000		12,247		(5,512)		6,735		281,735
Total	\$	920,000	\$	320,390	\$	(144,177)	\$	176,213	\$	1,096,213

5. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2014, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	 Additions	1	Reductions	 Ending Balance	 ue Within Dne Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 7,630,000	\$ 6,015,000	\$	430,000	\$ 13,215,000	\$ 445,000
Lease revenue bonds	715,000	-		110,000	605,000	110,000
Taxable general obligation						
bonds	920,000	-		-	920,000	-
Add: premium on bonds	72,805	204,673		17,342	260,136	-
Less: discounts on bonds	(4,431)	_		(738)	(3,693)	-
Compensated absences	1,827,774	287,573		225,421	1,889,926	133,394
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 11,161,148	\$ 6,507,246	\$	782,025	\$ 16,886,369	\$ 688,394

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans

Plan Description

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

General Employees Retirement Fund members belong to either the Coordinated Plan or the Basic Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security and Basic Plan members are not. All new members must participate in the Coordinated Plan and benefits vest after five years of credited service.

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.

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 highest average salary for any five successive years of allowable service, age, and years of credit at termination of service.

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 remaining year. For a Coordinated Plan member, the annuity accrual rate is 1.2 percent of average

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans

Plan Description (Continued)

salary for each of the first ten years and 1.7 percent for each remaining 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 for each year of service. For Public Employees Correctional Fund members, the annuity accrual rate is 1.9 percent for each year of service.

For 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.

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

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans

Funding Policy (Continued)

by state statutes. General Employees Retirement Fund Basic Plan members and Coordinated Plan members were required to contribute 9.10 and 6.25 percent, respectively, of their annual covered salary in 2014. Public Employees Police and Fire Fund members were required to contribute 10.20 percent of their annual covered salary in 2014. Public Employees Correctional Fund members were required to contribute 5.83 percent of their annual covered salary.

In 2014, the County was required to contribute the following percentages of annual covered payroll:

General Employees Retirement Fund	
Basic Plan members	11.78%
Coordinated Plan members	7.25
Public Employees Police and Fire Fund	15.30
Public Employees Correctional Fund	8.75

The County's contributions for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, for the General Employees Retirement Fund, the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund, and the Public Employees Correctional Fund were:

	 2014	2013			2012
General Employees Retirement Fund Public Employees Police and Fire Fund	\$ 590,061 249,691	\$	571,484 220,013	\$	548,767 214,330
Public Employees Correctional Fund	180,855		174,478		169,179

These contribution amounts are equal to the contractually required contributions for each year as set by state statute. Contribution rates increased on January 1, 2015, in the General Employees Retirement Fund Coordinated Plan (6.50 percent for members and 7.50 percent for employers) and the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund (10.80 percent for members and 16.20 percent for employers).

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

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description

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

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of the plan members and the County are established and may be amended by the Mille Lacs County Board of Commissioners. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. Retirees and their spouses contribute to the health care plan at the same rate as County employees. This results in the retirees receiving an implicit rate subsidy. For fiscal year 2014, the County contributed \$65,950 to the plan; there were 246 participants in the plan.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The County's annual OPEB cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution (ARC) of the employer, an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal costs each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed 30 years. The following table shows the components of the County's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the County's net OPEB obligation to the plan.

ARC Interest on net OPEB obligation Adjustment to ARC	\$ 304,573 39,067 (57,819)
Annual OPEB cost (expense) Contributions made - indirect implicit subsidy	\$ 285,821 (65,950)
Increase in net OPEB obligation Net OPEB Obligation - January 1	\$ 219,871 976,686
Net OPEB Obligation - December 31	\$ 1,196,557

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation (Continued)

The County's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013, and 2014, were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual		Employer		Percentage	Net OPEB		
	oded OPEB Cost		Contribution		Contributed	Obligation		
December 31, 2012 December 31, 2013 December 31, 2014	\$	266,846 263,094 285,821	\$	59,388 80,175 65,950	22.26% 30.47 23.07	\$	793,767 976,686 1,196,557	

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of January 1, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the County had no assets to fund the plan. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$2,001,833, and the actuarial valuation of assets was zero, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$2,001,833. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$11,399,191, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 17.6 percent.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the health care cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The Schedule of Funding Progress - Other Postemployment Benefits, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of the benefit cost between the employer and plan members to that point.

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

B. <u>Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)</u> (Continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the January 1, 2014, actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions include a 4.0 percent investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), which is Mille Lacs County's implicit rate of return on the General Fund, and an annual health care cost trend rate of 7.5 percent initially reduced by decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0 percent after ten years. Both rates included a 2.5 percent inflation assumption. The actuarial value of assets was set equal to the market value of assets. The UAAL is being amortized over 30 years on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2014, was 23 years.

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

A. <u>Risk Management</u>

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

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 \$480,000 per claim in 2014 and \$490,000 per claim in 2015. Should the MCIT Workers' Compensation Division liabilities exceed assets, MCIT may assess the County in a method and amount to be determined by MCIT.

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

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

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

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

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

Changes in the balance of claims payable during the year is as follows:

Claims payable - January 1 Current year claims Claim payments	\$ 127,091 (113,077)
Claims payable - December 31	\$ 14,014

B. <u>Contingent Liabilities</u>

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

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

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

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

C. Joint Ventures

East Central Solid Waste Commission

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

Each county's proportionate share of the total operating costs is based on the most recent census data available and is to be adjusted upon the admission of additional counties or the withdrawal of present counties. The Commission will remain in existence as long as two or more counties remain as parties to the agreement. Upon dissolution of the Commission, there will be an accounting to determine assets and liabilities. The assets of the Commission will be liquidated and, after payment of liabilities, the proceeds will be distributed to the counties based on their respective ratios set by the most recent census data. Each county's share of the Commission's assets, liabilities, and equities cannot be accurately determined since it will fluctuate with census data rather than ownership interest.

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

East Central Solid Waste Commission (Continued)

Following is a summary of the financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 (most recent figures available):

Total Assets Total Liabilities	\$ 13,928,012 (5,863,971)
Total Net Position	\$ 8,064,041
Operating and nonoperating revenues Operating and nonoperating expenses	\$ 5,531,220 (5,064,520)
Change in Net Position	\$ 466,700

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

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

East Central Regional Library

The East Central Regional Library was established by a joint powers agreement among Aitkin, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine Counties to provide an efficient and improved regional public library service. The Library Board comprises 18 members: one County Board member and two appointees from each member county. Mille Lacs County's contribution for 2014 was \$251,706.

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

East Central Regional Library 244 South Birch Cambridge, Minnesota 55008

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

C. Joint Ventures (Continued)

Snake River Watershed Management Board

The Snake River Watershed Management Board (SRWMB) 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 costs are in the following percentages:

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

Mille Lacs County provided \$4,379 in funding to the SRWMB during 2014. Upon dissolution, the personal property shall be returned to the member county contributing the same.

Complete financial statements of the SRWMB can be obtained from:

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

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

C. Joint Ventures (Continued)

Central Minnesota Emergency Medical Services Region

The Central Minnesota Emergency Medical Services Region was established in 2001, under Minn. Stat. § 471.59, to improve access, delivery, and effectiveness of the emergency medical services system; promote systematic and cost-effective delivery of services; and identify and address system needs within the member counties. The member counties are Benton, Cass, Chisago, Crow Wing, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Pine, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wadena, and Wright. The Region established a Board comprising one Commissioner from each member county. The Region's Board has financial responsibility, and Stearns County is the fiscal agent.

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

Central Minnesota Emergency Medical Services Region Administration Center 705 Courthouse Square St. Cloud, Minnesota 56303-4701

Central Minnesota Emergency Services Board

The Central Minnesota Regional Radio Board was established in 2007, under the authority conferred upon the member parties by Minn. Stat. §§ 471.59 and 403.39. As of June 1, 2011, the Central Minnesota Regional Radio Board changed its name to the Central Minnesota Emergency Services Board. Members include the City of St. Cloud and the Counties of Benton, Big Stone, Douglas, Grant, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Otter Tail, Pope, Sherburne, Stearns, Stevens, Swift, Todd, Traverse, Wadena, Wilkin, and Wright.

The purpose of the Central Minnesota Emergency Services Board is to provide for regional administration of enhancements to the Statewide Public Safety Radio and Communication System (ARMER) owned and operated by the State of Minnesota.

The Central Minnesota Emergency Services Board is composed of one Commissioner of each county appointed by their respective County Board and one City Council member from each city appointed by their respective City Council, as provided in the Central Minnesota Emergency Services Board's by-laws.

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

C. Joint Ventures

Central Minnesota Emergency Services Board (Continued)

In the event of dissolution of the Central Minnesota Emergency Services Board, all property, assets, and funds of the Board shall be distributed to the parties of the agreement upon termination in direct proportion to their participation and contribution. Any city or county that has withdrawn from the agreement prior to termination of the Board shall share in the distribution of property, assets, and funds of the Board only to the extent they shared in the original expense.

The Central Minnesota Emergency Services Board has no long-term debt. Financing is provided by the appropriations from member parties and by state and federal grants. During 2014, Mille Lacs County contributed \$4,639 to the Joint Powers Board.

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

Central Minnesota Emergency Services Board City of St. Cloud Office of the Mayor City Hall 400 Second Street South St. Cloud, Minnesota 56303 **REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

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EXHIBIT A-1

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	 Budgeted	l Amo	unts		Actual		Variance with		
	Original		Final	Amounts		Final Budget			
Revenues									
Taxes	\$ 9,481,499	\$	9,481,499	\$	9,629,459	\$	147,960		
Special assessments	30,400		30,400		15,635		(14,765)		
Licenses and permits	186,712		186,712		293,887		107,175		
Intergovernmental	2,443,147		2,443,147		3,123,455		680,308		
Charges for services	984,100		984,100		1,301,931		317,831		
Fines and forfeits	59,100		59,100		97,131		38,031		
Gifts and contributions	1,600		1,600		4,444		2,844		
Investment earnings	65,600		65,600		40,448		(25,152)		
Miscellaneous	 333,100		333,100		529,913		196,813		
Total Revenues	\$ 13,585,258	\$	13,585,258	\$	15,036,303	\$	1,451,045		
Expenditures									
Current									
General government									
Commissioners	\$ 179,243	\$	179,243	\$	199,402	\$	(20,159)		
Courts administrator	79,750		79,750		72,806		6,944		
Law library	40,000		40,000		24,706		15,294		
County administrator	974,279		974,279		939,091		35,188		
Auditor/treasurer	426,277		426,277		389,114		37,163		
Auditing	58,000		58,000		45,687		12,313		
General administration	564,621		564,621		557,698		6,923		
Information services	34,027		34,027		32,506		1,521		
Data processing	72,363		72,363		72,596		(233)		
Elections	52,243		52,243		42,289		9,954		
County attorney	1,535,815		1,535,815		1,346,263		189,552		
Victim emergency grant	58,951		58,951		51,268		7,683		
Assessor	351,466		351,466		382,033		(30,567)		
Land records and information	-		-		177,385		(177,385)		
Zoning and environmental services	622,179		622,179		942,232		(320,053)		
Building maintenance	333,975		333,975		367,164		(33,189)		
Other general government	 100,000		100,000		12,389		87,611		
Total general government	\$ 5,483,189	\$	5,483,189	\$	5,654,629	\$	(171,440)		

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

		Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
xpenditures									
Current (Continued)									
Public safety									
Sheriff	\$	2,290,366	\$	2,290,366	\$	2,473,343	\$	(182,977	
Court security	Ŷ	394,292	Ψ	394,292	Ψ	429,197	Ψ	(34,905	
Boat and water safety		61,945		61,945		64,726		(2,781	
Snowmobile safety enforcement		3,300		3,300		4,503		(1,203	
ATV grant		-		-		7,853		(7,853	
DARE Program		5,000		5,000		3,205		1,795	
Hooked on fishing account		1,500		1,500		3,160		(1,660	
Chaplaincy		100		100		230		(130	
Deputy reserve account		400		400		144		250	
DWI forfeiture		4.000		4,000		21,915		(17,915	
Drug forfeiture		4,000		4,000		52,314		(48,314	
Fleeing an officer forfeiture		1,100		1,100		-		1,100	
Communications		-		-		334		(334	
Records system		50.000		50.000		56.579		(6,579	
Permit to carry		5,000		5,000		3,341		1,659	
Animal control		17,000		17,000		16,329		67	
Coroner		68,772		68,772		68,772		-	
County jail		2,762,654		2,762,654		2,803,276		(40,62)	
Prisoner account		145,000		145,000		133,520		11,48	
Probation		769,148		769,148		856,072		(86,92	
Case load reduction account		133,504		133,504		134,443		(93	
911 services and civil defense		101,087		101,087		106,455		(5,36	
E-911		57,000		57,000		60,071		(3,07	
Public safety answering point		668,430		668,430		728,856		(60,426	
Total public safety	\$	7,543,598	\$	7,543,598	\$	8,028,638	\$	(485,040	
Sanitation									
Solid waste	\$	80,500	\$	80,500	\$	82,624	\$	(2,124	
Culture and recreation									
Historical society	\$	3,600	\$	3,600	\$	3,600	\$	-	
Snowmobile trails		-		-		37,186		(37,18	
Total culture and recreation	\$	3.600	\$	3.600	\$	40,786	\$	(37,18	

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Expenditures							
Current (Continued)							
Conservation of natural resources							
County agricultural society	\$	12,500	\$	12,500	\$ 12,500	\$	-
County extension service		64,003		64,003	62,531		1,472
Soil and water conservation		91,489		91,489	92,474		(985)
Aquatic invasive species aid		-		-	300		(300)
Other conservation		4,379		4,379	 4,379		
Total conservation of natural							
resources	\$	172,371	\$	172,371	\$ 172,184	\$	187
Economic development							
Community development	\$	51,500	\$	51,500	\$ 91,764	\$	(40,264)
Intergovernmental							
Culture and recreation							
Library	\$	253,000	\$	253,000	\$ 251,706	\$	1,294
Total Expenditures	\$	13,587,758	\$	13,587,758	\$ 14,322,331	\$	(734,573)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$	(2,500)	\$	(2,500)	\$ 713,972	\$	716,472
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 36,844	\$	36,844
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		2,500		2,500	 -		(2,500)
Total Other Financing Sources							
(Uses)	\$	2,500	\$	2,500	\$ 36,844	\$	34,344
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 750,816	\$	750,816
Fund Balance - January 1		6,052,802		6,052,802	 6,052,802		-
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	6,052,802	\$	6,052,802	\$ 6,803,618	\$	750,816

EXHIBIT A-2

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE ROAD AND BRIDGE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

		Budgeted	Amou	unts		Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	F	inal Budget	
Revenues									
Taxes	\$	930,776	\$	930,776	\$	947,628	\$	16,852	
Licenses and permits	φ	8.000	φ	930,770 8,000	φ	947,028	φ	1,915	
Intergovernmental		8,483,425		8,483,425		6,551,229		(1,932,196)	
Charges for services		295,000		295,000		35,070		(1,932,190) (259,930)	
Miscellaneous		7,500		295,000 7,500		12,928		5,428	
Wiscenaricous		7,500		7,500		12,720		5,420	
Total Revenues	\$	9,724,701	\$	9,724,701	\$	7,556,770	\$	(2,167,931)	
Expenditures									
Current									
Highways and streets									
Administration	\$	600,207	\$	600,207	\$	631,888	\$	(31,681)	
Maintenance		7,128,788		7,128,788		4,262,947		2,865,841	
Construction		1,406,296		1,406,296		1,342,859		63,437	
Equipment maintenance and shop		617,010		617,010		638,477		(21,467)	
Total highways and streets	\$	9,752,301	\$	9,752,301	\$	6,876,171	\$	2,876,130	
Intergovernmental									
Highways and streets		220,000		220,000		226,085		(6,085)	
Total Expenditures	\$	9,972,301	\$	9,972,301	\$	7,102,256	\$	2,870,045	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)									
Expenditures	\$	(247,600)	\$	(247,600)	\$	454,514	\$	702,114	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Transfers in		-		-		91,256		91,256	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(247,600)	\$	(247,600)	\$	545,770	\$	793,370	
Fund Balance - January 1		2,498,259		2,498,259		2,498,259		-	
Increase (decrease) in inventories		-		-		(74,787)		(74,787)	
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	2,250,659	\$	2,250,659	\$	2,969,242	\$	718,583	

EXHIBIT A-3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE COMMUNITY AND VETERAN SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	 Budgeted Amounts			Actual	Variance with		
	 Original		Final	 Amounts	Final Budget		
Revenues							
Taxes	\$ 3,434,225	\$	3,434,225	\$ 3,408,281	\$	(25,944)	
Intergovernmental	5,104,424		5,104,424	5,787,300		682,876	
Charges for services	528,425		528,425	681,340		152,915	
Gifts and contributions	500		500	306		(194)	
Miscellaneous	 261,500		261,500	 256,228		(5,272)	
Total Revenues	\$ 9,329,074	\$	9,329,074	\$ 10,133,455	\$	804,381	
Expenditures							
Current							
General government							
Veterans services	\$ 137,425	\$	137,425	\$ 124,134	\$	13,291	
Human services							
Income maintenance	\$ 2,282,131	\$	2,282,131	\$ 2,272,031	\$	10,100	
Social services	 6,000,339		6,000,339	 6,767,919		(767,580)	
Total human services	\$ 8,282,470	\$	8,282,470	\$ 9,039,950	\$	(757,480)	
Health							
Public health	\$ 889,366	\$	889,366	\$ 759,160	\$	130,206	
Total Expenditures	\$ 9,309,261	\$	9,309,261	\$ 9,923,244	\$	(613,983)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 19,813	\$	19,813	\$ 210,211	\$	190,398	
Fund Balance - January 1	 4,158,590		4,158,590	 4,158,590			
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 4,178,403	\$	4,178,403	\$ 4,368,801	\$	190,398	

EXHIBIT A-4

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Actuarial Valuation Date	-	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	 Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	 Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (b-a)	al d y Funded		 Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
January 1, 2010 January 1, 2012 January 1, 2014	\$	- -	\$ 1,469,265 1,783,533 2,001,833	\$ 1,469,265 1,783,533 2,001,833	0.0 0.0 0.0	0%	\$ 11,088,106 10,968,844 11,399,191	13.25% 16.26% 17.56%

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

1. <u>Budgetary Information</u>

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

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

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

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

The following major governmental funds had expenditures in excess of budget at the function level for the year ended December 31, 2014:

	E	xpenditures	Fi	nal Budget	 Excess
General Fund Current General government Public safety Sanitation Culture and recreation Economic development	\$	5,654,629 8,028,638 82,624 40,786 91,764	\$	5,483,189 7,543,598 80,500 3,600 51,500	\$ 171,440 485,040 2,124 37,186 40,264
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund Intergovernmental Highways and streets		226,085		220,000	6,085

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations (Continued)

	Expenditures	Final Budget	Excess
Community and Veteran Services Special Revenue Fund Current Human services	9,039,950	8,282,470	757,480

3. Other Postemployment Benefits Funding Status

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

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

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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FIDUCIARY FUND

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

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EXHIBIT B-1

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Balance anuary 1	 Additions	 Deductions	 Balance December 31
Assets Cash and pooled investments	\$ 882,816	\$ 49,831,000	\$ 49,931,271	\$ 782,545
Liabilities				
Due to other governments	\$ 882,816	\$ 49,831,000	\$ 49,931,271	\$ 782,545

OTHER SCHEDULES

EXHIBIT C-1

BALANCE SHEET - BY DITCH DITCH SPECIAL REVENUE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2014

							Fui	nd Balance		
	-	Assets Cash and Pooled vestments	A	abilities dvances From ner Funds	Ma	tricted for Ditch intenance d Repairs	U	nassigned	 Total Fund Balance	Total bilities and 1d Balance
County Ditch										
2	\$	1,367	\$	4,300	\$	-	\$	(2,933)	\$ (2,933)	\$ 1,367
3		28,725		-		28,725		-	28,725	28,725
4		13,197		-		13,197		-	13,197	13,197
5		7,175		-		7,175		-	7,175	7,175
14		(31)		48,300		-		(48,331)	(48,331)	(31)
Judicial Ditch 3		(61)		-		-		(61)	 (61)	 (61)
Total	\$	50,372	\$	52,600	\$	49,097	\$	(51,325)	\$ (2,228)	\$ 50,372

EXHIBIT C-2

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Shared Revenue	
State	
Highway users tax	\$ 4,409,581
County program aid	1,483,572
PERA rate reimbursement	30,786
Disparity reduction aid	24,711
Police aid	178,976
Indian casino aid	64,399
Enhanced 911	101,936
SCORE	189,142
Aquatic invasive species aid	45,916
Market value credit	 162,166
Total shared revenue	\$ 6,691,185
Reimbursement for Services	
State	
Minnesota Department of Human Services	\$ 1,009,822
Minnesota Department of Transportation	 7,722
Total reimbursement for services	\$ 1,017,544
Payments	
Local	
Payments in lieu of taxes	\$ 256,693
University of Minnesota	5,000
Other	 40,500
Total payments	\$ 302,193
Frants	
State	
Minnesota Department/Board of	
Public Safety	\$ 32,465
Commerce	115,591
Health	204,550
Natural Resources	204,084
Human Services	1,556,847
Veterans Affairs	10,000
Corrections	203,300
Transportation	6,598
Revenue	3,529
Water and Soil Resources	244,105
Peace Officer Standards and Training Board	 9,332
Total state	\$ 2,590,401

EXHIBIT C-2 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Grants (Continued)		
Federal		
Department of		
Agriculture	\$	327,182
Transportation		1,921,883
Health and Human Services		2,660,481
Homeland Security		24,884
Total federal	<u>\$</u>	4,934,43
Total state and federal grants	<u>\$</u>	7,524,83
Build America Bonds interest subsidy	<u></u> \$	15,282
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	15,551,035

EXHIBIT C-3

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Grant Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Expenditures		
U.S. Department of Agriculture Passed Through Isanti-Mille Lacs Community Health Board Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (Total Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children 10.557 \$122,301)	10.557	\$	53,708	
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (Total Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children 10.557 \$122,301)	10.557		68,593	
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561		196,893	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		\$	319,194	
U.S. Department of Transportation Passed Through Minnesota Department of Transportation Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	\$	1,921,883	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Passed Through Isanti-Mille Lacs Community Health Board				
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Affordable Care Act (ACA) Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood	93.069	\$	25,466	
Home Visiting Program Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$350,377)	93.505 93.558		295,388 9,453	
Medical Assistance Program (Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$823,368)	93.778		3,282	
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States (Total Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States 93.994 \$25,009)	93.994		17,745	
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		32,568	
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$350,377) Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States (Total Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States 93.994 \$25,009)	93.994		7,264	

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

EXHIBIT C-3 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Federal Grantor	Federal		
Pass-Through Agency	CFDA	Б	
Grant Program Title	Number	E	spenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Continued)			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556		9,657
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		308,356
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$350,377)			
Child Support Enforcement	93.563		471,664
Refugee and Entrant Assistance - State-Administered Programs	93.566		1,052
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575		9,691
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	93.590		7,721
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645		6,364
Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658		223,516
Social Services Block Grant	93.667		194,960
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	93.674		6,004
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767		90
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		820,086
(Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$823,368)			
Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	93.958		5,495
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services		\$	2,455,822
U.S. Department of Homeland Security			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources			
Boating Safety Financial Assistance	97.012	\$	3,875
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety			
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042		21,009
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security		\$	24,884
Total Federal Awards		\$	4,721,783

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

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

1. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

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

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

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of Mille Lacs County under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2014. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Mille Lacs County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Mille Lacs County.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

4. <u>Reconciliation to Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue</u>

Federal grant revenue per Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue Grants received more than 60 days after year-end, unavailable in 2014	\$ 4,934,430
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	4,079
Affordable Care Act (ACA) Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood	,
Home Visiting Program	68,315
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	1,613
Child Care and Development Block Grant	719
Unavailable in 2013, recognized as revenue in 2014	
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition	
Assistance Program	(7,988)
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	(68,362)
Child Support Enforcement	(18,027)
Child Care and Development Block Grant	(825)
Foster Care Title IV-E	(57,780)
Medical Assistance Program	(132,093)
Block Grants for Community Mental Health Services	 (2,298)
Expenditures Per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 4,721,783

5. Subrecipients

The County did not pass any federal money to subrecipients during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Management and Compliance Section

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

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

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

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

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

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

The major programs are:

Highway Planning and Construction	CFDA #20.205
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	CFDA #93.558

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

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

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

INTERNAL CONTROL

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM NOT RESOLVED

Finding 1996-001

Segregation of Duties

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

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

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

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

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

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

Client's Response:

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

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

None.

IV. OTHER ITEM FOR CONSIDERATION

GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the independent organization that establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for state and local governments. Effective for your calendar year 2015 financial statements, the GASB changed those standards as they apply to employers that provide pension benefits.

GASB Statement 68 significantly changes pension accounting and financial reporting for governmental employers that prepare financial statements on the accrual basis by separating pension accounting methodology from pension funding methodology. Statement 68 requires employers to include a portion of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) total employers' unfunded liability, called the "net pension liability" on the face of the County's government-wide statement of financial position. The County's financial position will be immediately impacted by its unfunded share of the pension liability.

Statement 68 changes the amount employers report as pension expense and defers some allocations of expenses to future years—deferred outflows or inflows of resources. It requires pension costs to be calculated by an actuary; whereas, in the past pension costs were equal to the amount of employer contributions sent to PERA during the year. Additional footnote disclosures and required supplementary information schedules are also required by Statement 68.

The net pension liability that will be reported in Mille Lacs County's financial statements is an accounting estimate of the proportionate share of PERA's unfunded liability at a specific point in time. That number will change from year to year and is based on assumptions about the probability of the occurrence of events far into the future. Those assumptions include how long people will live, how long they will continue to work, projected salary increases, and how well pension trust investments will do. PERA has been proactive in taking steps toward implementation and will be providing most of the information needed by employers to report the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources.



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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of County Commissioners Mille Lacs County Milaca, Minnesota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mille Lacs County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 11, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 1996-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Minnesota Legal Compliance

The *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions*, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 6.65, contains seven categories of compliance to be tested in connection with the audit of the County's financial statements: contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, miscellaneous provisions, and tax increment financing. Our audit considered all of the listed categories, except that we did not test for compliance with the provisions for tax increment financing because the County administers no tax increment financing districts.

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

Other Matters

Also included in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs is an other item for consideration. We believe this information to be of benefit to the County, and it is reported for that purpose.

Mille Lacs County's Response to Finding

Mille Lacs County's response to the internal control finding identified in our audit has been included in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The County's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of This Report

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

/s/Rebecca Otto

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR /s/Greg Hierlinger

GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

August 11, 2015



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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of County Commissioners Mille Lacs County Milaca, Minnesota

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Mille Lacs County's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2014. Mille Lacs County's major federal programs are identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Mille Lacs County's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.* Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Mille Lacs County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Mille Lacs County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency or combination of ver compliance is a deficiency or combination of ver compliance with a type of 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 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. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Purpose of This Report

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

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

August 11, 2015