# STATE OF MINNESOTA

# Office of the State Auditor



Rebecca Otto State Auditor

# CARLTON, COOK, LAKE, AND ST. LOUIS COMMUNITY HEALTH BOARD DULUTH, 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 160 financial and compliance audits per year and has oversight responsibilities for over 3,300 local units of government throughout the state. The office currently maintains five divisions:

Audit Practice - conducts financial and legal compliance audits of local governments;

**Government Information** - collects and analyzes financial information for cities, towns, counties, and special districts;

**Legal/Special Investigations** - provides legal analysis and counsel to the Office and responds to outside inquiries about Minnesota local government law; as well as investigates allegations of misfeasance, malfeasance, and nonfeasance in local government;

**Pension** - monitors investment, financial, and actuarial reporting for approximately 730 public pension funds; and

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

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

Office of the State Auditor 525 Park Street, Suite 500 Saint Paul, Minnesota 55103 (651) 296-2551 state.auditor@osa.state.mn.us www.auditor.state.mn.us

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For the Year Ended December 31, 2014



Audit Practice Division Office of the State Auditor State of Minnesota



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### ORGANIZATION DECEMBER 31, 2014

### Representing

#### Board

Mary Bodie, Chair **Carlton County** Carlton County Loren Bergstedt Diane Pearson, Vice Chair **Cook County** Janice Hall **Cook County** Lake County Brad Alm Lake County Peter Walsh Patrick Boyle, Secretary St. Louis County Mike Forsman St. Louis County Pete Stauber St. Louis County

#### Director

Louise Anderson, R.N.

Medical Consultant

Harold B. Leppink, M.D.







# STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

SUITE 500 525 PARK STREET SAINT PAUL, MN 55103-2139

(651) 296-2551 (Voice) (651) 296-4755 (Fax) state.auditor@state.mn.us (E-mail) 1-800-627-3529 (Relay Service)

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board Duluth, Minnesota

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Community Health Board's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

relevant to the Community Health Board'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 Community Health Board'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 and the General Fund of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board as of December 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison of the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

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

#### Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's basic financial statements. The supplementary information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and

reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 3, 2015, on our consideration of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board'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 the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

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

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR

GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 3, 2015







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

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's financial performance provides an overview of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. Please read it in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The total net position of the Board decreased by \$116,097 (57 percent).
- The Board's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$59,213, a decrease of \$190,512. Unrestricted fund balance (available spendable resources) accounts for all of the ending fund balance.
- The General Fund reported an excess of expenditures over revenues of \$190,512.

#### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the Board's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements comprise three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. The government-wide financial data and the fund financial data are reported in the same financial statements. This report contains other supporting schedules in addition to the basic financial statements.

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the Board as a whole and about its activities. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Board's net position and changes to it. Net position--the difference between assets and liabilities--is one way to measure the Board's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Board's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. The government-wide financial statements can be found on Exhibits 1 and 2.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the General Fund--not the Board as a whole. The Board's General Fund is considered to be a governmental fund.

All of the Board's services are reported in the General Fund, which focuses on how money flows in and out of the fund and on the balance left at year-end that is available for spending. This fund is reported using the modified accrual method of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The General Fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Board's operations and the basic services it provides. General Fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance Board programs. The General Fund financial statements can be found on Exhibits 3 through 7 of this report.

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

The notes provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 18 through 29.

#### **Supporting Schedules**

A Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue is included as Exhibit A-1.

#### **GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

Net position may, over time, be a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board, assets exceeded liabilities by \$87,454.

All of the Board's net position is unrestricted. The Board does not have any individual capital assets costing more than \$5,000, which is the threshold the Board has set for defining capital assets.

The following analysis focuses on the Board's net position (Table 1).

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities			
	2014			2013
Current and other assets	\$	1,158,400	\$	1,462,697
Other liabilities Long-term liabilities outstanding	\$	1,045,237 25,709	\$	1,195,946 63,200
Total Liabilities	\$	1,070,946	\$	1,259,146
Net Position Unrestricted	\$	87,454	\$	203,551

#### **Governmental Activities**

The Board's net position decreased by \$116,097 (57 percent), from \$203,551 down to \$87,454.

All of the \$1,158,400 in current and other assets is made up of due from other governments and accounts receivable.

The Board's long-term liabilities are for compensated absences. Amounts due to other governments account for 79 percent of the other liabilities. Other liabilities are detailed on the General Fund balance sheet under liabilities.

The following analysis focuses on the Board's changes in net position (Table 2).

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

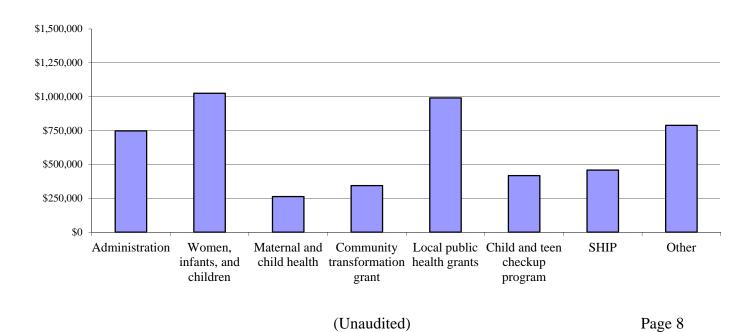
	Governmental Activities			
		2014		2013
Revenues Program revenues Operating grants and contributions	¢	4,915,406	\$	5,573,529
Miscellaneous revenue	———	2,166	Ψ ——	2,370
Total Revenues	\$	4,917,572	\$	5,575,899

	Governmental Activities			
	2014	2013		
Expenses Program expenses Administration	\$ 747,361	\$ 819,559		
Women, infants, and children	1,025,124	1,006,102		
Community transformation grant	343,391	743,028		
Maternal and child health	262,746	300,677		
Local public health grants	990,963	997,541		
Child and teen checkup program	417,537	415,780		
SHIP	458,089	451,015		
Other	788,458	874,402		
Total Expenses	\$ 5,033,669	\$ 5,608,104		
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ (116,097)	\$ (32,205)		
Net Position - January 1	203,551	235,756		
Net Position - December 31	\$ 87,454	\$ 203,551		

Operating grants and contributions were from state-shared revenues and reimbursements and state and federal grants. State grants of \$1,906,443 and federal grants of \$2,798,490 were reported in 2014.

Expenditures and revenues are shown in detail in the budgetary comparison schedule.

# **Expenses Governmental Activities**



Operating grants and contributions made up 99.96 percent of the governmental activities' revenues.

#### **Financial Analysis of the General Fund**

As noted earlier, the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

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

As of December 31, 2014, the Board's General Fund reported a fund balance of \$59,213, compared with \$249,725 in 2013. Of the fund balance, all of it was unrestricted, which is available for spending at the Board's discretion.

The Board's General Fund's fund balance decreased \$190,512 as a result of the expenditures exceeding revenues.

#### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board is a regional organization providing services to four counties in northeastern Minnesota. The majority of the funding is provided through state and federal grants. Reimbursement for services is a minor funding source.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### **Capital Assets**

At year-end, the Board did not have any capital assets.

#### **Debt Administration**

At year-end, the Board did not have any outstanding debt.

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board is both state and federal budget-responsive. The Board operates as the applicant agency for the four member counties and receives funding for various federal and state public health programs from the Minnesota Department of Health and the Minnesota Department of Human Services on a noncompetitive population needs-based formula or through a competitive grant application process. Funding

(Unaudited)

allocations will fluctuate according to state and federal actions and population changes. The number of successful competitive grant-funding awards also affects the overall Board budget. With some fluctuation in certain public health programs, funding levels have remained relatively consistent. The Minnesota Statewide Health Improvement Program (SHIP) and the Community Transformation Grant (CTG) continued in 2014; however, funding for CTG was discontinued during 2014.

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board is the largest community health board (in geographic area) in the state. Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties are located in northeastern Minnesota and cover 10,635 miles (over 13 percent of the entire square miles in the state of Minnesota).

St. Louis County's population represents 80 percent of the total four-county population. Carlton County is approximately 13 percent, Cook County is approximately 2 percent, and Lake County is approximately 5 percent. The Board uses this population apportionment as it considers distributing funding for some of its programs.

# CONTACTING THE CARLTON, COOK, LAKE, AND ST. LOUIS COMMUNITY HEALTH BOARD'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of finances and to show the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have a question about this report, or need information, contact the Board's office at 404 West Superior Street, Suite 220, Duluth, Minnesota 55802.









EXHIBIT 1

#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2014

#### Assets

Accounts receivable  Due from other governments	\$	29 1,158,371
Total Assets	\$	1,158,400
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Accounts payable	\$	69,816
Salaries payable		17,084
Due to other governments		825,743
Unearned revenue		132,594
Long-term liabilities		
Due within one year		18,972
Due in more than one year		6,737
Total Liabilities	\$	1,070,946
Net Position		
Unrestricted	<u>\$</u>	87,454

EXHIBIT 2

# STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Expenses		Program Revenues Operating Grants and Contributions		Re Cha	t (Expense) evenue and nges in Net Position vernmental Activities
Functions/Programs						
Primary government						
Governmental activities Human services	\$	521,943	\$	311,580	\$	(210,363)
Health	Φ	4,511,726	Ψ	4,603,826	Φ	92,100
<b>Total Government Activities</b>	\$	5,033,669	\$	4,915,406	\$	(118,263)
		eral Revenues ants and contributions	not restricte	d to specific programs		2,166
	Ch	ange in net position			\$	(116,097)
	Net 1	Position - Beginning				203,551
	Net 1	Position - Ending			\$	87,454





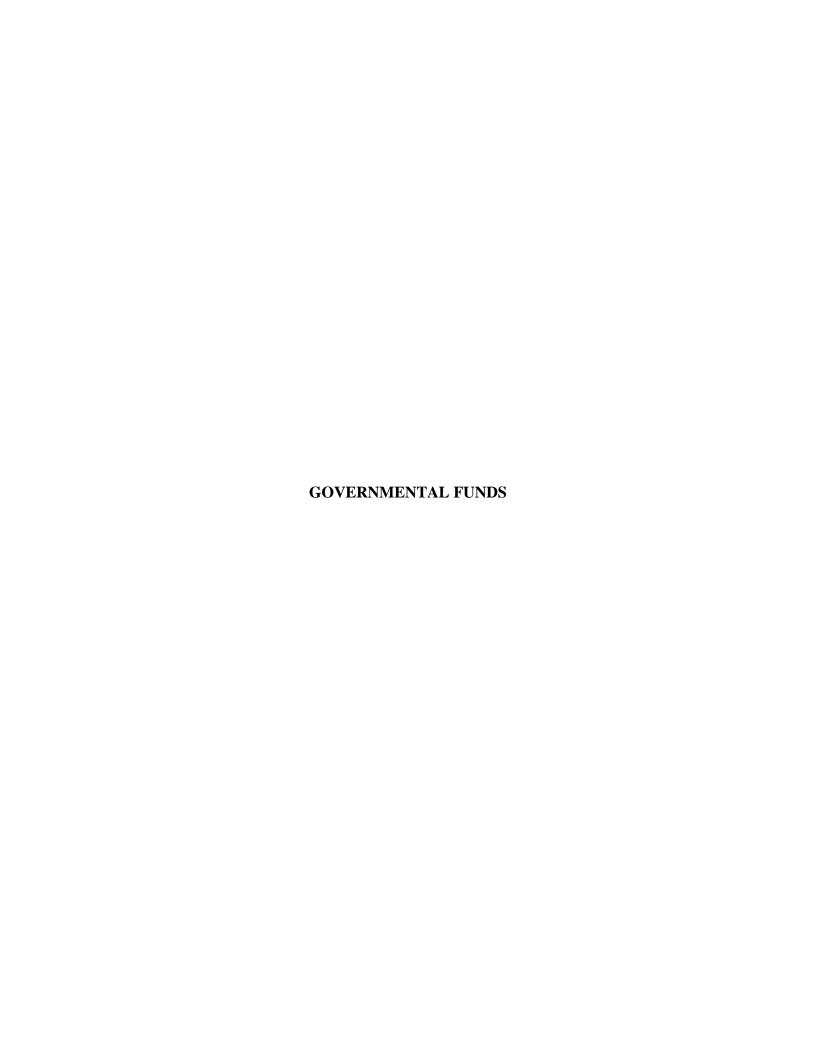




EXHIBIT 3

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND DECEMBER 31, 2014

	 General
<u>Assets</u>	
Accounts receivable	\$ 29
Due from other governments	 1,158,371
Total Assets	\$ 1,158,400
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 69,816
Salaries payable	17,084
Due to other governments	825,743
Unearned revenue	 132,594
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,045,237
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Unavailable revenue	\$ 53,950
Fund Balances	
Assigned	
Vesting sick leave	\$ 6,737
Special projects	513
Unassigned	 51,963
Total Fund Balances	\$ 59,213
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 1,158,400

**EXHIBIT 4** 

# RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION--GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2014

Fund balance - total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)	\$ 59,213
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds.	53,950
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	
Compensated absences	 (25,709)
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)	\$ 87,454

EXHIBIT 5

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

	Gener	ral
Revenues		
Intergovernmental	\$ 4,8	79,695
Miscellaneous		953
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$ 4,8	80,648
Expenditures		
Current		
Health	\$ 4,5	49,602
Human services	5	21,558
Total Expenditures	\$ 5,0	71,160
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (1	90,512)
Fund Balance - January 1	2	49,725
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	59,213

EXHIBIT 6

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

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)		\$ (190,512)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
In the funds, under the modified accrual basis, revenues not available for expenditure are deferred. In the statement of activities, those revenues are recognized when earned. The adjustment between the fund statements and the statement of activities is the increase or decrease in unavailable revenue.		
Unavailable revenue - January 1 Unavailable revenue - December 31	\$ (17,026) 53,950	36,924
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Change in compensated absences during 2014 Payable - January 1 Payable - December 31	\$ 63,200 (25,709)	37,491
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)		\$ (116,097)

EXHIBIT 7

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

		Budgeted	Amo	nounts Actual Varian		Actual		riance with
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues								
Intergovernmental	\$	4,743,028	\$	5,351,579	\$	4,879,695	\$	(471,884)
Miscellaneous		1,571		430		953		523
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	4,744,599	\$	5,352,009	\$	4,880,648	\$	(471,361)
Expenditures								
Administration	_		_				_	
Community Health Board	\$	777,386	\$	852,714	\$	784,852	\$	67,862
Intergovernmental								
Local Public Health Grant	\$	990,963	\$	990,963	\$	990,963	\$	-
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program								
for Women, Infants, and Children		596,047		853,295		1,025,124		(171,829)
Maternal and Child Health		269,775		269,775		262,746		7,029
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood								
Home Visiting Program		265,273		275,801		179,592		96,209
Immunization Grants		-		600		600		-
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families		393,419		389,159		388,859		300
Public Health Emergency Response		93,639		298,907		165,782		133,125
Statewide Health Improvement Program		309,693		298,540		298,540		-
Community Transformation Grant		79,488		76,456		125,502		(49,046)
Child and Teen Checkups		559,284		559,284		417,537		141,747
Early Hearing Detection and Intervention				13,300		21,625		(8,325)
Total intergovernmental	\$	3,557,581	\$	4,026,080	\$	3,876,870	\$	149,210
Health								
Community Transformation Grant Statewide Health Improvement	\$	266,868	\$	320,863	\$	217,889	\$	102,974
Program		130,584		158,880		159,549		(669)
ASTHO		32,000		32,000		32,000		-
Total health	\$	429,452	\$	511,743	\$	409,438	\$	102,305
Total Expenditures	\$	4,764,419	\$	5,390,537	\$	5,071,160	\$	319,377
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(19,820)	\$	(38,528)	\$	(190,512)	\$	(151,984)
Fund Balance - January 1		249,725		249,725		249,725		-
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	229,905	\$	211,197	\$	59,213	\$	(151,984)

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



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

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board'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 Community Health Board are discussed below.

#### A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board was established pursuant to Minn. Stat. ch. 145A and a joint powers agreement effective January 1, 1991.

The Community Health Board is composed as follows:

- Except for St. Louis County, each member county's board of commissioners appoints two members. St. Louis County is entitled to three members appointed by its county board of commissioners.
- Members appointed by each county having a Board of Health are selected from among those persons currently serving on that county's board of health or county health advisory committee.
- Of the members appointed by each member county's boards of commissioners, at least one member shall be a county commissioner.

The primary activities of the Community Health Board are to protect and promote the health of the general population within the counties by emphasizing the prevention of disease, injury, disability, and preventable death through the promotion of effective coordination and use of community resources, and by extending health services into the community.

St. Louis County reports the financial transactions of the Community Health Board in an agency fund on its annual financial statements.

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

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

Basic financial statements include information on the Community Health Board's activities as a whole and information on the governmental fund. In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, the governmental activities column is reported on a full accrual, economic resources basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the Community Health Board are offset by revenues and are clearly identifiable with a specific function or activity.

Program revenues reported on the Statement of Activities 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 requirements of a particular function or activity. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

#### C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The governmental activities 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. 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. The Community Health Board considers all revenues as available if collected within 90 days after the end of the current period.

Charges for services and interest are considered susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, compensated absences, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent that they have matured. Proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases, if any, are reported as other financing sources.

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

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

#### 1. Cash and Pooled Investments

The Community Health Board's available cash balances are pooled and invested by St. Louis County in accordance with Minnesota statutes. The Community Health Board's cash balances and investments are at fair value based on quoted market prices. Additional disclosures defining cash and pooled investments can be found in the St. Louis County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

#### 2. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital assets are defined by the Community Health Board as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. The Community Health Board does not have any capital assets costing more than \$5,000.

#### 3. 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 will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure/expense) until then. Currently, the Community Health Board 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 a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Community Health Board has only one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, this item, unavailable revenue, is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

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

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

#### 4. <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. Compensated absences are accrued when incurred in the fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Under the Community Health Board's personnel policy, employees are granted vacation in varying amounts based on their length of service. Vacation leave earned varies from 6 1/2 to 29 days per year. Sick leave earned is 13 days per year.

Unused vacation leave is paid to employees upon termination. Unvested sick leave, approximately \$32,716 at December 31, 2014, is available to employees in the event of illness-related absences and is not paid to them at termination. The amount of unvested sick leave is not reported in the financial statements.

The Community Health Board's personnel policy allows vested sick leave to be paid to employees at retirement or used for the payment of employees' health insurance coverage during their retirement. This only applies to employees who have retired after having been continuously employed by the Community Health Board for at least five years prior to such retirement and having up to 1,900 hours of unused sick leave time.

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

#### 5. 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.

#### 6. Classification of Net Position

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

<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.

#### 7. Classification of Fund Balances

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Community Health Board 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 legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

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

#### 7. Classification of Fund Balances (Continued)

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

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

<u>Assigned</u> - amounts the Community Health Board intends to use for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the Community Health Board.

<u>Unassigned</u> - unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other fund balance classifications.

The Community Health Board applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. The Community Health Board does not have a formal policy for its use of unrestricted fund balance amounts; therefore, it considers committed amounts first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

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

#### E. <u>Budgetary Information</u>

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board adopts an annual revenue and expenditure budget for the General Fund on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. The budget is subject to approval by the State of Minnesota and the Community Health Board, which comprises representatives from the member counties.

In the fall (September/October) of each year, the Executive Director submits a request for appropriations in the Board administration budget, including funding sources, to the Community Health Board for approval so that individual county appropriations can be determined and Board administration budgets can be prepared. County budgets are approved by the local County Board. The Community Health Board submits the four counties' budgets to the state for approval.

The appropriated budgets are prepared by each member County Board. The counties may make transfers of appropriations within their own county when appropriate. Transfer of appropriations between county departments requires County Board approval. The legal level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed the budget) is at the county level.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, revenues were under expectations by \$471,361; expenditures were under budget by \$319,377.

#### F. 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 lkthe 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 trust 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 Community Health Board's calendar year 2015. The Community Health Board has not yet determined the financial statement impact of adopting this new standard.

#### 2. Detailed Notes

#### A. Assets

#### 1. Deposits and Investments

The Community Health Board is authorized by Minn. Stat. §§ 118A.02 and 118A.04 to deposit its cash and to invest in certificates of deposit in financial institutions designated by the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners and the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board. Minnesota statutes require that all Community Health Board deposits be covered by insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The types of securities available to the Community Health Board for investment are authorized by Minn. Stat. §§ 118A.04 and 118A.05.

Additional disclosures as required by GASB Statement No. 3, Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments (including Repurchase Agreements), and Reverse Repurchase Agreements, and GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools, are disclosed on an entity-wide basis in the St. Louis County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

#### 2. Receivables

Receivables as of December 31, 2014, were:

			All	nounts
				Expected
			to be	Collected
	Gove	rnmental	W	ithin/
	Activities		One Year	
		<u> </u>		
Accounts receivable	\$	29	\$	-
Due from other governments		1,158,371		_
Total Governmental Activities	\$	1,158,400	\$	-
	<del></del>			

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#### 2. <u>Detailed Notes</u> (Continued)

#### B. Liabilities

#### 1. Payables

Payables at December 31, 2014, were as follows:

	vernmental Activities
Accounts	\$ 69,816
Salaries	17,084
Due to other governments	 825,743
Total Payables	\$ 912,643

#### 2. Operating Leases

The Community Health Board is committed under operating leases for office space and office equipment. These leases are expected to continue or be replaced with similar leases. Total costs for such leases were \$18,944 for the year ended December 31, 2014. The future minimum lease payments for these leases are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Amount
2015 2016 2017 2018	\$ 26,462 32,832 32,832 10,944
Total	\$ 103,070

#### 3. <u>Deferred Compensation</u>

The Community Health Board's employees participate in St. Louis County's deferred compensation plan.

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

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

#### 4. <u>Long-Term Liabilities</u>

Changes in compensated absences payable for 2014 were:

January 1 Net decrease	\$ 63,200 37,491
December 31	\$ 25,709
Amount due within one year	\$ 18,972

#### 5. Risk Management

The Community Health Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters. The Community Health Board participates in St. Louis County's dental and life insurance plans; the Community Health Board purchases commercial insurance for all other risks of loss. The Community Health Board did not have a loss exceeding the limits of insurance coverage for any of the past three years. There were no significant reductions in insurance from the prior year.

#### 6. Unearned Revenue

The General Fund and the government-wide financial statements report as unearned revenue resources that have been received, but not yet earned. Unearned revenue as of December 31, 2014, was as follows:

	Governmental Activities	
Unearned revenue	\$	132,594

#### 3. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

#### A. Plan Description

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board are covered by defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA). PERA administers the General Employees Retirement Fund, which is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plan. The plan is established and administered in accordance with Minn. Stat. chs. 353 and 356.

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

PERA provides retirement benefits as well as disability benefits to members and benefits to survivors upon death of eligible members. Benefits are established by state statute. Defined retirement benefits are based on a member's 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 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 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 General Employees Retirement Fund members hired prior to July 1, 1989, whose annuity is calculated using Method 1, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90. Normal retirement age is 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.

#### 3. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

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

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

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

#### B. 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 Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board makes annual contributions to the pension plans equal to the amount required by state statutes. General Employees Retirement Fund Basic Plan members and Coordinated Plan members are required to contribute 9.10 and 6.25 percent, respectively, of their annual covered salary.

In 2014, the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board is required to contribute the following percentages of annual covered payroll:

General Employees Retirement Fund
Basic Plan members 11.78%
Coordinated Plan members 7.25

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's contributions for the years ending December 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012, for the General Employees Retirement Fund were:

 2014	2	2013		2012
\$ 24,539	\$	26,371	\$	17,879

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





EXHIBIT A-1

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

Shared Revenue State		
PERA rate reimbursement	\$	2,166
Reimbursement for Services		
State - Minnesota Department of Human Services	\$	209,520
Grants		
State		
Minnesota Department of		
Health	\$	1,696,695
Human Services		209,520
Total state	<u>\$</u>	1,906,215
Federal		
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants,		
and Children	\$	1,031,732
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - Investigations and		
Technical Assistance		1,275
Special Education- Grants for Infants and Families		9,154
Universal Newborn Hearing Screening		4,950
Affordable Care Act (ACA) Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood		
Home Visiting Program		201,854
Immunization Cooperative Agreements		600
Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse		102,060
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)		388,859
Public Health Emergency Preparedness		165,932
Community Transformation Grant		568,512
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant		286,866
Total federal	<u>\$</u>	2,761,794
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	4,879,695

EXHIBIT A-2

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

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency	Federal CFDA		
Grant Program Title	Number	E	xpenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health			
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557	\$	1,074,780
Special Supplemental National Fogram for Women, infants, and emidien	10.557	Ψ	1,074,700
U.S. Department of Education			
Passed through Minnesota Department of Health			
Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	84.181	\$	9,154
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health			
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	\$	165,607
Universal Newborn Hearing Screening	93.251		4,950
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268		600
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - Investigations and Technical			
Assistance	93.283		1,275
Affordable Care Act (ACA) Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home			
Visiting Program	93.505		201,854
PPHF - Community Transformation Grants and National Dissemination and			
Support for Community Transformation Grants - Financed Solely by Prevention			
and Public Health Funds	93.531		562,485
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		388,859
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994		286,866
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services			
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	93.959		102,060
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services		\$	1,714,556
Total Federal Awards		\$	2,798,490

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

#### 1. Reporting Entity

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activities of federal award programs expended by the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board. The Community Health Board'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 the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board 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 the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board, it is not intended to, and does not, present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board.

#### 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 entity identifying numbers were not assigned by the pass-through agencies.

#### 4. Reconciliation to Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue

Federal grant revenue per Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 2,761,794
Grants received more than 90 days after year-end, unavailable in 2014	
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	43,099
Grants unavailable in 2013, recognized as revenue in 2014	
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	(325)
PPHF - Community Transformation Grants and National Dissemination	
and Support for Community Transformation Grants - Financed Solely by	
Prevention and Public Health Funds	(6,027)
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	(51)
Expenditures Per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 2,798,490

#### 5. Subrecipients

Of the expenditures presented in the schedule, the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board provided federal awards to subrecipients as follows:

		Amount	
CFDA		Provided to	
Number	Program Name	Subrecipients	
			_
10.557	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$	1,025,124
84.181	Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families		9,154
93.069	Public Health Emergency Preparedness		165,607
93.251	Universal Newborn Hearing Screening		4,950
93.268	Immunization Cooperative Agreements		600
93.283	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - Investigations and Technical		
	Assistance		1,275
93.505	Affordable Care Act (ACA) Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home		
	Visiting Program		179,592
93.531	PPHF - Community Transformation Grants and National Dissemination		
	and Support for Community Transformation Grants - Financed Solely by		
	Prevention and Public Health Funds		342,291
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families		388,859
93.994	Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States		262,746
		·	
	Total	\$	2,380,198



## 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 program is:

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

CFDA #10.557

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

The Carlton, Cook, Lake and St. Louis Community Health Board 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:** Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control. This responsibility includes internal control over the various accounting cycles, the fair presentation of the financial statements and related notes, and the accuracy and completeness of all financial records and related information. Adequate segregation of duties is a key internal control in an organization's accounting system.

**Condition:** Due to the limited number of personnel, segregation of accounting duties necessary to ensure adequate internal accounting control is not possible.

**Context:** The size of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board and its staffing limits the internal control that management can design and implement into the organization.

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

**Cause:** Management has identified where inadequate segregation of duties issues exist. Management has determined that given departmental size, staffing considerations, and resource limitations, the desirable level of segregation of duties necessary to achieve an adequate level of internal control is not feasible.

**Recommendation:** Management is aware that segregation of duties is not adequate from an internal control point of view. We recommend the Board of Directors be mindful that limited staffing causes inherent risks in safeguarding the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's assets and the proper reporting of its financial activity. We recommend the Board of Directors continue to implement oversight procedures and monitor those procedures to determine if they are still effective internal controls.

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

The Carlton, Cook, Lake and St. Louis Community Health Board is aware of the internal control situation and is in continuous review of the Board's operations. The CHB staff has built in additional checks and balances through the Mitchell-Humphrey Financial System to make sure that every expense and revenue is correctly coded, and a policy was developed to support these additional workflows. No formal completion date is applicable.

#### 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 Community Health Board's government-wide statement of financial position. The Community Health Board'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 the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board'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.



## STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

SUITE 500 525 PARK STREET SAINT PAUL, MN 55103-2139

(651) 296-2551 (Voice) (651) 296-4755 (Fax) state.auditor@state.mn.us (E-mail) 1-800-627-3529 (Relay Service)

# 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 Directors Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board Duluth, 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 and the General Fund of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board as of and for the year ended December 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Community Health Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 3, 2015.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board'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 Community Health Board's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Community Health Board'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 Community

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

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

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board'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 six categories of compliance to be tested in connection with the audit of the Community Health Board's financial statements: contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, and miscellaneous provisions. Our audit considered all of the listed categories, except that we did not test for compliance with the provisions for contracting and bidding because there were no new contracts in 2014, and public indebtedness as the Community Health Board did not issue any debt.

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board 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 Community Health Board'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 Community Health Board, and we are reporting it for that purpose.

#### Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's Response to Finding

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's response to the internal control finding identified in our audit has been included in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The Community Health Board'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 Community Health Board'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 Community Health Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 3, 2015





## STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

SUITE 500 525 PARK STREET SAINT PAUL, MN 55103-2139

(651) 296-2551 (Voice) (651) 296-4755 (Fax) state.auditor@state.mn.us (E-mail) 1-800-627-3529 (Relay Service)

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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board Duluth, Minnesota

#### Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board'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 the Community Health Board's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2014. The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's major federal program is identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Ouestioned 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 the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence

about the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

#### Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2014.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

Management of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board 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 Community Health Board'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 Community Health Board'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, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance 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

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