# State of Minnesota



# Julie Blaha State Auditor

# Lake County Two Harbors, Minnesota

Year Ended December 31, 2020

### **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 100 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 Minnesota's local 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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# Lake County Two Harbors, Minnesota

Year Ended December 31, 2020



Audit Practice Division
Office of the State Auditor
State of Minnesota

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### ORGANIZATION DECEMBER 31, 2020

			Term Expires
Elected			
Commissioner	Peter Walsh	District 1	January 2023
Commissioner	Derrick Goutermont	District 2	January 2021
Commissioner	Rick Hogenson	District 3	January 2021
Commissioner	Jeremy Hurd	District 4	January 2023
Commissioner	Rich Sve	District 5	January 2021
Attorney	Russ Conrow		January 2023
Auditor/Treasurer	Linda Libal		January 2023
Recorder	Lori Ekstrom		January 2023
Sheriff	Carey Johnson		January 2023
Appointed			
Assessor	Gregg Swartwoudt		December 2024
Examiner of Titles	David Adams (St. Louis County)		Indefinite
Health Officer	Dr. Tolga Hanhan		Indefinite
Highway Engineer	Jason DiPiazza		May 2022
Veterans Service Officer	Brad Anderson		January 2023
Clerk of the Board	Laurel Buchanan		Indefinite
County Administrator	Matthew Huddleston		Indefinite

### **STATE OF MINNESOTA**



Julie Blaha State Auditor Suite 500 525 Park Street Saint Paul, MN 55103

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of County Commissioners Lake County Two Harbors, Minnesota

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lake County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, 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 from material misstatement.

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

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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, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lake County, Minnesota, as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### Emphasis of Matter - Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 1.E to the financial statements, in 2020, the County adopted new accounting guidance by implementing the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, which represents a change in accounting principles. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### **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 GASB, 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 Lake 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 Supplementary 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 November 23, 2021, on our consideration of Lake 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 solely 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 effectiveness of Lake County's 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 Lake County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

### Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) is presented for purposes of additional analysis, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), 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/Julie Blaha

/s/Dianne Syverson

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR DIANNE SYVERSON, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

November 23, 2021



### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2020 (Unaudited)

Lake 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, 2020. Since this information is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts, it should be read in conjunction with the County's financial statements.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Governmental activities have a total net position of \$111,412,745, of which \$91,573,823 is the net investment in capital assets and \$8,530,471 is restricted to specific purposes.
- Lake County's governmental activities' net position increased by \$7,453,183 for the year ended December 31, 2020. The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority is shown as the "Discretely Presented Component Unit." The net position of the County's discretely presented component unit increased by \$15,998.
- The net cost of governmental activities was \$6,236,734 for the current fiscal year. The net cost was funded by general revenues and other items totaling \$13,689,917.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. Lake 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, the Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios – Other Postemployment Benefits, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability, and the Schedule of Contributions are required to accompany the basic financial statements and, therefore, are included as required supplementary information.

There are two government-wide financial statements. The statement of net position and the statement of activities provide information about the activities of the County as a whole and present a longer-term view of the County's finances. Fund financial statements report the County's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the County's most significant funds. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these

services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. The remaining statements provide financial information about activities for which the County acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of those outside of the government.

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

The statement of net position and the statement of activities report information about the County as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps the reader determine whether the County's financial condition has improved or declined as a result of the year's activities. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the County's net position and changes in them. You can think of the County's net position—the difference between assets and liabilities—as one way to measure the County's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the County's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other nonfinancial factors, however, such as changes in the County's property tax base and the condition of County roads, to assess the overall health of the County.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, we divide the County into two kinds of activities:

- Governmental activities—Most of the County's basic services are reported here, including general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, human services, health, culture and recreation, conservation of natural resources, and economic development. Property taxes and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.
- Component unit—The County includes another separate legal entity in its report. The entity, the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority, is presented in a separate column. Although legally separate, this "component unit" is important because the County is financially accountable for it. Further financial information for this component unit is available in separately issued and audited financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements can be found in Exhibits 1 and 2.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds—not the County as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by state law and by bond covenants. However, the County Board establishes some funds to help it control and manage money for a particular purpose or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money.

• Governmental funds—All of the 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 using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting. This method measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the County's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the County's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation statement following each governmental fund financial statement.

The basic financial statements for governmental funds can be found in Exhibits 3 through 6.

#### Reporting the County's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The County is the trustee, or fiduciary, over assets that can be used only for the trust beneficiaries, based on the trust arrangement. All of the County's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and statement of changes in fiduciary net position. We exclude these activities from the County's other financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

The fiduciary funds financial statements may be found in Exhibits 7 and 8.

### LAKE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

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

Table 1 Net Position (in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities			ties
		2020		2019
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$	37,708	\$	34,490
Capital assets		96,235		95,241
Total Assets	\$	133,943	\$	129,731
Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	1,301	\$	1,695
Liabilities				
Long-term liabilities outstanding	\$	19,848	\$	19,855
Other liabilities		2,174		3,997
Total Liabilities	\$	22,022	\$	23,852
Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	1,810	\$	3,615
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	\$	91,574	\$	90,138
Restricted		8,530		8,904
Unrestricted		11,308		4,917
Total Net Position, as reported	\$	111,412	\$	103,959

Table 2 Changes in Net Position (in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		ties	
	2020			2019
Revenues				
Program revenues				
Fees, fines, charges, and other	\$	2,489	\$	2,248
Operating grants and contributions		23,472		16,028
Capital grants and contributions		1,875		334
General revenues				
Property taxes		10,928		10,269
Other taxes		2,770		3,006
Unrestricted grants and contributions		1,464		1,346
Investment earnings		152		486
Gain on sale of capital assets		100		58
Special item: Forgiveness of loans receivable		(1,750)		-
Miscellaneous		26		595
Transfers				(19,068)
Total Revenues	\$	41,526	\$	15,302
Expenses				
General government	\$	5,369	\$	4,948
Public safety		6,152		5,432
Highways and streets		10,702		6,026
Sanitation		433		402
Human services		3,348		3,470
Health		3,515		3,373
Culture and recreation		3,181		1,817
Conservation of natural resources		926		776
Economic development		83		159
Interest		364		446
Total Expenses	\$	34,073	\$	26,849
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$	7,453	\$	(11,547)
Net Position, January 1		103,959		115,506
Net Position, December 31, as reported	\$	111,412	\$	103,959

#### **Governmental Activities**

The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$34,072,509. However, as shown in the statement of activities, the amount that taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities through County taxes, other general revenues, and special items was \$13,689,917, because some of the cost was paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (\$2,488,825) or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$25,346,950). Table 3 presents the cost of each of the County's five largest program functions, as well as each function's net cost (total cost, less revenues generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on the County's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table 3
Governmental Activities
(in Thousands)

	Total Cost of Services		Net Cost		of Services		
	 2020		2019		2020		2019
General government	\$ 5,369	\$	4,948	\$	745	\$	209
Public safety	6,152		5,432		5,311		4,850
Highways and streets	10,702		6,026		4,068		843
Human services	3,348		3,470		1,462		1,742
Health	3,515		3,373		(1,287)		(220)
All others	 4,987		3,600	-	(4,062)		815
Total	\$ 34,073	\$	26,849	\$	6,237	\$	8,239

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

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

#### **Governmental Funds**

The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on short-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements.

The County's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$26,219,673 in 2020, compared with \$22,563,482 in 2019, an increase of \$3,656,191. Fund balances that are classified as restricted are either nonspendable or restricted and have specific (usually external) constraints placed on their use. Fund balances that are classified as unrestricted are either committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances. Committed and assigned fund balances are fund balances for which the County has identified a specific purpose. Unassigned fund balances do not have a specific use identified, but generally support cash flows of the County.

Governmental funds reported nonspendable and restricted fund balance for 2020 of \$4,583,946, or 17.48 percent, of total fund balance. Nonspendable fund balance was \$603,919, and restricted fund balance was \$3,980,027. Unrestricted fund balance was \$21,635,727, or 82.52 percent, of total fund balance. Unrestricted fund balance was \$1,379,169 committed, \$9,720,166 assigned, and \$10,536,392 unassigned. Committed fund balances are approved by the County Board. Assigned fund balances are amounts that are to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Unassigned fund balance is fund balance that has not been reported in any other classification and is only used in the General Fund unless there are deficit fund balances in other funds.

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the County. At December 31, 2020, unrestricted fund balance for the General Fund was \$10,767,705, compared to \$3,337,801 in 2019. This increase in the fund balance of the General Fund is due to an internal fund balance transfer from the Health and Human Services Special Revenue Fund and an unbudgeted increase in intergovernmental revenues. Unrestricted fund balance at the end of the year represented 65.57 percent of the General Fund's operating revenues and 83.26 percent of operating expenditures.

The Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund's unrestricted fund balance increased to \$4,889,550 in 2020, compared to unrestricted fund balance of \$3,987,408 in 2019. In 2020, there was an unbudgeted increase in intergovernmental revenues. Unrestricted fund balance at the end of the year represented 40.59 percent of the fund's operating revenues and 39.25 percent of operating expenditures.

The Human Services Special Revenue Fund's unrestricted fund balance was \$5,569,695 in 2020, compared to \$9,325,780 in 2019. The decrease in the fund balance of the Human Services Special Revenue Fund is attributed to an internal fund balance transfer to the General Fund. Unrestricted fund balance at the end of the year represented 76.37 percent of the fund's operating revenues and 80.30 percent of operating expenditures.

The Resource Development Special Revenue Fund's unrestricted fund balance was \$243,445 in 2020, compared to \$477,047 in 2019. The decrease in the fund balance of the Resource Development Special Revenue Fund is due to the construction of a new trail. Unrestricted fund balance at the end of the year represented 11.67 percent of the fund's operating revenues and 9.72 percent of operating expenditures.

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

Over the course of the year, the County Board reviews the County's General Fund budget and may make budget amendments. These budget amendments fall into three categories: new information changing original budget estimations, greater than anticipated revenues or costs, and final agreement reached on employee contracts. There were no budget amendments in the General Fund budget in 2020.

(Unaudited)

In the General Fund, the actual charges to appropriations (expenditures) were \$1,325,305 over the final budget amounts. Unbudgeted expenditures included \$271,562 of unbudgeted trail expenditures, \$760,078 of unbudgeted public safety expenditures, and \$170,922 of unbudgeted building and plant expenditures. These were offset by savings in various other General Fund departments.

Resources available for appropriation were also above the final budgeted amount by \$4,352,842. This was primarily due to greater than expected collections in intergovernmental revenues.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### **Capital Assets**

At the end of 2020, the County had \$96,235,486 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, highways and streets, and equipment. (See Table 4.)

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

	Governmental Activities			
		2020		2019
Land	\$	3,968	\$	3,968
Buildings and improvements		15,953		16,206
Machinery, vehicles, furniture, and equipment		1,971		2,008
Infrastructure		74,343		73,058
Totals	\$	96,235	\$	95,240

The County's fiscal year 2021 capital budget calls for it to spend another \$147,000 for miscellaneous improvements at various buildings, \$239,000 on vehicles for various departments, \$874,219 on equipment for various departments, and \$6,521,836 for road construction. The road construction will be funded by state-aid construction funds.

#### Debt

At year-end, the County had \$10,960,000 in bonds and notes outstanding, versus \$11,640,000 last year—a decrease of 5.84 percent—as shown in Table 5. The decrease is attributed to scheduled payments on the bonds and notes. Capital leases payable decreased by \$160,970.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year-End
(in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities			ies
		2020		2019
General obligation bonds	\$	10,960	\$	11,640
Capital leases		147		308
Compensated absences		1,612		1,518
Net pension liability		6,431		5,736
Net other postemployment benefits		513		453
Unamortized premium		185		200
Total	\$	19,848	\$	19,855

The state limits the amount of net debt that the County can issue to three percent of the market value of all taxable property in the County. The County's outstanding net debt is below this state-imposed limit.

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

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

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2021 budget and tax rates.

- County General Fund expenditures for 2021 are budgeted to increase 1.00 percent over 2020.
- Property tax levies increased 1.25 percent for 2021.

#### CONTACTING LAKE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report, or need additional financial information, contact the County Auditor/Treasurer, Linda Libal, Lake County Courthouse, 601 - 3rd Avenue, Two Harbors, Minnesota 55616.



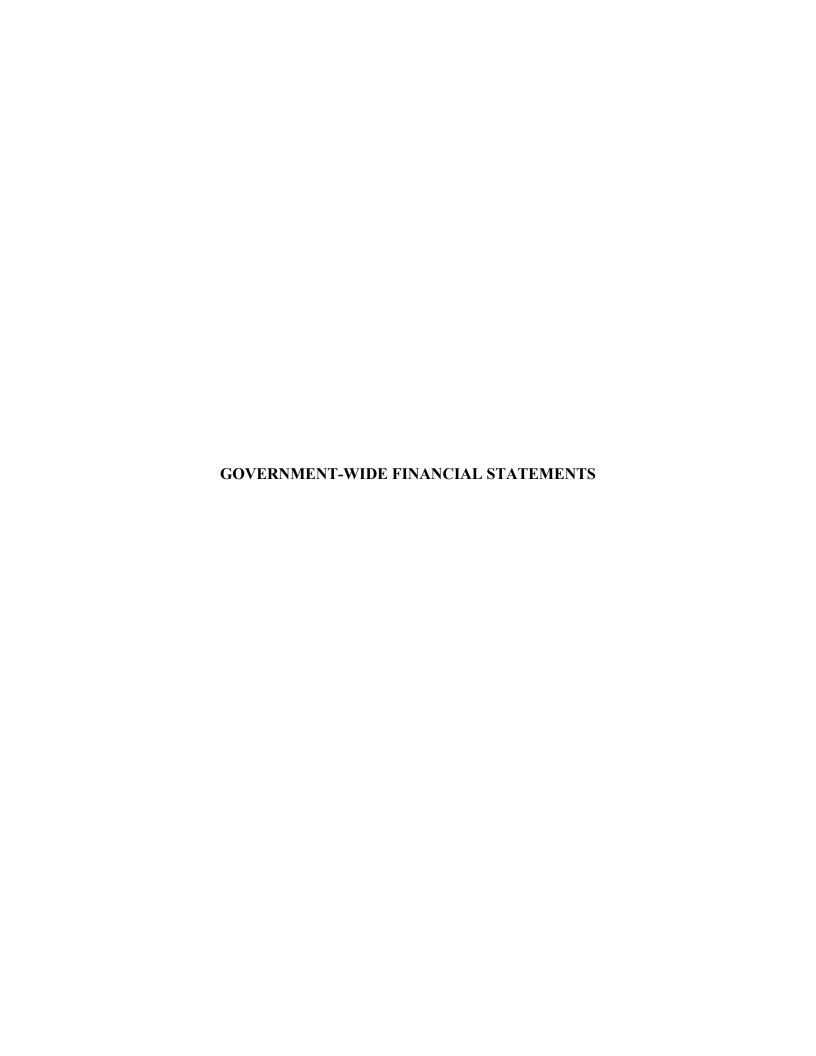


EXHIBIT 1

## STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Primary Government Governmental Activities		Discretely Presented Component Unit	
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$	21,769,171	\$	856,782
Receivables		15,421,132		22,364
Inventories		504,285		-
Prepaid items		13,096		-
Restricted assets				
Security deposits		-		18,429
Capital assets				
Non-depreciable capital assets		3,968,383		-
Depreciable capital assets – net of accumulated				
depreciation	_	92,267,103		848,949
Total Assets	\$	133,943,170	\$	1,746,524
<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>				
Deferred other postemployment benefits outflows	\$	45,377	\$	-
Deferred pension outflows	· 	1,255,936		-
<b>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	\$	1,301,313	\$	_
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	\$	1,736,710	\$	4,167
Accrued interest payable		36,823		-
Unearned revenue		399,832		2,565
Security deposits payable		-		18,429
Long-term liabilities				
Due within one year		846,663		60,000
Due in more than one year		12,057,668		340,188
Other postemployment benefits liability		512,820		_
Net pension liability		6,431,278		-
Total Liabilities	\$	22,021,794	\$	425,349
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>				
Deferred other postemployment benefits inflows	\$	73,723	\$	-
Deferred pension inflows		1,736,221		-
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$	1,809,944	\$	-

EXHIBIT 1 (Continued)

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Go	Primary Government Governmental Activities		Discretely Presented nponent Unit
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	\$	91,573,823	\$	448,761
Restricted for				
General government		913,376		-
Public safety		516,923		-
Highways and streets		5,603,937		-
Conservation of natural resources		500,860		-
Debt service		995,375		-
Unrestricted		11,308,451		872,414
Total Net Position	<u>\$</u>	111,412,745	\$	1,321,175

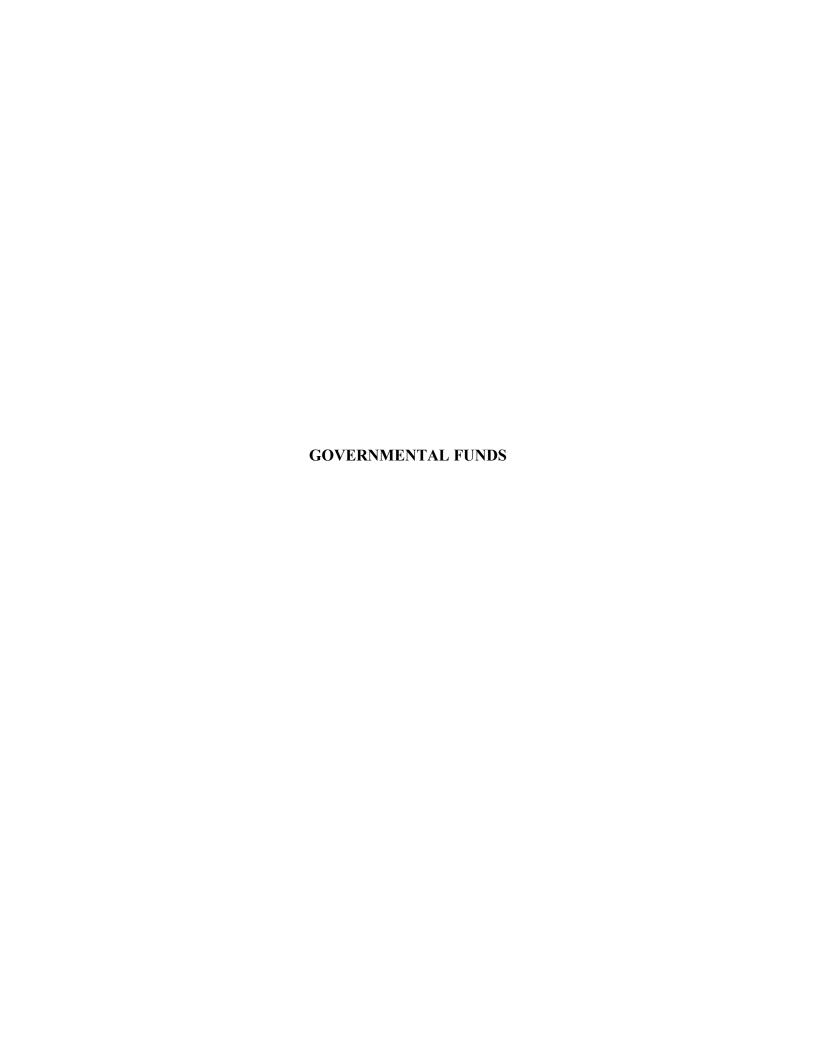
### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Expenses	Fees, Charges, Fines, and Other
Functions/Programs		
Primary government		
Governmental activities		
General government	\$ 5,369,030	\$ 694,56
Public safety	6,152,197	122,53
Highways and streets	10,701,918	88,51
Sanitation	433,431	42,56
Human services	3,347,848	232,57
Health	3,514,910	255,66
Culture and recreation	3,180,791	-
Conservation of natural resources	925,805	901,46
Economic development	82,814	150,93
Interest	363,765	
Total governmental activities	\$ 34,072,509	\$ 2,488,82
Component unit		
Housing and Redevelopment Authority	\$ 445,493	\$ 328,08
	General Revenues Property taxes Mortgage registry and deed to Transportation sales tax Payments in lieu of tax Taxes – other Grants and contributions not programs Intergovernmental Unrestricted investment earn Gain (loss) on sale of capital Miscellaneous Special Item (Note 5) Forgiveness of loans receiva	restricted to specific ings assets
	Total general revenues an	d special item
	Change in net position	
	Net Position – Beginning	
	AV . W. A	

Net Position - Ending

			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position					
Program Revenues Operating Capital			Primary Government		Discretely			
	Grants and		Grants and		Sovernmental		resented	
	ontributions		ontributions		Activities		ponent Unit	
\$	3,929,747	\$	-	\$	(744,717)			
	718,915		1,840,660		(5,310,743)			
	4,704,277 200,885		1,040,000		(4,068,466) (189,981)			
	1,652,854		- -		(1,462,417)			
	4,546,826		_		1,287,585			
	1,806,414		34,494		(1,339,883)			
	5,854,564		-		5,830,223			
	57,314		-		125,430			
	<del>-</del>		<del>-</del>		(363,765)			
\$	23,471,796	\$	1,875,154	\$	(6,236,734)			
\$	<u>-</u>	\$				\$	(117,406)	
				\$	10,927,782	\$	114,215	
					682,198		-	
					761,240		-	
					988,737 338,296		-	
					338,290		-	
					1,464,072		-	
					, , , <u>-</u>		6,572	
					152,106		4,156	
					99,526		-	
					25,960		8,461	
					(1,750,000)		-	
				\$	13,689,917	\$	133,404	
				\$	7,453,183	\$	15,998	
					103,959,562		1,305,177	
				\$	111,412,745	\$	1,321,175	





#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	General		Road and Bridge	
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$	9,900,540	\$	6,058,041
Escheat cash		36,538		-
Petty cash and change funds		1,050		1,000
Taxes receivable – delinquent		164,556		34,853
Accounts receivable		14,730		5,260
Accrued interest receivable		3,392		-
Loans receivable		50,000		-
Due from other funds		613,913		820
Due from other governments		2,646,409		7,537,074
Prepaid items		-		-
Inventories		<u>-</u>		504,285
Total Assets	\$	13,431,128	\$	14,141,333
<u>Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of</u> <u>Resources, and Fund Balances</u>				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$	150,251	\$	95,803
Salaries payable		138,772		114,532
Contracts payable		-		212,580
Retainage payable		-		264,190
Due to other funds		-		-
Due to other governments Unearned revenue		90,639		56,285
Unearned revenue		<del>-</del>	-	399,832
Total Liabilities	\$	379,662	\$	1,143,222
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenue – taxes	\$	115,038	\$	23,966
Unavailable revenue – taxes  Unavailable revenue – grants	Φ	96	Ф	6,677,747
Unavailable revenue – long-term receivables		- -		-
one made for the following term footivations		_		
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	<u>\$</u>	115,134	\$	6,701,713

Human Services			Resource evelopment	Nonmajor Funds		Total		
\$	4,435,313	\$		\$	1,335,639	\$	21,729,533	
Þ	4,433,313	Ф	-	Þ	1,333,039	Ф	36,538	
	1,000		_		50		3,100	
	47,007		_		26,296		272,712	
	4,844		-		1,082,055		1,106,889	
	-		-		-,,		3,392	
	=		=		=		50,000	
	-		-		-		614,733	
	1,428,035		2,376,621		-		13,988,139	
	13,096		-		-		13,096	
					-		504,285	
\$	5,929,295	\$	2,376,621	\$	2,444,040	\$	38,322,417	
\$	207,562	\$	212,250	\$	3,305	\$	669,171	
	45,155		=		7,332		305,791	
	-		-		-		212,580	
	-		-		-		264,190	
	22,849		428,734		163,150		614,733	
	37,233		-		100,821		284,978	
	<del>-</del>		<u>-</u>				399,832	
\$	312,799	\$	640,984	\$	274,608	\$	2,751,275	
\$	33,705	\$	-	\$	18,294	\$	191,003	
	-		1,492,192		-		8,170,035	
	<u>-</u>				990,431		990,431	
\$	33,705	\$	1,492,192	\$	1,008,725	\$	9,351,469	

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

		General	 Road and Bridge		
<u>Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of</u> <u>Resources, and Fund Balances</u> (Continued)					
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable					
Loans receivables	\$	50,000	\$ -		
Inventories		-	504,285		
Missing heirs		36,538	-		
Prepaid items		=	=		
Restricted for		0.4.600			
Law library		84,609	-		
Recorder's technology equipment		422,412	-		
Enhanced 911		433,330	-		
County property recorder's fee		406,355	-		
Law and prosecutorial equipment		78,593	-		
County roads		5.000	902,563		
Sheriff's contingency fund		5,000	-		
Title III forest		111,105	-		
Aquatic invasive species		389,755	-		
Debt service		150.020	-		
Lodging tax		150,930	-		
Committed to		25.010			
Rescue squad capital expenditures		25,019	-		
Election equipment		103,427	-		
Out-of-home placement costs		-	-		
Unorganized townships Emergency services					
- ·		-	-		
Assigned to		15,568			
Capital assets		1,908	-		
Wellness grant Highways and streets		1,908	1 000 550		
Human services		-	4,889,550		
Resource development		-	-		
Unassigned		10,621,783	-		
Ollassiglica		10,021,763	 		
Total Fund Balances	\$	12,936,332	\$ 6,296,398		
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of	•	12 (21 120	1111122		
Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	13,431,128	\$ 14,141,333		

Human Services		Resource Development		1	Nonmajor Funds	Total		
Scrvices			evelopment		Tunus		Total	
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	50,000	
	-		-		-		504,285	
	-		-		-		36,538	
	13,096		-		-		13,096	
							84,609	
	-		-		-		422,412	
	-		-		-		433,330	
	-		_		-		406,355	
	_		_		_		78,593	
	_		_		<u>-</u>		902,563	
	_		_		_		5,000	
	_		_		_		111,105	
	-		-		=		389,755	
	-		-		995,375		995,375	
	-		-		-		150,930	
	-		-		-		25,019	
	-		-		-		103,427	
	1,000,000		-		-		1,000,000	
	-		-		250,723		250,723	
							15,568	
	_		_		_		1,908	
	_		_		_		4,889,550	
	4,569,695		-		-		4,569,695	
	-		243,445		-		243,445	
	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		(85,391)		10,536,392	
\$	5,582,791	\$	243,445	\$	1,160,707	\$	26,219,673	
\$	5,929,295	\$	2,376,621	\$	2,444,040	\$	38,322,417	

EXHIBIT 4

# RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION—GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2020

Fund balances – total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)		\$ 26,219,673
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.		96,235,486
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.		9,351,469
Deferred outflows of resources are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Deferred other postemployment benefits outflows Deferred pension outflows	\$ 45,377 1,255,936	1,301,313
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 Capital leases payable Compensated absences Bond premium Net pension liability Net other postemployment benefits liability Accrued interest payable	\$ (10,960,000) (146,663) (1,612,245) (185,423) (6,431,278) (512,820) (36,823)	(19,885,252)
Deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Deferred other postemployment benefits inflows Deferred pension inflows	\$ (73,723) (1,736,221)	 (1,809,944)
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)		\$ 111,412,745

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		General	Road and Bridge		
Revenues Taxes	\$	7,346,724	\$	2,634,137	
Licenses and permits	Φ	24,610	Φ	1,635	
Intergovernmental		8,100,980		9,319,529	
Charges for services		578,888		77,527	
Fines and forfeits		12,482		11,321	
Investment earnings		144,235		-	
Gifts and contributions		-		-	
Miscellaneous		213,413		12,742	
Miscenaneous		213,413		12,742	
Total Revenues	\$	16,421,332	\$	12,045,570	
Expenditures					
Current	•	5 10 1 00 C	•		
General government	\$	5,194,936	\$	-	
Public safety		6,284,655		-	
Highways and streets		-		11,878,006	
Sanitation		428,991		-	
Human services		-		-	
Health		765.250		-	
Culture and recreation Conservation of natural resources		765,250		-	
		176,705		-	
Economic development		82,814		-	
Capital outlay				562.025	
Highways and streets  Conservation of natural resources		-		562,025	
Conservation of natural resources  Debt service		-		-	
				16,057	
Principal Interest		-		154	
		-		134	
Administrative (fiscal) charges					
Total Expenditures	\$	12,933,351	\$	12,456,242	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$	3,487,981	\$	(410,672)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers in	\$	4,173,723	\$	-	
Transfers out				-	
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	\$	4,173,723	\$		
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$	7,661,704	\$	(410,672)	
Fund Balances – January 1		5,274,628		6,437,876	
Increase (decrease) in inventories		<u>-</u>		269,194	
Fund Balances – December 31	\$	12,936,332	\$	6,296,398	

Human Services		Resource Development		1	Nonmajor Funds	Total		
	Services		evelopment	Funus			1 Otal	
\$	1,788,979 -	\$	- -	\$	1,081,988 1,046	\$	12,851,828 27,291	
	5,015,373		2,074,651		237,727		24,748,260	
	382,610		-		700		1,039,725	
	<u>-</u>		- -		- 7,871		12,482 152,106	
	300		12,292		-		12,592	
	105,636		<u> </u>		932,519		1,264,310	
\$	7,292,898	\$	2,086,943	\$	2,261,851	\$	40,108,594	
\$	-	\$	-	\$	11,239	\$	5,206,175	
	-		-		111,093		6,395,748	
	-		-		-		11,878,006 428,991	
	3,402,597		- -		- -		3,402,597	
	3,533,290		-		-		3,533,290	
	-		2,341,019		-		3,106,269	
	-		10,400		693,063		880,168	
	-		-		-		82,814	
	-		-		-		562,025	
	-		-		24,001		24,001	
	-		146,667		680,000		842,724	
	-		6,766		369,494		376,414	
(	<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		2,375		2,375	
\$	6,935,887	\$	2,504,852	\$	1,891,265	\$	36,721,597	
\$	357,011	\$	(417,909)	\$	370,586	\$	3,386,997	
\$	(4,100,000)	\$	184,307	\$	11,622 (269,652)	\$	4,369,652 (4,369,652)	
\$	(4,100,000)	\$	184,307	\$	(258,030)	\$	-	
\$	(3,742,989)	\$	(233,602)	\$	112,556	\$	3,386,997	
	9,325,780		477,047		1,048,151		22,563,482 269,194	
\$	5,582,791	\$	243,445	\$	1,160,707	\$	26,219,673	

EXHIBIT 6

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES—GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)			\$ 3,386,997
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
In the funds, under the modified accrual basis, receivables not available for expenditure are deferred. In the statement of activities, those revenues are recognized when earned. The adjustment to revenue between the fund statements and the statement of activities is the increase or decrease in revenue deferred as unavailable.			
Unavailable revenue – December 31 Unavailable revenue – January 1	\$	9,351,469 (7,968,476)	1,382,993
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. In the statement of activities, the gain or loss on the disposal of capital assets is reported; in the governmental funds, proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. The difference is the net book value of assets sold.			
Expenditures for general capital assets and infrastructure Current year depreciation	\$	4,293,833 (3,298,894)	994,939
Debt issuances provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. Debt repayment is an expenditure in funds, but a reduction of a liability in the statement of net position.			
Principal repayments			
General obligation bonds	\$	680,000	
Capital lease		160,970	
Amortization of premium		14,616	855,586
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 the governmental funds.			
Change in accrued interest payable	\$	2,162	
Change in compensated absences	Ψ	(94,190)	
Change in net pension liability		(694,875)	
Change in deferred pension outflows		(416,511)	
Change in deferred pension inflows		1,789,823	
Change in other postemployment benefits liability		(60,291)	
Change in other postemployment benefits outflows		22,611	
Change in other postemployment benefits inflows		14,745	
Change in inventories		269,194	 832,668
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)			\$ 7,453,183

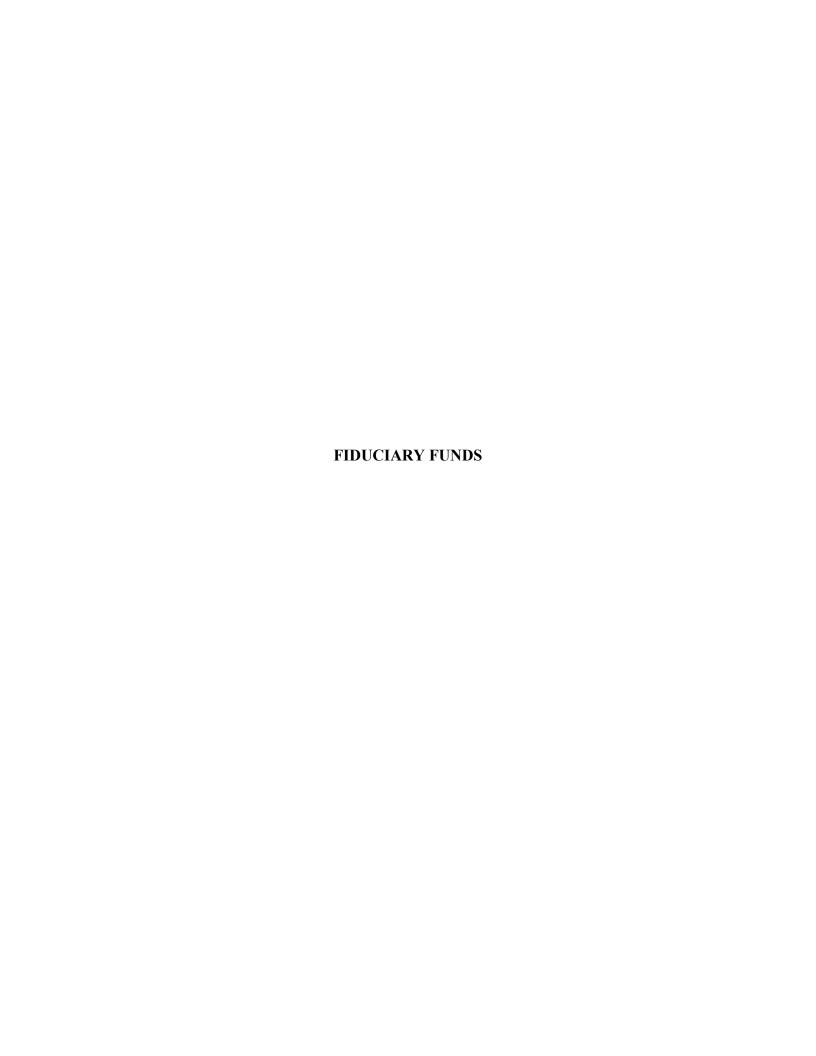


EXHIBIT 7

# STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Priva	Social Welfare Private-Purpose Trust Fund		Custodial Funds	
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$	63,322	\$	2,671,506	
Due from other governments		-		37,250	
Accounts receivable		-		1,769	
Taxes receivable for other governments		-		920,638	
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	63,322	\$	3,631,163	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	12,262	
Due to other governments		-		847,813	
Due to others		-		13,131	
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>		\$	873,206	
Net Position					
Restricted for					
Individuals, organizations, other governments	\$	63,322	\$	2,757,957	

**EXHIBIT 8** 

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Priv	Social Welfare Private-Purpose Trust Fund		Custodial Funds	
Additions					
Contributions					
Individuals	\$	408,273	\$	2,892,830	
Investment earnings					
Net increase in fair value of investments		-		8,014	
Property tax collections for other governments		-		37,622,032	
License and fees collected for state		-		405,706	
Miscellaneous				7,600	
Total Additions	<u>\$</u>	408,273	\$	40,936,182	
Deductions					
Beneficiary payments to individuals	\$	373,152	\$	4,209	
Medical, dental, and life insurance		-		172,965	
Payments of property tax to other governments		-		35,312,690	
Payments to state		-		2,142,546	
Administrative expense		-		1,771,795	
Payments to other entities				110,600	
<b>Total Deductions</b>	<u>\$</u>	373,152	\$	39,514,805	
Change in net position	\$	35,121	\$	1,421,377	
Net Position – January 1, as restated		28,201		1,336,580	
Net Position – December 31	<u>\$</u>	63,322	\$	2,757,957	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The County's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the County are discussed below.

# A. Financial Reporting Entity

Lake County was established March 1, 1866, and is an organized county having the powers, duties, and privileges granted counties by Minn. Stat. ch. 373. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present Lake County (primary government) and its component unit for which the County is financially accountable. The County is governed by a five-member Board of Commissioners elected from districts within the County. The Board is organized with a chair and vice chair elected at the annual meeting in January of each year.

#### **Discretely Presented Component Unit**

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

	Component Unit Included in Reporting	
Component Unit	Entity Because	Separate Financial Statements
Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority	The County appoints members, and the Authority is a potential financial burden.	Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority PO Box 103 Silver Bay, Minnesota 55614

The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority is governed by a five-member Board appointed by the Lake County Board of Commissioners. The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority has all the powers and duties of a county housing and redevelopment authority under the provisions of Minn. Stat. §§ 469.001-.047.

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### A. Financial Reporting Entity (Continued)

# Joint Ventures and Jointly-Governed Organizations

The County participates in several joint ventures described in Note 4.D. The County also participates in jointly-governed organizations described in Note 4.E.

#### 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.

The government-wide statement of net position is presented on a consolidated basis by column; and 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.

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. Revenue not classified as program revenue, including all taxes, are presented as general revenue.

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### B. Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### 2. Fund Financial Statements

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

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 property tax and intergovernmental 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>Human Services Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for property tax and intergovernmental revenues used for economic assistance and community social services programs.

The <u>Resource Development Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for intergovernmental revenue used for resource development, forest management, game and fish habitat improvement, and recreational development and maintenance of County-administered natural resources land.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

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 long-term debt.

The <u>Social Welfare Private-Purpose Trust Fund</u> is used to account for resources legally held in a trust for the benefit of individuals.

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### B. Basic Financial Statements

# 2. Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

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

# C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the full 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 revenue in the year for which they are levied. Shared revenues are generally recognized in the period the appropriation goes into effect. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Lake County considers all revenue as available if collected within 90 days after the end of the current period, except for taxes, which have a 60-day accrual period, and for the Schools and Roads – Grants to States grant, which has a 120-day accrual 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.

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

# 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.

Investments are reported at their fair value at December 31, 2020. A market approach is used to value all investments other than external investment pools, which are measured at fair value per share. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 385.07, investment earnings on cash and pooled investments 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 2020 were \$144,235 at the governmental fund level.

Lake County invests in an external investment pool, the Minnesota Association of Governments Investing for Counties (MAGIC) Fund, which is created under a joint powers agreement pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The investment in the pool is measured at the net asset value per share provided by the pool.

#### 2. Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is 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).

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

No allowance for uncollectible receivables has been provided because such amounts are not expected to be material.

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

# 3. <u>Inventories and Prepaid Items</u>

The Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund inventory is valued at cost using the average cost method and consists of expendable supplies and parts held for consumption and sand and gravel stockpiles. Inventories in governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed.

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, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (for example, roads, bridges and similar items), are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value.

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 primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	5 - 50
Improvements other than buildings	8 - 20
Public domain infrastructure	50 - 75
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	5 - 20

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

#### 5. Unearned Revenue

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

#### 6. Pension Plan

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) and additions to/deductions from PERA's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERA, except that PERA's fiscal year-end is June 30. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized as of employer payroll paid dates and benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Plan investments are reported at fair value. The net pension liability is liquidated through the General Fund, the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, the Human Services Special Revenue Fund, and the Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund.

#### 7. Compensated Absences

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

Lake County's employees (except for Highway Department employees) participate in a post-retirement health savings plan administered by the Minnesota State Retirement System. At retirement, depending on the employee's years of service, he or she is issued a lump sum payout of either ten or 20 percent of the vested sick

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

# 7. <u>Compensated Absences</u> (Continued)

leave as well as two to three years of insurance coverage. The lump sum payouts are paid directly into the post-retirement health savings plan. Compensated absences are liquidated by the General Fund, the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, the Human Services Special Revenue Fund, and the Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund.

The County determines the current portion, if any, based on anticipated retirements and any activity that occurs within the first few months of the subsequent year. There was no current portion reported at year-end.

#### 8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports 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. The County reports deferred outflows of resources only under the full accrual basis of accounting associated with defined benefit pension plans and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) and, accordingly, are reported only in the statement of net position.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports 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 County has two types of deferred inflows. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from delinquent taxes receivable, grant receivables, and long-term receivables. Unavailable revenue arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting and, accordingly, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. Unavailable revenue is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The County also reports deferred inflows of resources associated with pension and OPEB benefits. These inflows arise only under the full accrual basis of accounting and, accordingly, are reported only in the statement of net position.

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt, and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities on the 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 issue costs are expensed in the year of bond issuance.

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

#### 10. Classification of Net Position

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

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

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

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

#### 11. Classification of Fund Balances

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> – amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, 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 (noncurrent loans, inventories, and prepaid items).

<u>Restricted</u> – amounts of fund balance subject to external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> – amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action (resolution) of Lake County's highest level of decision-making authority, which is the Lake County Board of Commissioners. Those committed amounts cannot be used for other purposes unless the Board of Commissioners removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts.

<u>Assigned</u> – amounts the County intends to be used by the government 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 of fund balance that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses as determined by the County Board or the Auditor/Treasurer.

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

# 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

#### 11. <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.

#### 12. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources; 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. Change in Accounting Principles

During the year ended December 31, 2020, Lake County adopted new accounting guidance by implementing the provisions of GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, which establishes criteria for identifying and reporting fiduciary activities. The implementation of this statement has resulted in changing the presentation of the financial statements by recording the Social Welfare Private-Purpose Trust Fund that was not previously reported and including accruals and ending net position to custodial funds not previously required. Beginning net position has been restated to reflect this change.

	Priva	al Welfare te-Purpose ust Fund	Cus	todial Funds
Net Position, January 1, 2020, as previously reported Change in accounting principles	\$	28,201	\$	1,336,580
Net Position, January 1, 2020, as restated	\$	28,201	\$	1,336,580

# 2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

# A. Deficit Fund Equity

At December 31, 2020, the Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund had a deficit fund balance of \$85,391. This deficit will be reduced with future tax levies and other revenue sources.

# B. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended December 31, 2020, expenditures exceeded appropriations in the following nonmajor funds:

	 Final Budget	Ex	penditures	<u>E</u>	Excess
Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund Unorganized Townships Special Revenue Fund	\$ 711,580 116,250	\$	717,064 122,332	\$	5,484 6,082
Debt Service Fund	1,049,899		1,051,869		1,970

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

### A. Assets

# 1. Deposits and Investments

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

Primary government	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 21,769,171
Component unit	
Cash and pooled investments	856,782
Restricted cash for security deposits	18,429
Fiduciary funds	
Cash and pooled investments	 2,734,828
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 25,379,210

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### 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 all County deposits with insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The market value of collateral pledged shall be at least ten percent more than the amount on deposit at the close of the financial institution's banking day, not covered by insurance or bonds.

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

#### Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The County does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2020, the County's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### b. <u>Investments</u>

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

# A. Assets

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

#### b. <u>Investments</u> (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 minimizes its exposure to interest rate risk by investing in both short-term and long-term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### A. Assets

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

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

#### Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of an 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. The County does not have an investment policy for custodial credit risk. All of Lake County's investments in negotiable certificates of deposit and government securities are held by the counterparty to the transactions. These investments are covered by Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) insurance or excess SIPC insurance and are, therefore, not 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 policy of the County to diversify investments to avoid risk and also for cash flow purposes.

# **Detailed Notes**

#### A. Assets

#### 1. **Deposits and Investments**

# <u>Investments</u> (Continued)

The following table presents the County's cash and pooled investment balances at December 31, 2020, and information relating to potential investment risks:

	Cred	lit Risk	Concentration Risk	Interest Rate Risk	Carrying
Investment Type	Credit Rating	Rating Agency	Over 5% of Portfolio	Maturity Date	 (Fair) Value
Negotiable certificates of deposit					
JP Morgan Chase Bank	N/A	N/A	<5%	12/31/2021	\$ 200,310
State Bank of India	N/A	N/A	<5%	04/21/2021	100,356
Hammi Bank Los Angeles	N/A	N/A	<5%	01/18/2022	203,340
Eaglebank	N/A	N/A	<5%	01/17/2023	206,520
Texas Exchange Bank	N/A	N/A	<5%	12/18/2023	200,134
Baycoast Bank	N/A	N/A	<5%	01/31/2024	 209,556
Total negotiable certificates of deposit					\$ 1,120,216
Investment pools/mutual funds					
MAGIC Fund	N/R	N/A	95.09%	N/A	 21,733,047
Total investments					\$ 22,853,263
Deposits – primary government					1,611,098
Deposits – component unit					875,211
Petty cash and change funds					3,100
Escheat cash					 36,538
Total Cash and Investments					\$ 25,379,210

 $\begin{array}{l} N/A-Not\ Applicable \\ N/R-Not\ Rated \end{array}$ 

<5% – Concentration is less than 5% of investments

#### Fair Value Measurement

Lake County measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### A. Assets

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

Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

At December 31, 2020, Lake County had the following recurring fair value measurements.

		Fair	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	December 31	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical , Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		
Investments by fair value level Debt securities Negotiable certificates of deposit	\$ 1,120,2	16 \$ -	\$ 1,120,216	\$ -		
Investments measured at the net asset value MAGIC Portfolio	21,733,04	4 <u>7</u>				
Total Investments	\$ 22,853,26	63				

All Level 2 debt securities are valued using a matrix pricing technique based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

MAGIC is a local government investment pool which is quoted at a net asset value (NAV). The County invests in this pool for the purpose of the joint investment of the County's money with those of other counties to enhance the investment earnings accruing to each member.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### A. Assets

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

# Fair Value Measurement (Continued)

MAGIC Portfolio is valued using amortized cost. Shares of the MAGIC Portfolio are available to be redeemed upon proper notice without restrictions under normal operating conditions. There are no limits to the number of redemptions that can be made as long as the County has a sufficient number of shares to meet their redemption request. The Fund's Board of Trustees can suspend the right of withdrawal or postpone the date of payment if the Trustees determine that there is an emergency that makes the sale of a Portfolio's securities or determination of its NAV not reasonably practical.

#### 2. Receivables

Receivables as of December 31, 2020, for the County's governmental activities are as follows:

			Sch	ounts Not eduled for ollection	
		T . 1		iring the	
	Total Receivables		Subsequent		
				Year	
Governmental Activities					
Taxes	\$	272,712	\$	-	
Due from other governments		13,988,139		-	
Accounts		1,106,889		-	
Interest		3,392		-	
Loans receivable		50,000		50,000	
Total Governmental Activities	\$	15,421,132	\$	50,000	

#### Loans Receivable

Loans receivable consist of outstanding loans to a township for a wastewater project facility plan.

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

# A. Assets (Continued)

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

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

# Governmental Activities

	Beginning Balance	Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance	
Capital assets not depreciated Land	\$ 3,968,383	\$		\$		\$	3,968,383
Capital assets depreciated							
Buildings	\$ 24,772,852	\$	279,723	\$	-	\$	25,052,575
Improvements other than buildings	961,409		22,140		-		983,549
Machinery, furniture, and equipment	12,519,369		509,883		304,238		12,725,014
Infrastructure	 111,137,257		3,482,087				114,619,344
Total capital assets depreciated	\$ 149,390,887	\$	4,293,833	\$	304,238	\$	153,380,482
Less: accumulated depreciation for							
Buildings	\$ 8,867,259	\$	518,844	\$	-	\$	9,386,103
Improvements other than buildings	660,774		35,932		-		696,706
Machinery, furniture, and equipment	10,510,953		546,942		304,238		10,753,657
Infrastructure	 38,079,737		2,197,176				40,276,913
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 58,118,723	\$	3,298,894	\$	304,238	\$	61,113,379
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$ 91,272,164	\$	994,939	\$		\$	92,267,103
Governmental Activities Capital							
Assets, Net	\$ 95,240,547	\$	994,939	\$		\$	96,235,486

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

Governmental Activities	
General government	\$ 302,504
Public safety	206,287
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets	2,637,643
Human services	4,139
Sanitation	10,674
Culture and recreation	108,523
Conservation of natural resources	 29,124
Total Depreciation Expense – Governmental Activities	\$ 3,298,894

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

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

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

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2020, is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	 Amount	Purpose
General	Human Services Special Revenue	\$ 22,849	Reimbursement for services Reimbursement for deficit
	Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Resource Development Special Revenue	162,330 428,734	cash Reimbursement for deficit cash
Total due to General Fund	Revenue	\$ 613,913	Casii
Road and Bridge Special Revenue	Forfeited Tax Special Revenue	 820	Reimbursement for services
Total Due To/From Other Funds		\$ 614,733	

# 2. <u>Interfund Transfers</u>

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2020, consisted of the following:

Transfer to General Fund from Health and Human Services Fund Transfer to General Fund from Forfeited Tax Special	\$ 4,100,000	To transfer fund balance
Revenue Fund	 73,723	Tax forfeit apportionment
Total transfers to General Fund	\$ 4,173,723	
Transfer to Resource Development Fund from Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund Transfer to Unorganized Townships Fund from	184,307	Tax forfeit apportionment
Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund	 11,622	Tax forfeit apportionment
Total Transfers	\$ 4,369,652	

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

# C. <u>Liabilities</u>

# 1. Long-Term Debt

# **Governmental Activities**

Types of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	 Original Issue Amount	Outstanding Balance eccember 31, 2020
General obligation bonds					
G.O. Capital Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2014A	2030	\$60,000 - \$355,000	2.00 - 3.25	\$ 2,410,000	\$ 685,000
G.O. Judgment Bonds, Series 2018A	2033	\$390,000 - \$590,000	3.00 - 3.25	7,235,000	6,445,000
G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2018B	2033	\$115,000 - \$235,000	3.00 - 3.50	2,765,000	2,500,000
G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2019A	2034	\$70,000 - \$115,000	3.00 - 4.00	 1,400,000	 1,330,000
Total				\$ 13,810,000	\$ 10,960,000
Plus: unamortized premium					 185,423
Total General Obligation Bonds					\$ 11,145,423
Other long-term debt			3.25 -		
Capital lease – Land	2021	\$146,667	5.375	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 146,663

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

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2020, were as follows:

# Governmental Activities

Year Ending		General Obligation Bonds			Other Long-Term Debt			
December 31	1	Principal		Interest		Principal	I	nterest
2021	\$	700,000	\$	348,694	\$	146,663	\$	3,117
2022		720,000		326,944		-		´-
2023		750,000		304,519		-		-
2024		770,000		279,569		-		-
2025		795,000		253,919		-		-
2026 - 2030		4,385,000		873,106		-		_
2031 - 2034	-	2,840,000		193,944				
Total	\$	10,960,000	\$	2,580,695	\$	146,663	\$	3,117

#### 3. Detailed Notes

### C. Liabilities (Continued)

# 3. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

#### Governmental Activities

	 Beginning Balance		Additions	 Deductions	 Ending Balance	 ne Within One Year
Bonds payable General obligation improvement		•				
refunding bonds	\$ 745,000	\$	-	\$ 60,000	\$ 685,000	\$ 60,000
General obligation judgment						
bonds	6,845,000		-	400,000	6,445,000	410,000
General obligation capital						
improvement bonds	4,050,000		-	220,000	3,830,000	230,000
Bond premium	200,039		_	14,616	185,423	-
Capital leases payable	307,633		-	160,970	146,663	146,663
Compensated absences	 1,518,055		671,510	 577,320	 1,612,245	-
Governmental Activities						
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 13,665,727	\$	671,510	\$ 1,432,906	\$ 12,904,331	\$ 846,663

# D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

# 1. Plan Description and Funding Policy

Lake County explicitly subsidizes the cost of retiree health insurance coverage for certain retired employees through a sick leave reserve program under a single employer self-insured plan. Highway Department employees with at least ten years of service who are eligible to receive a retirement benefit from PERA are eligible for up to two years of health insurance premiums paid by the County at the single rate. Highway Department employees with 20 or more years of service are eligible for up to three years of health insurance premiums. At retirement, each eligible employee's sick leave hours are converted to a dollar amount using the employee's hourly pay rate at retirement. The period of time for which the employee may receive the paid health insurance benefit is limited to the dollar value of the employee's accumulated sick leave at retirement. As of December 31, 2020, there were no retirees using their sick leave balances for insurance premiums.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

# 1. Plan Description and Funding Policy (Continued)

Active employees who retire from the County when eligible to receive a retirement benefit from PERA and do not participate in any other health benefits program providing similar coverage will be eligible to continue coverage with respect to both themselves and their eligible dependents under the County's health benefits program. These retires are required to pay 100 percent of the total premium cost. Since the premium is a blended rate determined on the entire active and retiree population, the retirees are receiving an implicit rate subsidy. As of December 31, 2020, eight retirees were receiving health benefits from the County's health plan, of which, two employees are under the age of 65 years old. The authority to provide these benefits is established in Minn. Stat. § 471.61, subd. 2a.

The cost of OPEB is funded on a "pay-as-you-go" method.

No assets have been accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph four of GASB Statement 75. The OPEB plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

#### 2. Total OPEB Liability

The County's total OPEB liability of \$512,820 was measured as of January 1, 2020, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2020. The OPEB liability is liquidated through the General Fund, the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, the Human Services Special Revenue Fund, and the Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund.

The total OPEB liability in the fiscal year-end December 31, 2020, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation 2.50 percent

Salary increases 3.00 percent, average wage inflation plus merit/productivity increases

Health care cost trend 6.25 percent, decreasing to 5.00 percent over five years

#### 3. Detailed Notes

### D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

# 2. <u>Total OPEB Liability</u> (Continued)

The current year discount rate is 2.90 percent, which is a change from the prior year rate of 3.80 percent. For the current valuation, GASB Statement 75 requires liabilities to be discounted based on a tax-exempt, high-quality 20-year municipal bond index.

Mortality rates are based on RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2018 Generational Improvement Scale (with blue collar adjustment for police and fire personnel).

The actuarial assumptions are currently based on a combination of historical information and the most recent actuarial valuation for PERA as of June 30, 2019.

### 3. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability			
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$	452,529		
Changes for the year				
Service cost	\$	37,029		
Interest		18,175		
Assumption changes		27,853		
Benefit payments		(22,766)		
Net change	\$	60,291		
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	512,820		

#### 4. OPEB Liability Sensitivity

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, calculated using the discount rate previously disclosed, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

# 3. Detailed Notes

# D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

# 4. OPEB Liability Sensitivity (Continued)

		To	Total OPEB			
	Discount Rate	I	Liability			
1% Decrease	1.90%	\$	551,712			
Current	2.90		512,820			
1% Increase	3.90		476,387			

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the County, calculated using the health care cost trend previously disclosed, as well as what the County's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rate:

	Health Care Trend Rate	 tal OPEB Liability
	Treatm Care Trend Rate	 Ziaomity
1% Decrease	5.25% Decreasing to 4.00%	\$ 456,654
Current	6.25% Decreasing to 5.00%	512,820
1% Increase	7.25% Decreasing to 6.00%	579,054

# 5. OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$22,935. The County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB for this same time period.

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual economic experience Changes in actuarial assumptions Contributions paid subsequent to the	\$	23,874	\$	62,860 10,863
measurement date		21,503		
Total	\$	45,377	\$	73,723

# 3. Detailed Notes

### D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

# 5. <u>OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB</u> (Continued)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	(	OPEB
Year Ended	E	xpense
December 31	A	mount
2021	\$	(10,766)
2022		(10,766)
2023		(10,766)
2024		(10,766)
2025		(10,764)
Thereafter		3,979

# 6. <u>Changes in Actuarial Methods and Assumptions</u>

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2020:

• The discount rate was changed from 3.80 percent to 2.90 percent.

#### E. Pension Plans

### 1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

### a. <u>Plan Description</u>

All full-time and certain part-time employees of Lake County are covered by defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA). PERA administers the General Employees Retirement Plan (the General Employees Plan), the Public Employees Police and Fire Plan (the Police and Fire Plan), and the Public Employees Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Plan (the Correctional Plan), which are cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plans. These plans are established and administered in accordance with Minn. Stat. chs. 353 and 356. PERA's defined benefit pension plans are tax qualified plans under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

#### 1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

The General Employees Plan (accounted for in the General Employees Fund) has multiple benefit structures with members belonging to the Coordinated Plan, the Basic Plan, or the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security, and Basic Plan and Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund members are not. The Basic Plan was closed to new members in 1967. The Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund was closed to new members during 1978 and merged into the General Employees Plan in 2015. All new members must participate in the Coordinated Plan, for which benefits vest after five years of credited service. No Lake County employees belong to either the Basic Plan or the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund.

Police officers, firefighters, and peace officers who qualify for membership by statute are covered by the Police and Fire Plan (accounted for in the Police and Fire Fund). For members first hired after June 30, 2010, but before July 1, 2014, benefits vest on a prorated basis starting with 50 percent after five years and increasing ten percent for each year of service until fully vested after ten years. Benefits for members first hired after June 30, 2014, vest on a prorated basis from 50 percent after ten years and increasing five percent for each year of service until fully vested after 20 years.

Local government employees of a county-administered facility who are responsible for the direct security, custody, and control of the county correctional facility and its inmates are covered by the Correctional Plan (accounted for in the Correctional Fund). For members hired after June 30, 2010, benefits vest on a prorated basis starting with 50 percent after five years and increasing ten percent for each year of service until fully vested after ten years.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

# 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

#### b. Benefits Provided

PERA provides retirement benefits as well as disability benefits to members and benefits to survivors upon death of eligible members. Benefit provisions are established by state statute and can be modified only by the state legislature. Benefit increases are provided to benefit recipients each January.

General Employees Plan benefit recipients will receive a post-retirement increase equal to 50 percent of the cost of living adjustment announced by the Social Security Administration, with a minimum increase of at least 1.00 percent and maximum of 1.50 percent. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. For recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least one month but less than a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase. For members retiring on January 1, 2024, or later, the increase will be delayed until normal retirement age (age 65 if hired prior to July 1, 1989, or age 66 for individuals hired on or after July 1, 1989). Members retiring under the Rule of 90 are exempt from the delay to normal retirement.

Police and Fire Plan benefit recipients receive a 1.00 percent post-retirement increase. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least 36 months as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. For recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least 25 months but less than 36 months as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase.

Correctional Plan benefit recipients will receive a post-retirement increase equal to 100 percent of the cost of living adjustment announced by the Social Security Administration, with a minimum increase of at least 1.00 percent and maximum of 2.50 percent. If the Correctional Plan's funding status declines to 85 percent or below for two consecutive years or 80 percent for one year, the maximum will be lowered from 2.50 percent to 1.50 percent. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

#### 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>

# b. Benefits Provided (Continued)

Recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least one month but less than a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase.

The benefit provisions stated in the following paragraph 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 their public service.

Benefits are based on a member's highest average salary for any 60 consecutive months of allowable service, age, and years of credit at termination of service. In the General Employees Plan, two methods are used to compute benefits for Coordinated Plan members. Members hired prior to July 1, 1989, receive 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 Coordinated Plan member is 1.20 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years of service and 1.70 percent of average salary for each remaining year. Under Method 2, the annuity accrual rate is 1.70 percent for Coordinated Plan members for each year of service. Only Method 2 is used for members hired after June 30, 1989. For Police and Fire Plan members, the annuity accrual rate is 3.00 percent of average salary for each year of service. For Correctional Plan members, the annuity accrual rate is 1.90 percent of average salary for each year of service.

For General Employees Plan members hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90, and normal retirement age is 65. For members hired on or after July 1, 1989, normal retirement age is the age for unreduced Social Security benefits capped at 66. For Police and Fire Plan and Correctional Plan members, normal retirement age is 55, and for members who were hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90. Disability benefits are available for vested members and are based on years of service and average high-five salary.

# 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

# 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

#### c. Contributions

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. General Employees Plan members were required to contribute 6.50 percent of their annual covered salary in 2020. Police and Fire Plan members were required to contribute 11.80 percent of their annual covered salary in 2020. Correctional Plan members were required to contribute 5.83 percent of their annual covered salary in 2020.

In 2020, the County was required to contribute the following percentages of annual covered salary:

General Employees Plan – Coordinated Plan members	7.50%
Police and Fire Plan	17.70
Correctional Plan	8.75

The Police and Fire Plan member and employer contribution rates increased 0.50 percent and 0.75 percent, respectively, from 2019.

The County's contributions for the year ended December 31, 2020, to the pension plans were:

General Employees Plan	\$ 454,329
Police and Fire Plan	227,592
Correctional Plan	56,958

The contributions are equal to the contractually required contributions as set by state statute.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

# 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

#### d. Pension Costs

# General Employees Plan

At December 31, 2020, the County reported a liability of \$4,904,284 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2020, the County's proportion was 0.0818 percent. It was 0.0802 percent measured as of June 30, 2019. The County recognized pension expense of \$104,165 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's pension expense.

The County also recognized \$13,158 as revenue, which results in a reduction of the net pension liability, for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's expense related to its contribution to the General Employees Plan, which qualifies as a special funding situation. Legislation requires the State of Minnesota to contribute \$16 million to the General Employees Plan annually until September 15, 2031.

The County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 4,904,284
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension	
liability associated with the County	151,190
Total	\$ 5,055,474

The County reported its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

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

## E. Pension Plans

#### 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>

#### d. Pension Costs

General Employees Plan (Continued)

(	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual				
economic experience	\$	43,907	\$	18,556
Changes in actuarial assumptions		-		181,776
Difference between projected and actual				
investment earnings		71,572		-
Changes in proportion		66,345		116,730
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to the				
measurement date		234,690		
Total	\$	416,514	\$	317,062

The \$234,690 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31		Pension Expense Amount
2021 2022 2023	_	\$ (343,164) (25,778) 115,215
2024		118,489

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

#### 1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

## d. Pension Costs (Continued)

#### Police and Fire Plan

At December 31, 2020, the County reported a liability of \$1,451,236 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2020, the County's proportion was 0.1101 percent. It was 0.1187 percent measured as of June 30, 2019. The County recognized pension expense of \$113,942 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's pension expense.

The State of Minnesota also contributed \$13.5 million to the Police and Fire Plan in the plan fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The contribution consisted of \$4.5 million in direct state aid that meets the definition of a special funding situation and \$9 million in supplemental state aid that does not meet the definition of a special funding situation.

Legislation required the State of Minnesota to pay direct state aid of \$4.5 million on October 1, 2019, and to pay \$9 million by October 1 of each subsequent year until full funding is reached, or July 1, 2048, whichever is earlier. The County recognized an additional \$10,519 as pension expense (and grant revenue) for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's pension expense related to the special funding situation.

Total	\$ 1,485,426
	4 40 - 40 -
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the County	 34,190
The County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,451,236

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

#### 1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

#### d. Pension Costs

#### Police and Fire Plan (Continued)

Legislation also requires the State of Minnesota to contribute \$9 million to the Police and Fire Plan each year, starting in fiscal year 2014, until the plan is 90 percent funded, or until the State Patrol Plan is 90 percent funded, whichever occurs later. The County also recognized \$9,909 as revenue, which results in a reduction of the net pension liability, for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's on-behalf contribution to the Police and Fire Plan.

The County reported its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred		Deferred		
	Οι	ıtflows of	I	Inflows of	
	R	esources	Resources		
Differences between expected and actual	Ф	66.422	Ф	77.610	
economic experience	\$	66,432	\$	77,619	
Changes in actuarial assumptions		547,739		960,352	
Difference between projected and actual					
investment earnings		32,369		-	
Changes in proportion		20,608		193,279	
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to the		,		,	
measurement date		120,814		-	
Total	\$	787,962	\$	1,231,250	
		,> 0=		-,== 1,== 0	

The \$120,814 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

#### 1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

#### d. Pension Costs

Police and Fire Plan (Continued)

	Pension
Year Ended	Expense
December 31	Amount
2021	\$ (161,460)
2022	(491,120)
2023	50,067
2024	52,668
2025	(14,257)

#### Correctional Plan

At December 31, 2020, the County reported a liability of \$75,758 for its proportionate share of the Correctional Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2020, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2020, the County's proportion was 0.2792 percent. It was 0.2791 percent measured as of June 30, 2019. The County recognized pension expense of (\$149,179) for its proportionate share of the Correctional Plan's pension expense.

The County reported its proportionate share of the Correctional Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

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

## E. Pension Plans

## 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>

#### d. Pension Costs

## Correctional Plan (Continued)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual				
economic experience	\$	738	\$	27,877
Changes in actuarial assumptions		-		159,128
Difference between projected and actual				
investment earnings		13,600		-
Changes in proportion		7,206		904
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to the				
measurement date		29,916		
Total	\$	51,460	\$	187,909

The \$29,916 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31	Pension Expense Amount	
2021 2022	\$ (175,226 (9,037	
2023 2024	4,231	Í 7

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

#### 1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

#### d. Pension Costs (Continued)

#### Total Pension Expense

The total pension expense for all plans recognized by the County for the year ended December 31, 2020, was \$68,928.

#### e. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2020, actuarial valuation was determined using the individual entry-age normal actuarial cost method and the following additional actuarial assumptions:

	General Employees	Police and Fire	
	Fund	Fund	Correctional Fund
Inflation	2.25% per year	2.50% per year	2.50% per year
Active Member Payroll Growth	3.00% per year	3.25% per year	3.25% per year
Investment Rate of Return	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, survivors, and disabilitants were based on the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Table for the General Employees Plan and the RP-2014 mortality tables for the Police and Fire and the Correctional Plans, with slight adjustments. Cost of living benefit increases for retirees are assumed to be 1.25 percent for the General Employees Plan and 2.00 percent for the Correctional Plan. For the Police and Fire Plan, cost of living benefit increases for retirees are 1.00 percent as set by state statute.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020, valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study for the General Employees Plan was dated June 27, 2019. The experience study for the Police and Fire Plan was dated August 30, 2016. The experience study for the Correctional Plan was dated February 2012. The mortality assumption for the Correctional Plan is based on the Police and Fire Plan experience study. Inflation and investment assumptions for all plans were reviewed in the experience study report for the General Employees Plan.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

#### 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>

#### e. <u>Actuarial Assumptions</u> (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.50 percent. The State Board of Investment, which manages the investments of PERA, prepares an analysis of the reasonableness of the long-term expected rate of return on a regular basis using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce an expected long-term rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages.

The target allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
U.S. equities	35.50%	5.10%
Broad international stock pool	17.50	5.30
Bond pool	20.00	0.75
Alternatives	25.00	5.90
Cash equivalents	2.00	0.00

#### f. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent in 2020, which remained consistent with 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rate specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the fiduciary net positions of the General Employees Plan, the Police and Fire Plan, and the Correctional Plan were projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

- 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (Continued)
  - g. Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Plan Provisions

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2020:

## General Employees Plan

- The price inflation assumption was decreased from 2.50 percent to 2.25 percent.
- The payroll growth assumption was decreased from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent.
- Assumed salary increase rates were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The net effect is assumed rates that average 0.25 percent less than previous rates.
- Assumed rates of retirement were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The changes result in more unreduced (normal) retirements and slightly fewer Rule of 90 and early retirements.
- Assumed rates of termination were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The new rates are based on service and are generally lower than the previous rates for years two to five and slightly higher thereafter.
- Assumed rates of disability were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The changes result in fewer predicted disability retirements for males and females.
- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants and employees was changed from the RP-2014 table to the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality table, with adjustments. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant Mortality table to the Pub-2010 General/Teacher Disabled Retiree Mortality table, with adjustments.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

- 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>
  - g. Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Plan Provisions

#### General Employees Plan (Continued)

- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2018 to Scale MP-2019.
- The assumed spouse age difference was changed from two years older for females to one year older.
- The assumed number of married male new retirees electing the 100 percent Joint and Survivor option changed from 35 percent to 45 percent. The assumed number of married female new retirees electing the 100 percent Joint and Survivor option changed from 15 percent to 30 percent. The corresponding number of married new retirees electing the Life annuity option was adjusted accordingly.
- Augmentation for current privatized members was reduced to 2.00 percent for the period July 1, 2020, through December 31, 2023, and 0.00 percent thereafter. Augmentation was eliminated for privatizations occurring after June 30, 2020.

#### Police and Fire Plan

• The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2018 to MP-2019.

#### Correctional Plan

• The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2018 to MP-2019.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

## 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

## h. Pension Liability Sensitivity

The following presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate previously disclosed, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

			Proportion	ate Share of the			
	General E	Employees Plan Police and Fire Plan			Correctional Plan		
	Discount	Net Pension	Discount	Net Pension	Discount	Net Pension	
	Rate	Liability	Rate	Liability	Rate	Liability	
1% Decrease	6.50%	\$ 7,859,866	6.50%	\$ 2,892,522	6.50%	\$ 470,829	
Current	7.50	4,904,284	7.50	1,451,236	7.50	75,758	
1% Increase	8.50	2,466,166	8.50	258,824	8.50	(240,556)	

#### i. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in a separately issued PERA financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the internet at www.mnpera.org; by writing to PERA at 60 Empire Drive, Suite 200, St. Paul, Minnesota 55103-2088; or by calling 651-296-7460 or 1-800-652-9026.

#### 2. Defined Contribution Plan

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

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### E. Pension Plans

## 2. <u>Defined Contribution Plan</u> (Continued)

Plan benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings, less administrative expenses. For those qualified personnel who elect to participate, Minn. Stat. § 353D.03 specifies plan provisions, including the employee and employer contribution rates. An eligible elected official who decides to participate contributes five percent of salary, which is matched by the employer. Employee and employer contributions are combined and used to purchase shares in one or more of the seven accounts of the Minnesota Supplemental Investment Fund. For administering the plan, PERA receives two percent of employer contributions and 0.25 percent of the assets in each member account annually.

Total contributions by dollar amount and percentage of covered payroll made by the County during the year ended December 31, 2020, were:

	E1	mployee	Employer		
Contribution amount	\$	10,541	\$	10,541	
Percentage of covered payroll		5.00%		5.00%	

#### F. Postemployment Health Care Plans

#### 1. Minnesota State Retirement System (MSRS) Health Care Savings Plan

All Lake County employees (except for Highway Department employees) are eligible to participate in a Health Care Savings Plan (HCSP) administered by the Minnesota State Retirement System (MSRS). The plan is authorized under Minn. Stat. § 352.98 and through an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) private letter ruling establishing the HCSP as a tax-exempt benefit as of July 29, 2002. The plan is open to any active public employees in Minnesota if they are covered under certain public service retirement plans.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

#### F. Postemployment Health Care Plans

## 1. <u>Minnesota State Retirement System (MSRS) Health Care Savings Plan</u> (Continued)

Under the terms of the HCSP, employees are allowed to save money, tax-free, to use upon termination of employment to pay for eligible health care expenses. The IRS private letter ruling requires mandatory participation of all employees in each bargaining unit in order to gain tax-free benefits. Allowable amounts deposited into individual accounts must be negotiated by each individual bargaining unit and the employer. The plan must be written into the collective bargaining agreement or a Memo of Understanding. For those employees not covered by a bargaining unit, amounts to be deposited into individual accounts must be agreed to by the employer and included in a written personnel policy.

Under Lake County's plan, both unionized and non-represented employees are required to contribute, at retirement, a lump sum of ten or 20 percent of their eligible unused sick time plus the value of 24 or 36 months of health insurance premiums into their HCSP account, depending on the years of service.

#### 2. Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) Plan

The Lake County Board of Commissioners approved a Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) plan for funding employee health benefits as authorized under Sections 501(c)(9) and 213(d) of the IRS code for members of the Sheriff's Deputy Union, Sheriff's Dispatchers/Corrections Union, Courthouse, Human Services, and for non-represented employees. The VEBA plan is a health reimbursement plan providing for individual employer-funded accounts that can be used to help pay eligible medical expenses incurred by participating employees. The plan is used in combination with a high deductible health care plan. Funding is provided through pre-tax contributions from Lake County on employee health care elections.

In 2020, the maximum County contribution for active employees is \$1,690 for employees with single coverage and \$3,250 for employees with family coverage. Any balance remaining in an employee's account at year-end rolls over into the subsequent year. Upon retirement, any balance remaining in the VEBA account may be used to pay medical expenses.

#### 3. Detailed Notes

## F. Postemployment Health Care Plans

2. <u>Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Association (VEBA) Plan</u> (Continued)

Eligibility requirements include:

- be an active employee or retiree of a public entity,
- active employees must have a high deductible health care plan, and
- be a member of a bargaining unit that has approved the VEBA plan.

#### 4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

#### A. Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters. To manage its workers' compensation and property and casualty 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. The County self-insures for employee dental coverage and participates in a health insurance pool for employee health coverage. For other risks, the County carries commercial insurance. The County retains risk for the deductible portions of the insurance policies. The amounts of these deductibles are considered immaterial to the financial statements. There were no significant reductions in insurance from the prior year. The amount of settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

The Workers' Compensation Division of MCIT is self-sustaining based on the contributions charged, so that total contributions plus compounded earnings on these contributions will equal the amount needed to satisfy claims liabilities and other expenses. MCIT participates in the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association with coverage at \$500,000 in 2020 and 2021. Should the MCIT Workers' Compensation Division liabilities exceed assets, MCIT may assess the County in a method and amount to be determined by MCIT.

### 4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

#### A. Risk Management (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.

The North East Service Cooperative (NESC) is a joint powers entity which sponsors a plan to provide group employee health benefits to its participating members. All members pool premiums and losses; however, a particular member may receive increases or decreases depending on a good or bad year of claims experience. Premiums are determined annually by the NESC and are based partially on the experience of the County and partially on the experience of the group. The NESC solicits proposals from carriers and negotiates the contracts.

The County retains the risk of loss from claims related to employee dental. The County has contracted with Delta Dental to administer the County's dental claims. The County provides dental coverage to permanent full-time employees based on negotiated union contracts to cover a portion of the dental claims. Claims are recognized as they are paid. Amounts of claims incurred at the balance sheet date which have not been accrued in the financial statements is immaterial.

	Year Ended December 31			
		2020		2019
Unpaid claims, beginning of fiscal year Incurred claims (including incurred but not reported) Claims payments	\$	98,385 (98,385)	\$	113,449 (113,449)
Unpaid Claims, End of Fiscal Year	\$		\$	-

#### B. Contingent Liabilities

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

#### 4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

#### B. Contingent Liabilities (Continued)

The County is a defendant in various lawsuits. 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 government.

#### C. Tax-Forfeited Land

The County manages approximately 150,000 acres of state-owned, tax-forfeited land. This land generates revenues primarily from recreational land leases and land and timber sales. Land management costs, including forestry costs, such as site preparation, seedlings, tree planting, and logging roads, are accounted for as current operating expenditures.

#### D. Joint Ventures

## **Arrowhead Regional Corrections**

The County, in a joint powers agreement pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, participates with Carlton, Cook, Koochiching, and St. Louis Counties in Arrowhead Regional Corrections, which was established pursuant to the Community Corrections Act, Minn. Stat. §§ 401.01-.16.

Arrowhead Regional Corrections comprises three major divisions: juvenile institutional services, adult institutional services, and court and field services. These divisions are composed of the five participating counties' probation departments, the Arrowhead Juvenile Detention Center, and the Northeast Regional Corrections Center. Arrowhead Regional Corrections is governed by an eight-member Board, composed of one member appointed from the Board of Commissioners of each of the participating counties, except for St. Louis County, which has three members appointed by its Board. In addition, the right to have an additional member is annually rotated among Carlton, Cook, Koochiching, and Lake Counties.

Arrowhead Regional Corrections is financed through state grants and contributions from the participating counties. Lake County provided \$761,450 in funding during 2020.

Separate financial information can be obtained from Arrowhead Regional Corrections, 211 West Second Street, Suite 450, Duluth, Minnesota 55802.

#### 4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

#### D. Joint Ventures (Continued)

#### Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board

Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties entered into a joint powers agreement creating and operating the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board. This agreement was entered into January 1, 1977, and is established pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59.

The Community Health Board is composed of nine members. The Carlton, Cook, and Lake County Boards of Commissioners each appoint two members; the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners appoints three members. Financing is obtained through federal and state grants. Lake County provided no funding to this organization in 2020.

Separate financial information can be obtained from the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board, 404 West Superior Street, Suite 220, Duluth, Minnesota 55802.

#### Northeast Minnesota Office of Job Training

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

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

Separate financial information can be obtained from the Northeast Minnesota Office of Job Training, 820 North Ninth Street, Suite 210, Virginia, Minnesota 55792.

#### 4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

#### D. Joint Ventures (Continued)

#### Minnesota Counties Information Systems (MCIS)

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

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

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

Separate financial information can be obtained from Minnesota Counties Information Systems, 413 Southeast 7th Avenue, Grand Rapids, Minnesota 55744.

#### Northern Counties Land Use Coordinating Board

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

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

Lake County provided no funding to this organization during 2020.

Separate financial information can be obtained from the Northern Counties Land Use Coordinating Board, St. Louis County Courthouse, Duluth, Minnesota 55802.

#### 4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

#### D. Joint Ventures (Continued)

#### North Shore Collaborative

The North Shore Collaborative was established in 1995, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 124D.23. The Collaborative includes Lake County, Cook County, Independent School District 381, Independent School District 166, and the Grand Portage Reservation. The purpose of the Collaborative is to form a coalition of agencies, schools, and communities along the North Shore that will systematically address the mental health and other needs of the whole person for all children and youth; ensure their graduation from high school; and assist them in becoming healthy, happy, productive citizens.

Control of the North Shore Collaborative is vested in a Board of Directors. Financing is provided by state and federal grants, appropriations from Collaborative members, and miscellaneous revenues. Lake County is the fiscal agent for the Collaborative and handles all of the financial transactions for the organization. Financial information for the Collaborative for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, is as follows:

Total Assets	\$ 227,210
Total Liabilities	227,210

Separate financial information can be obtained from Lake County, 601 - 3rd Avenue, Two Harbors, Minnesota 55616.

#### Arrowhead Health Alliance

Carlton, Cook, Koochiching, Lake, and St. Louis Counties entered into a joint powers agreement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 471.59 and 256B.692, for the purpose of organizing, governing, planning, and administering a county-based purchasing entity to participate in prepaid health care programs through the Minnesota Department of Human Services and the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. In 2012, St. Louis County joined the Arrowhead Health Alliance.

Control of the Arrowhead Health Alliance is vested in a Board of Directors composed of one representative from each of the member counties. Lake County is the fiscal agent for the Alliance.

Lake County contributed \$78,697 in start-up funds to the Arrowhead Health Alliance in 2007. Lake County provided no further funding in 2020.

#### 4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

## D. <u>Joint Ventures</u> (Continued)

#### Northeast Minnesota Emergency Communications Board

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

The joint powers are the Counties of Aitkin, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Lake, Pine, and St. Louis, and the Cities of Duluth, Hibbing, International Falls, and Virginia, along with three tribes including the Grand Portage Band of Chippewa, Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, and Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe. Control of the Northeast Minnesota Emergency Communications Board is vested in a Board of Directors composed of one County Commissioner from each of the member counties, one City Council member from each of the member cities, and one tribal member. In addition, there is one member from the Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio System User Committee, and one member from the Northeast Minnesota Owners and Operators Committee who are also voting members of the Board.

St. Louis County is the fiscal agent for the Northeast Minnesota Emergency Communications Board. Funding is provided by grants and contributions from participating members. Lake County provided no funding in 2020.

Separate financial information can be obtained from St. Louis County, 100 North 5th Avenue West, Room 201, Duluth, Minnesota 55802-1293.

#### Lake Superior Drug and Violent Crime Task Force

The Lake Superior Drug and Violent Crime Task Force was established under the authority of the Joint Powers Act, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, and includes Lake and St. Louis Counties, and the Cities of Duluth, Superior, and Hermantown. This Task Force partnership targets drug traffickers, gang elements, and firearms within the Twin Ports community.

#### 4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

#### D. Joint Ventures

#### <u>Lake Superior Drug and Violent Crime Task Force</u> (Continued)

Control of the Task Force is vested in a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors consists of the Chiefs of Police and Sheriff, or his or her designee, from each party, along with the St. Louis County Attorney or designee.

Fiscal agent responsibilities for the Task Force are with St. Louis County. Lake County provided no funding to this organization in 2020.

#### E. <u>Jointly-Governed Organizations</u>

Lake County, in conjunction with other local governments, has formed joint powers boards to provide a variety of services. The County appoints at least one member to the following organizations:

#### North Shore Management Board

The North Shore Management Board provides Lake Superior shoreline planning for Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties; the Cities of Beaver Bay, Grand Marais, Silver Bay, and Two Harbors; and the Towns of Duluth and Lakewood. Lake County contributed \$2,500 to the Board in 2020.

#### St. Louis and Lake Counties Regional Railroad Authority

The St. Louis and Lake Counties Regional Railroad Authority was established under the Regional Railroad Authorities Act, Minn. Stat. §§ 398A.01 – 398A.09. The Authority is governed by a Board composed of three members from the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners and two members from the Lake County Board of Commissioners. St. Louis County is the fiscal agent for the Authority, and all of its financial transactions are recorded in the Regional Railroad Authority Agency Fund. Financing is obtained through a tax levy and federal, state, and local grants or participation. Lake County did not contribute to the Authority during 2020.

Separate financial information can be obtained from the St. Louis and Lake Counties Regional Railroad Authority, 111 Station 44 Road, Eveleth, Minnesota 55734.

#### 5. Special Item

On December 9, 2020, the Lake County Board of Commissioners approved the write-off of \$1,750,000 in loans receivable due from the Lake County Ambulance Service.

#### 6. Subsequent Event

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a coronavirus (COVID-19) to be a pandemic. Although things are beginning to return to normal in 2021, there is still some uncertainty regarding when certain industries will return to pre-pandemic levels. The County factored these potential decreases in sales tax revenue into its 2021 budget.

The County was allocated approximately \$1.35 million in Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds as part of the American Rescue Plan. These funds are directed at helping governments address economic fallouts associated with the pandemic and lay a foundation for recovery.

#### 7. Component Unit Disclosures

#### A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

In addition to those significant accounting policies identified in Note 1, the County's discretely presented component unit, the Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority, has the following significant accounting policies.

#### Reporting Entity

The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority was established June 13, 1984, and became active in 1986, having all the powers and duties of a county housing and redevelopment authority under the provisions of Minn. Stat. §§ 469.001-.047. The Authority is governed by a five-member Board appointed by the Lake County Board of Commissioners. The Board is organized with a chair, vice chair, secretary, and treasurer, elected annually.

#### Basis of Presentation

The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority prepares separate financial statements.

## 7. Component Unit Disclosures

#### A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### Basis of Presentation (Continued)

The Authority reports a major governmental fund, the General Fund, and two major enterprise funds, the Silverpointe Apartments Enterprise Fund and the Lakeview Apartments Enterprise Fund.

#### Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the full 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. The Lake County Housing and Redevelopment Authority considers all revenues as available if collected within 90 days after the end of the current period, except for taxes, which have a 60-day accrual period. Property and other taxes, licenses, and interest are all considered to be susceptible to accrual.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt 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.

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

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

#### 7. Component Unit Disclosures

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

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority's cash and cash equivalents consist of savings and checking accounts, cash on hand, and certificates of deposit. Restricted cash is shown separately from cash and cash equivalents.

## Receivables and Payables

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

Property taxes, including property taxes captured as tax increment, are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed as of the same date. The tax levy notice is mailed in March with the first half payment due May 15 and the second half payment due October 15. The Authority approved an annual levy for operating purposes. Property taxes, including tax increment, are collected by Lake County. Unpaid taxes at December 31 become liens on the respective property and are classified in the financial statements as taxes receivable.

No allowance for uncollectible receivables has been provided because such amounts are not expected to be material.

#### **Restricted Assets**

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

#### 7. Component Unit Disclosures

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

#### Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings and structures, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 and have an expected life of at least five years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value.

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.

Buildings and structures and equipment of the Authority are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings and structures Equipment	25 - 40

#### **Long-Term Obligations**

In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of applicable bond premiums or discounts.

### 7. <u>Component Unit Disclosures</u> (Continued)

#### B. Detailed Notes

#### 1. Assets

#### **Deposits**

The Authority's total deposits are reported as follows:

Government-wide statement of net position	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 718,887
Cash with management company for operations	137,895
Restricted cash with management company for security deposits	18,429
Total Cash	\$ 875,211

The Authority 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 Authority is required by Minn. Stat. § 118A.03 to protect Authority 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 Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. The Authority does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk other than complying with the requirements of Minnesota statutes. As of December 31, 2020, the Authority's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

## 7. Component Unit Disclosures

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

## 1. Assets (Continued)

## Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020, was as follows:

	I	Beginning Balance Increase		De	crease		Ending Balance	
Capital assets depreciated Buildings and structures	\$	1,951,232	\$		\$		\$	1,951,232
Equipment	<u> </u>	53,371	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	53,371
Total capital assets depreciated	\$	2,004,603	\$	<u>-</u>	\$		\$	2,004,603
Less: accumulated depreciation for								
Buildings and structures Equipment	\$	1,068,473 34,354	\$	47,086 5,741	\$	- -	\$	1,115,559 40,095
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	1,102,827	\$	52,827	\$	-	\$	1,155,654
Capital Assets, Net	\$	901,776	\$	(52,827)	\$	-	\$	848,949

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

Business-Type Activities
Senior housing \$ 52,827

## 2. <u>Liabilities</u>

## Long-Term Debt

## **Business-Type Activities**

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	]	Balance cember 31, 2020
2012 General Obligation Senior Housing Bonds	2027	Varies	1.0 - 3.5	\$ 860,000	\$	405,000

## 7. <u>Component Unit Disclosures</u>

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

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

## <u>Debt Service Requirements</u>

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2020, were as follows:

## **Business-Type Activities**

Year Ending	Revenue	Revenue Bonds				
December 31	P	rincipal	I	nterest		
2021	\$	60,000	\$	13,050		
2022		60,000		11,613		
2023		60,000		10,038		
2024		60,000		8,388		
2025		65,000		6,588		
2026 - 2027		100,000		7,531		
Totals	\$	405,000	\$	57,208		

## Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

#### **Business-Type Activities**

	Beginning Balance	Ad	ditions	De	eductions	 Ending Balance	e Within ne Year
Bonds payable 2012 General Obligation Senior Housing Bonds	\$ 460,000	\$	-	\$	55,000	\$ 405,000	\$ 60,000
Less: unamortized discount	 (5,616)				(804)	 (4,812)	 -
Total Bonds Payable	\$ 454,384	\$		\$	54,196	\$ 400,188	\$ 60,000

## 7. Component Unit Disclosures (Continued)

#### C. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

#### Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; or natural disasters. To manage these risks, the Authority has joined the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT). The Authority retains risk for the deductible portions of the insurance policies. The amounts of these deductibles are considered immaterial to the financial statements. There were no significant reductions in insurance from the prior year. The amount of settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

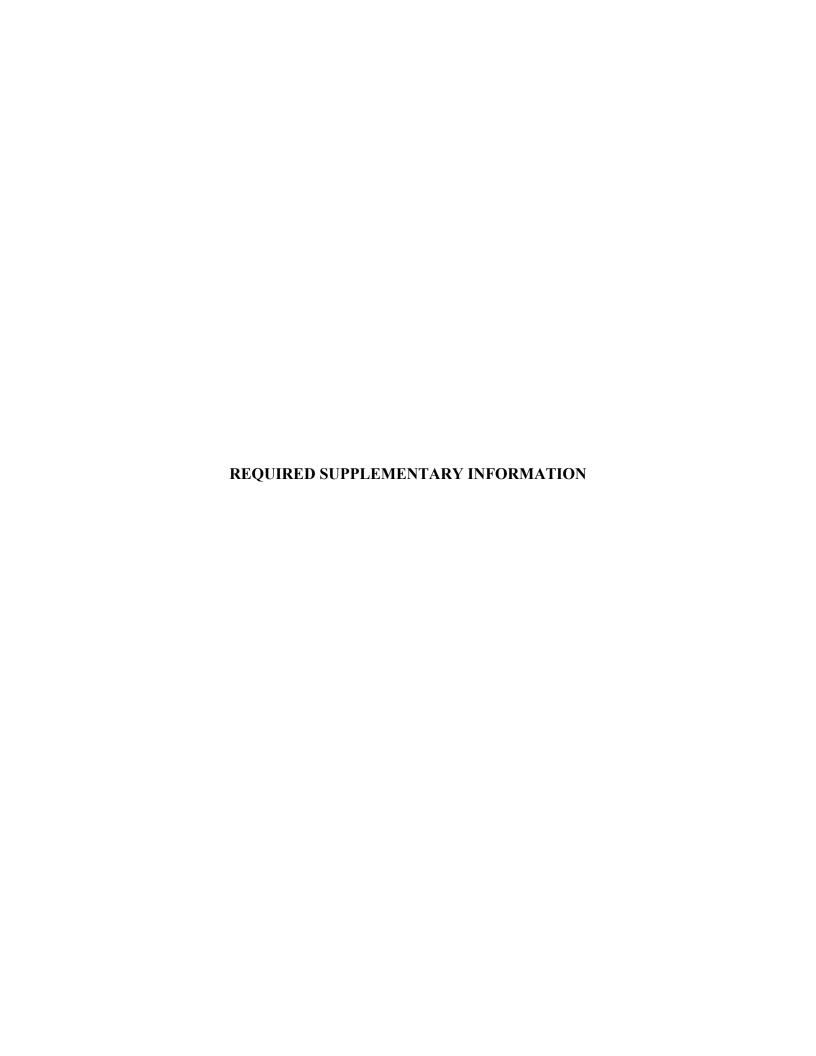


EXHIBIT A-1

#### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>		Actual		Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts		inal Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	7,868,432	\$	7,868,432	\$	7,346,724	\$	(521,708)
Licenses and permits		17,150		17,150		24,610		7,460
Intergovernmental		3,397,698		3,397,698		8,100,980		4,703,282
Charges for services		491,799		491,799		578,888		87,089
Fines and forfeits		8,000		8,000		12,482		4,482
Investment earnings		100,764		100,764		144,235		43,471
Miscellaneous		184,647		184,647		213,413		28,766
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	12,068,490	\$	12,068,490	\$	16,421,332	\$	4,352,842
Expenditures								
Current								
General government								
Commissioners	\$	313,500	\$	313,500	\$	323,976	\$	(10,476)
Courts		50,500		50,500		38,300		12,200
Law library		8,000		8,000		3,943		4,057
County administration		302,779		302,779		311,566		(8,787)
County auditor		667,703		667,703		602,680		65,023
County assessor		557,358		557,358		493,219		64,139
Elections		58,336		58,336		51,136		7,200
Accounting and auditing		90,125		90,125		77,698		12,427
Data processing		666,371		666,371		743,484		(77,113)
Personnel		235,150		235,150		217,114		18,036
Attorney		417,336		417,336		405,652		11,684
Recorder		245,837		245,837		246,712		(875)
Planning and zoning		478,988		478,988		518,217		(39,229)
Buildings and plant		736,055		736,055		906,977		(170,922)
Veterans service officer		98,162		98,162		133,131		(34,969)
Motor pool		57,232		57,232		45,344		11,888
Other general government		-		-		75,787		(75,787)
Total general government	\$	4,983,432	\$	4,983,432	\$	5,194,936	\$	(211,504)
Public safety								
Sheriff	\$	2,530,687	\$	2,530,687	\$	2,356,645	\$	174,042
Ambulance	Ψ	541,814	Ψ	541,814	Ψ	510,445	Ψ	31,369
Emergency services		228,422		228,422		261,108		(32,686)
Coroner		37,500		37,500		48,795		(11,295)
County jail		1,094,150		1,094,150		994,478		99,672
Community corrections		763,750		763,750		760,765		2,985
Sentence to serve		95,364		95,364		75,266		20,098
Emergency management		109,745		109,745		1,017,054		(907,309)
Other public safety		123,145		123,145		260,099		(136,954)
Total public safety	\$	5,524,577	\$	5,524,577	\$	6,284,655	\$	(760,078)

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this schedule.

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

#### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>		Actual		Variance with			
		Original		Final		Amounts		inal Budget
Expenditures								
Current (Continued)								
Sanitation								
Solid waste	\$	156,956	\$	156,956	\$	210,760	\$	(53,804
Recycling		197,115		197,115		204,285		(7,170
Hazardous waste		13,700		13,700		13,946		(246
Total sanitation	\$	367,771	\$	367,771	\$	428,991	\$	(61,220
Culture and recreation								
Historical society	\$	35,000	\$	35,000	\$	35,000	\$	_
Arenas	-	170,086	*	170,086	*	137,638	-	32,448
Humane Society		3,500		3,500		3,500		52,110
Memorial Day observance		3,000		3,000		-		3.000
Recreation board		147,660		147,660		147,550		110
Trails		147,000		147,000		271,562		(271,562
County/regional library		170,000		170,000		170,000		(2/1,302
Total culture and recreation	\$	529,246	\$	529,246	\$	765,250	\$	(236,00
Conservation of natural resources								
County extension	\$	70,402	\$	70,402	\$	63,017	\$	7,38
Soil and water conservation	-	66,374	*	66,374	*	65,217	-	1,15
Agricultural society/County fair		21,685		21,685		24,164		(2,47
Water planning		4,571		4,571		4,571		-,
CWP project		14,488		14,488		14,736		(24
Wetland challenge		5,000		5,000		5,000		-
Total conservation of natural								
resources	\$	182,520	\$	182,520	\$	176,705	\$	5,81
Economic development								
Information centers	\$	13,000	\$	13,000	\$	13,000	\$	_
Airports		7,500		7,500		7,500		-
Housing and Redevelopment Authority		-		-		57,314		(57,314
Other economic development						5,000		(5,00
Total economic development	\$	20,500	\$	20,500	\$	82,814	\$	(62,31
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	\$	11,608,046	\$	11,608,046	\$	12,933,351	\$	(1,325,30
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	460,444	\$	460,444	\$	3,487,981	\$	3,027,537

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

#### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Budgeted	l Amou	ints		Actual	Variance with	
	Original		Final		Amounts		Final Budget	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,173,723	\$	4,173,723
Transfers out		(25,000)		(25,000)				25,000
Total Other Financing Sources	Φ.	(27.000)	Φ.	(25.000)	•	4 152 522	0	4 100 500
(Uses)	\$	(25,000)	\$	(25,000)	\$	4,173,723	\$	4,198,723
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	435,444	\$	435,444	\$	7,661,704	\$	7,226,260
Fund Balance – January 1		5,274,628		5,274,628		5,274,628		
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	5,710,072	\$	5,710,072	\$	12,936,332	\$	7,226,260

EXHIBIT A-2

#### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE ROAD AND BRIDGE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>			Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	Amounts	F	inal Budget
Revenues							
Taxes	\$	2,441,017	\$	2,441,017	\$ 2,634,137	\$	193,120
Licenses and permits		-		-	1,635		1,635
Intergovernmental		6,091,754		6,091,754	9,319,529		3,227,775
Charges for services		152,718		152,718	77,527		(75,191)
Miscellaneous		19,000		19,000	 12,742		(6,258)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	8,704,489	\$	8,704,489	\$ 12,045,570	\$	3,341,081
Expenditures							
Current							
Highways and streets							
Administration	\$	411,079	\$	411,079	\$ 156,592	\$	254,487
Maintenance		2,718,472		2,718,472	1,757,396		961,076
Construction		5,069,038		5,069,038	9,235,682		(4,166,644)
Equipment maintenance and shop		762,396		762,396	 728,336		34,060
Total highways and streets	\$	8,960,985	\$	8,960,985	\$ 11,878,006	\$	(2,917,021)
Capital outlay							
Highways and streets	\$		\$		\$ 562,025	\$	(562,025)
Debt service							
Principal	\$	14,500	\$	14,500	\$ 16,057	\$	(1,557)
Interest					 154		(154)
Total debt service	\$	14,500	\$	14,500	\$ 16,211	\$	(1,711)
Total Expenditures	\$	8,975,485	\$	8,975,485	\$ 12,456,242	\$	(3,480,757)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$	(270,996)	\$	(270,996)	\$ (410,672)	\$	(139,676)
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in		5,000		5,000	 		(5,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(265,996)	\$	(265,996)	\$ (410,672)	\$	(144,676)
Fund Balance – January 1 Increase (decrease) in inventories		6,437,876		6,437,876	6,437,876 269,194		269,194
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	6,171,880	\$	6,171,880	\$ 6,296,398	\$	124,518

EXHIBIT A-3

#### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE HUMAN SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Revenues         Final         Amounts         Final Budget           Taxes         \$ 1,911,499         \$ 1,911,499         \$ 1,788,979         \$ (122,520)           Intergovernmental         4,950,722         4,950,722         5,015,373         64,651           Charges for services         266,312         266,312         382,610         116,298           Giffs and contributions         -         -         300         300           Miscellaneous         53,950         53,950         105,636         51,686           Total Revenues         7,182,483         7,182,483         7,292,898         110,415           Expenditures           Current           Human services           Income maintenance         1,047,568         1,047,568         871,787         175,781           Social services         3,097,913         3,097,913         2,530,810         567,103           Total human services         1,145,481         10,0875         8,342,597         742,884           Health           Sursing service         1,00,875         1,00,875         2,535,944         (135,069)           Transportation         105,043         105,043         63,22		<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>			Actual	Variance with		
Taxes         \$ 1,911,499         \$ 1,911,499         \$ 1,788,979         \$ (122,520)           Intergovernmental         4,950,722         4,950,722         5,015,373         64,651           Charges for services         266,312         266,312         382,610         116,298           Gifts and contributions         -         -         300         300           Miscellaneous         53,950         53,950         105,636         51,686           Total Revenues           Expenditures           Current           Human services           Income maintenance         \$ 1,047,568         \$ 1,047,568         \$ 871,787         \$ 175,781           Social services         3,097,913         3,097,913         2,530,810         567,103           Total human services         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 3,402,597         \$ 742,884           Health           Nursing service         \$ 100,875         \$ 100,875         \$ 235,944         \$ (135,069)           Transportation         105,043         105,043         63,227         41,816           Environmental health         134,089         134,089         114,998         19,091			Original		Final	 Amounts	F	inal Budget
Intergovernmental	Revenues							
Intergovernmental	Taxes	\$	1,911,499	\$	1,911,499	\$ 1,788,979	\$	(122,520)
Charges for services         266,312         266,312         382,610         116,298           Gifts and contributions         5.7         -         -         300         300           Miscellaneous         53,950         53,950         105,636         51,686           Total Revenues         \$7,182,483         7,182,483         7,292,898         \$110,415           Expenditures           Current           Human services           Income maintenance         \$1,047,568         \$871,787         \$175,781           Social services         3,097,913         3,097,913         2,530,810         567,103           Total human services         4,145,481         4,145,481         3,402,597         742,884           Health           Nursing service         \$100,875         \$100,875         \$235,944         \$(135,069)           Transportation         \$105,043         105,043         63,227         41,816           Environmental health         \$134,089         \$134,089         \$114,998         19,991           Mental health         \$2,568,272         2,568,272         2,853,587         (285,315)           Health         \$3,230,068         \$3,230	Intergovernmental							64,651
Gifts and contributions         53,950         53,950         105,636         51,686           Total Revenues         \$ 7,182,483         \$ 7,182,483         \$ 7,292,898         \$ 110,415           Expenditures         Current           Human services         Income maintenance         \$ 1,047,568         \$ 1,047,568         \$ 871,787         \$ 175,781           Social services         3,097,913         3,097,913         2,530,810         567,103           Total human services         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 3,402,597         \$ 742,884           Health         Nursing service         \$ 100,875         \$ 100,875         \$ 235,944         \$ (135,069)           Transportation         105,043         105,043         63,227         41,816           Environmental health         134,089         134,089         114,998         19,091           Mental health         2,568,272         2,853,587         (285,315)           Health education         321,789         321,789         265,534         56,255           Total health         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,533,290         \$ (303,222)           Excess of Revenues Over (Under)         \$ 439,662								
Total Revenues         \$ 7,182,483         \$ 7,182,483         \$ 7,292,898         \$ 110,415           Expenditures         Current           Human services         Income maintenance         \$ 1,047,568         \$ 1,047,568         \$ 871,787         \$ 175,781           Social services         3,097,913         2,530,810         567,103           Total human services         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 3,402,597         \$ 742,884           Health         Nursing service         \$ 100,875         \$ 100,875         \$ 235,944         \$ (135,069)           Transportation         105,043         105,043         63,227         41,816           Environmental health         134,089         134,089         114,998         19,091           Mental health         2,568,272         2,853,587         (285,315)           Health education         321,789         321,789         265,534         56,255           Total health         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,533,290         \$ (303,222)           Total Expenditures         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 6,935,			-		-	300		300
Expenditures Current Human services Income maintenance \$ 1,047,568 \$ 1,047,568 \$ 871,787 \$ 175,781 \$ 50cial services \$ 3,097,913 \$ 3,097,913 \$ 2,530,810 \$ 567,103 \$	Miscellaneous		53,950		53,950	 105,636		51,686
Current Human services           Income maintenance         \$ 1,047,568         \$ 1,047,568         \$ 871,787         \$ 175,781           Social services         3,097,913         3,097,913         2,530,810         567,103           Total human services         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 3,402,597         \$ 742,884           Health           Nursing service         \$ 100,875         \$ 100,875         \$ 235,944         \$ (135,069)           Transportation         105,043         105,043         63,227         41,816           Environmental health         134,089         134,089         114,998         19,091           Mental health         2,568,272         2,568,272         2,853,587         (285,315)           Health education         321,789         321,789         265,534         56,255           Total health         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,533,290         \$ (303,222)           Excess of Revenues Over (Under)	Total Revenues	\$	7,182,483	\$	7,182,483	\$ 7,292,898	\$	110,415
Human services   Income maintenance   \$ 1,047,568   \$ 1,047,568   \$ 871,787   \$ 175,781   \$ 3,097,913   \$ 2,530,810   \$ 567,103   \$	Expenditures							
Income maintenance         \$ 1,047,568         \$ 1,047,568         \$ 871,787         \$ 175,781           Social services         3,097,913         3,097,913         2,530,810         567,103           Total human services         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 3,402,597         \$ 742,884           Health           Nursing service         \$ 100,875         \$ 100,875         \$ 235,944         \$ (135,069)           Transportation         105,043         105,043         63,227         41,816           Environmental health         134,089         134,089         114,998         19,091           Mental health         2,568,272         2,568,272         2,853,587         (285,315)           Health education         321,789         321,789         265,534         56,255           Total health         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,533,290         \$ (303,222)           Total Expenditures         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 6,935,887         \$ 439,662           Excess of Revenues Over (Under)	Current							
Social services         3,097,913         3,097,913         2,530,810         567,103           Total human services         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 3,402,597         \$ 742,884           Health         Nursing service         \$ 100,875         \$ 100,875         \$ 235,944         \$ (135,069)           Transportation         105,043         105,043         63,227         41,816           Environmental health         134,089         134,089         114,998         19,091           Mental health         2,568,272         2,568,272         2,853,587         (285,315)           Health education         321,789         321,789         265,534         56,255           Total health         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,533,290         \$ (303,222)           Excess of Revenues Over (Under)         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 6,935,887         \$ 439,662	Human services							
Total human services         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 4,145,481         \$ 3,402,597         \$ 742,884           Health           Nursing service         \$ 100,875         \$ 100,875         \$ 235,944         \$ (135,069)           Transportation         105,043         105,043         63,227         41,816           Environmental health         134,089         134,089         114,998         19,091           Mental health         2,568,272         2,568,272         2,853,587         (285,315)           Health education         321,789         321,789         265,534         56,255           Total health         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,533,290         \$ (303,222)           Excess of Revenues Over (Under)         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 6,935,887         \$ 439,662	Income maintenance	\$		\$		\$ 871,787	\$	
Health         Nursing service       \$ 100,875       \$ 100,875       \$ 235,944       \$ (135,069)         Transportation       105,043       105,043       63,227       41,816         Environmental health       134,089       134,089       114,998       19,091         Mental health       2,568,272       2,568,272       2,853,587       (285,315)         Health education       321,789       321,789       265,534       56,255         Total health       \$ 3,230,068       \$ 3,230,068       \$ 3,533,290       \$ (303,222)         Total Expenditures       \$ 7,375,549       \$ 7,375,549       \$ 6,935,887       \$ 439,662	Social services		3,097,913		3,097,913	 2,530,810		567,103
Nursing service         \$ 100,875         \$ 100,875         \$ 235,944         \$ (135,069)           Transportation         105,043         105,043         63,227         41,816           Environmental health         134,089         134,089         114,998         19,091           Mental health         2,568,272         2,568,272         2,853,587         (285,315)           Health education         321,789         321,789         265,534         56,255           Total health         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,533,290         \$ (303,222)           Total Expenditures         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 6,935,887         \$ 439,662	Total human services	\$	4,145,481	\$	4,145,481	\$ 3,402,597	\$	742,884
Transportation         105,043         105,043         63,227         41,816           Environmental health         134,089         134,089         114,998         19,091           Mental health         2,568,272         2,568,272         2,853,587         (285,315)           Health education         321,789         321,789         265,534         56,255           Total health         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,533,290         \$ (303,222)           Total Expenditures         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 6,935,887         \$ 439,662           Excess of Revenues Over (Under)	Health							
Transportation         105,043         105,043         63,227         41,816           Environmental health         134,089         134,089         114,998         19,091           Mental health         2,568,272         2,568,272         2,853,587         (285,315)           Health education         321,789         321,789         265,534         56,255           Total health         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,533,290         \$ (303,222)           Total Expenditures         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 6,935,887         \$ 439,662           Excess of Revenues Over (Under)	Nursing service	\$	100,875	\$	100,875	\$ 235,944	\$	(135,069)
Mental health         2,568,272         2,568,272         2,853,587         (285,315)           Health education         321,789         321,789         265,534         56,255           Total health         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,533,290         \$ (303,222)           Total Expenditures         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 6,935,887         \$ 439,662           Excess of Revenues Over (Under)						63,227		
Health education         321,789         321,789         265,534         56,255           Total health         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,533,290         \$ (303,222)           Total Expenditures         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 6,935,887         \$ 439,662           Excess of Revenues Over (Under)	Environmental health		134,089		134,089	114,998		19,091
Health education         321,789         321,789         265,534         56,255           Total health         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,230,068         \$ 3,533,290         \$ (303,222)           Total Expenditures         \$ 7,375,549         \$ 6,935,887         \$ 439,662           Excess of Revenues Over (Under)	Mental health		2,568,272		2,568,272	2,853,587		(285,315)
Total Expenditures	Health education		321,789		321,789	 265,534		56,255
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)	Total health	\$	3,230,068	\$	3,230,068	\$ 3,533,290	\$	(303,222)
	Total Expenditures	\$	7,375,549	\$	7,375,549	\$ 6,935,887	\$	439,662
	Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
(125,000)	Expenditures	\$	(193,066)	\$	(193,066)	\$ 357,011	\$	550,077
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers Out (4,100,000) (4,100,000)	Transfers Out					 (4,100,000)		(4,100,000)
Change in Fund Balance \$ (193,066) \$ (193,066) \$ (3,742,989) \$ (3,549,923)	Change in Fund Balance	\$	(193,066)	\$	(193,066)	\$ (3,742,989)	\$	(3,549,923)
Fund Balance – January 1 9,325,780 9,325,780 -	Fund Balance – January 1		9,325,780		9,325,780	9,325,780		
Fund Balance – December 31 \$ 9,132,714 \$ 9,132,714 \$ 5,582,791 \$ (3,549,923)	Fund Balance – December 31	\$	9,132,714	\$	9,132,714	\$ 5,582,791	\$	(3,549,923)

EXHIBIT A-4

#### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>					Actual	Variance with	
	Original			Final		Amounts	Final Budget	
Revenues								
Intergovernmental	\$	96,000	\$	96,000	\$	2,074,651	\$	1,978,651
Gifts and contributions						12,292		12,292
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	96,000	\$	96,000	\$	2,086,943	\$	1,990,943
Expenditures								
Current								
Culture and recreation	Ф		en.		Ф	2 2 41 010	Φ.	(2.241.010)
Trails	\$	-	\$		\$	2,341,019	\$	(2,341,019)
Conservation of natural resources								
Other conservation	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,400	\$	(10,400)
Debt service								
Principal	\$	146,667	\$	146,667	\$	146,667	\$	_
Interest		28,600		28,600		6,766		21,834
Total debt service	\$	175,267	\$	175,267	\$	153,433	\$	21,834
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	\$	175,267	\$	175,267	\$	2,504,852	\$	(2,329,585)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	(79,267)	\$	(79,267)	\$	(417,909)	\$	(338,642)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		-		-		184,307		184,307
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(79,267)	\$	(79,267)	\$	(233,602)	\$	(154,335)
Fund Balance – January 1		477,047		477,047		477,047		<u>-</u>
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	397,780	\$	397,780	\$	243,445	\$	(154,335)

EXHIBIT A-5

# SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	2020		2019		2018	
Total OPEB Liability						
Service cost	\$	37,029	\$	31,227	\$	38,756
Interest		18,175		18,301		17,891
Differences between expected and actual experience		-		(88,004)		-
Changes of assumption or other inputs		27,853		(15,209)		-
Benefit payments		(22,766)		(33,974)		(39,361)
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$	60,291	\$	(87,659)	\$	17,286
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning, as restated		452,529		540,188		522,902
Total OPEB Liability – Ending	\$	512,820	\$	452,529	\$	540,188
Covered-employee payroll	\$	7,201,631	\$	6,991,875	\$	6,963,854
Total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		7.12%		6.47%		7.76%

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

EXHIBIT A-6

# SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA GENERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2020

Measurement Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Pr S	Employer's oportionate hare of the let Pension Liability (Asset)	Sh No ] A	State's opertionate hare of the et Pension Liability ssociated with Lake County (b)	Pr S N Li t	Employer's opportionate hare of the let Pension iability and the State's Related hare of the let Pension Liability (Asset) (a + b)	Covered Payroll (c)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (a/c)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2020	0.0818 %	\$	4,904,284	\$	151,190	\$	5,055,474	\$ 5,831,120	84.11 %	79.06 %
2019	0.0802		4,434,080		137,827		4,571,907	5,679,040	78.08	80.23
2018	0.0832		4,615,595		151,525		4,767,120	5,594,427	82.50	79.53
2017	0.0853		5,445,496		68,493		5,513,989	5,496,867	99.07	75.90
2016	0.0878		7,128,924		93,162		7,222,086	5,451,333	130.77	68.91
2015	0.0932		4,830,108		N/A		4,830,108	5,478,295	88.17	78.19

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

The measurement date for each year is June 30.

N/A - Not Applicable

EXHIBIT A-7

# SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA GENERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2020

Year Ending	1	tatutorily Required ntributions (a)	in S	Actual Contributions in Relation to Statutorily Required Contributions (b)		Contribution (Deficiency) Excess (b - a)		Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)	
2020	\$	454,329	\$	454,329	\$	-	\$	6,057,720	7.50 %	
2019		435,685		435,685		-		5,809,133	7.50	
2018		421,704		421,704		-		5,622,720	7.50	
2017		409,868		409,868		-		5,464,906	7.50	
2016		416,317		416,317		-		5,550,893	7.50	
2015		406,332		406,332		-		5,417,760	7.50	

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The County's year-end is December 31.

EXHIBIT A-8

# SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES POLICE AND FIRE PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2020

Measurement Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Pr S	Employer's coportionate hare of the let Pension Liability (Asset)	Sh No ] A	State's portionate nare of the et Pension Liability associated with Lake County	Pr S N L	Employer's coportionate hare of the let Pension iability and the State's Related hare of the let Pension Liability (Asset) (a + b)	Covered Payroll (c)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (a/c)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2020 2019 2018 2017 2016	0.1101 % 0.1187 0.1158 0.1170 0.1240	\$	1,451,236 1,263,681 1,234,309 1,579,639 4,976,336	\$	34,190 N/A N/A N/A N/A	\$	1,485,426 1,263,681 1,234,309 1,579,639 4,976,336	\$ 1,242,965 1,251,628 1,220,179 1,199,741 1,195,000	119.51 % 100.96 101.16 131.67 416.43	87.19 % 89.26 88.84 85.43 63.88
2015	0.1320		1,499,829		N/A		1,499,829	1,205,980	124.37	86.61

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

The measurement date for each year is June 30.

N/A - Not Applicable

EXHIBIT A-9

# SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES POLICE AND FIRE PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2020

Year Ending	Statutorily Required Contributions (a)		in S	Actual Contributions in Relation to Statutorily Required Contributions (b)		Contribution (Deficiency) Excess (b - a)		Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)	
2020	\$	227,592	\$	227,592	\$	-	\$	1,285,831	17.70 %	
2019		216,644		216,644		-		1,278,136	16.95	
2018		199,512		199,512		-		1,231,556	16.20	
2017		195,698		195,698		-		1,208,014	16.20	
2016		191,785		191,785		-		1,183,858	16.20	
2015		194,705		194,705		-		1,201,883	16.20	

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The County's year-end is December 31.

EXHIBIT A-10

# SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRECTIONAL SERVICE RETIREMENT PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2020

Measurement Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Pı S	Employer's coportionate hare of the let Pension Liability (Asset)	Covered Payroll (b)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	
2020	0.2792 %	\$	75,758	\$ 607,452	12.47 %	96.67 %
2019	0.2791		38,642	595,360	6.49	98.17
2018	0.2901		47,713	592,526	8.05	97.64
2017	0.2800		798,003	554,689	143.86	67.89
2016	0.2900		1,059,410	548,503	193.15	58.16
2015	0.3000		46,380	535,509	8.66	96.95

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The measurement date for each year is June 30.

EXHIBIT A-11

# SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRECTIONAL SERVICE RETIREMENT PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2020

Year Ending	R	atutorily Required ntributions (a)	i	Actual Contributions In Relation to Statutorily Required Contributions (b)	-	Contribution (Deficiency) Excess (b - a)	 Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)
2020	\$	56,958	\$	56,958	\$	-	\$ 650,949	8.75 %
2019		53,047		53,047		-	606,251	8.75
2018		51,881		51,881		-	592,926	8.75
2017		48,374		48,374		-	552,846	8.75
2016		50,114		50,114		-	572,731	8.75
2015		50,912		50,912		-	581,851	8.75

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The County's year-end is December 31.

# NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

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

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

In July of each year, all departments and agencies submit requests for appropriations to the County Auditor/Treasurer so that a budget can be prepared. Before September 15, the proposed budget is presented to the County Board for review. A final budget is adopted by the Board and certified to the Auditor/Treasurer by December 30.

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

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds.

#### 2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

The following funds and departments had expenditures exceeding appropriations for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Exp	enditures	 Budget	 Excess
Major governmental funds				
General Fund				
Current				
General government				
Commissioners	\$	323,976	\$ 313,500	\$ 10,476
County administration		311,566	302,779	8,787
Data processing		743,484	666,371	77,113
Recorder		246,712	245,837	875
Planning and zoning		518,217	478,988	39,229
Buildings and plant		906,977	736,055	170,922
Veterans service officer		133,131	98,162	34,969
Other general government		75,787	-	75,787
Public safety		,		,
Emergency services		261,108	228,422	32,686
Coroner		48,795	37,500	11,295
Emergency management		1,017,054	109,745	907,309
Other public safety		260,099	123,145	136,954

# 2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations (Continued)

	Expenditures	Budget	Excess
Major governmental funds			
General Fund			
Current (Continued)			
Sanitation			
Solid waste	210,760	156,956	53,804
Recycling	204,285	197,115	7,170
Hazardous waste	13,946	13,700	246
Culture and recreation			
Trails	271,562	-	271,562
Conservation of natural resources			
Agricultural society/County fair	24,164	21,685	2,479
CWP project	14,736	14,488	248
Economic development			
Housing and Redevelopment Authority	57,314	-	57,314
Other economic development	5,000	-	5,000
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund			
Current			
Highways and streets			
Construction	9,235,682	5,069,038	4,166,644
Capital outlay			
Highways and streets	562,025	-	562,025
Debt service			
Principal	16,057	14,500	1,557
Interest	154	-	154
Human Services Special Revenue Fund			
Current			
Health			
Nursing service	235,944	100,875	135,069
Mental health	2,853,587	2,568,272	285,315
Resource Development Special Revenue Fund			
Current			
Culture and recreation			
Trails	2,341,019	-	2,341,019
Conservation of natural resources			
Other conservation	10,400	-	10,400

# 3. Other Postemployment Benefits Funded Status

In 2018, Lake County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. See Note 3.D in the notes to the financial statements for additional information regarding the County's other postemployment benefits.

## 4. Employer Contributions to Other Postemployment Benefits

Assets have not been accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph four of GASB Statement 75 to pay related benefits.

The following changes in actuarial methods and assumptions occurred in 2020:

- The discount rate was changed from 3.80 percent to 2.90 percent.
- 5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u>

The following changes were reflected in the valuation performed on behalf of the Public Employees Retirement Association for the year ended June 30, 2020:

#### General Employees Retirement Plan

### 2020

- The price inflation assumption was decreased from 2.50 percent to 2.25 percent.
- The payroll growth assumption was decreased from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent.
- Assumed salary increase rates were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The net effect is assumed rates that average 0.25 percent less than previous rates.
- Assumed rates of retirement were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The changes result in more unreduced (normal) retirements and slightly fewer Rule of 90 and early retirements.
- Assumed rates of termination were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The new rates are based on service and are generally lower than the previous rates for years two to five and slightly higher thereafter.
- Assumed rates of disability were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019, experience study. The change results in fewer predicted disability retirements for males and females.

5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans – Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u>

#### General Employees Retirement Plan

## <u>2020</u> (Continued)

- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants and employees was changed from the RP-2014 table to the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality table, with adjustments. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2014 Disabled Annuitant Mortality table to the Pub-2010 General/Teacher Disabled Retiree Mortality table, with adjustments.
- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2018 to Scale MP-2019.
- The assumed spouse age difference was changed from two years older for females to one year older.
- The assumed number of married male new retirees electing the 100 percent Joint and Survivor option changed from 35 percent to 45 percent. The assumed number of married female new retirees electing the 100 percent Joint and Survivor option changed from 15 percent to 30 percent. The corresponding number of married new retirees electing the Life annuity option was adjusted accordingly.
- Augmentation for current privatized members was reduced to 2.00 percent for the period July 1, 2020, through December 31, 2023, and 0.00 percent thereafter. Augmentation was eliminated for privatizations occurring after June 30, 2020.

#### 2019

• The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2017 to MP-2018.

#### 2018

- The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2015 to MP-2017.
- The assumed benefit increase was changed from 1.00 percent per year through 2044 and 2.50 percent per year thereafter, to 1.25 percent per year.

5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans – Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u>

#### General Employees Retirement Plan

## <u>2018</u> (Continued)

- The augmentation adjustment in early retirement factors is eliminated over a five-year period starting July 1, 2019, resulting in actuarial equivalence after June 30, 2024.
- Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00 percent to 3.00 percent, beginning July 1, 2018.
- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00 percent, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply.
- Contribution stabilizer provisions were repealed.
- Post-retirement benefit increases were changed from 1.00 percent per year with a provision to increase to 2.50 percent upon attainment of 90 percent funding ratio to 50 percent of the Social Security Cost of Living Adjustment, not less than 1.00 percent and not more than 1.50 percent, beginning January 1, 2019.
- For retirement on or after January 1, 2024, the first benefit increase is delayed until the retiree reaches normal retirement age. Does not apply to Rule of 90 retirees, disability benefit recipients, or survivors.
- Actuarial equivalent factors were updated to reflect revised mortality and interest assumptions.

#### 2017

• The Combined Service Annuity (CSA) loads were changed from 0.80 percent for active members and 60 percent for vested and non-vested deferred members. The revised CSA loads are now 0.00 percent for active member liability, 15 percent for vested deferred member liability, and 3.00 percent for non-vested deferred member liability.

 Defined Benefit Pension Plans – Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions

## General Employees Retirement Plan

## <u>2017</u> (Continued)

- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent per year for all years to 1.00 percent per year through 2044 and 2.5 percent per year thereafter.
- Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund plan provisions change the employer supplemental contribution to \$21 million in calendar years 2017 and 2018 and returns to \$31 million through calendar year 2031. The state's required contribution is \$16 million in PERA's fiscal years 2018 and 2019 and returns to \$6 million annually through calendar year 2031.

#### 2016

- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent per year through 2035 and 2.50 percent per year thereafter, to 1.00 percent for all years.
- The assumed investment rate was changed from 7.90 percent to 7.50 percent. The single discount rate was also changed from 7.90 percent to 7.50 percent.
- Other assumptions were changed pursuant to the experience study dated June 30, 2015. The assumed payroll growth and inflation were decreased by 0.25 percent. Payroll growth was reduced from 3.50 percent to 3.25 percent. Inflation was reduced from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent.

#### Public Employees Police and Fire Plan

#### 2020

• The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2018 to MP-2019.

#### 2019

• The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2017 to MP-2018.

5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans – Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u>

Public Employees Police and Fire Plan (Continued)

#### 2018

- The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2016 to MP-2017.
- Post-retirement benefit increases were changed to 1.00 percent for all years, with no trigger.
- An end date of July 1, 2048, was added to the existing \$9.0 million state contribution. Additionally, annual state aid will equal \$4.5 million in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, and \$9.0 million thereafter, until the plan reaches 100 percent funding, or July 1, 2048, if earlier.
- Member contributions were changed effective January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020, from 10.80 percent to 11.30 and 11.80 percent of pay, respectively. Employer contributions were changed effective January 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020, from 16.20 percent to 16.95 and 17.70 percent of pay, respectively. Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00 percent to 3.00 percent, beginning July 1, 2018.
- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00 percent, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply.
- Actuarial equivalent factors were updated to reflect revised mortality and interest assumptions.

#### 2017

- The assumed salary increases were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2016, experience study. The net effect is proposed rates that average 0.34 percent lower than the previous rates.
- The assumed rates of retirement were changed, resulting in fewer retirements.
- The CSA load was 30 percent for vested and non-vested, deferred members. The CSA has been changed to 33 percent for vested members and 2.00 percent for non-vested members.

5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans – Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u>

#### Public Employees Police and Fire Plan

#### <u>2017</u> (Continued)

- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 fully generational table to the RP-2014 fully generational table (with a base year of 2006), with male rates adjusted by a factor of 0.96. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale AA to Scale MP-2016. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 disabled mortality table to the mortality table assumed for healthy retirees.
- The assumed termination rates were decreased to 3.00 percent for the first three years of service. Rates beyond the selected period of three years were adjusted, resulting in more expected terminations overall.
- The assumed percentage of married female members was decreased from 65 percent to 60 percent.
- The assumed age difference was changed from separate assumptions for male members (wives assumed to be three years younger) and female members (husbands assumed to be four years older) to the assumption that males are two years older than females.
- The assumed percentage of female members electing joint and survivor annuities was increased.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent for all years to 1.00 percent per year through 2064 and 2.50 percent thereafter.
- The single discount rate was changed from 5.60 percent per annum to 7.50 percent per annum.

#### 2016

• The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent per year through 2037 and 2.50 percent per year thereafter, to 1.00 percent for all future years.

# 5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans – Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u>

#### Public Employees Police and Fire Plan

## <u>2016</u> (Continued)

- The assumed investment rate was changed from 7.90 percent to 7.50 percent. The single discount rate was changed from 7.90 percent to 5.60 percent.
- The assumed payroll growth and inflation were decreased by 0.25 percent. Payroll growth was reduced from 3.50 percent to 3.25 percent. Inflation was reduced from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent.

#### Public Employees Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Plan

#### 2020

• The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2018 to MP-2019.

#### 2019

• The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2017 to MP-2018.

#### <u>2018</u>

- The Single Discount Rate was changed from 5.96 percent per annum to 7.50 percent per annum.
- The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2016 to MP-2017.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase was changed from 2.50 percent per year to 2.00 percent per year.
- The augmentation adjustment in early retirement factors is eliminated over a five-year period starting July 1, 2019, resulting in actuarial equivalence after June 30, 2024.
- Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00 percent to 3.00 percent, beginning July 1, 2018.

5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans – Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u>

Public Employees Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Plan

## <u>2018</u> (Continued)

- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00 percent, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply.
- Post-retirement benefit increases were changed from 2.50 percent per year with a provision to reduce to 1.00 percent if the funding status declines to a certain level, to 100 percent of the Social Security Cost of Living Adjustment, not less than 1.00 percent and not more than 2.50 percent, beginning January 1, 2019. If the funding status declines to 85 percent for two consecutive years or 80 percent for one year, the maximum increase will be lowered to 1.50 percent.
- Actuarial equivalent factors were updated to reflect revised mortality and interest assumptions.

#### <u>2017</u>

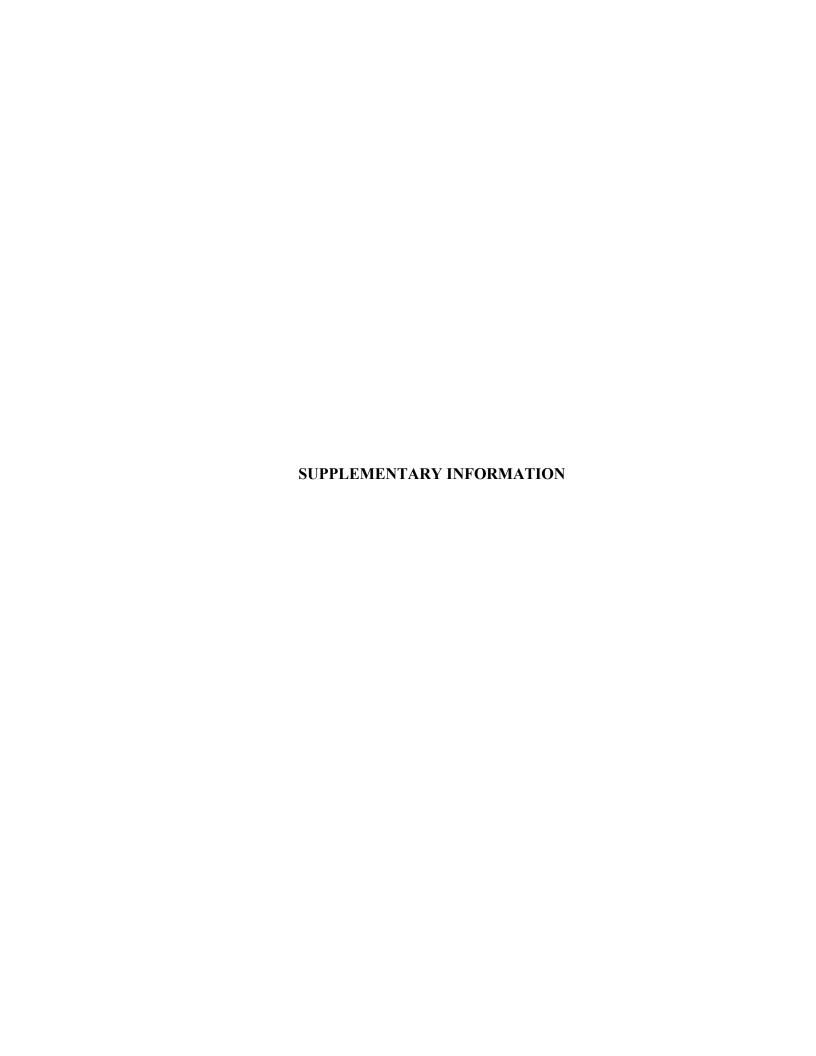
- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 fully generational table to the RP-2014 fully generational table (with a base year of 2006), with male rates adjusted by a factor of 0.96. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale AA to Scale MP-2016 and is applied to healthy and disabled members. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 disabled mortality table to the RP-2014 disabled annuitant mortality table (with future mortality improvement according to Scale MP-2016).
- The CSA load was 30 percent for vested and non-vested, deferred members. The CSA has been changed to 35 percent for vested members and 1.00 percent for non-vested members.
- The single discount rate was changed from 5.31 percent per annum to 5.96 percent per annum.

5. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans – Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u>

Public Employees Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Plan (Continued)

## <u>2016</u>

- The assumed investment rate was changed from 7.90 percent to 7.50 percent. The single discount rate was changed from 7.90 percent to 5.31 percent.
- The assumed payroll growth and inflation were decreased by 0.25 percent. Payroll growth was reduced from 3.50 percent to 3.25 percent. Inflation was reduced from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent.



#### NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The <u>Unorganized Townships Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for the activities of Unorganized Townships 1 and 2 related to fire protection and election services. Activities related to road maintenance in the unorganized townships are accounted for in the County's Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund.

The <u>Forfeited Tax Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for revenues from the sale or lease of lands forfeited to the State of Minnesota and for revenues dedicated for use in memorial forests and various land and timber projects.

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

EXHIBIT B-1

#### COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Special	Reven	ue				
		norganized		Forfeited		Debt		
	<u>T</u>	ownships		Tax		Service		Total
Assets								
Cash and pooled investments	\$	347,435	\$	-	\$	988,204	\$	1,335,639
Petty cash and change funds Taxes receivable		-		50		-		50
Delinquent		1,093		-		25,203		26,296
Accounts receivable				1,082,055				1,082,055
<b>Total Assets</b>	\$	348,528	\$	1,082,105	\$	1,013,407	\$	2,444,040
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances								
Liabilities								
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$	3,305	\$	-	\$	3,305
Salaries payable		-		7,332		-		7,332
Due to other funds		-		163,150		-		163,150
Due to other governments		97,543		3,278				100,821
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	\$	97,543	\$	177,065	\$		\$	274,608
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>								
Unavailable revenue – taxes	\$	262	\$	-	\$	18,032	\$	18,294
Unavailable revenue – long-term receivables				990,431		-		990,431
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$	262	\$	990,431	\$	18,032	\$	1,008,725
Fund Balances								
Restricted for debt service	\$	-	\$	-	\$	995,375	\$	995,375
Committed to unorganized townships								
emergency services		250,723		-		-		250,723
Unassigned				(85,391)				(85,391)
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	\$	250,723	\$	(85,391)	\$	995,375	\$	1,160,707
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows	6	240 520	ø	1 002 107	e.	1 012 405	e e	2 444 040
of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	348,528	\$	1,082,105	\$	1,013,407	\$	2,444,040

EXHIBIT B-2

# COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

**Special Revenue** Unorganized Forfeited Debt **Townships** Tax Service Total Revenues Taxes \$ 113,909 \$ \$ 968,079 \$ 1,081,988 941 Licenses and permits 105 1,046 Intergovernmental 36,074 66,215 135,438 237,727 Charges for services 700 700 Investment earnings 7,871 7,871 Miscellaneous 862,001 70,518 932,519 **Total Revenues** 150,088 929,857 1,181,906 \$ \$ \$ \$ 2,261,851 **Expenditures** Current General government \$ 11,239 \$ \$ \$ 11,239 Public safety 111,093 111,093 Conservation of natural resources 693,063 693,063 Capital outlay Conservation of natural resources 24,001 24,001 Debt service 680,000 680,000 Principal 369,494 369,494 Interest Administrative (fiscal) charges 2,375 2,375 **Total Expenditures** 122,332 \$ 717,064 \$ 1,051,869 1,891,265 **Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures** 27,756 212,793 \$ 130,037 \$ 370,586 Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers in \$ 11,622 \$ \$ \$ 11,622 Transfers out (269,652)(269,652) **Total Other Financing Sources** (Uses) \$ 11,622 (269,652)\$ (258,030)\$ Net Change in Fund Balance \$ 39,378 \$ (56,859)\$ 130,037 \$ 112,556 <u>865,3</u>38 1,04<u>8,151</u> Fund Balance - January 1 211,345 (28,532)Fund Balance - December 31 250,723 (85,391) \$ 995,375 1,160,707

EXHIBIT B-3

#### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE UNORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Budgeted	l Amoui	nts	Actual		Variance with	
	Original		Final		Amounts	Fir	nal Budget
Revenues							
Taxes	\$ 120,620	\$	120,620	\$	113,909	\$	(6,711)
Licenses and permits	100		100		105		5
Intergovernmental	 15,000		15,000		36,074		21,074
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$ 135,720	\$	135,720	\$	150,088	\$	14,368
Expenditures							
Current							
General government							
Elections	\$ -	\$	-	\$	11,239	\$	(11,239)
Public safety							
Emergency services	 116,250		116,250		111,093		5,157
Total Expenditures	\$ 116,250	\$	116,250	\$	122,332	\$	(6,082)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$ 19,470	\$	19,470	\$	27,756	\$	8,286
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	 				11,622		11,622
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 19,470	\$	19,470	\$	39,378	\$	19,908
Fund Balance – January 1	 211,345		211,345		211,345		
Fund Balance – December 31	\$ 230,815	\$	230,815	\$	250,723	\$	19,908

EXHIBIT B-4

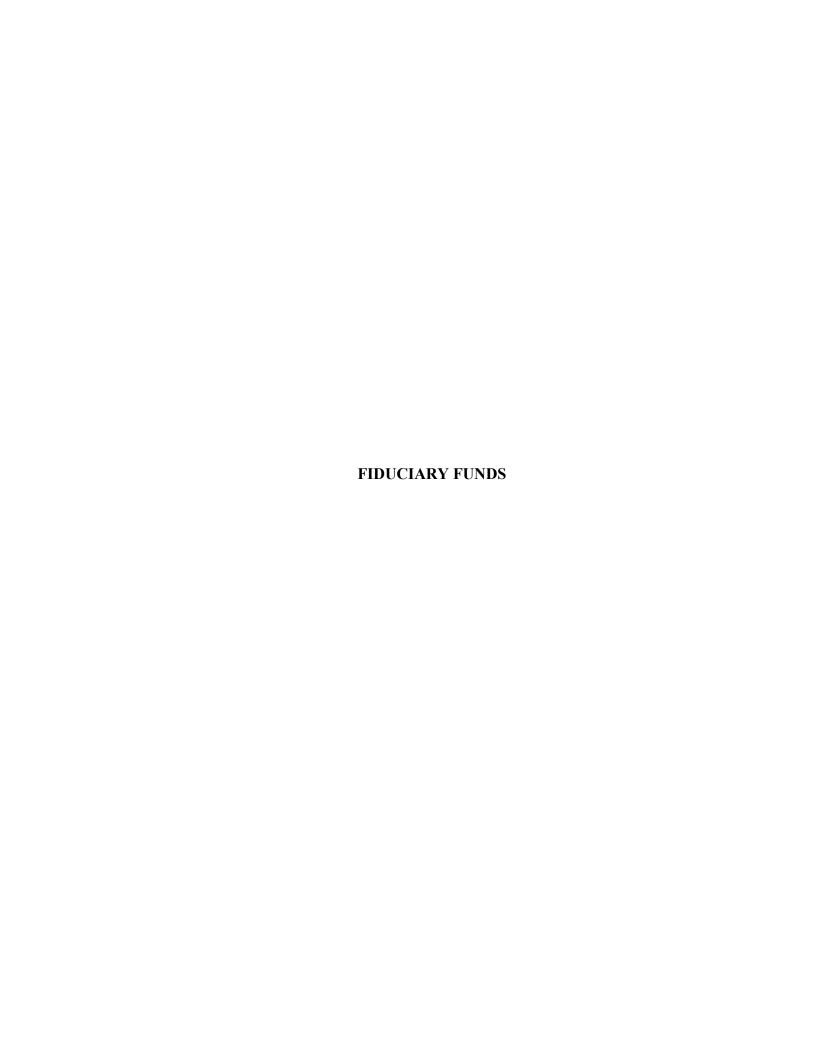
#### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FORFEITED TAX SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

		Budgeted	l Amoui	nts	Actual		Variance with	
	(	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Revenues								
Licenses and permits	\$	1,190	\$	1,190	\$ 941	\$	(249)	
Intergovernmental		62,000		62,000	66,215		4,215	
Charges for services		30,000		30,000	700		(29,300)	
Miscellaneous		619,050		619,050	 862,001		242,951	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	712,240	\$	712,240	\$ 929,857	\$	217,617	
Expenditures								
Current								
Conservation of natural resources								
Land use	\$	668,980	\$	668,980	\$ 693,063	\$	(24,083)	
Capital outlay								
Conservation of natural resources		42,600		42,600	 24,001		18,599	
Total Expenditures	\$	711,580	\$	711,580	\$ 717,064	\$	(5,484)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	660	\$	660	\$ 212,793	\$	212,133	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers out		-		-	 (269,652)		(269,652)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	660	\$	660	\$ (56,859)	\$	(57,519)	
Fund Balance – January 1		(28,532)		(28,532)	(28,532)			
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	(27,872)	\$	(27,872)	\$ (85,391)	\$	(57,519)	

EXHIBIT B-5

#### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE DEBT SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Budgeted	l Amou	ints	Actual	Variance with	
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fir	nal Budget
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 1,037,769	\$	1,037,769	\$ 968,079	\$	(69,690)
Intergovernmental	65,000		65,000	135,438		70,438
Investment earnings	145		145	7,871		7,726
Miscellaneous	 70,337		70,337	 70,518		181
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$ 1,173,251	\$	1,173,251	\$ 1,181,906	\$	8,655
Expenditures						
Debt service						
Principal	\$ 680,000	\$	680,000	\$ 680,000	\$	-
Interest	369,494		369,494	369,494		-
Administrative (fiscal) charges	 405		405	2,375		(1,970)
Total Expenditures	\$ 1,049,899	\$	1,049,899	\$ 1,051,869	\$	(1,970)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 123,352	\$	123,352	\$ 130,037	\$	6,685
Fund Balance – January 1	865,338		865,338	 865,338		
Fund Balance – December 31	\$ 988,690	\$	988,690	\$ 995,375	\$	6,685



# COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS – OTHER CUSTODIAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Taxes and Penalties		te License and Fees	Jail Canteen		
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash and pooled investments	\$	752,354	\$ 66,512	\$	20,425	
Due from other governments Accounts receivable		-	-		1,068	
Taxes receivable for other governments		920,638	 -		-	
Total Assets	\$	1,672,992	\$ 66,512	\$	21,493	
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Accounts payable	\$	-	\$ -	\$	48	
Due to other governments		739,223	64,209		-	
Due to others		13,131	 			
Total Liabilities	\$	752,354	\$ 64,209	\$	48	
Net Position						
Restricted for						
Individuals, organizations, other governments	\$	920,638	\$ 2,303	\$	21,445	

Minnesota Counties nformation Systems	rrowhead alth Alliance	North Shore Collaborative			Escrow Account				Cities, Towns, and Other Governments		Funds
\$ 1,186,364 - 41 -	\$ 131,203 37,250 655	\$	227,205 - 5 -	\$	102,525 - - -	\$	184,918 - - -	\$	2,671,506 37,250 1,769 920,638		
\$ 1,186,405	\$ 169,108	\$	227,210	\$	102,525	\$	184,918	\$	3,631,163		
\$ 9,662 - -	\$ 2,552	\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	- 44,381 -	\$	12,262 847,813 13,131		
\$ 9,662	\$ 2,552	\$		\$		\$	44,381	\$	873,206		
\$ 1,176,743	\$ 166,556	\$	227,210	\$	102,525	\$	140,537	\$	2,757,957		

# COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS – OTHER CUSTODIAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

	Taxes and Penalties		ate License and Fees	Jail Canteen		
Additions						
Contributions						
Individuals	\$ -	\$	-	\$	2,990	
Interest, dividends, and other	-		-		-	
Property tax collections for other governments	23,873,770		-		-	
License and fees collected for state	-		405,706		-	
Miscellaneous	 					
Total Additions	\$ 23,873,770	\$	405,706	\$	2,990	
Deductions						
Beneficiary payments to individuals	\$ -	\$	-	\$	4,209	
Medical, dental, and life insurance	-		-		-	
Payments of property tax to other governments	23,479,598		-		-	
Payments to state	-		370,719		-	
Administrative expense	-		-		-	
Payments to other entities	 					
<b>Total Deductions</b>	\$ 23,479,598	\$	370,719	\$	4,209	
Change in net position	\$ 394,172	\$	34,987	\$	(1,219)	
Net Position – January 1, as restated	 526,466		(32,684)		22,664	
Net Position – December 31	\$ 920,638	\$	2,303	\$	21,445	

Minnesota Counties nformation Systems	Arrowhead Health Alliance		North Shore Collaborative		Escrow Account		Cities, Towns, and Other Governments		Total Other Custodial Funds
\$ 2,421,306 6,402 - - 7,600	\$ 272,273	\$	60,361 1,612 -	\$	135,900	\$	13,748,262	\$	2,892,830 8,014 37,622,032 405,706 7,600
\$ 2,435,308	\$ 272,273	\$	61,973	\$	135,900	\$	13,748,262	\$	40,936,182
\$ - 172,965 -	\$ - - -	\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	- - 11,833,092	\$	4,209 172,965 35,312,690
- 1,425,579 -	- 278,402 -		- 67,814 -		- - 110,600		1,771,827 - -		2,142,546 1,771,795 110,600
\$ 1,598,544	\$ 278,402	\$	67,814	\$	110,600	\$	13,604,919	\$	39,514,805
\$ 836,764	\$ (6,129)	\$	(5,841)	\$	25,300	\$	143,343	\$	1,421,377
 339,979	172,685		233,051		77,225		(2,806)		1,336,580
\$ 1,176,743	\$ 166,556	\$	227,210	\$	102,525	\$	140,537	\$	2,757,957



EXHIBIT D-1

# SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Appropriations and Shared Revenue		
State	•	
Highway users tax	\$	5,672,347
County program aid		594,574
Disparity reduction aid		158,977
Aquatic invasive species aid		176,436
Police aid		155,155
Taconite credit		618,778
Enhanced 911		75,457
Market value credit		3,066
Total appropriations and shared revenue	\$	7,454,790
Reimbursement for Services		
State		
Minnesota Department of Human Services	\$	198,369
Payments		
Federal		
Payments in lieu of taxes	\$	955,343
State		
Payments in lieu of taxes		988,737
Local		1,157,890
Total payments	\$	3,101,970
Grants		
State		
Minnesota Department of		
Public Safety	\$	71,843
Health		58,374
Natural Resources		3,712,155
Human Services		3,615,275
Veterans Affairs		7,500
Transportation		65,000
Board of Water and Soil Resources		130,194
Office of Environmental Assistance		69,692
Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board		300,000
Secretary of State		3,784
Pollution Control Agency		200,885
Total state	\$	8,234,702

EXHIBIT D-1 (Continued)

24,748,260

# SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### **Grants (Continued)** Federal Department of Agriculture \$ 2,866,273 42,714 Commerce Housing and Urban Development 57,314 34,947 Justice Transportation 150,000 Treasury 1,358,141 Education 5,403 Health and Human Services 936,637 Homeland Security 289,398 U.S. Election Assistance Commission 17,602 Total federal 5,758,429 Total state and federal grants 13,993,131

**Total Intergovernmental Revenue** 

EXHIBIT D-2

#### SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Contract Number/ Pass-Through Grant Numbers	_E:	xpenditures_	Th	Passed rough to recipients
U.S. Department of Agriculture						
Direct						
U.S. Forest Service Cooperative Agreement	10.U01	16-LE-11090900-002	\$	13,500	\$	-
State and Private Forestry Hazardous Fuel Reduction Program	10.697	19-DG-11420000-196		42,496		-
State and Private Forestry Hazardous Fuel Reduction Program	10.697	20-DG-11094200-230		7,792		-
(Total State and Private Forestry Hazardous Fuel Reduction Program 10.697 \$50,288)						
State and Private Forestry Cooperative Fire Assistance	10.698	20-DG-11094200-226		1,360		-
Passed Through Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board						
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants,						
and Children	10.557	202MN004W1003		50,725		-
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services SNAP Cluster						
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental						
Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	202MN101S2520		103,611		-
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources						
Cooperative Forestry Assistance	10.664	17-DG-11420004-061		43,113		_
Cooperative Forestry Assistance	10.664	17-DG-11420004-147		11,596		_
(Total Cooperative Forestry Assistance 10.664 \$54,709)	10.001	1, 53 11 12000 1 11,		11,550		
Passed Through Minnesota Management and Budget						
Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster						
Schools and Roads – Grants to States	10.665	P.L. 115-141		2,586,552		<u>-</u> _
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			\$	2,860,745	\$	
U.S. Department of Commerce						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources						
Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards	11.419	NA17NOS4190062	\$	34,494	\$	-
Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards	11.419	NA18NOS4190081	Ψ.	8,220	Ψ	_
(Total Coastal Zone Management Administration Awards				-,		
11.419 \$42,714)						
Total U.S. Department of Commerce			\$	42,714	\$	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Employment and						
Economic Development						
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14 220	CDAD 17 0042 O EVIO	ø	EE 0.4.4	¢.	55.044
	14.228	CDAP-17-0042-O-FY18	\$	55,044	\$	55,044
Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14 220	CDAD 18 0022 O EV10		2 270		2 270
(Total Community Development Block Grants/State's Program	14.228	CDAP-18-0022-O-FY19		2,270		2,270
and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii 14.228 \$57,314)						
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			\$	57,314	\$	57,314
·						,

EXHIBIT D-2 (Continued)

#### SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Contract Number/ Pass-Through Grant Numbers	E:	xpenditures	Passed Through to Subrecipients	
U.S. Department of Justice						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	A-CVS-2020-LAKEAO-144	\$	34,947	\$	
U.S. Department of the Treasury						
Passed Through Minnesota Management and Budget COVID-19 – Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	SLT0016	\$	1,358,141	\$	37,060
U.S. Department of Education Passed Through Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board						
Special Education – Grants for Infants and Families	84.181	H18A150029	\$	5,403	\$	
U.S. Election Assistance Commission						
Passed Through Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State	00.404	N . D . 11.1		4	•	
COVID-19 - 2018 HAVA Election Security Grants	90.404	Not Provided	\$	17,602	\$	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Passed Through Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board						
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	U90TP000529	\$	28,957	\$	_
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	2001MNTANF	Ψ	681	Ψ	-
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$62,149)						
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994	H18A150029		2,246		-
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services						
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	2001MNFPSS		2,208		-
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	2001MNTANF		61,468		-
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$62,149)						
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	2001MNCSET		182,932		-
Child Support Enforcement (Total Child Support Enforcement 93.563 \$250,279)	93.563	2001MNCSES		67,347		-
Refugee and Entrant Assistance – State Administered Programs CCDF Cluster	93.566	2001MNRCMA		137		-
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	2001MNCCDF		1,615		-
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	93.590	1901MNBCAP		2,275		-
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	2001MNCWSS		1,510		-
Foster Care – Title IV-E	93.658	2001MNFOST		41,292		-
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	2001MNSOSR		83,167		-
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition						
to Adulthood	93.674	2001MNCILP		2,000		-
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	2005MN5021		248		-
Medicaid Cluster						
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	2005MN5MAP		5,257		-
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	2005MN5ADM		453,297		-
(Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$458,554)						
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			\$	936,637	\$	

EXHIBIT D-2 (Continued)

# SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency	Federal Contract Number/ CFDA Pass-Through		_		Passed Through to		
Program or Cluster Title	Number	Grant Numbers	<u>E</u> :	xpenditures	Sub	recipients	
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Boating Safety Financial Assistance	97.012	R29G70CGFFY18	\$	3,875	\$		
Boating Sarcty Financial Assistance	97.012	K290/0COFF 116	Ф	3,673	Ф	-	
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety							
Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared							
Disasters)	97.036	DR4390		162,072		-	
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	A-OPSG-2017-LAKESO		30,066		-	
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	A-OPSG-2018-LAKESO		93,385		-	
(Total Homeland Security Grant Program 97.067 \$123,451)							
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			\$	289,398	\$		
Total Federal Awards			\$	5,602,901	\$	94,374	
Totals by Cluster							
Total expenditures for SNAP Cluster			\$	103,611			
Total expenditures for Forest Service Schools and Roads Cluster				2,586,552			
Total expenditures for CCDF Cluster				1,615			
Total expenditures for Medicaid Cluster				458,554			

# NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

## 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Reporting Entity

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

#### B. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of Lake County under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2020. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Lake County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Lake County.

Expenditures reported on the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

#### 2. De Minimis Cost Rate

Lake County has elected not to use the ten percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

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

Federal grant revenue per Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 5,758,429
Grants received more than 90 days after year-end, deferred in 2020	
Cooperative Forestry Assistance	96
Deferred in 2019, recognized as revenue in 2020	
Cooperative Forestry Assistance	(5,624)
Recreational Trails Program	 (150,000)
Expenditures Per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 5,602,901

#### **STATE OF MINNESOTA**



Julie Blaha State Auditor Suite 500 525 Park Street Saint Paul, MN 55103

## 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 Commissioners Lake County Two Harbors, 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, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Lake County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 23, 2021.

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

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Lake County's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing 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.

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. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, we did identify a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a material weakness and deficiencies that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

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 attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2020-003 to be a material weakness and items 2020-001 and 2020-002 to be significant deficiencies.

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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Lake 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 financial statements. 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

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that Lake County failed to comply with the provisions of the contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, and miscellaneous provisions sections of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Counties*, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 6.65, insofar as they relate to accounting matters. 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, insofar as they relate to accounting matters.

#### Lake County's Response to Findings

Lake County's responses to the internal control findings identified in our audit are described in the Corrective Action Plan. The County's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

#### **Purpose of This Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting, compliance, and the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Counties* 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/Julie Blaha

/s/Dianne Syverson

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR DIANNE SYVERSON, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

November 23, 2021

#### **STATE OF MINNESOTA**



Julie Blaha State Auditor Suite 500 525 Park Street Saint Paul, MN 55103

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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Commissioners Lake County Two Harbors, Minnesota

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

We have audited Lake County's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the County's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2020. Lake County's major federal program is 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 federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for Lake County'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 the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance 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 the major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

#### Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Lake County 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, 2020.

#### **Other Matters**

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed an instance of noncompliance, which is required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2020-004. Our opinion on the major federal program is not modified with respect to this matter.

Lake County's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan. The County's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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

Management of Lake 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 the major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for the major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we did identify a deficiency in internal control over compliance, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2020-004, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Lake County's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Corrective Action Plan. The County's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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 the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

/s/Julie Blaha

/s/Dianne Syverson

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR DIANNE SYVERSON, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

November 23, 2021

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

#### I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

#### **Financial Statements**

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP: **Unmodified** 

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weaknesses identified? Yes
- Significant deficiencies identified? Yes

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? No

#### **Federal Awards**

Internal control over major programs:

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

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

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)? Yes

The major federal program is:

COVID-19 – Coronavirus Relief Fund

CFDA No. 21.019

The threshold for distinguishing between Types A and B programs was \$750,000.

Lake County qualified as a low-risk auditee? Yes

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

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

#### INTERNAL CONTROL

Finding Number: 2020-001

Prior Year Finding Number: 2019-001

Repeat Finding Since: 1996

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.

**Condition:** At Lake County, some individuals who collect and receipt cash can also post receipts to the general ledger system and make bank deposits. In addition, an individual who maintains the general ledger makes journal entries, reconciles bank accounts, and does some cash receipting. The person who processes cash disbursements also has the ability to print and sign checks. At the department level, many of these functions are also not segregated.

**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 Lake 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 amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements in a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

**Cause:** The County informed us that it does not have the economic resources needed to hire additional qualified accounting staff in order to segregate duties in every department.

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

**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.

View of Responsible Official: Concur

Finding Number: 2020-002

Prior Year Finding Number: N/A

Repeat Finding Since: N/A

Journal Entry Approval

**Criteria:** Lake County's procedures related to the processing of journal entries requires each journal entry to have supporting documentation and be approved by the County Auditor/Treasurer, Accountant, or HS Fiscal Supervisor.

**Condition:** Due to an error in the printing of the monthly journal entry report, no journal entries were reviewed and approved in 2020.

**Context:** Without the proper review and approval of journal entries, errors or irregularities may not be detected in a timely manner.

**Effect:** There is the increased risk that errors or irregularities may not be detected in a timely manner.

**Cause:** The County had to work with an outside vendor to resolve the error in report printing which was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Recommendation:** We recommend the County work to resolve the error in printing the monthly journal entry report in order to review and approve journal entries in accordance with the County journal entry policy.

View of Responsible Official: Acknowledged

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Finding Number: 2020-003

Prior Year Finding Number: N/A

Repeat Finding Since: N/A

#### Audit Adjustment

**Criteria:** 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 of the financial statements on a timely basis. Auditing standards define a material weakness as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

**Condition:** A material audit adjustment was identified that resulted in significant changes to the County's financial statements.

**Context:** The inability to detect material misstatements in the financial statements increases the likelihood that the financial statements would not be fairly presented. The adjustment was found in the audit; however, independent external auditors cannot be considered part of the County's internal control.

**Effect:** The following audit adjustment was reviewed and approved by management and is reflected in the financial statements.

• Resource Development Fund – due from other governments and deferred inflows of resources – unavailable grants were overstated by \$383,158 due to the inclusion of duplicate payments in the calculation of the grants receivable related to the Prospector's Trail Loop.

Cause: Due from other governments was not reconciled to the spending tracker worksheet for the Prospector's Trail Loop project.

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

**Recommendation:** We recommend County staff implement procedures over financial reporting that include review of balances, disclosures, and supporting documentation by a qualified individual to ensure the information is complete and accurate, and the County's financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

View of Responsible Official: Acknowledged

#### III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

Finding Number: 2020-004

Prior Year Finding Number: N/A

Repeat Finding Since: N/A

Reporting

**Program:** Coronavirus Relief Fund, CFDA No. 21.019, U. S. Department of the Treasury, SLT0016, 2020

**Pass-Through Agency:** The State of Minnesota Office of Management and Budget (MMB)

**Criteria:** Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations § 200.303 states that the auditee must establish and maintain effective internal control over the federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the auditee is managing the federal award in compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award.

Per MMB guidance, local governments accepting Coronavirus Relief Funds were required to submit monthly, interim, and final reports. The County was required to report monthly to MMB; this reporting includes the total spent to date and the total received by the County. On the final report, the County reports the status of Coronavirus Relief Funds spent that were awarded by MMB. The final report requires reporting of both summary and detailed information. The summary information is the same as that for monthly reporting on the total spent to date. Detail reporting requires the selection of the eligible Coronavirus

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Relief Fund category and the amount spent and the date. The County should have procedures in place to verify the accuracy of the reports and that the reports agree to the underlying support. MMB also requires reports to be submitted to the MMB within seven business days of the end of the monthly reporting period.

**Condition:** One of three reports tested contained duplicate expenditures totaling \$17,873. One of three reports tested was not submitted timely to MMB.

Questioned Costs: Not applicable.

**Context:** The County included duplicate expenditures on the final report totaling \$17,873. The August 2020 report was not submitted to MMB within the seven business days after the end of the monthly reporting period. The sample size was based on guidance from chapter 11 of the AICPA Audit Guide, *Government Auditing Standards and Single Audits*.

**Effect:** The County over reported expenditures by \$17,873 on the final report. In addition, the final report was not submitted timely to MMB.

**Cause:** The duplicate expenditures and late report were due to human error.

**Recommendation:** We recommend that the County implement policies and procedures to ensure that the reports are reviewed for accuracy and completeness by an individual independent of the preparer and submitted timely to MMB.

View of Responsible Official: Acknowledged



#### Lake County Auditor/Treasurer

Linda Libal, County Auditor/Treasurer Ronelle Radle, Chief Deputy Lake County Court House 601 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue Two Harbors, MN 55616 218.834.8315

#### REPRESENTATION OF LAKE COUNTY TWO HARBORS, MINNESOTA

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Finding Number: 2020-001

**Finding Title: Segregation of Duties** 

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Matt Huddleston, County Administrator

#### Corrective Action Planned:

The County's management is aware of this condition. Limited staff prohibits the extensive segregation of duties that is desired. Occasional re-assignment of duties will be attempted in order to increase the segregation. Cross-training of all positions will also help this situation.

#### Anticipated Completion Date:

Ongoing

Finding Number: 2020-002

Finding Title: Journal Entry Approval

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Linda Libal, Lake County Auditor-Treasurer

#### Corrective Action Planned:

Work with programming company to fix the printing problem.

#### Anticipated Completion Date:

April 2021

Finding Number: 2020-003

Finding Title: Audit Adjustment

#### Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Matt Huddleston, Lake County Administrator

#### **Corrective Action Planned:**

Forestry will work with the Auditor's office to provide the funding worksheet on a regular basis to ensure proper accounting.

#### **Anticipated Completion Date:**

This will be done for 2021.

Finding Number: 2020-004 Finding Title: Reporting

Program: Coronavirus Relief Fund, CFDA 20.219

#### Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Matt Huddleston, Lake County Administrator Linda Libal, Lake County Auditor-Treasurer

#### **Corrective Action Planned:**

These funds have all been requested and received.

#### **Anticipated Completion Date:**

March 2021

# MINNESOTA LAKE COUNTY

#### Linda Libal Lake County Auditor/Treasurer

Lake County Courthouse 601 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave. Two Harbors, MN 55616 218-834-8316 Linda.libal@co.lake.mn.us

#### REPRESENTATION OF LAKE COUNTY TWO HARBORS, MINNESOTA

#### SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

Finding Number: 2019-001 Repeat Finding Since: 1996

Finding Title: Segregation of Duties

**Summary of Condition:** At Lake County, some individuals who collect and receipt cash can also post receipts to the general ledger system and make bank deposits. In addition, an individual who maintains the general ledger, makes journal entries, and reconciles bank accounts also does some cash receipting. The same person who processes cash disbursements has the ability to print and sign checks. At the department level, many of these functions are also not segregated.

**Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported:** The County's management is aware of this condition. Limited staff prohibits the extensive segregation of duties that is desired. Occasional re-assignment of duties will be attempted in order to increase the segregation. Crosstraining of all positions will also help this situation.

**Status:** Not Corrected: The County's management is aware of this condition. Limited staff prohibits the extensive segregation of duties that is desired. All positions have been cross-trained and there is at least one other person who acts as a back-up for each position. Given the staffing level, this is as much segregation of duties as can be accomplished.

Was corrective	e action	taken	significantly	different	than the	action	previous	ly reported?
Yes	No	X						