State of Minnesota



Julie Blaha State Auditor

Pope County Glenwood, Minnesota

Year Ended December 31, 2019

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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Pope County Glenwood, Minnesota

Year Ended December 31, 2019



Audit Practice Division
Office of the State Auditor
State of Minnesota



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Exhibit	Page
Introductory Section		
Organization		1
Financial Section		
Independent Auditor's Report		2
Management's Discussion and Analysis		6
Basic Financial Statements		
Government-Wide Financial Statements		
Statement of Net Position	1	16
Statement of Activities	2	18
Fund Financial Statements		
Governmental Funds		
Balance Sheet	3	20
Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the		
Government-Wide Statement of Net Position—Governmental		
Activities	4	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund		
Balances	5	23
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and		
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the		
Government-Wide Statement of Activities—Governmental		
Activities	6	27
Fiduciary Funds		
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	7	29
Notes to the Financial Statements		30
Required Supplementary Information		
Budgetary Comparison Schedules		
General Fund	A-1	85
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund	A-2	88
Human Services Special Revenue Fund	A-3	89
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios –		
Other Postemployment Benefits	A-4	90
PERA General Employees Retirement Plan		
Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability	A-5	91
Schedule of Contributions	A-6	92
PERA Public Employees Police and Fire Plan		
Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability	A-7	93
Schedule of Contributions	A-8	94
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information		95

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Exhibit	Page
Financial Section (Continued)		
Supplementary Information		
Combining and Individual Fund Financial Statements		
Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Debt Service Fund	B-1	102
Nonmajor Governmental Funds and Fiduciary Funds	2 1	103
Balance Sheet – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	B-2	105
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund		100
Balances – Nonmajor Governmental Funds	B-3	106
Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities – All		
Agency Funds	B-4	107
12gentey 1 unus	2 .	10,
Other Schedules		
Schedule of Deposits and Investments	C-1	112
Balance Sheet – by Ditch – Ditch Special Revenue Fund	C-2	113
Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue	C-3	115
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	C-4	117
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards		119
•		
Other Information Section		
Tax Capacity, Tax Rates, Levies, and Percentage of Collections	D-1	121
Managaran da and Camarkan a Santian		
Management and Compliance Section		
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		102
Standards		123
Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report		
on Internal Control Over Compliance		125
on internal Control Over Compilance		123
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs		127
6		
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings		129



ORGANIZATION 2019

		T	erm
Office	Name	From	То
Commissioners	Nian III a santa	A 4 2010	1
1st District	Nan Haggerty	August 2019	January 2023
2nd District	Gordy Wagner**	January 2017	January 2021
3rd District	Paul Gerde	January 2017	January 2021
4th District	Larry Lindor	January 2019	January 2023
5th District	Cody Rogahn*	January 2019	January 2023
Officers			
Elected			
Attorney	Neil Nelson	January 2019	January 2023
Auditor/Treasurer	Stephanie Rust	January 2019	January 2023
County Recorder	Sarah Green	January 2019	January 2023
Sheriff	Tim Riley	January 2019	January 2023
Appointed			
Assessor	Michael Wacker	January 2017	December 2020
Coroner	Duane E. Westberg, M.D.		efinite
Highway Engineer	Brian Giese	June 2019	May 2023
Veterans Service Officer	Hugh Reimers	April 2019	April 2023
Coordinator	Kersten Kappmeyer		efinite
Surveyor	Rodney Eldevik		efinite
Human Services			
Director	Stacy Hennen	Inde	efinite
Supervisor	Phyllis Reller		efinite
Supervisor	Crystal Zaviska		efinite
Board	Ci ystai Zaviska	ma	cimic
Member	Nan Haggerty	August 2019	January 2023
Member	Gordy Wagner	January 2017	January 2021
Member	Paul Gerde	January 2017 January 2017	January 2021
Member	Larry Lindor	January 2017	January 2023
Member	Cody Rogahn	January 2019	January 2023
Menne	Cody Rogaini	January 2019	January 2023

^{*}Chair

^{**}Vice Chair







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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of County Commissioners Pope County Glenwood, 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 Pope County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, 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.

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 Pope County as of December 31, 2019, 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 – Subsequent Event

As discussed in Note 5 to the financial statements, subsequent to year-end, the World Health Organization declared a coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak a pandemic. A reduction of calendar year 2021 County State Aid from state-collected gasoline tax revenue is expected to occur. In addition, it is expected the County will experience an increase of grant revenues as a result of this pandemic. 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 Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Pope County's basic financial statements. The Supplementary Information and the Other Information Section as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Supplementary Information as listed in the table of contents 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.

The Other Information Section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 21, 2020, on our consideration of Pope 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 Pope 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 Pope 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), 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), is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The SEFA 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 SEFA is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

/s/Julie Blaha

/s/Greg Hierlinger

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 21, 2020





MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2019 (Unaudited)

INTRODUCTION

Pope 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, 2019. 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 Pope County's financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Governmental activities' total net position is \$67,323,430, of which Pope County has invested \$58,765,873 in capital assets, net of related debt, and \$4,155,717 is restricted to specific purposes/uses by the County.
- The net cost of Pope County's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2019, was \$9,805,492; the net cost was funded by general revenues and other items totaling \$10,767,034.
- Pope County's net position increased by \$961,542 for the year ended December 31, 2019; the net position of the County's discretely presented component unit increased by \$36,635.
- The fund balances of all Pope County's funds increased by \$43,735.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pope County's MD&A report serves as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements consist of three parts: government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. The MD&A (this section), certain budgetary comparison schedules, and information on the County's other postemployment benefits (OPEB) and pension liability are required to accompany the basic financial statements and, therefore, are included as required supplementary information. The following chart demonstrates how the different pieces are inter-related.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

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

Pope County presents two government-wide financial statements—the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. These two government-wide financial statements provide information about the activities of the County as a whole and present a longer-term view of Pope County's finances. The County's fund financial statements follow these two government-wide financial statements. For governmental activities, these statements tell how Pope County financed these services in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the County's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the County's most significant/major funds. The remaining statement provides 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 Pope County as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps the reader determine whether Pope County's financial condition has improved or declined as a result of the current year's activities. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources using the full accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies.

These two statements consider all of Pope County's current year revenues and expenses, regardless of when the County receives the revenue or pays the expenditure, and report the County's net position and changes in them. You can think of the County's net position—the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources—as one way to measure Pope 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 non-financial factors, however, such as changes in the County's property tax base and the general economic conditions of the state and County, to assess the overall health of Pope County.

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

- Governmental activities—Pope County reports its basic services in the "Governmental Activities" column of these reports. The activities reported by the County include general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, human services, health, culture and recreation, conservation of natural resources, economic development, and interest. Pope County finances the majority of these activities with local property taxes, state-paid aids, fees, charges for services, and federal and state grants.
- Component unit—Pope County includes one separate legal entity on its report. The Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority is presented in a separate column. Although legally separate, this "component unit" is important because the County is financially accountable for it.

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Reporting the County's Fiduciary Responsibilities

Pope County is the trustee, or fiduciary, over assets, which can only be used for the benefit of parties outside the County. The County reports all of its fiduciary activities in a separate statement of fiduciary net position. These activities have been excluded from the County's other financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations. Pope County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

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

Table 1 Net Position

		Governmen	ntal Activ	rities
		2019		2018
Assets Current and other assets	\$	22.010.755	\$	22 266 046
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	Ф	22,910,755 61,331,872	Ф	23,266,946 58,338,086
Capital assets, het of accumulated depreciation		01,331,672	-	36,336,060
Total Assets	\$	84,242,627	\$	81,605,032
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred pension outflows	\$	1,077,175	\$	1,765,775
Deferred OPEB outflows	·	207,782		227,055
		<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	1,284,957	\$	1,992,830
				_
Liabilities				
Long-term liabilities	\$	15,046,124	\$	13,655,102
Other liabilities		747,636		921,551
Total Liabilities	\$	15,793,760	\$	14,576,653
Total Elabilities	Ψ	13,793,700	Ψ	14,370,033
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred pension inflows	\$	2,038,293	\$	2,659,321
Deferred OPEB inflows		372,101		
				_
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	2,410,394	\$	2,659,321
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	\$	58,765,873	\$	55,492,003
Restricted	Ψ	4,155,717	Ψ	7,009,821
Unrestricted		4,401,840		3,860,064
		.,,		2,000,001
Total Net Position	\$	67,323,430	\$	66,361,888

Pope County's total net position for the year ended December 31, 2019, totals \$67,323,430. The governmental activities' unrestricted net position totals \$4,401,840. Unrestricted net position is the part of net position that can be used to meet Pope County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities			vities
		2019		2018
Revenues				
Program revenues				
Fees, charges, fines, and other	\$	1,728,686	\$	1,653,035
Operating grants and contributions		7,409,873		7,403,994
Capital grants and contributions		1,960,466		364,832
General revenues				
Property taxes		9,190,907		9,221,177
Other taxes		346,783		316,763
Grants and contributions not restricted				
to specific programs		842,353		881,628
Other general revenues		386,991		282,879
Total Revenues	\$	21,866,059	\$	20,124,308
Expenses				
General government	\$	4,004,603	\$	3,844,638
Public safety		2,375,080		2,485,285
Highways and streets		4,190,240		3,975,144
Sanitation		5,733,898		393,617
Human services		3,608,548		3,326,658
Health		61,733		98,955
Culture and recreation		210,779		178,964
Conservation of natural resources		553,001		538,606
Economic development		-		16,858
Interest		166,635		191,724
Total Expenses	\$	20,904,517	\$	15,050,449
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$	961,542	\$	5,073,859
Net Position – January 1		66,361,888		61,288,029
Net Position – December 31	\$	67,323,430	\$	66,361,888

Governmental Activities

Revenues for Pope County's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2019, were \$21,866,059. The County's cost for all governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2019, was \$20,904,517. The net position for the County's governmental activities increased by \$961,542 in 2019.

As shown in the Statement of Activities, the amount that Pope County taxpayers ultimately financed for these governmental activities through local property taxation was \$9,190,907 because \$1,728,686 of the costs were paid by those who directly benefited from the programs, and \$10,212,692 was paid by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions. Pope County paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of governmental activities with \$733,774 from other revenues, such as investment income, mortgage registry tax, wheelage tax, and state deed tax.

Figure 1 Total County Revenues 2019

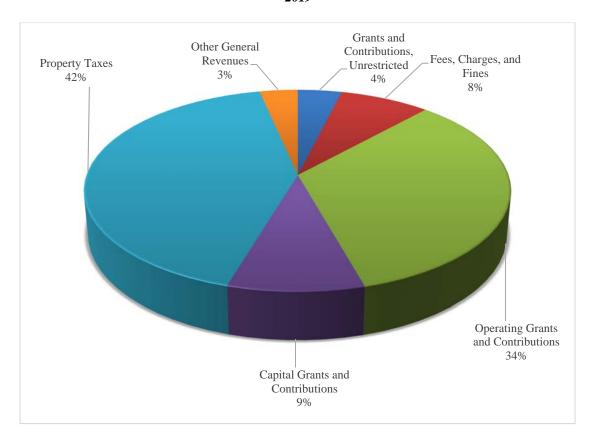
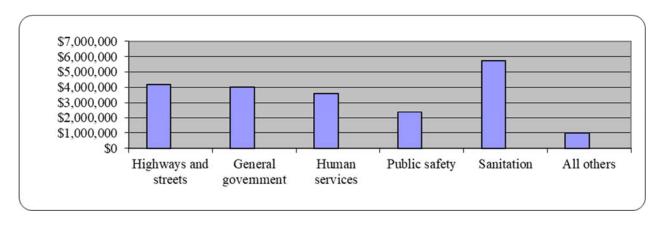


Table 3 presents the cost of each of Pope County's five largest program functions, as well as each function's net cost (total cost, less revenues generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial burden placed on Pope County's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2019		Net Cost of Services 2019
Program Expenses			
General government	\$ 4,004,603	\$	3,581,697
Public safety	2,375,080		2,089,460
Highways and streets	4,190,240		(2,557,156)
Sanitation	5,733,898		4,956,132
Human services	3,608,548		1,270,303
All others	 992,148		465,056
Total Program Expenses	\$ 20,904,517	\$	9,805,492

Figure 2 Governmental Activities Expenses 2019



THE COUNTY'S FUNDS

As Pope County completed the year, its governmental funds, as presented in the Balance Sheet, reported a combined fund balance of \$19,630,515.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Pope County Board of Commissioners, over the course of a budget year, may amend/revise the County's General Fund budget. During 2019, the County Board of Commissioners made a change of \$11,000 to the budget as originally adopted on December 18, 2018. Budget amendments/revisions fall into one of three categories: new information changing original budget estimations, greater than anticipated revenues or costs, and final agreement reached on employee contracts.

In the General Fund, actual revenues were more than expected revenues by \$560,920 due to higher than anticipated intergovernmental revenue such as grants and investment earnings. Actual expenditures were \$1,011,745 less than expected in 2019 due to a variety of reasons, including less personnel costs than budgeted for and less than anticipated costs in the other general government departments.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2019, Pope County had \$61,331,872 invested in a broad range of capital assets, net of depreciation. Pope County's net capital assets increased by \$2,993,786, or 5.13 percent, in 2019 due in large part to purchase of infrastructure. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, infrastructure, equipment, and construction in progress (see Table 4). Additional information on capital assets can be found in Note 3.A.3. to the financial statements.

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

	Governmental Activities			
		2019		2018
Land	\$	2,174,341	\$	2,175,465
Buildings		4,937,676		5,270,932
Office furniture and equipment		325,750		391,355
Machinery and automotive equipment		1,333,763		1,490,383
Infrastructure		52,560,342		49,009,951
Totals	\$	61,331,872	\$	58,338,086

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2019, Pope County had \$7,874,720 of outstanding debt, which includes Solid Waste Revenue Bonds the County obtained for Pope Douglas Solid Waste. The capital lease Pope County had with the HRA/EDA was reduced in its entirety with \$2,485,000 held in escrow. Comparing \$5,974,795 as of December 31, 2018, there was an increase of \$1,899,925 due to issuance of new debt, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year-End

	Governmental Activities			ities
		2019		2018
Contract for deed	\$	1,307 240,000	\$	2,632
2013A G.O. Capital Equipment and Improvement Bonds 2017 G.O. Capital Improvement Bonds		2,230,000		525,000 2,405,000
Capital lease – Law Enforcement Center 2019A G.O. Solid Waste Revenue Bonds (Pope Douglas		-		2,485,000
Solid Waste) Loans		4,900,000		-
Septic System Replacement Program Loan SRF0185		5,653		17,161
Septic System Replacement Program Loan SRF0253 State of Minnesota Agricultural Best Management		55,016		68,357
Loan Program		442,744		471,645
Totals	\$	7,874,720	\$	5,974,795

In 2019, Pope County obtained an "AAA" Credit Enhancement Rating and an underlying rating of "AA" Stable from Standard and Poor's Investor Services. Other long-term obligations include compensated absences, OPEB, and pensions. Pope County's notes to the financial statements provide detailed information about the County's long-term liabilities; see Note 3.C.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2020 budget and tax rates, including:

- Pope County's unemployment rates for 2018 and 2019 were 2.6 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively, compared to the Minnesota unemployment rate for 2018 and 2019, which averaged 2.9 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively. The unemployment rate continues to impact the level of services requested by Pope County residents.
- Land development and regulation issues.

- Reviewing revenue sources and considering cost-effective and efficient means for the delivery of Pope County programs and services; this will influence the development of future budgets.
- On December 17, 2019, the Pope County Board of Commissioners approved the 2020 budget at \$19,687,128. The 2020 total levy is \$9,983,431, less County Program Aid of \$622,373, for a net levy of \$9,361,058. The Board approved a 0.75 percent decrease in the levy for 2020.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Pope County's financial report provides citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of Pope County's finances and shows the County's accountability for the money it receives and spends. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Pope County Auditor/Treasurer, 320-634-7706, Pope County Courthouse, 130 East Minnesota Avenue, Suite 218, Glenwood, Minnesota 56334-4525.







EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Governm Governm	Primary Government Governmental Activities		Component Unit Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority	
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 19,0	579,304	\$	802,460	
Petty cash and change funds		1,900		-	
Taxes receivable					
Delinquent		103,093		5,492	
Special assessments receivable					
Delinquent		19,176		-	
Noncurrent	•	471,447		-	
Accounts receivable		85,970		-	
Accrued interest receivable		56,299		-	
Due from other governments	2,3	324,387		-	
Due from primary government		-		4,176	
Loans receivable		-		213,713	
Inventories		169,179		-	
Land held for resale		-		428,100	
Restricted assets					
Cash and pooled investments		-		14,266	
Capital assets					
Non-depreciable	2,	174,341		311,797	
Depreciable – net of accumulated depreciation	59,	157,531		1,803,904	
Total Assets	\$ 84,	242,627	\$	3,583,908	
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Deferred pension outflows	\$ 1,	077,175	\$	-	
Deferred other postemployment benefits outflows		207,782		-	
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 1,	284,957	\$	-	

EXHIBIT 1 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Primary Government Governmental Activities	Component Unit Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Accounts payable	\$ 193,007	\$ -
Salaries payable	210,103	-
Due to other governments	90,122	653
Due to component unit	4,176	-
Accrued interest payable	30,404	25,071
Unearned revenue	104,919	31,473
Financial assurance deposit payable	114,905	-
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets		
Tenant security deposits	-	13,371
Accounts payable	-	895
Long-term liabilities		
Due within one year	365,107	89,964
Due in more than one year	8,338,674	2,134,247
Other postemployment benefits obligation	1,747,859	-
Net pension liability	4,594,484	
Total Liabilities	\$ 15,793,760	\$ 2,295,674
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred pension inflows	\$ 2,038,293	\$ -
Deferred other postemployment benefits inflows	372,101	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 2,410,394	<u>\$</u>
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 58,765,873	\$ (46,094)
Restricted for		
General government	225,298	-
Public safety	344,471	-
Highways and streets	1,827,193	-
Ditch construction and maintenance	39,652	-
Culture and recreation	6,382	-
Conservation of natural resources	1,260,889	-
Debt service	451,832	-
Unrestricted	4,401,840	1,334,328
Total Net Position	\$ 67,323,430	\$ 1,288,234

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Expenses			es, Charges, Fines, and Other
Functions/Programs				
Primary Government				
Governmental activities				
General government	\$	4,004,603	\$	410,249
Public safety		2,375,080		80,714
Highways and streets		4,190,240		39,211
Sanitation		5,733,898		675,032
Human services		3,608,548		397,040
Health		61,733		-
Culture and recreation		210,779		-
Conservation of natural resources		553,001		126,440
Interest		166,635		-
Total Primary Government	\$	20,904,517	\$	1,728,686
Component Unit				
Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic				
Development Authority	\$	436,979	\$	-
	Gener	al Revenues		
		erty taxes		
		gage registry and deed t	ax	
		elage tax		
		taxes		
		ents in lieu of tax		
	Grant	ts and contributions not	restricted to sp	ecific
	progr			
		tment earnings		
	Gain	on sale of capital assets		

Miscellaneous

Total general revenues

Change in net position

Net Position – Beginning

Net Position – Ending

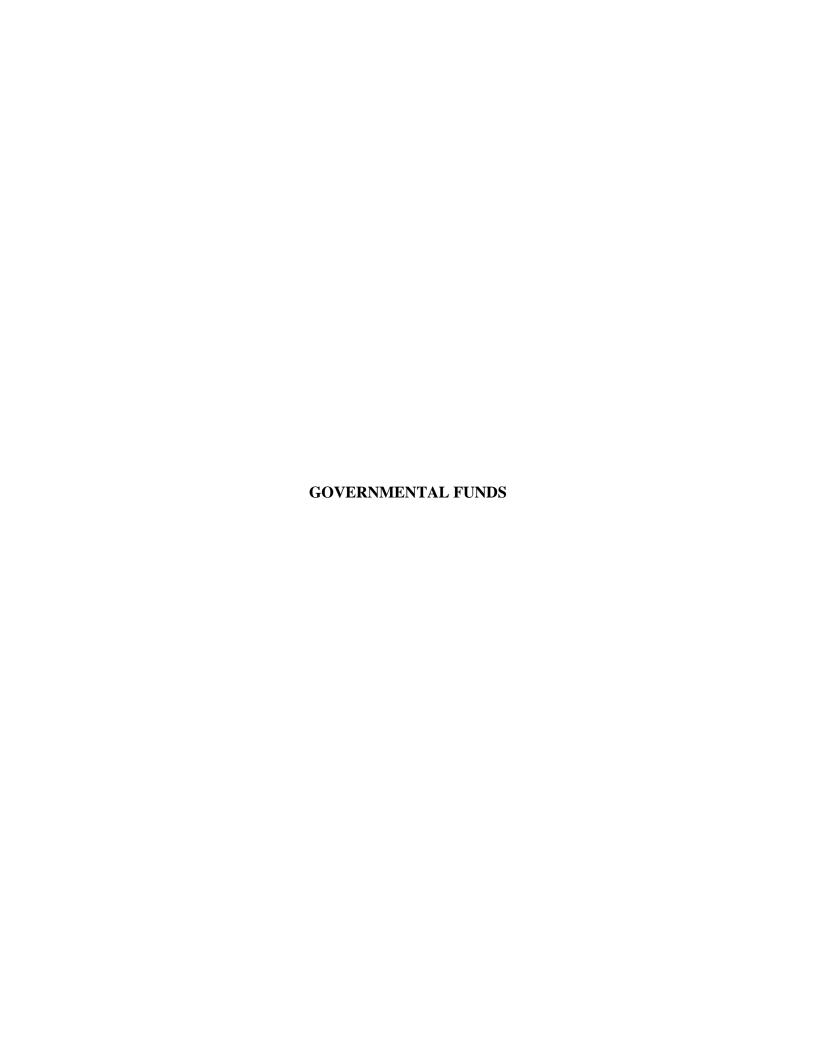
Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

Program Revenues Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions		Primary Government Governmental Activities		Component Unit Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority	
\$	12,657	\$	-	\$	(3,581,697)		
	187,707 4,764,918 102,734 1,941,205 126,224 - 274,428		17,199 1,943,267 - - - - -		(2,089,460) 2,557,156 (4,956,132) (1,270,303) 64,491 (210,779) (152,133) (166,635)		
<u>\$</u>	7,409,873	<u>\$</u> \$	1,960,466	<u>\$</u>	(9,805,492)	\$	(436,979)
-		<u>*</u>		\$	9,190,907 13,436 145,483 40,319	\$	323,708
					147,545 842,353 308,705 27,871 50,415		8,352 1,870 - 139,684
				<u>\$</u> \$	961,542 66,361,888	<u>\$</u> \$	473,614 36,635 1,251,599
				\$	67,323,430	\$	1,288,234









BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

	General	Road and Bridge
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 11,531,460	\$ 3,890,813
Petty cash and change funds	1,900	-
Taxes receivable		
Delinquent	67,725	10,439
Special assessments receivable		
Delinquent	-	-
Noncurrent	471,447	-
Accounts receivable	36,514	14,734
Accrued interest receivable	56,299	-
Due from other funds	24,809	-
Due from other governments	142,110	1,844,246
Inventories	-	169,179
Advances to other funds	8,000	
Total Assets	\$ 12,340,264	\$ 5,929,411
<u>Liabilities, Deferred Inflows</u>		
of Resources, and Fund Balances		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 66,163	\$ 25,643
Salaries payable	118,719	37,009
Due to other funds	-	-
Due to other governments	16,540	7,379
Due to component unit	4,176	-
Unearned revenue	104,919	-
Advances from other funds	-	-
Financial assurance deposit payable	114,905	
Total Liabilities	\$ 425,422	\$ 70,031
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Unavailable revenue (Note 3.C.1.)	\$ 630,481	\$ 1,837,632
Fund Balances (Note 3.E.)		
Nonspendable	\$ 8,000	\$ 169,179
Restricted	1,319,920	-
Assigned	1,033,911	3,852,569
Unassigned	8,922,530	<u> </u>
Total Fund Balances	\$ 11,284,361	\$ 4,021,748
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows		
of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 12,340,264	\$ 5,929,411

	Human Services		Solid Waste	Debt Service		Other Governmental Funds			Total
\$	3,740,018	\$	13,896	\$	447,230	\$	55,887 -	\$	19,679,304 1,900
	20,327		-		4,602		-		103,093
	-		18,831		-		345		19,176
	-		-		-		-		471,447
	34,722		-		-		-		85,970
	-		-		-		-		56,299
	-		-		-		-		24,809
	332,573		-		-		5,458		2,324,387
	-		-		-		-		169,179 8,000
-									
\$	4,127,640	\$	32,727	\$	451,832	\$	61,690	\$	22,943,564
\$	101,201 54,375 24,809 48,213	\$	- - 13,896 - -	\$	- - - - - -	\$	- - 4,094 - - - 8,000	\$	193,007 210,103 24,809 90,122 4,176 104,919 8,000
	-	-	-		-		<u>-</u>		114,905
\$	228,598	\$	13,896	\$	<u> </u>	\$	12,094	\$	750,041
\$	71,117	\$	18,831	\$	4,602	\$	345	\$	2,563,008
\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	177,179
Ψ	-	Ψ	_	Ψ.	447,230	Ψ	66,149	Ψ	1,833,299
	3,827,925		-		-		-		8,714,405
				·			(16,898)		8,905,632
\$	3,827,925	\$	<u> </u>	\$	447,230	\$	49,251	\$	19,630,515
\$	4,127,640	\$	32,727	\$	451,832	\$	61,690	\$	22,943,564



EXHIBIT 4

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION--GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2019

Fund balance – total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)			\$ 19,630,515
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.			61,331,872
Deferred outflows of resources resulting from pension obligations are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.			1,077,175
Deferred outflows of resources resulting from other postemployment benefits obligations are not available and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.			207,782
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported in the governmental funds.			2,563,008
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	\$	(7,370,000)	
Discounts/premiums on bonds	Ψ	(289,174)	
Contract for deed		(1,307)	
Loans payable		(503,413)	
Compensated absences		(539,887)	
Other postemployment benefits obligation		(1,747,859)	
Net pension liability		(4,594,484)	(15,046,124)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and,			
therefore, is not reported in the governmental funds.			(30,404)
Deferred inflows of resources resulting from pension obligations are not due and			
payable in the current period, and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.			(2,038,293)
Deferred inflows of resources resulting from OPEB obligations are not available			
resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.			 (372,101)
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)			\$ 67,323,430

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS ${\bf FOR\ THE\ YEAR\ ENDED\ DECEMBER\ 31,2019}$

	General		Road and Bridge
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 6,120,	346 \$	1,098,115
Special assessments	151,		-
Licenses and permits	74,	260	-
Intergovernmental	1,383,	383	7,009,433
Charges for services	406,0		21,233
Fines and forfeits	8,4	481	-
Gifts and contributions	•	719	-
Investment earnings	287,:	524	-
Miscellaneous	111,	778	17,978
Total Revenues	\$ 8,545,	<u>\$</u>	8,146,759
Expenditures			
Current			
General government	\$ 3,704,	741 \$	-
Public safety	2,289,	840	-
Highways and streets		-	6,993,582
Human services		-	-
Health	61,7	733	-
Culture and recreation	211,	510	-
Conservation of natural resources	533,	745	-
Economic development	15,0	542	-
Intergovernmental			
Highways and streets		-	438,851
Sanitation	68,	710	-
Capital outlay			
General government	63,2	241	-
Public safety	109,	314	-
Highways and streets		-	46,385
Debt service			
Principal	107,:		-
Interest	1,7	717	-
Bond issuance costs		-	-
Administrative charges		<u> </u>	-
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,168,	<u>\$</u>	7,478,818
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 1,376,	\$36	667,941

 Human Services	 Solid Waste	 Debt Service	Gov	Other ernmental Funds	 Total
\$ 1,868,587	\$ _	\$ 318,475	\$	-	\$ 9,405,523
-	662,337	-		39,743	853,620
-	-	-		-	74,260
2,147,398	-	11,529		-	10,552,243
396,530	-	-		-	824,408
-	-	-		18,161	26,642
-	-	-		-	719
-	-	21,181		-	308,705
 65,192	 -	 <u>-</u>		<u> </u>	 194,948
\$ 4,477,707	\$ 662,337	\$ 351,185	\$	57,904	\$ 22,241,068
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$	7,179	\$ 3,711,920
-	-	-		-	2,289,840
-	-	-		-	6,993,582
3,791,419	-	-		-	3,791,419
-	-	-		-	61,733
-	-	-		-	211,610
-	-	-		19,652	553,397
-	-	-		-	15,642
-	-	-		-	438,851
-	5,665,188	-		-	5,733,898
-	-	-		-	63,241
-	-	-		-	109,814
=	-	-		-	46,385
-	-	2,945,000		-	3,052,547
-	-	134,655		-	136,372
-	92,770	-		-	92,770
 	 	 950		-	 950
\$ 3,791,419	\$ 5,757,958	\$ 3,080,605	\$	26,831	\$ 27,303,971
\$ 686,288	\$ (5,095,621)	\$ (2,729,420)	\$	31,073	\$ (5,062,903)

		<u>General</u>		Road and Bridge		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers in	\$	89	\$	-		
Transfers out		-		-		
Loan issued		52,472		-		
Proceeds from sale of bonds		-		-		
Premium on bonds/notes issued		-		-		
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		29,138		-		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u></u> \$	81,699	\$			
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$	1,458,535	\$	667,941		
Fund Balances – January 1		9,825,826		3,424,400		
Increase (decrease) in inventories		<u> </u>		(70,593)		
Fund Balances – December 31	\$	11,284,361	\$	4,021,748		

 Human Services	 Solid Waste	 Debt Service	Go	Other vernmental Funds	 Total
\$ - - - - -	\$ - - - 4,900,000 195,621	\$ 47,463 (89) - - -	\$	- (47,463) - - -	\$ 47,552 (47,552) 52,472 4,900,000 195,621 29,138
\$ -	\$ 5,095,621	\$ 47,374	\$	(47,463)	\$ 5,177,231
\$ 686,288 3,141,637	\$ - - -	\$ (2,682,046) 3,129,276	\$	(16,390) 65,641	\$ 114,328 19,586,780 (70,593)
\$ 3,827,925	\$ 	\$ 447,230	\$	49,251	\$ 19,630,515

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, 2019

Net change in fund balances – total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)		\$ 114,328
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 between the fund statements and the statement of activities is the increase or decrease in unavailable revenue.		
Unavailable revenue – December 31 Unavailable revenue – January 1	\$ 2,563,008 (2,840,423)	(277,415)
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, only the gain or loss on the disposal of capital assets is reported; whereas, in the fund financial statements, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. The change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the assets disposed.		
Expenditures for general capital assets and infrastructure Net book value of assets disposed Current year depreciation	\$ 5,304,820 (3,505) (2,307,529)	2,993,786
Issuing long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of debt consumes current financial resources. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the net effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued; whereas, those amounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt in the statement of activities.	(2,307,327)	2,773,100
Proceeds of new debt General obligation bonds issued Premium on general obligation bonds issued Loans issued Principal repayments Current year amortization of premiums/discounts	\$ (4,900,000) (195,621) (52,472) 3,052,547 12,053	(2,083,493)

EXHIBIT 6 (Continued)

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, 2019

Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Change in accrued interest payable	\$ 51,404	
Change in compensated absences	(34,796)	
Change in other postemployment benefits obligation	599,211	
Change in net pension liability	128,056	
Change in deferred pension outflows of resources	(688,600)	
Change in deferred other postemployment benefits outflows of resources	(19,273)	
Change in deferred pension inflows of resources	621,028	
Change in deferred other postemployment benefits inflows of resources	(372,101)	
Change in inventories	 (70,593)	 214,336
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)		\$ 961,542



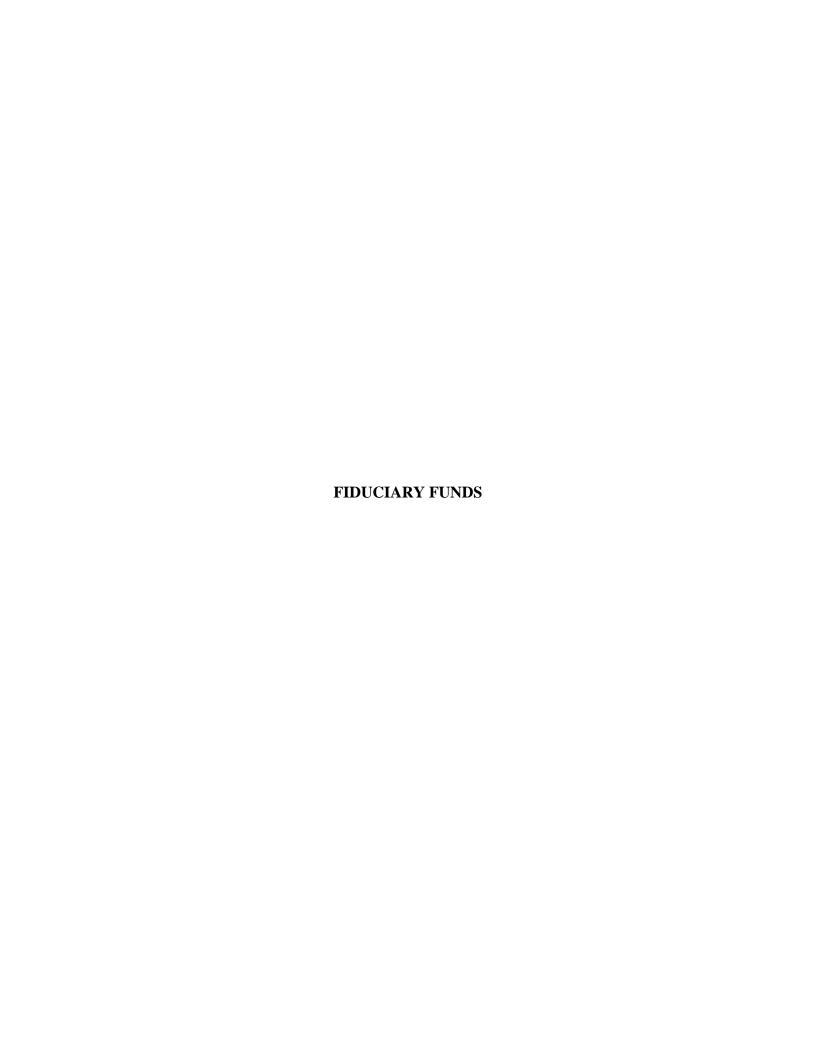




EXHIBIT 7

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Age	ency Funds
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash and pooled investments Due from other governments	\$	374,776 17,718
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	392,494
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Accounts payable Due to other governments	\$	11,802 380,692
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	392,494



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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

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, 2019. 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

Pope County was established February 20, 1862, and is an organized county having the powers, duties, and privileges granted counties by Minn. Stat. ch. 373. The County is governed by a five-member Board of Commissioners elected from districts within the County. The Board is organized with a chair and vice chair elected at the annual meeting in January of each year. The County Coordinator serves as the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners but does not vote in its decisions.

Discretely Presented Component Unit

While part of the reporting entity, a 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 Pope County is discretely presented:

Component Unit	Component Unit of Reporting Entity Because	Separate Financial Statements
The Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority (HRA/EDA) provides services pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 469.001-469.047.	The County appoints members, and the HRA/EDA is a financial burden.	Separate financial statements are prepared.

Complete financial statements of the Pope County HRA/EDA can be obtained by writing to the Pope County HRA/EDA, 130 Minnesota Avenue East, Glenwood, Minnesota 56344.

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.C. The County also participates in jointly-governed organizations described in Note 4.D.

B. Basic Financial Statements

1. Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) display information about the primary government 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.

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. <u>Basic Financial Statements</u> (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 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 economic assistance and community social services programs.

The <u>Solid Waste Fund</u> is used to account for funds used in solid waste management. Financing is provided by special assessments against all parcels of property in the County.

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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

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

Additionally, the County reports the following fund type:

Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. These funds account for assets that the County holds for others in an agent capacity. Since, by definition, these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the County, these funds are not incorporated into the government-wide statements.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide 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. Pope County considers all revenues as available if collected within 60 days after the end of the current period. Property and other taxes, licenses, and interest are all considered susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term debt, compensated absences, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent that they have matured. Proceeds of long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

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

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. Pooled and fund investments are reported at their fair value at December 31, 2019, based on market prices. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 385.07, investment earnings on cash and pooled investments are credited to the General Fund. Other funds received investment earnings based on other state statutes, grant agreements, contracts, and bond covenants. Pooled investment earnings for 2019 were \$287,524.

2. Receivables and Payables

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

The receivable amounts of advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a nonspendable fund balance account in the General Fund to indicate they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

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

Special assessments receivable consist of delinquent special assessments payable in the years 2013 through 2019 and noncurrent special assessments payable in 2020 and after. Unpaid special assessments at December 31 are classified in the financial statements as delinquent special assessments.

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. Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

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

4. Capital Assets

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

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

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

Assets	Years
Buildings	20 - 40
Office furniture and equipment	5 - 10
Machinery and automotive equipment	5 - 12
Infrastructure	50 - 75

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

6. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

The liability for compensated absences reported in the financial statements consists of unpaid, accumulated annual 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. The current portion of the liability is calculated based on a five-year average of historical usage. The compensated absences liability is primarily liquidated by the General Fund and the Road and Bridge and Human Services Special Revenue Funds.

7. 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 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 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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

7. <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u> (Continued)

(revenue) until that time. The County has three types of deferred inflows. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from delinquent taxes receivable, special assessments receivable, grant receivables, and miscellaneous 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.

8. <u>Pension Plan</u>

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 primarily by the General Fund and the Road and Bridge and Human Services Special Revenue Funds.

9. Long-Term Obligations

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as 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 the 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.

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:

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)

Nonspendable – 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.

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

<u>Committed</u> – amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by formal action (resolution) of the County Board. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. The action must be approved no later than the close of the reporting period and remains binding unless removed in the same manner.

<u>Assigned</u> – amounts the County intends to use for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining positive amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the County Auditor/Treasurer or his/her designee, who has been delegated that authority by Board resolution.

<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. Minimum Fund Balance

The County has adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the General Fund in order to meet the purpose of providing stability and flexibility to respond to unexpected adversity and/or opportunities. Therefore, the County Board has determined it needs to maintain a minimum level of unrestricted fund balance (committed, assigned, and unassigned) of 35 to 50 percent of operating revenues, or no less than five months of operating expenditures, based on the previous year. The fund balance policy was adopted by the County Board on December 27, 2011. At December 31, 2019, unrestricted fund balance for the General Fund was above the minimum fund balance levels.

13. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, 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 reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

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

The Ditch Special Revenue Fund has a positive fund balance of \$22,409 as of December 31, 2019, although six individual ditch systems had deficit balances. The deficits will be eliminated with future special assessment levies against the benefited properties. The following is a summary of the individual ditch systems:

13 ditch systems with positive fund balances 6 ditch systems with deficit fund balances	\$ 39,307 (16,898)
Net Fund Balance	\$ 22,409

B. Excess of Expenditures Over Budget

The following is a summary of the individual fund that had expenditures in excess of budget for the year ended December 31, 2019:

		Exp	enditures	
	 Actual	Fir	nal Budget	 Excess
Debt Service Fund	\$ 3,080,605	\$	570,819	\$ 2,509,786

The Debt Service Fund's excess is due to early repayment of the County's capital lease.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

Pope County's total cash and investments are recorded on the basic financial statements as follows:

Government-wide statement of net position	
Governmental activities	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 19,679,304
Petty cash	1,900
Discretely presented component unit	
Cash and pooled investments	802,460
Restricted assets	
Cash and pooled investments	14,266
Statement of fiduciary net position	
Cash and pooled investments	 374,776
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 20,872,706

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Deposits Petty cash	\$ 20,870,806 1,900
Total Deposits and Petty Cash	\$ 20,872,706

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

a. Deposits

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 the 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 that is 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, 2019, Pope County's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

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

A. Assets

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

b. Investments

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

- (1) securities which are direct obligations or are guaranteed or insured issues of the United States, its agencies, its instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress, except mortgage-backed securities defined as "high risk" by Minn. Stat. § 118A.04, subd. 6;
- (2) mutual funds through shares of registered investment companies provided the mutual fund receives certain ratings depending on its investments:
- (3) general obligations of the State of Minnesota and its municipalities, and in certain state agency and local obligations of Minnesota and other states provided such obligations have certain specified bond ratings by a national bond rating service;
- (4) bankers' acceptances of United States banks;
- (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.

The County had no investments as of December 31, 2019.

2. Receivables

The County had no receivables scheduled to be collected beyond one year, except for \$471,447 of noncurrent special assessments.

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

A. Assets (Continued)

3. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

	 Beginning Balance	 Increase Decrease		Decrease	Ending Balance	
Capital assets not depreciated Land	\$ 2,175,465	\$ -	\$	(1,124)	\$	2,174,341
Capital assets depreciated	_	 				
Buildings	\$ 9,263,614	\$ _	\$	_	\$	9,263,614
Office furniture and equipment	1,801,150	66,331		(24,312)		1,843,169
Machinery and automotive equipment	4,015,088	138,309		(271,235)		3,882,162
Infrastructure	 73,284,343	 5,101,304		-		78,385,647
Total capital assets depreciated	\$ 88,364,195	\$ 5,305,944	\$	(295,547)	\$	93,374,592
Less: accumulated depreciation for						
Buildings	\$ (3,992,682)	\$ (333,256)	\$	-	\$	(4,325,938)
Office furniture and equipment	(1,409,795)	(131,630)		24,006		(1,517,419)
Machinery and automotive equipment	(2,524,705)	(291,730)		268,036		(2,548,399)
Infrastructure	 (24,274,392)	 (1,550,913)				(25,825,305)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ (32,201,574)	\$ (2,307,529)	\$	292,042	\$	(34,217,061)
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$ 56,162,621	\$ 2,998,415	\$	(3,505)	\$	59,157,531
Governmental Activities						
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 58,338,086	\$ 2,998,415	\$	(4,629)	\$	61,331,872

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

Governmental Activities	
General government	\$ 395,244
Public safety	126,281
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets	 1,786,004
Total Depreciation Expense – Governmental Activities	\$ 2,307,529

3. <u>Detailed Notes on All Funds</u> (Continued)

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

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2019, is as follows:

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

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund Amount		Description		
General	Human Services Special Revenue	\$ 24,809	To provide funding		

2. Advances To/From Other Funds

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	A	mount
General	Ditch Special Revenue	\$	8,000

Over the past several years, the General Fund has advanced funds to the Ditch Special Revenue Fund for needed repairs. The advances will be paid off with future special assessments on the benefited properties.

3. Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019, consisted of the following:

	Transfers In		Description
Transfer to General Fund from Debt Service Fund	\$	89	Repayment
Transfer to Debt Service Fund from Capital Projects Fund		47,463	Debt service payment
Total Transfers	\$	47,552	

3. <u>Detailed Notes on All Funds</u> (Continued)

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

1. <u>Unearned Revenues and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>

Unearned revenues and deferred inflows of resources consist of taxes and special assessments receivable, state grants not collected soon enough after year-end to pay liabilities of the current period, state and federal grants, and other revenue received but not yet earned. Unearned revenues and deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2019, are summarized below by fund:

	Taxes and Special Assessments]	Grants and Highway Allotments		hway		Total
Major governmental funds								
General Fund	\$	539,172	\$	196,228	\$	-	\$	735,400
Road and Bridge Special								
Revenue Fund		10,439		1,827,193		-		1,837,632
Human Services Special								
Revenue Fund		20,328		49,741		1,048		71,117
Solid Waste Special Revenue								
Fund		18,831		-		-		18,831
Debt Service Fund		4,602		-		-		4,602
Nonmajor governmental funds								
Ditch Special Revenue Fund		345						345
Total	\$	593,717	\$	2,073,162	\$	1,048	\$	2,667,927
Liabilities								
Unearned revenue	\$	-	\$	104,919	\$	-	\$	104,919
Deferred inflows of resources								
Unavailable revenue		593,717		1,968,243		1,048		2,563,008
Total	\$	593,717	\$	2,073,162	\$	1,048	\$	2,667,927

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

C. <u>Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> (Continued)

2. Long-Term Debt

Bond and lease payments are typically made from the Debt Service Fund, and loan payments are made from the General Fund. Information on individual debt instruments follows:

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rates (%)	Original Issue Amount	Balance eccember 31, 2019
General Obligation Bonds		450.000	0.20		
2013A G.O. Capital Equipment and Improvement	02/01/2024	\$50,000 - \$295,000	0.30 - 1.85	\$ 1,830,000	\$ 240,000
		\$175,000 -			
2017A G.O. Capital Improvement	02/01/2029	\$260,000	3.00	2,405,000	2,230,000
2019A G.O. Solid Waste Revenue		\$185,000 -	2.50 -		
Bonds	08/01/2040	\$310,000	3.00	4,900,000	 4,900,000
Total Bonds Payable				\$ 9,135,000	\$ 7,370,000
Contract for Deed	11/01/2020	\$621 - \$686	5.50	\$ 11,250	\$ 1,307
Loans Payable					
SRF0185 State of Minnesota Septic		\$5,080 -			
System Replacement Loans	06/15/2021	\$5,839	2.00	\$ 106,421	\$ 5,653
SRF0253 State of Minnesota Septic		\$6,000 -			
System Replacement Loans	12/15/2025	\$7,248	2.00	132,108	55,016
State of Minnesota Agricultural Best Management Loan Program	*	*	0.00	964,822	442,744
Total Loans Payable				\$ 1,203,351	\$ 503,413

^{*}These loans do not have a final maturity or final installation amounts until the program ends.

The 2019A series general obligation solid waste revenue bonds were issued by Pope County on behalf of Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management to finance the acquisition of various equipment replacements and upgrades, and the construction of various building modifications for the Pope/Douglas waste-to-energy facility.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. <u>Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>

2. <u>Long-Term Debt</u> (Continued)

The bonds are considered general obligations of Pope County, which has pledged its full faith, credit, and taxing powers for these bonds. The bond repayments are paid directly by Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management. The project is expected to be owned 25 percent by Pope County and 75 percent by Douglas County.

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2019, were as follows:

Year Ending	General Ob	General Obligation Bonds		Contract	or Deed	
December 31	Principal	Interest	P	Principal		erest
2020	\$ 235,000	\$ 179,104	\$	1,307	\$	56
2021	430,000	195,304		-		-
2022	440,000	183,018		-		-
2023	450,000	169,368		-		-
2024	475,000	155,193		-		-
2025 - 2029	2,325,000	573,175		-		-
2030 - 2034	1,270,000	315,650		-		-
2035 - 2039	1,435,000	148,775		-		-
2040	310,000	7,905		-		
Total	\$ 7,370,000	\$ 1,927,492	\$	1,307	\$	56

Year Ending		Loans Payable				
December 31	P	rincipal	Ir	nterest		
2020	\$	110,853	\$	1,089		
2021		109,785		759		
2022		98,436		480		
2023		45,807		195		
2024		24,895		-		
2025 - 2029		110,754		-		
2030 - 2034		2,883				
Total	\$	503,413	\$	2,523		

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

3. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

]	Beginning Balance	 Additions	F	Reductions	 Ending Balance	_	ue Within One Year
General obligation bonds	\$	2,930,000	\$ 4,900,000	\$	460,000	\$ 7,370,000	\$	235,000
Bond premiums		105,606	195,621		12,053	289,174		-
Contract for deed		2,632	_		1,325	1,307		1,307
Loans payable		557,163	52,472		106,222	503,413		110,853
Capital lease payable		2,485,000	_		2,485,000	-		_
Compensated absences		505,091	 570,863		536,067	 539,887		17,947
Long-Term Liabilities	\$	6,585,492	\$ 5,718,956	\$	3,600,667	\$ 8,703,781	\$	365,107

4. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

a. Plan Description

Pope County administers an OPEB plan, a single-employer defined benefit health care plan, to eligible retirees and their dependents.

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.

OPEB are determined by the County Commissioners and can be amended by the County through its personnel manual and union contracts. Employees first hired before March 1, 1995, are eligible, with exceptions, for employer contributions for retiree health care. The County provides the full premium for single coverage or 66 percent of the cost for dependent coverage for eligible retirees.

The County also provides benefits for retirees as required by Minn. Stat. § 471.61, subd. 2b. Retirees are required to pay 100 percent of the total premium cost. Since the premium is determined on the entire active and retiree population, the retirees are receiving an implicit rate subsidy.

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

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

4. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

As of the January 1, 2019, actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees	99
Retired employees	29
Spouses	7_
Total Plan Participants	135

b. Total OPEB Liability

The County's total OPEB liability of \$1,747,859 was measured as of January 1, 2019, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019. The total OPEB liability is liquidated primarily by the General Fund and the Road and Bridge and Human Services Special Revenue Funds.

The total OPEB liability in the 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 (2.50 percent used to roll pay forward to the

valuation date for police officers)

Health care cost trend 6.50 percent as of January 1, 2019, grading to 5.00 percent

over six years

The current year discount rate is 3.80 percent, which is a change from the prior year rate of 3.30 percent. For the current valuation, the discount rate was selected from a range of the Bond Buyer G.O. 20-year bond municipal bond yield, where the assumption was set by considering published rate information for 20-year high quality, tax-exempt, general obligation municipal bonds as of the measurement date.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

4. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

b. Total OPEB Liability (Continued)

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 as of January 1, 2019.

c. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	Total OPEB Liability	
Balance at January 1, 2019	\$	2,347,070
Changes for the year		
Service cost	\$	18,619
Interest		74,352
Differences between expected and actual experience		(224,660)
Changes of assumptions		(240,467)
Benefit payments		(227,055)
Net change	\$	(599,211)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$	1,747,859

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

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

- 4. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)
 - d. OPEB Liability Sensitivity (Continued)

	Discount Rate	T 	otal OPEB Liability
1% Decrease	2.80%	\$	1,890,945
Current	3.80		1,747,859
1% Increase	4.80		1,622,782

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:

		T	otal OPEB
	Health Care Trend Rate		Liability
1% Decrease	5.50% decreasing to 4.00% over 6 years	\$	1.622.487
Current	6.50% decreasing to 4.00% over 6 years	Ψ	1,747,859
1% Increase	7.50% decreasing to 6.00% over 6 years		1,891,438

e. <u>OPEB Expense</u>, <u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>, and <u>Deferred Inflows of</u> Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the County recognized OPEB expense of (\$207,837). The County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Ir	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Liability (gain)/loss Assumption changes	\$	-	\$	179,728 192,373	
Employer contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date		207,782			
Total	S	207,782	S	372,101	

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

- 4. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)
 - e. <u>OPEB Expense</u>, <u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>, and <u>Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB</u> (Continued)

The \$207,782 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense as follows:

		OPEB		
Year Ended	F	Expense		
December 31		Amount		
2020	\$	(93,026)		
2021		(93,026)		
2022		(93,026)		
2023		(93,023)		

f. Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2019:

- The health care trend rates were changed to better anticipate short-term and long-term medical increases.
- The mortality tables were updated from the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2016 Generational Improvement Scale (with blue collar adjustment for police and fire personnel) to the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2018 Generational Improvement Scale (with blue collar adjustment for police and fire personnel).
- The retirement and withdrawal tables for police and fire personnel were updated.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

- 4. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)
 - f. Changes in Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)
 - The discount rate used changed from 3.30 percent to 3.80 percent.
 - The trend on post-age 65 medical subsidies was changed from the health care trend rate noted above to 4.00 percent per year.

D. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

a. Plan Description

All full-time and certain part-time employees of Pope 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) and the Public Employees Police and Fire Plan (the Police and Fire 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.

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 Pope County employees belong to either the Basic Plan or the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

D. Pension Plans

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

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

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.

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.

Beginning January 1, 2019, 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.

Detailed Notes on All Funds

D. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

b. Benefits Provided (Continued)

Beginning January 1, 2019, Police and Fire Plan benefit recipients will 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 received 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.

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 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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

D. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

b. <u>Benefits Provided</u> (Continued)

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.

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 2019. Police and Fire Plan members were required to contribute 11.30 percent of their annual covered salary in 2019.

In 2019, 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	16.95

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, 2019, to the pension plans were:

General Employees Plan	\$ 375,728
Police and Fire Plan	122,854

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

D. Pension Plans

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

d. Pension Costs

General Employees Plan

At December 31, 2019, the County reported a liability of \$3,881,201 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2018, through June 30, 2019, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the County's proportion was 0.0702 percent. It was 0.0731 percent measured as of June 30, 2018. The County recognized pension expense of \$94,177 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's pension expense.

The County also recognized \$9,036 as revenue, which results in a reduction of the net pension liability, for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's 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.

The County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,881,201
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension	
liability associated with the County	 120,661
Total	\$ 4,001,862

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

D. Pension Plans

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

d. Pension Costs

General Employees Plan (Continued)

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:

	Ot	Deferred atflows of esources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual					
economic experience	\$	112,318	\$	-	
Changes in actuarial assumptions		_		322,946	
Difference between projected and actual					
investment earnings		_		426,932	
Changes in proportion		48,717		238,764	
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to		- ,		,	
the measurement date		188,035			
Total	\$	349,070	\$	988,642	

The \$188,035 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Pension				
Year Ended	Expense				
December 31	 Amount				
2020	\$ (277,818)				
2021	(434,766)				
2022	(121,276)				
2023	6,253				

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

D. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

d. Pension Costs (Continued)

Police and Fire Plan

At December 31, 2019, the County reported a liability of \$713,283 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2018, through June 30, 2019, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the County's proportion was 0.0670 percent. It was 0.0626 percent measured as of June 30, 2018. The County recognized pension expense of \$114,435 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's pension expense.

The County also recognized \$9,045 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. Legislation requires the State of Minnesota to contribute \$9 million to the Police and Fire Plan each year, starting in fiscal year 2014, until both this plan and the State Patrol Retirement Plan are 90 percent funded. In addition, the state will pay direct state aid of \$4.5 million on October 1, 2018, and October 1, 2019, and \$9 million by October 1 of each subsequent year until full funding is reached or, July 1, 2048, whichever is earlier.

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:

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

D. Pension Plans

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

d. Pension Costs

Police and Fire Plan (Continued)

	Οι	Deferred atflows of esources	I	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual						
economic experience	\$	29,276	\$	102,602		
Changes in actuarial assumptions		565,409		776,542		
Difference between projected and actual						
investment earnings		_		141,703		
Changes in proportion		70,510		28,804		
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to						
the measurement date	62,910			=		
Total	\$	728,105	\$	1,049,651		

The \$62,910 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, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Pension
Year Ended	Expense
December 31	Amount
	·
2020	\$ (41,938)
2021	(86,492)
2022	(265,202)
2023	1,965
2024	7,211

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

D. 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, 2019, was \$208,612.

e. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the individual entry-age normal actuarial cost method and the following additional actuarial assumptions:

Inflation 2.50 percent per year Active member payroll growth 3.25 percent per year Investment rate of return 7.50 percent

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, survivors, and disabilitants for all plans were based on RP-2014 tables for males or females, as appropriate, with slight adjustments. Cost of living benefit increases for retirees are assumed to be 1.25 percent for the General Employees 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, 2019, valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study for the General Employees Plan was dated June 30, 2015. The experience study for the Police and Fire Plan was dated August 30, 2016. Inflation and investment assumptions for both plans were reviewed in the experience study report for the General Employees Plan dated June 27, 2019.

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.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

D. Pension Plans

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

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

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 arithmetic 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
Domestic equity	35.50%	5.10%
International equity	17.50	5.30
Fixed income	20.00	0.75
Private markets	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 2019, which remained consistent with 2018. 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 position of the General Employees Plan and the Police and Fire 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.

g. Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Plan Provisions

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2019:

General Employees Plan

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

D. Pension Plans

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

g. <u>Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Plan Provisions</u> (Continued)

Police and Fire Plan

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

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:

		Proportionate Share of the						
	General E	General Employees Plan				ire Plan		
	Discount	N	let Pension	Discount	Net Pension Liability			
	Rate		Liability	Rate				
1% Decrease	6.50%	\$	6,380,485	6.50%	\$	1,559,103		
Current	7.50		3,881,201	7.50		713,283		
1% Increase	8.50					14,000		

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.

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

D. Pension Plans (Continued)

2. Defined Contribution Plan

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

Plan benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings, less administrative expenses. For those qualified personnel who elect to participate, Minn. Stat. § 353D.03 specifies plan provisions, including the employee and employer contributions 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 Pope County during the year ended December 31, 2019, were:

	<u>Em</u>	ployee	<u>Em</u>	Employer		
Contribution amount	\$	433	\$	433		
Percentage of covered payroll		5.00%		5.00%		

3. <u>Detailed Notes on All Funds</u> (Continued)

E. Fund Balances

The summary of fund balance classifications is as follows:

		General Fund	I	Road and Bridge		Human Services		Debt Service	Gov	Other vernmental Funds		Total
Nonspendable Inventories Advances to other funds	\$	8,000	\$	169,179	\$	- -	\$	- -	\$	- -	\$	169,179 8,000
Total nonspendable	\$	8,000	\$	169,179	\$		\$		\$		\$	177,179
Restricted												
Debt service	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	447,230	\$	-	\$	447,230
Law library		-		-		-		-		26,842		26,842
Recorder's technology												
and equipment		100,896		-		-		-		-		100,896
Attorney forfeiture		853		-		-		-		-		853
E-911		230,372		-		-		-		-		230,372
Recorder's												
compliance		97,560		-		-		-		-		97,560
Permit to carry		108,872		-		-		-		-		108,872
Sheriff's contingency		5,227		-		-		-		-		5,227
Aquatic invasive species		346,929		-		-		-		-		346,929
Riparian protection		277,648		-		_		-		-		277,648
Bike path donations		6,382		-		-		-		-		6,382
Clean water partnership		145,181		_		-		-		-		145,181
Ditch maintenance and		,										*
construction				-						39,307		39,307
Total restricted	\$	1,319,920	\$	<u>-</u>	\$		\$	447,230	\$	66,149	\$	1,833,299
Assigned												
Road and bridge	\$	_	\$	3,852,569	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	3,852,569
Human services	Ψ	_	Ψ	5,052,507	Ψ	3,827,925	Ψ		Ψ	_	Ψ	3,827,925
Plat sign deposits		1.169		_		3,021,723				_		1,169
Veterans van		21,331										21,331
Capital expenditures		1,011,411										1,011,411
Capital expellultures		1,011,411										1,011,411
Total assigned	\$	1,033,911	\$	3,852,569	\$	3,827,925	\$		\$		\$	8,714,405
Unassigned	\$	8,922,530	\$		\$		\$		\$	(16,898)	\$	8,905,632
Total Fund Balances	\$	11,284,361	\$	4,021,748	\$	3,827,925	\$	447,230	\$	49,251	\$	19,630,155

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 these risks, the County has entered into a joint powers agreement with other Minnesota counties to form the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT). MCIT is a public entity risk pool currently operated as a common risk management and insurance program for its members. The County is a member of both the MCIT Workers' Compensation and Property and Casualty Divisions. For other risk, the County carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage 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 per claim in 2019 and 2020. Should the MCIT Workers' Compensation Division liabilities exceed assets, MCIT may assess the County in a method and amount to be determined by MCIT.

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

In 2018, the County entered into an agreement with PrimeHealth to provide a mechanism for utilizing a pooled self-insurance health program under the authority granted to the counties in Minn. Stat. § 471.59. Premiums are paid to PrimeHealth, who provides bookkeeping services to the entity, including the payment of claims. For 2019, the County has retained risk with a specific annual deductible of \$400,000 per member for the health plan.

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

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.

The County, in connection with the normal conduct of its affairs, is involved in various claims, judgments, and litigation. The County Attorney estimates that the potential claims resulting from such litigation that would not be covered by insurance will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County.

C. Joint Ventures

Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management

Douglas and Pope Counties entered into a joint powers agreement in 1983 to build and operate a solid waste incinerator, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59. In 1986, it was determined that the joint venture would eventually operate on user charges.

The management of the solid waste incinerator is vested in the joint board composed of three County Commissioners from Douglas County and two County Commissioners from Pope County, as provided by the joint powers agreement. Each member is entitled to one vote. The costs of operations are apportioned 75 percent to Douglas County and 25 percent to Pope County. The facility is located in Alexandria, Minnesota.

Financing is provided by charges for services, special assessments levied in each county, state grants, and interest on investments. During 2019, Pope County contributed \$5,665,188 to Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management.

Complete financial statements for Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management can be obtained from Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management, 2115 Jefferson Street, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures (Continued)

Rainbow Rider Transit Board

Douglas, Grant, Pope, Stevens, and Traverse Counties entered into a joint powers agreement to establish the West Central Multi-County Joint Powers Transit Board effective December 1, 1994, and empowered under Minn. Stat. § 471.59. Effective January 13, 2000, the Board changed its name from West Central Multi-County Joint Powers Transit Board to Rainbow Rider Transit Board. The purpose of Rainbow Rider is to provide coordinated service delivery and a funding source for public transportation. Grant County terminated its membership in Rainbow Rider on May 31, 1999. Grant County rejoined and Todd County became a member county effective January 1, 2011, and 2012, respectively.

The Board consists of two members appointed by each member county from its County Board for terms of one year each. Rainbow Rider is a joint venture with no county having control over the Board. Each county has an ongoing responsibility to provide funding for the operating costs of Rainbow Rider allocated in accordance with the actual expenses incurred by representatives of the respective counties on the Board. During 2019, Pope County contributed \$10,661 to Rainbow Rider.

The joint powers agreement remains in force until any single county notifies the other parties of its intentions to withdraw at least 90 days before the termination takes effect. The remaining counties may agree to continue the agreement with the remaining counties as members.

Complete financial information can be obtained from Rainbow Rider Transit Board, 249 Poplar Avenue, Lowry, Minnesota 56349.

Horizon Public Health

Grant, Pope, Stevens, and Traverse Counties entered into a joint powers agreement creating and operating the Mid-State Community Health Services, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59. During 1994, Stevens Traverse Grant Public Health Nursing Service began receiving and administering the grant money for Stevens, Traverse, and Grant Counties.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

Horizon Public Health (Continued)

Mid-State Community Health Services was renamed to Horizon Community Health Board when Douglas County was added as a member on January 1, 2011. Horizon Community Health Board was renamed to Horizon Public Health on January 1, 2015, when it became a fiscally independent entity. The budget is now approved by the five-county Board.

Control is vested in Horizon Public Health's Board, which consists of 13 members comprised of 11 County Commissioners and two community representatives. Each member of the Board is appointed by the County Commissioners of the county they represent.

Financing is provided by state and federal grants and contributions from the five member counties. During 2019, Pope County contributed \$61,733 in funding to Horizon Public Health.

Complete financial statements for Horizon Public Health can be obtained from Horizon Public Health, 809 Elm Street, Suite 1200, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308.

Region 4 South Adult Mental Health Consortium

Douglas, Grant, Pope, Stevens, and Traverse Counties entered into a joint powers agreement creating and operating Region 4 South Adult Mental Health Consortium, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, to provide a system of care that will serve the needs of adults with serious and persistent mental illness for the mutual benefit of each of the joint participants.

Control of the Consortium is vested in a Governing Board, which consists of each participating county's Director of Social Services, Family Services, or Human Services, as the case may be; two County Commissioners from the Executive Commissioner Board; three local providers; and three consumers. The Governing Board operates under the ultimate authority of the Executive Commissioner Board. The Executive Commissioner Board is composed of one Commissioner of each county appointed by their respective County Board.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

Region 4 South Adult Mental Health Consortium (Continued)

Any county may withdraw by providing notice to the chair of the Board 90 days prior to the date of the proposed withdrawal. Withdrawal does not act to discharge any liability incurred or chargeable to any county before the effective date of the withdrawal.

Dissolution of the Consortium will occur by unanimous vote of the counties, or when the membership in the Consortium is reduced to less than two counties. Upon dissolution of the Consortium, the member counties shall share in the current liabilities and current financial assets, including real property, of the Consortium equally if no county has contributed during the term of the Consortium or based upon their percentage of contribution to the Consortium's budget during the period applicable to such liabilities and assets.

Financing is predominantly provided by state grants. During 2019, Pope County contributed \$200 to the Consortium. Grant County, in a fiscal host capacity, reports the cash transactions of the Consortium as an agency fund on its financial statements.

Complete financial information can be obtained from, Region 4 South Adult Mental Health Consortium, 507 North Nokomis Northeast, Suite 203, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308.

Pope County Family Collaborative

The Pope County Family Collaborative was established in 1996 under the authority of Minn. Stat. §§ 124D.23 and 245.491. The Collaborative includes Pope County Human Services, Pope County Public Health, Pope County Court Services, the Minnewaska Area Schools, and West Central Minnesota Communities Action, Inc. The Pope County Family Collaborative was established to create opportunities to enhance family strengths and support through service coordination and access to information communication.

The Collaborative is financed primarily by state and federal funding. In 2005, the Pope County Family Collaborative Board voted to participate in the Local Collaborative Time Study (LCTS). In order to participate, Pope County began to serve as the fiscal agent for the LCTS dollars only in 2005. For all other dollars received, the Minnewaska Area Schools served as the fiscal agent until July 2019, when Pope County began to serve as

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

Pope County Family Collaborative (Continued)

the fiscal agent for all dollars received. During 2019, Pope County provided \$59,329 in LCTS funds to the Collaborative. Control of the Collaborative is vested in the Governing Board consisting of one member from each of the five participating members. Current financial statements are not available.

PrimeWest Health

The PrimeWest Central County-Based Purchasing Initiative (since renamed PrimeWest Health) was established in December 1998 by a joint powers agreement with Big Stone, Douglas, Grant, McLeod, Meeker, Pipestone, Pope, Renville, Stevens, and Traverse Counties under the authority of Minn. Stat. § 471.59.

Beltrami, Clearwater, and Hubbard Counties were later added to PrimeWest Health. Pipestone County has since joined Southwest Health and Human Services for public health and human services functions. The partnership is organized to directly purchase health care services for county residents who are eligible for Medical Assistance and General Assistance Medical Care as authorized by Minn. Stat. § 256B.692.

County-based purchasing is the local control alternative favored for improved coordination of services to prepaid Medical Assistance programs in complying with Minnesota Department of Health requirements as set forth in Minn. Stat. chs. 62D and 62N.

Control of PrimeWest Health is vested in a Joint Powers Board of Directors, composed of two Commissioners from each member county (one active and one alternate). Each member of the Joint Powers Board of Directors is appointed by the County Commissioners of the county he or she represents.

In the event of termination of the joint powers agreement, all assets owned pursuant to this agreement shall be sold, and the proceeds, together with monies on hand, will be distributed to the current members based on their proportional share of each member's county-based purchasing eligible population.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

PrimeWest Health (Continued)

Financing is provided by Medical Assistance and General Assistance Medical Care payments from the Minnesota Department of Human Services, initial start-up loans from the member counties, and by proportional contributions from member counties, if necessary, to cover operational costs. During 2019, Pope County provided \$4,262 to PrimeWest Health.

Complete financial information can be obtained from its administrative office at PrimeWest Health, 3905 Dakota Street, Suite 101, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308,

Rural Minnesota Concentrated Employment Programs, Inc. (WIA – Rural Minnesota Workforce Service Area 2)

The Rural Minnesota Concentrated Employment Programs, Inc. (RMCEP), is a private non-profit corporation that provides workforce development services in a 19-county area in north central and west central Minnesota. The agency was incorporated in 1968 to operate employment and training programs which include Workforce Investment Act services. The RMCEP was established to create job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, underemployed and unemployed persons, and youthful persons in both the private and the public sector.

The RMCEP is governed by a Board of Directors, which is comprised of representatives from a wide variety of industry sectors, education, and human services. Pope County provided \$55,668 to this organization in 2019. Current financial statements are not available.

West Central Minnesota Drug Task Force

The West Central Minnesota Drug Task Force was established in 1996 under the authority of the Joint Powers Act, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, and includes Becker, Douglas, Grant, Otter Tail, Pope, and Wadena Counties, and the Cities of Alexandria, Detroit Lakes, Fergus Falls, Glenwood, Pelican Rapids, Starbuck, and Wadena. The Task Force's objectives are to coordinate and strengthen efforts to identify, apprehend, and prosecute drug-related offenders.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

West Central Minnesota Drug Task Force (Continued)

Control of the Task Force is vested in a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors consists of department heads or a designee from each participating full-time member agency. In the event of dissolution of the Task Force, the equipment will be divided and returned to the appropriate agencies. If only one agency terminates its agreement and the unit continues, all equipment will remain with the Task Force.

Fiscal agent responsibilities for the Task Force are with Douglas County, which reports the Task Force as an agency fund. Financing and equipment will be provided by the full-time and associate member agencies. Pope County contributed \$4,000 to the Task Force in 2019.

Separate financial information can be obtained from the Douglas County Courthouse, 305 – 8th Avenue West, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308.

Viking Library System

Pope County, along with ten cities and five other counties, participates in the Viking Library System in order to establish, continue, strengthen, and improve library services in the participating cities and counties. The Viking Library System was created as a public library service in 1975 by Douglas, Grant, Otter Tail, and Stevens Counties, along with the Cities of Alexandria, Elbow Lake, Fergus Falls, Hancock, and Morris. Additions to the library system included the Cities of Wheaton, Browns Valley, Glenwood, New York Mills, and Perham in 1976; Pope County in 1981; Traverse County in 1983; and the City of Pelican Rapids in 1988. In 1992, the Alexandria Library became the Douglas County Library.

The Viking Library System is governed by a governing board which consists of 19 members. Each County Board appoints a resident of the county, each member library board appoints a representative, and any libraries with a service area population over 15,000 have an additional representative. Currently, Fergus Falls and Douglas County have additional representatives. During 2019, Pope County provided \$129,050 to the Viking Library System.

Complete financial information can be obtained from the Viking Library System, 1915 Fir Avenue West, Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537.

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

D. <u>Jointly-Governed Organizations</u>

Pope County, in conjunction with other governmental entities and various private organizations, has formed the jointly-governed organizations listed below:

Lakeland Mental Health Center

Lakeland Mental Health Center was formed pursuant to Minn. Stat. ch. 317A as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation on February 10, 1961, and includes Becker, Clay, Douglas, Grant, Otter Tail, and Pope Counties. The purpose of Lakeland Mental Health Center is to promote healthy individuals, families, and communities by providing high quality accessible mental health services.

The management of Lakeland Mental Health Center is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of one Commissioner and one community-at-large representative from each member county, plus one human service director, or equivalent position, rotated between the member counties.

Services are provided to the member counties through purchase of service agreements. A member county may lose its membership, by action of the Board of Directors, if it fails to have a signed contract with Lakeland Mental Health Center. Pope County paid \$77,923 in 2019 for services purchased through Lakeland Mental Health Center.

West Central S.W.A.T. Team

The West Central S.W.A.T. Team is comprised of five county sheriff's offices and eight police departments, including Lac qui Parle, Pope, Stevens, Swift, and Traverse Counties, along with the Appleton, Benson, Glenwood, Morris, Starbuck, University of Minnesota Morris, and Wheaton police departments. The purpose of the Team is to create a feasible and economical way, by sharing the costs, to protect the citizens of the cities and counties involved. During the year, Pope County did not contribute to the Team.

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

E. Agricultural Best Management Loan Program

The County has entered into an agreement with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture and a local lending institution to jointly administer a loan program to individuals to implement projects that prevent or mitigate nonpoint source water pollution. While the County is not liable for the repayment of the loans in any manner, it does have certain responsibilities under the agreement. Pope County has met those responsibilities for 2019.

F. <u>Tax Abatements</u>

The County entered into property tax abatement agreements with various developers, under Minn. Stat. §§ 469.1812 through 469.1815, as amended. Under the statutes, a political subdivision may grant a current or prospective abatement of property taxes if it expects the benefits to the political subdivision of the proposed abatement agreement to at least equal the costs to the political subdivision of the proposed agreement and it will provide benefits such as increasing or preserving the tax base or providing employment opportunities in Pope County. All tax abatements are disclosed.

Midwest Machinery Company

In October 2011, the County entered into a property tax abatement agreement with the City of Glenwood, Minnewaska Area School District No. 2149, and Midwest Machinery Company for a period of up to 12 years effective in the years 2013 through 2025. The abatement is contractually set to equal the sum of \$54,000 plus non-compounded interest at five percent on the unpaid County share of the reimbursement amount. Pope County provided a tax abatement in the form of a tax refund in the amount of \$6,603 for 2019. The developer agrees to construct an expansion to the company's existing John Deere facility, including sanitary sewer and water connections.

City of Glenwood

In November 2012, the County entered into a property tax abatement agreement with the City of Glenwood and Minnewaska Area School District No. 2149 for a period of up to seven years effective in the years 2015 through 2022. The abatement is contractually set annually at \$12,148, or an aggregate total of \$85,036. Pope County provided a tax abatement in the form of a tax refund in the amount of \$12,148 for 2019. The City of Glenwood agrees to pave an existing gravel road to facilitate entry to an existing hotel and the surrounding area.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

F. Tax Abatements (Continued)

Ridge Housing, LLC

In June 2017, the County entered into a property tax abatement agreement with the City of Glenwood, Minnewaska Area School District No. 2149, and Ridge Housing, LLC, for a period of up to 15 years effective in the years 2019 through 2034. Upon submission to the County of invoices relating to the cost of the construction of the project in an amount not less than \$210,000, the County shall reimburse the developer for such costs pursuant to the abatement program. Pope County provided a tax abatement in the form of a tax refund in the amount of \$13,868, or an aggregate total of \$208,020. The developer will construct a multifamily housing facility with tuck under garages, and related site and parking improvements in the City of Glenwood.

5. Subsequent Event

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a coronavirus (COVID-19) a pandemic. Economic activity decreased in 2020, including gasoline sales taxes collected by the State of Minnesota used for funding County State Aid Highways (CSAH) revenue recorded in the County's Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund. As a result, a decrease of approximately 15 percent of CSAH revenue is expected to be received for calendar year 2021. In addition, it is expected the County will experience an increase of grant revenues as a result of this pandemic.

6. <u>Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority Component Unit</u>

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Financial Reporting Entity

The Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority (HRA/EDA) is a component unit of Pope County and is reported in a separate column in the County's financial statements to emphasize that the HRA/EDA is a legally separate entity from Pope County. The HRA/EDA operates as a local government unit for the purpose of providing housing and redevelopment and economic development services to the local area. The governing body consists of a seven-member Board of Commissioners appointed by the County. The financial statements included are as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019.

6. <u>Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority</u> Component Unit

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

2. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The HRA/EDA's financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of cash flows.

3. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position

a. <u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>

The HRA/EDA has defined cash and cash equivalents to include cash on hand and demand deposits.

b. <u>Receivables</u>

Property tax levies are set by the HRA/EDA and are certified to the County each year for collection in the following year. Real property taxes are generally due from taxpayers in equal installments on May 15 and October 15. The County remits tax settlements to the HRA/EDA at various times during the year. Taxes collectible in a given calendar year are generally recognized as revenue during that fiscal year.

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

c. Property Held for Resale

Property is acquired by the HRA/EDA for subsequent resale for redevelopment purposes and not as an investment program. In order to encourage development, the land is often resold at prices substantially lower than the HRA/EDA's cost and cannot be sold for more than expended. Land held for resale is reported as an asset at the net realizable value.

6. <u>Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority</u> Component Unit

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3. <u>Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position</u> (Continued)

d. Restricted Assets

Certain funds of the HRA/EDA 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.

e. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital assets, which include land and buildings, are reported in the financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the HRA/EDA as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at 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.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives ranging from three to 40 years.

f. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

6. <u>Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority</u> Component Unit

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position (Continued)

g. Classification of Net Position

The HRA/EDA classifies net position in the following categories: net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by outstanding debt attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets, net of unspent related debt proceeds, if any; restricted net position is classified as such when 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; and unrestricted net position is the amount of net position that does not meet the definition of restricted or net investment in capital assets.

4. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

B. Detailed Notes

1. Deposits and Investments

a. Deposits

At December 31, 2019, the HRA/EDA had deposits totaling \$816,726.

6. <u>Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority</u> Component Unit

B. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

1. Deposits and Investments

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

The HRA/EDA 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 HRA/EDA is required by Minn. Stat. § 118A.03 to protect deposits with insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The market value of collateral pledged shall be at least ten percent more than the amount on deposit at the close of the financial institution's banking day, not covered by insurance or bonds.

Authorized collateral includes treasury bills, notes and bonds; issues of U.S. government agencies; general obligations rated "A" or better and revenue obligations rated "AA" or better; irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank; and certificates of deposit. Minnesota statutes require that securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping in a restricted account at the Federal Reserve Bank or in an account at a trust department of a commercial bank or other financial institution that is 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 HRA/EDA's deposits may not be returned to it. The HRA/EDA does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2019, the HRA/EDA's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

b. Investments

The HRA/EDA had no investments as of December 31, 2019.

2. Receivables

Of the loans receivable, \$204,618 is not expected to be collected within the next year.

6. <u>Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority</u> Component Unit

B. <u>Detailed Notes</u> (Continued)

3. Capital Assets

The HRA/EDA's capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increase	Decrease	Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated Land	\$ 311,797	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 311,797
Capital assets depreciated Buildings Infrastructure	\$ 2,122,240 100,000	\$ - -	\$ - 100,000	\$ 2,122,240
Total capital assets depreciated	\$ 2,222,240	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 2,122,240
Less: accumulated depreciation for Buildings Infrastructure	\$ (265,280) (5,000)	\$ (53,056)	\$ - (5,000)	\$ (318,336)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ (270,280)	\$ (53,056)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (318,336)
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$ 1,951,960	\$ (53,056)	\$ 95,000	\$ 1,803,904
Capital Assets, Net	\$ 2,263,757	\$ (53,056)	\$ 95,000	\$ 2,115,701

4. Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt outstanding at December 31, 2019, for the HRA/EDA consists of the following:

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rates (%)	Original Issue Amount	Balance eccember 31, 2019
2013A General Obligation Bonds	02/01/2034	\$40,000 - \$245,000	0.85 - 3.10	\$ 2,405,000	\$ 2,155,000
Note Payable	06/01/2022	\$18,412 - \$21,664	4.13	\$ 100,000	\$ 62,416

6. <u>Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority</u> Component Unit

B. <u>Detailed Notes</u>

4. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

The debt service requirements as of December 31, 2019, are as follows:

Year Ending	General Obligation Bonds			Note Payable				
December 31	Principal	Interest		Principal		I	nterest	
2020	\$ 70,000	\$	56,003	\$	19,964	\$	2,578	
2021	75,000		54,843		20,788		1,753	
2022	85,000		53,435		21,664		895	
2023	95,000		51,725		_		-	
2024	105,000		49,720		-		-	
2025 - 2029	685,000		205,621		-		-	
2030 - 2034	 1,040,000		84,906		_			
Total	\$ 2,155,000	\$	556,253	\$	62,416	\$	5,226	

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

	 Beginning Balance	Ad	ditions	F	Reductions	 Ending Balance	 e Within ne Year
Revenue bonds	\$ 2,485,000	\$	-	\$	2,485,000	\$ -	\$ -
General obligation bonds	2,215,000		-		60,000	2,155,000	70,000
(Discount)/premium	7,299		-		504	6,795	-
Note payable	 81,588		-		19,172	 62,416	 19,964
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 4,788,887	\$	_	\$	2,564,676	\$ 2,224,211	\$ 89,964

C. Risk Management

The HRA/EDA 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 HRA/EDA has joined the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT) and purchases commercial insurance. The HRA/EDA 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.

- 6. <u>Pope County Housing and Redevelopment Authority/Economic Development Authority</u> Component Unit (Continued)
 - D. <u>Tax Abatements Pay-As-You-Go Tax Increment</u>

The HRA/EDA entered into a property tax abatement agreement with a developer, dated September 1, 2017, for a period of 14 years effective in the years 2019 through 2033, under Minn. Stat. §§ 469.174 to .1794 (Tax Increment Financing) through a pay-as-you-go note program. Tax increment financing (TIF) can be used to encourage private development, redevelopment, renovation and renewal, growth in low- to moderate-income housing, and economic development. TIF captures the increase in tax capacity and property taxes (of most taxing jurisdictions, including the HRA/EDA) from development or redevelopment to provide funding for the related project. The pay-as-you-go note provides for payment to the developer of all tax increment received in the prior six months. The payment reimburses the developer for certain public improvements in an amount not to exceed \$68,000. The HRA/EDA provided a tax abatement in the form of a tax refund in the amount of \$5,794 for 2019.







EXHIBIT A-1

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgetee	d Amoi	unts	Actual	Variance with	
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 6,222,951	\$	6,222,951	\$ 6,120,346	\$	(102,605)
Special assessments	75,210		75,210	151,540		76,330
Licenses and permits	61,775		61,775	74,260		12,485
Intergovernmental	1,050,026		1,050,026	1,383,883		333,857
Charges for services	355,544		355,544	406,645		51,101
Fines and forfeits	2,550		2,550	8,481		5,931
Gifts and contributions	-		-	719		719
Investment earnings	65,700		65,700	287,524		221,824
Miscellaneous	 150,500		150,500	 111,778		(38,722)
Total Revenues	\$ 7,984,256	\$	7,984,256	\$ 8,545,176	\$	560,920
Expenditures						
Current						
General government						
Commissioners	\$ 235,412	\$	235,412	\$ 186,477	\$	48,935
County-wide	-		-	100		(100)
Information technology	469,263		469,263	498,253		(28,990)
Coordinator	394,219		394,219	373,530		20,689
Auditor/Treasurer	404,883		404,883	382,458		22,425
Assessor	534,203		534,203	483,971		50,232
Elections	18,150		18,150	22,739		(4,589)
Accounting and auditing	50,000		50,000	41,921		8,079
Data processing	78,300		78,300	79,260		(960)
Attorney	284,422		284,422	274,898		9,524
Recorder	311,885		311,885	269,683		42,202
Surveyor	1,000		1,000	-		1,000
Environmental services	289,271		289,271	258,575		30,696
Buildings	394,429		394,429	375,337		19,092
Veterans service officer	60,493		60,493	57,705		2,788
Other general government	647,135		647,135	390,798		256,337
General government – pension	 			 9,036		(9,036)
Total general government	\$ 4,173,065	\$	4,173,065	\$ 3,704,741	\$	468,324

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted	l Amou	ints	Actual	Variance with		
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fin	al Budget	
Expenditures							
Current (Continued)							
Public safety							
Sheriff	\$ 1,241,266	\$	1,241,266	\$ 1,210,705	\$	30,561	
Snowmobile grant	3,172		3,172	2,017		1,155	
Boat and water safety	29,444		29,444	10,561		18,88	
Coroner	14,000		25,000	16,974		8,02	
Enhanced 911 system	168,482		168,482	75,277		93,20	
Dispatchers	357,461		357,461	333,949		23,51	
County jail	262,308		262,308	245,631		16,67	
Court services	403,722		403,722	291,760		111,962	
Sentencing to service	93,723		93,723	33,816		59,90	
Emergency management	49,883		49,883	48,915		968	
ARMER implementation	17,000		17,000	11,190		5,810	
Public safety – pension	-		-	 9,045		(9,04	
Total public safety	\$ 2,640,461	\$	2,651,461	\$ 2,289,840	\$	361,62	
Health							
Horizon Community Health	\$ 76,965	\$	76,965	\$ 61,733	\$	15,232	
Culture and recreation							
Historical society	\$ 50,000	\$	50,000	\$ 50,000	\$	-	
Terrace Mill and Glacial Ridge	1,300		1,300	1,300		-	
Regional library	120,948		120,948	129,050		(8,10)	
Other	 6,260		6,260	 31,260		(25,00	
Total culture and recreation	\$ 178,508	\$	178,508	\$ 211,610	\$	(33,102	
Conservation of natural resources							
Soil and water conservation	\$ 93,440	\$	93,440	\$ 148,002	\$	(54,56)	
County extension	100,804		100,804	95,764		5,040	
Agriculture ditch inspector	7,636		7,636	5,702		1,93	
County fair	25,000		25,000	25,000		-	
Water management	 344,304		344,304	 259,277		85,02	
Total conservation of natural resources	\$ 571,184	\$	571,184	\$ 533,745	\$	37,43	
Economic development							
Community development	\$ 13,224	\$	13,224	\$ 13,224	\$	-	
Senior citizens	 2,418		2,418	 2,418		-	
Total economic development	\$ 15,642	\$	15,642	\$ 15,642	\$	_	

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted An			ınts	Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	inal Budget	
Expenditures (Continued)								
Intergovernmental Sanitation								
Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management	\$	68,000	\$	68,000	\$ 68,710	\$	(710)	
Capital outlay								
General government	\$	267,804	\$	267,804	\$ 63,241	\$	204,563	
Public safety		110,000		110,000	 109,814		186	
Total capital outlay	\$	377,804	\$	377,804	\$ 173,055	\$	204,749	
Debt service								
Principal	\$	67,325	\$	67,325	\$ 107,547	\$	(40,222)	
Interest		131		131	 1,717		(1,586)	
Total debt service	\$	67,456	\$	67,456	\$ 109,264	\$	(41,808)	
Total Expenditures	\$	8,169,085	\$	8,180,085	\$ 7,168,340	\$	1,011,745	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	(184,829)	\$	(195,829)	\$ 1,376,836	\$	1,572,665	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 89	\$	89	
Loan issued		-		-	52,472		52,472	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-		-	 29,138		29,138	
Total Other Financing Sources								
(Uses)	\$		\$	-	\$ 81,699	\$	81,699	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(184,829)	\$	(195,829)	\$ 1,458,535	\$	1,654,364	
Fund Balance – January 1		9,825,826		9,825,826	 9,825,826			
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	9,640,997	\$	9,629,997	\$ 11,284,361	\$	1,654,364	

EXHIBIT A-2

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE ROAD AND BRIDGE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted	l Amoi	unts	Actual	Variance with	
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 1,107,637	\$	1,107,637	\$ 1,098,115	\$	(9,522)
Intergovernmental	6,278,805		6,278,805	7,009,433		730,628
Charges for services	17,900		17,900	21,233		3,333
Miscellaneous	 3,700		3,700	 17,978		14,278
Total Revenues	\$ 7,408,042	\$	7,408,042	\$ 8,146,759	\$	738,717
Expenditures						
Current						
Highways and streets						
Administration	\$ 379,236	\$	379,236	\$ 350,000	\$	29,236
Maintenance	1,161,847		1,161,847	1,068,115		93,732
Engineering/construction	4,514,700		4,514,700	5,062,732		(548,032)
Equipment, maintenance, and shop	 539,589		539,589	 512,735		26,854
Total highways and streets	\$ 6,595,372	\$	6,595,372	\$ 6,993,582	\$	(398,210)
Intergovernmental						
Highways and streets	442,800		442,800	438,851		3,949
Capital outlay						
Highways and streets	 411,000		411,000	 46,385		364,615
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,449,172	\$	7,449,172	\$ 7,478,818	\$	(29,646)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)						
Expenditures	\$ (41,130)	\$	(41,130)	\$ 667,941	\$	709,071
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	\$ 26,000	\$	26,000	\$ -	\$	(26,000)
Other	 15,130		15,130	 		(15,130)
Total Other Financing Sources						
(Uses)	\$ 41,130	\$	41,130	\$ -	\$	(41,130)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 667,941	\$	667,941
Fund Balance – January 1	3,424,400		3,424,400	3,424,400		-
Increase (decrease) in inventories	 <u> </u>			 (70,593)		(70,593)
Fund Balance – December 31	\$ 3,424,400	\$	3,424,400	\$ 4,021,748	\$	597,348

EXHIBIT A-3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE HUMAN SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted	l Amou	ınts	Actual	Variance with	
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 1,912,839	\$	1,912,839	\$ 1,868,587	\$	(44,252)
Intergovernmental	2,050,629		2,050,629	2,147,398		96,769
Charges for services	325,415		325,415	396,530		71,115
Miscellaneous	 53,450		53,450	 65,192		11,742
Total Revenues	\$ 4,342,333	\$	4,342,333	\$ 4,477,707	\$	135,374
Expenditures						
Current						
Human services						
Income maintenance	\$ 1,245,568	\$	1,245,568	\$ 1,175,475	\$	70,093
Social services	3,056,029		3,056,029	2,542,334		513,695
Senior coordinator	 70,160		70,160	 73,610		(3,450)
Total Expenditures	\$ 4,371,757	\$	4,371,757	\$ 3,791,419	\$	580,338
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)						
Expenditures	\$ (29,424)	\$	(29,424)	\$ 686,288	\$	715,712
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Other	 29,424		29,424	 -		(29,424)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 686,288	\$	686,288
Fund Balance – January 1	 3,141,637		3,141,637	 3,141,637		
Fund Balance – December 31	\$ 3,141,637	\$	3,141,637	\$ 3,827,925	\$	686,288

EXHIBIT A-4

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS DECEMBER 31, 2019

	 2019	 2018
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 18,619	\$ 19,480
Interest	74,352	78,999
Differences between expected and actual experience	(224,660)	-
Changes of assumption	(240,467)	-
Benefit payments	 (227,055)	 (249,653)
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$ (599,211)	\$ (151,174)
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning	 2,347,070	 2,498,244
Total OPEB Liability – Ending	\$ 1,747,859	\$ 2,347,070
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 5,511,609	\$ 5,303,995
Total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	31.71%	44.25%

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

EXHIBIT A-5

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA GENERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2019

Measurement Date	Employer's Employer's Proportion Of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (Asset) Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)			Sh No 1 A	State's portionate are of the et Pension Liability ssociated with Pope County (b)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and the State's Related Share of the Net 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
2019	0.0702 %	\$	3,881,201	\$	120,661	\$	4,001,862	\$ 4,969,130	78.11 %	80.23 %
2018	0.0731		4,055,288		133,025		4,188,313	4,916,334	82.49	79.53
2017	0.0768		4,902,861		61,651		4,964,512	4,947,759	99.09	75.90
2016	0.0744		6,040,911		78,926		6,119,837	4,619,457	130.77	68.91
2015	0.0816		4,228,936		N/A		4,228,936	4,804,103	88.03	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-6

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA GENERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2019

Year Ending]	tatutorily Required ntributions (a)	in S	Actual ntributions Relation to tatutorily Required ntributions (b)	 ontribution Deficiency) Excess (b - a)	 Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)
2019	\$	375,728	\$	375,728	\$ -	\$ 5,009,707	7.50 %
2018		370,065		370,065	-	4,934,192	7.50
2017		361,030		361,030	-	4,813,716	7.50
2016		353,849		353,849	-	4,717,986	7.50
2015		354,731		354,731	-	4,729,744	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-7

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES POLICE AND FIRE PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2019

Measurement Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	P	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a)		Covered Payroll (b)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (a/b)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	
2019	0.0670 %	\$	713,283	\$	706,431	100.97 %	89.26 %	
2018	0.0626		667,252		659,999	101.10	88.84	
2017	0.0650		877,577		665,610	131.85	85.43	
2016	0.0640		2,568,431		613,583	418.60	63.88	
2015	0.0610		693,103		555,199	124.84	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.

EXHIBIT A-8

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES POLICE AND FIRE PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2019

Year Ending	1	tatutorily Required ntributions (a)	Actual Contributions in Relation to Statutorily Required SCONTRIBUTIONS (b)		 ontribution Deficiency) Excess (b - a)	Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)
2019	\$	122,854	\$	122,854	\$ -	\$ 724,804	16.95 %
2018		109,937		109,937	-	678,625	16.20
2017		105,580		105,580	-	651,725	16.20
2016		101,364		101,364	-	625,703	16.20
2015		97,692		97,692	-	603,034	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.

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

1. <u>Budgetary Information</u>

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the General Fund, certain special revenue funds, and the Debt Service Fund. A budget is not adopted for the Solid Waste or Ditch Special Revenue Funds because they are based on taxing and special assessments which cannot be determined on an annual basis. Similarly, the Law Library Special Revenue Fund is not budgeted due to the fact that financing is based on fees from court proceedings; therefore, expenditures cannot be determined. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end unless specifically carried over to the next budget year by Board action.

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

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The County's department heads may make transfers of appropriations within a department. Transfers of appropriations between departments require approval of the County Board. The legal level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the fund level. During the year, the Board made no significant supplemental budgetary appropriations.

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Budget

The following fund had expenditures in excess of budget for the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Expenditures	Budget	Excess
Major governmental fund	¢ 7.470.010	¢ 7.440.170	Φ 20.646
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund	\$ 7,478,818	\$ 7,449,172	\$ 29,646

3. Other Postemployment Benefits Funded Status

In 2018, Pope County implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. See Note 3.C.4. 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.

5. Other Postemployment Benefits – Changes in Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

2019

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2019:

- The health care trend rates were changed to better anticipate short-term and long-term medical increases.
- The mortality tables were updated from the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2016 Generational Improvement Scale (with blue collar adjustment for police and fire personnel) to the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2018 Generational Improvement Scale (with blue collar adjustment for police and fire personnel).
- The retirement and withdrawal tables for police and fire personnel were updated.
- The discount rate was changed from 3.30 percent to 3.80 percent.
- The trend on post-age 65 medical subsidies was changed from the health care trend rates noted above to 4.00 percent per year.

<u>2018</u>

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2018:

• The discount rate used changed from 3.50 percent to 3.30 percent.

5. Other Postemployment Benefits – Changes in Significant Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

<u>2018</u> (Continued)

- The actuarial cost method was changed from projected unit credit to entry age.
- 6. <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 fiscal year June 30:

General Employees Retirement Plan

2019

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

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

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

General Employees Retirement Plan

2018 (Continued)

- 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 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 retirements on or after January 1, 2024, the first benefit increase is delayed until the retiree reaches normal retirement age; does not apply to the Rule of 90 retirees, disability benefit recipients, or survivors.
- Actuarial equivalent factors were updated to reflect revised mortality and interest assumptions.

- 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 (30 percent for deferred Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund 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.
- 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 2.50 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.

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

General Employees Retirement Plan (Continued)

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 future 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

2019

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

- The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2016 to MP-2017.
- Post-retirement benefit increases 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.

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

Public Employees Police and Fire Plan

<u>2018</u> (Continued)

- 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.

- 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 load has been changed to 33 percent for vested members and 2.00 percent for non-vested members.
- 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.

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

Public Employees Police and Fire Plan

<u>2017</u> (Continued)

- The assumed termination rates were decreased to 3.00 percent for the first three years of service. Rates beyond the select 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.

- 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.
- 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.







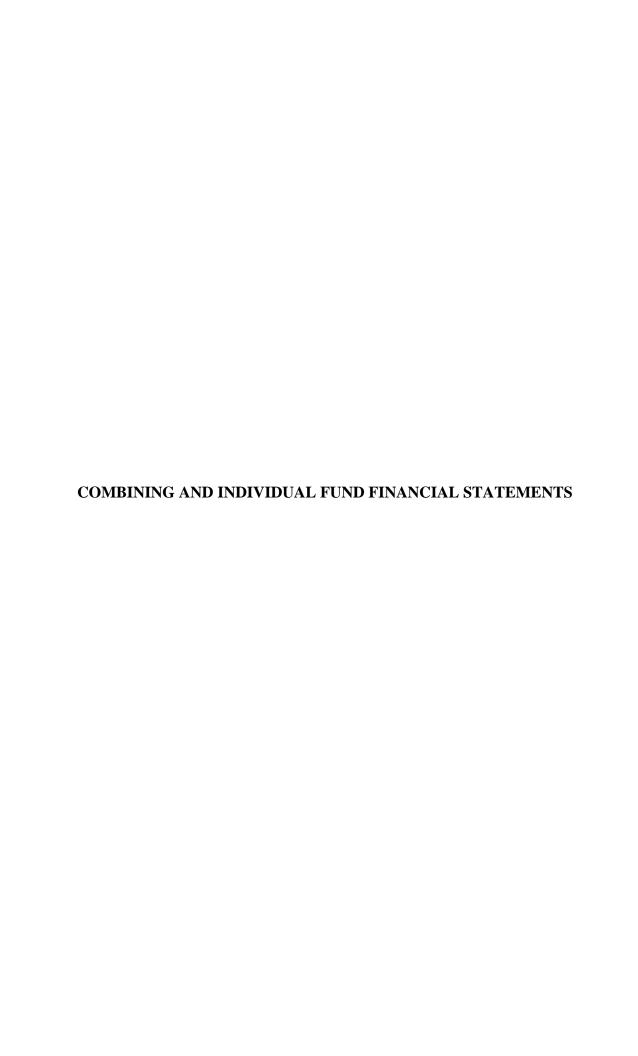




EXHIBIT B-1

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE DEBT SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	 Budgeted	l Amou	ınts	Actual	Variance with		
	Original		Final	 Amounts	F	inal Budget	
Revenues							
Taxes	\$ 323,369	\$	323,369	\$ 318,475	\$	(4,894)	
Intergovernmental	-		-	11,529		11,529	
Investment earnings	 -		-	 21,181		21,181	
Total Revenues	\$ 323,369	\$	323,369	\$ 351,185	\$	27,816	
Expenditures							
Debt service							
Principal	\$ 570,819	\$	570,819	\$ 2,945,000	\$	(2,374,181)	
Interest	-		-	134,655		(134,655)	
Administrative charges	 			 950		(950)	
Total Expenditures	\$ 570,819	\$	570,819	\$ 3,080,605	\$	(2,509,786)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$ (247,450)	\$	(247,450)	\$ (2,729,420)	\$	(2,481,970)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 47,463	\$	47,463	
Transfers out	 -			 (89)		(89)	
Total Other Financing Sources							
(Uses)	\$ 	\$		\$ 47,374	\$	47,374	
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ (247,450)	\$	(247,450)	\$ (2,682,046)	\$	(2,434,596)	
Fund Balances – January 1	 3,129,276		3,129,276	 3,129,276	_		
Fund Balances – December 31	\$ 2,881,826	\$	2,881,826	\$ 447,230	\$	(2,434,596)	



NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AND FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

<u>Ditch</u> – to account for the cost of constructing and maintaining an agricultural drainage ditch system. Financing is provided by special assessments levied against benefited properties.

<u>Law Library</u> – to account for operation and maintenance of the law library. Financing is provided by fees from court proceedings in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 134A.10.

Capital Projects Fund

<u>Capital Projects</u> – to account for the financial resources to be used for capital acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities.

Agency Funds

<u>School Districts</u> – to account for collection and payment of money due to schools.

<u>Select Account</u> – to account for the collection and distribution of Pope County employees' pre-tax benefit plans.

<u>Collaborative</u> – to account for the receipts and disbursements of the Pope County Family Services Collaborative.

<u>Glacial Ridge Hospital District</u> – to account for funds collected for the Glacial Ridge Hospital District.

<u>Energy Financing</u> – to account for the receipts and disbursements of energy financing.

<u>Taxes and Penalties</u> – to account for collection of taxes and penalties and their payment to various taxing districts.

<u>Towns and Cities</u> – to account for the collection and payment of taxes due to towns and cities.

<u>Farwell Kensington Sanitary District</u> – to account for the receipts and disbursements of the Farwell Kensington Sanitary District.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS AND FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Agency Funds (Continued)

<u>Sauk River Watershed District</u> – to account for the collection and payment of funds due to the Sauk River Watershed District.

<u>Middle Fork Crow River Watershed District</u> – to account for the collection and payment of funds due to the Middle Fork Crow River Watershed District.

<u>North Fork Watershed District</u> – to account for collection and payment of funds due to the North Fork Watershed District.

 $\underline{\text{State}}$ – to account for the receipt and remittance of funds collected for the State of Minnesota and other local units of government.

EXHIBIT B-2

BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

		Special Rev	Law Library	Total (Exhibit 3)		
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash and pooled investments	\$	30,575	\$ 25,312	\$	55,887	
Special assessments receivable						
Delinquent		345	-		345	
Due from other governments		3,928	1,530		5,458	
Total Assets	\$	34,848	\$ 26,842	\$	61,690	
<u>Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of</u> <u>Resources, and Fund Balances</u>						
Liabilities						
Due to other governments	\$	4,094	\$ -	\$	4,094	
Advances from other funds		8,000			8,000	
Total Liabilities	\$	12,094	\$ 	\$	12,094	
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable revenue (Note 3.C.1.)	\$	345	\$ 	\$	345	
Fund Balances						
Restricted	\$	39,307	\$ 26,842	\$	66,149	
Unassigned		(16,898)	-		(16,898)	
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$</u>	22,409	\$ 26,842	\$	49,251	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of						
Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	34,848	\$ 26,842	\$	61,690	

EXHIBIT B-3

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

		Special Rev	ınds					
	Ditch		Law Library		Capital Projects		Total (Exhibit 5)	
Revenues								
Special assessments	\$	39,743	\$	-	\$	-	\$	39,743
Fines and forfeits				18,161				18,161
Total Revenues	\$	39,743	\$	18,161	\$		\$	57,904
Expenditures								
Current								
General government	\$	-	\$	7,179	\$	-	\$	7,179
Conservation of natural resources		19,652		-				19,652
Total Expenditures	\$	19,652	\$	7,179	\$		\$	26,831
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	20,091	\$	10,982	\$	-	\$	31,073
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers out						(47,463)		(47,463)
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$	20,091	\$	10,982	\$	(47,463)	\$	(16,390)
Fund Balances – January 1		2,318		15,860		47,463		65,641
Fund Balances – December 31	\$	22,409	\$	26,842	\$	-	\$	49,251

EXHIBIT B-4

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ${\bf ALL\ AGENCY\ FUNDS}$ FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Balance January 1		Additions		Deductions		Balance December 31	
SCHOOL DISTRICTS								
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 141,426	\$	4,964,483	\$	5,016,339	\$	89,570	
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Due to other governments	\$ 141,426	\$	5,195,263	\$	5,247,119	\$	89,570	
SELECT ACCOUNT								
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 9,117	\$	228,654	\$	225,969	\$	11,802	
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable	\$ 9,117	\$	228,654	\$	225,969	\$	11,802	
COLLABORATIVE								
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and pooled investments Due from other governments	\$ 36,300	\$	113,907 17,718	\$	93,863	\$	56,344 17,718	
Total Assets	\$ 36,300	\$	131,625	\$	93,863	\$	74,062	
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Due to other governments	\$ 36,300	\$	150,745	\$	112,983	\$	74,062	

EXHIBIT B-4 (Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ALL AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Balance January 1		Additions		Deductions		Balance December 31	
GLACIAL RIDGE HOSPITAL DISTRICT								
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and pooled investments	\$	9,314	\$	262,193	\$	267,581	\$	3,926
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Due to other governments	\$	9,314	\$	275,433	\$	280,821	\$	3,926
ENERGY FINANCING								
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and pooled investments	\$	1,365	\$	22,686	\$	22,252	\$	1,799
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable Due to other governments	\$	1,365	\$	24,051 1,799	\$	24,051 1,365	\$	- 1,799
Total Liabilities	\$	1,365	\$	25,850	\$	25,416	\$	1,799
TAXES AND PENALTIES								
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and pooled investments	\$	48,497	\$	22,655,798	\$	22,666,744	\$	37,551
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Due to other governments	\$	48,497	\$	22,711,386	\$	22,722,332	\$	37,551

EXHIBIT B-4 (Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ALL AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Balance January 1		Additions		Deductions		Salance ember 31
TOWNS AND CITIES							
<u>Assets</u>							
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 139,695	\$	5,053,278	\$	5,099,176	\$	93,797
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Due to other governments	\$ 139,695	\$	5,286,663	\$	5,332,561	\$	93,797
FARWELL KENSINGTON SANITARY DISTRICT							
<u>Assets</u>							
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 45	\$	10,812	\$	10,803	\$	54
Liabilities							
Due to other governments	\$ 45	\$	10,911	\$	10,902	\$	54
SAUK RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT							
<u>Assets</u>							
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 1,796	\$	14,537	\$	16,213	\$	120
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Due to other governments	\$ 1,796	\$	16,453	\$	18,129	\$	120

EXHIBIT B-4 (Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ALL AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	ance lary 1	Additions		Deductions		Balance December 31	
MIDDLE FORK CROW RIVER WATERSHED DISTRICT							
<u>Assets</u>							
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 92	\$	571	\$	632	\$	31
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Due to other governments	\$ 92	\$	694	\$	755	\$	31
NORTH FORK WATERSHED DISTRICT							
<u>Assets</u>							
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 5,127	\$	48,800	\$	50,571	\$	3,356
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Due to other governments	\$ 5,127	\$	57,282	\$	59,053	\$	3,356
COTA TOTA							
STATE							
<u>Assets</u>							
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 55,861	\$	1,642,070	\$	1,621,505	\$	76,426
<u>Liabilities</u>							
Due to other governments	\$ 55,861	\$	1,736,079	\$	1,715,514	\$	76,426

EXHIBIT B-4 (Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ALL AGENCY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Balance January 1		Additions		Deductions		Balance December 31	
TOTAL ALL AGENCY FUNDS								
<u>Assets</u>								
Cash and pooled investments Due from other governments	\$	448,635	\$	35,017,789 17,718	\$	35,091,648	\$	374,776 17,718
Total Assets	\$	448,635	\$	35,035,507	\$	35,091,648	\$	392,494
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable Due to other governments	\$	9,117 439,518	\$	252,705 35,442,708	\$	250,020 35,501,534	\$	11,802 380,692
Total Liabilities	\$	448,635	\$	35,695,413	\$	35,751,554	\$	392,494







EXHIBIT C-1

SCHEDULE OF DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity Date	Fair Value
Pooled Deposits and Investments			
Certificates of deposit			
Bremer Bank	2.86	September 29, 2020	\$ 1,000,000
Bremer Bank	2.96	January 9, 2021	1,000,000
Glenwood State Bank	2.60	April 22, 2021	200,000
Glenwood State Bank	2.80	July 1, 2021	300,000
Glenwood State Bank	2.73	July 11, 2021	150,000
Glenwood State Bank	1.30	December 5, 2021	25,000
Hometown Community Bank	2.18	December 7, 2020	90,000
Hometown Community Bank	2.71	January 25, 2021	100,000
Hometown Community Bank	2.74	May 6, 2021	 500,000
Total certificates of deposit			\$ 3,365,000
Checking accounts			
Eagle Bank	0.10	Continuous	\$ 1,072
Glenwood State Bank	0.15	Continuous	 47,051
Total checking accounts			\$ 48,123
Savings accounts			
Eagle Bank	1.00	Continuous	\$ 565,059
Glenwood State Bank	1.42	Continuous	 16,075,898
Total savings accounts			\$ 16,640,957
Total Deposits and Investments			\$ 20,054,080

BALANCE SHEET – BY DITCH DITCH SPECIAL REVENUE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Assets								
	Cash and Pooled Investments		Special Assessments Receivable Delinquent		Due from Other Governments			Total	
County Ditches									
2	\$	2,476	\$	167	\$	-	\$	2,643	
3		780		1		-		781	
4		2,529		-		-		2,529	
7		4,484		-		-		4,484	
8		2,822		148		-		2,970	
9		5,333		-		-		5,333	
10		(518)		-		-		(518)	
12		6,068		1		-		6,069	
15		6,708		-		-		6,708	
17		3,258		-		-		3,258	
19		86		-		-		86	
24		591		-		-		591	
27		452		1		-		453	
28		3,720		1		-		3,721	
General		1,728		-		-		1,728	
Judicial Ditches									
3 Pope and Douglas		(8,275)		15		1,599		(6,661)	
4 Pope and Douglas		66		11		2,329		2,406	
4 Pope and Swift		(1,221)		-		-		(1,221)	
9 Pope and Swift		(512)				-		(512)	
Total	\$	30,575	\$	345	\$	3,928	\$	34,848	

Due to Other Governments		Liabilities Advances from Other Funds		Total	Infl Res Una	ferred ows of sources vailable venue	Res	Fund alances stricted/ assigned)	Lia Deferr of Res	Total abilities, red Inflows ources, and Balances
\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	167	\$	2,476	\$	2,643
-		-		-		1		780		781
-		-		-		-		2,529		2,529
-		-		-		-		4,484		4,484
-		-		-		148		2,822		2,970
-		-		-		-		5,333		5,333
-		-		-		-		(518)		(518)
-		-		-		1		6,068		6,069
-		-		-		-		6,708		6,708
-		-		-		-		3,258		3,258
-		-		-		-		86		86
-		-		-		-		591		591
-		-		-		1		452		453
-		-		-		1		3,720		3,721
-		8,000		8,000		-		(6,272)		1,728
375		-		375		15		(7,051)		(6,661)
3,719		-		3,719		11		(1,324)		2,406
-		-		-		-		(1,221)		(1,221)
 								(512)		(512)
\$ 4,094	\$	8,000	\$	12,094	\$	345	\$	22,409	\$	34,848

EXHIBIT C-3

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Appropriations and Shared Revenue State		
Highway users tax	\$	4,932,998
Market value credit	Ψ	219,818
PERA rate reimbursement		15,728
PERA state aid		18,081
Disparity reduction aid		22,507
County program aid		566,219
Police aid		73,276
Police Officer Standards and Training Board reimbursement		10,936
Riparian protection aid		111,685
SCORE		68,710
E-911		82,483
Aquatic invasive species aid		86,282
Aquatic invasive species and		80,282
Total appropriations and shared revenue	\$	6,208,723
Reimbursement for Services		
State		
Minnesota Department of Human Services	\$	552,470
Minnesota Department of Transportation		15,606
Total reimbursement for services	\$	568,076
Payments		
Local		
Local contributions	\$	15,996
Payments in lieu of taxes		147,545
Total payments	\$	163,541
Grants		
State		
Minnesota Department/Board of		
Corrections	\$	12,572
Transportation		115,512
Natural Resources		11,646
Human Services		470,474
Trial Courts		1,374
Veterans Affairs		9,120
Water and Soil Resources		64,815
Pollution Control Agency		34,024
Total state	\$	719,537

EXHIBIT C-3 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Grants (Continued) Federal		
U.S. Department of		
Agriculture	\$	111,024
Justice		1,484
Transportation		1,848,000
Health and Human Services		912,144
Homeland Security		19,714
Total federal	<u>\$</u>	2,892,366
Total grants	\$	3,611,903
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	10,552,243

EXHIBIT C-4

Page 117

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Grant Numbers	Expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services SNAP Cluster			
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental			
Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	192MN101S2514	\$ 111,024
U.S. Department of Justice			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety			
Missing Children's Assistance	16.543	ORI # MN0610000	\$ 1,484
U.S. Department of Transportation			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Transportation			
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	1033075	\$ 1,848,000
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed Through Northwest Regional Development Commission			
Aging Cluster			
Special Programs for the Aging – Title III, Part B – Grants			
for Supportive Services and Senior Centers	93.044	314-19-003B-435	\$ 12,453
National Family Caregiver Support, Title III, Part E	93.052	314-19-003B-435	2,500
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services			
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	G-1801MNFPSS	28,692
TANF Cluster			
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	1901MNTANF	76,390
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	1901MNCEST	23,086
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	1901MNCSES	137,354
(Total Child Support Enforcement CFDA 93.563 \$160,440)			
Refugee and Entrant Assistance – State Administered			
Programs	93.566	1901MNRCMA	128
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	93.590	G-1801MNBCAP	2,000
CCDF Cluster			
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child			
Care and Development Fund	93.596	G1901MNCCDF	2,861
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	G-1801MNCWSS	2,668
Foster Care – Title IV-E	93.658	1901MNFOST	76,812
Foster Care – Title IV-E	93.658	1801MNFOST	1,149
(Total Foster Care – Title IV-E CFDA 93.658 \$77,961)			
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	G-1901MNSOSR	81,791
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful			
Transition to Adulthood	93.674	G-1901MNCILP	4,457
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	1905MN5021	96

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

EXHIBIT C-4 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Grant Numbers	Ex	xpenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services				
(Continued) Medicaid Cluster				
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	1905MN5ADM		467,113
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	1905MN5MAP		3,785
(Total Medical Assistance Program CFDA 93.778 \$470,898)				
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			\$	923,335
U.S. Department of Homeland Security				
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources				
Boating Safety Financial Assistance	97.012	154802	\$	2,137
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety				
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	A-EMPG-2019- POPECO-064		17,199
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			\$	19,336
Total Federal Awards			\$	2,903,179
Pope County did not pass any federal awards through to subrecipients	during the year end	led December 31, 2019.		
Totals by Cluster				
Total expenditures for SNAP Cluster			\$	111,024
Total expenditures for Highway Planning and Construction Cluster				1,848,000
Total expenditures for Aging Cluster				12,453
Total expenditures for TANF Cluster				76,390
Total expenditures for CCDF Cluster				2,861
Total expenditures for Medicaid Cluster				470,898



NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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 Pope 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 Pope County under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2019. 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 Pope County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Pope 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

Pope County has elected to not 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	\$	2,892,366
Grants received more than 60 days after year-end, unavailable in 2019	Ψ	2,072,300
Promoting Safe and Stable Families		1,628
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families		9,036
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants		909
Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care and		707
Development Fund		352
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program		1,179
Foster Case – Title IV-E		9,342
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition		>,0 .=
to Adulthood		3,905
Emergency Management Performance Grants		17,199
Unavailable in 2018, recognized as revenue in 2019		,
Promoting Safe and Stable Families		(1,097)
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families		(10,728)
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants		(1,000)
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program		(840)
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition		(0.10)
to Adulthood		(1,495)
Emergency Management Performance Grants		(17,577)
	-	, ,/
Expenditures Per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$	2,903,179



EXHIBIT D-1

TAX CAPACITY, TAX RATES, LEVIES, AND PERCENTAGE OF COLLECTIONS

	201	8	2019	9	2020		
	Amount	Net Tax Capacity Rate (%)	Amount	Net Tax Capacity Rate %	Amount	Net Tax Capacity Rate %	
Tax Capacity							
Real property Personal property	\$ 20,460,853 486,757		\$ 20,638,660 484,639		\$ 21,046,597 486,151		
reisonal property	480,737		464,039		480,131		
Total Tax Capacity	\$ 20,947,610		\$ 21,123,299		\$ 21,532,748		
Taxes Levied for County							
Purposes							
General	\$ 6,667,592	30.257	\$ 6,595,690	29.776	\$ 6,373,276	27.964	
Road and Bridge Human Services	802,434	3.630 8.702	1,045,607	4.704 9.148	1,390,220	6.095 8.351	
Capital Improvement Notes	1,923,864 46,641	0.225	2,033,349 51,471	9.148 0.247	1,904,649 38,873	0.183	
LEC Bonds	304,800	1.470	271,898	1.301	276,413	1.297	
Capital Equipment Notes	259,823	1.253	-	-	-	-	
Total Levy for County Purposes	\$ 10,005,154	45.537	\$ 9,998,015	45.176	\$ 9,983,431	43.890	
Less Credits Payable by State	573,358		566,219		622,373		
Net Levy Certified to State	\$ 9,431,796		\$ 9,431,796		\$ 9,361,058		
Less Market Value Credits Payable by State	241,409		228,063		216,187		
Net Levy for County Purposes	\$ 9,190,387		\$ 9,203,733		\$ 9,144,871		
Tax Capacity – Light and Power							
Assessed at 43%	\$ 60,752		\$ 57,990		\$ 59,722		
Assessed at 5%	3,298		3,366		3,494		
Total Tax Capacity – Light and Power	\$ 64,050		\$ 61,356		\$ 63,216		

(Unaudited) Page 121

EXHIBIT D-1 (Continued)

TAX CAPACITY, TAX RATES, LEVIES, AND PERCENTAGE OF COLLECTIONS

	2018			2019			2020		
	I	Amount	Net Tax Capacity Rate (%)	 Amount	Net Tax Capacity Rate %		Amount	Net Tax Capacity Rate %	
Light and Power Tax Levies (distributed in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 273.42, as amended)									
Assessed at 43%	\$	51,303	84.447	\$ 50,467	57.027	\$	52,666	88.185	
Assessed at 5% Market value based on		2,785	84.447	2,929	87.027		3,081	88.185	
property tax		5,207	0.1625	5,094	0.1661		5,975	0.1890	
State tax		28,095	43.865	 26,024	42.416		24,557	38.846	
Total Light and Power Tax Levies	\$	87,390		\$ 84,514		\$	86,279		
Special Assessments Ditch liens and assessments	\$	784,094		\$ 1,100,266		\$	1,230,216		
Solar Generating System	\$	1,834		\$ 21,550		\$	24,666		
Percentage of Tax Collections for All Purposes		99%		99%			N/A		

(Unaudited) Page 122





STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of County Commissioners Pope County Glenwood, 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 Pope County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 21, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control over financial reporting exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the County's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit the attention of those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Minnesota Legal Compliance

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that Pope 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.

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/Greg Hierlinger

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 21, 2020



STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of County Commissioners Pope County Glenwood, Minnesota

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited Pope 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, 2019. Pope 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 Pope 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 a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Pope 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, Pope 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, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Pope 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, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit the attention of those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

/s/Julie Blaha

/s/Greg Hierlinger

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 21, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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? **No**
- Significant deficiencies identified? None reported

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? **No**

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weaknesses identified? **No**
- Significant deficiencies identified? None reported

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)? **No**

The major federal program is:

Highway Planning and Construction Cluster Highway Planning and Construction

CFDA No. 20.205

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

Pope County qualified as a low-risk auditee? No

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

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

None.

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

None.

IV. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM RESOLVED

2018-001 Procurement, Suspension, and Debarment (CFDA No. 93.778)



services for our community every day.

STEPHANIE RUST AUDITOR-TREASURER

REPRESENTATION OF POPE COUNTY GLENWOOD, MINNESOTA

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Finding Number: 2018-001

Finding Title: Procurement, Suspension, and Debarment Program: Medical Assistance Program (CFDA No. 93.778)

Summary of Condition: For the two small purchase procurement transactions tested, there was no documentation to support the history of the procurement; demonstration that there was full and open competition; or verification that vendors were not debarred, suspended, or whether other exclusions existed.

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: Pope County's Purchasing Policy and Procedure Manual was updated and adopted by the Pope County Commissioners on August 20, 2019. The policy includes information on procurement for federal awards and verifying that vendors were not debarred or suspended, as well as additional guidance on applying the policy to particular purposes.

Status:	Fully Correct	cted. Co	rrective action w	as taken.		
	Was correct	ive action	n taken significa	ntly different th	nan the action p	reviously reported?
	Yes	No _	X			