STATE OF MINNESOTA

Office of the State Auditor



Rebecca Otto State Auditor

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Description of the Office of the State Auditor

The mission of the Office of the State Auditor is to oversee local government finances for Minnesota taxpayers by helping to ensure financial integrity and accountability in local governmental financial activities.

Through financial, compliance, and special audits, the State Auditor oversees and ensures that local government funds are used for the purposes intended by law and that local governments hold themselves to the highest standards of financial accountability.

The State Auditor performs approximately 150 financial and compliance audits per year and has oversight responsibilities for over 3,300 local units of government throughout the state. The office currently maintains five divisions:

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

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

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

Pension - monitors investment, financial, and actuarial reporting for approximately 650 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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Year Ended December 31, 2016



Audit Practice Division
Office of the State Auditor
State of Minnesota



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ORGANIZATION 2016

		T	erm
Office	Name	From	То
Commissioners			
	C D 1.1-	I 2012	I 2017
1st District	Genny Reynolds	January 2013	January 2017
2nd District	Timothy Wilhelm	January 2015	January 2019
3rd District	Phil Peterson	January 2013	January 2017
4th District	Roger Tellinghuisen*	January 2015	January 2019
5th District	David Oslin	January 2013	January 2017
Officers			
Elected			
Attorney	Joe Walsh	January 2015	January 2019
•		-	-
Auditor/Treasurer	Philip Thompson	January 2015	January 2019
Sheriff	Brent Lindgren	January 2015	January 2019
Appointed			
County Administrator	Pat Oman	October 2015	Indefinite
County Assessor	Al Heim	January 2016	December 2018
County Engineer	Bruce Cochran	May 2015	May 2019
Community and Veterans		J	,
Services Director	Beth Crook	January 2014	Indefinite
Court Services Director	Ben Davis	August 2015	Indefinite
Land Services Director	Michele McPherson	March 2009	Indefinite
Medical Examiner	Dr. Quinn Strobl	January 2016	December 2016

^{*}Board Chair







STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of County Commissioners Mille Lacs County Milaca, Minnesota

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mille Lacs County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mille Lacs County as of December 31, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Mille Lacs County's basic financial statements. The supplementary information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated July 27, 2017, on our consideration of Mille Lacs County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Mille Lacs County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by 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/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR

GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

July 27, 2017







MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2016 (Unaudited)

Mille Lacs County's Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the County's basic financial statements following this section. All amounts, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in whole dollars.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Governmental activities' total net position is \$67,468,055, of which \$62,313,778 is the net investment in capital assets, and \$4,503,253 is restricted to specific purposes/uses by the County.
- The net cost of Mille Lacs County's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2016, was \$21,844,981; the net cost was funded by general revenues and other items totaling \$16,941,017.
- At the close of 2016, Mille Lacs County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$18,976,213, a decrease of \$7,660,934 from the previous year-end balance. At the end of the year, Mille Lacs County's assigned and unassigned fund balance totaled \$14,606,239, which is available for spending at the County Board's discretion.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Mille Lacs County's MD&A serves as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements consist of three parts: government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. The MD&A (this section); certain budgetary comparison schedules; the Schedules of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability and Schedules of Contributions for the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA) General Employees Retirement Plan, Public Employees Police and Fire Plan, and Public Employees Correctional Plan; and the Schedule of Funding Progress - Other Postemployment Benefits are required to accompany the basic financial statements and, therefore, are included as required supplementary information. The following chart demonstrates how the different pieces are inter-related.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

(Required Supplementary Information)

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

Required Supplementary Information

(Other than Management's Discussion and Analysis)

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

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

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

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

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

(Unaudited)

Fund Financial Statements

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

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

Proprietary funds--The County maintains one proprietary fund type, an internal service fund, which is an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally. Mille Lacs County uses an internal service fund to account for its self-insurance activities. These services benefit governmental functions and have been allocated to governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Reporting the County's Fiduciary Responsibilities

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

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

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

Table 1 Net Position

		2016		2015
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$	26,316,733	\$	30,318,632
Capital assets		69,437,482		70,851,855
Total Assets	\$	95,754,215	\$	101,170,487
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred pension outflows	\$	13,150,186	\$	1,789,947
Liabilities				
Long-term liabilities outstanding	\$	33,890,447	\$	27,324,496
Other liabilities		5,253,249		2,016,427
Total Liabilities	\$	39,143,696	\$	29,340,923
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred pension inflows	\$	2,292,650	\$	1,247,492
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	\$	62,313,778	\$	62,621,106
Restricted	·	4,503,253		4,792,366
Unrestricted		651,024		4,958,547
Total Net Position, as Reported	\$	67,468,055	\$	72,372,019

A large portion of Mille Lacs County's net position, \$62,313,778 (92.36 percent), reflects the County's investment in capital assets, less any related debt used to acquire those assets. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. However, it should be noted that these assets are not available for future spending or for liquidating any remaining debt. The portion of the County's net position subject to external restrictions on how they are used is \$4,503,253 (6.67 percent). The unrestricted net position of \$651,024 (or 0.96 percent) decreased for 2016.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

		2016		2015		
Program revenues						
Fees, charges, fines, and other	\$	3,698,202	\$	3,356,808		
Operating grants and contributions	4	12,972,019	Ψ	11,867,736		
Capital grants and contributions		80,710		1,131,843		
General revenues				, - ,		
Property taxes		13,876,855		15,052,978		
Other		3,064,162		2,825,478		
Total Revenues	\$	33,691,948	\$	34,234,843		
Expenses						
General government	\$	6,768,857	\$	6,299,748		
Public safety	•	11,642,027	•	8,417,126		
Highways and streets		7,471,223		6,720,953		
Sanitation		91,269		81,436		
Human services		10,621,018		9,877,663		
Health		921,542		739,805		
Culture and recreation		323,284		467,624		
Conservation of natural resources		299,302		298,909		
Economic development		282,296		135,283		
Interest		175,094		505,058		
Total Expenses	\$	38,595,912	\$	33,543,605		
Change in Net Position	\$	(4,903,964)	\$	691,238		
Net Position - January 1		72,372,019		71,680,781		
Net Position - December 31	\$	67,468,055	\$	72,372,019		

Governmental Activities

Revenues for Mille Lacs County's governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2016, were \$33,691,948. The County's cost for all governmental activities for the year ended December 31, 2016, was \$38,595,912. The net position for the County's governmental activities decreased by \$4,903,964 in 2016.

As shown in the Statement of Activities, the amount that Mille Lacs County taxpayers ultimately financed for these governmental activities through local property taxation was \$13,876,855 because \$3,698,202 of the costs were paid by those who directly benefited from the programs, and \$13,052,729 was paid by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions. Mille Lacs County paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of governmental activities with \$1,992,625 in grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs and \$1,071,537 in other revenues, such as investment income, mortgage registry tax, and state deed tax.

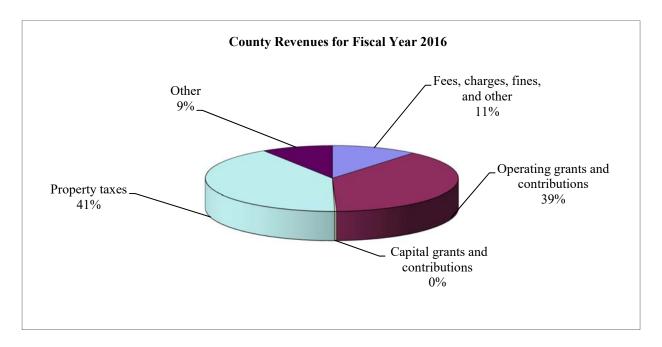
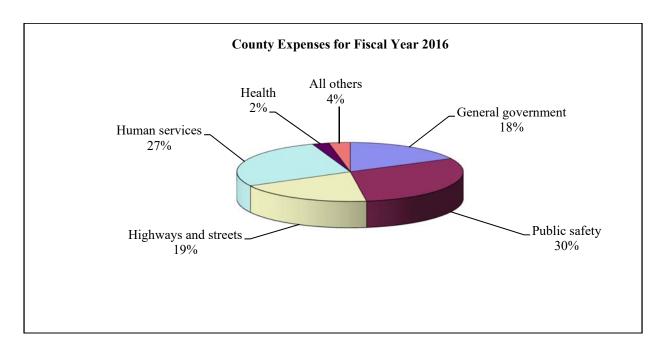


Table 3 presents the cost of each of Mille Lacs County's five largest program functions as well as each function's net cost (total cost, less revenues generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial burden placed on Mille Lacs County's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table 3
Governmental Activities

20			16		
			Net Cost of Services		
Program expenses					
General government	\$	6,768,857	\$	(5,585,322)	
Public safety		11,642,027		(9,306,967)	
Highways and streets		7,471,223		(2,410,047)	
Human services		10,621,018		(3,961,755)	
Health		921,542		(2,231)	
All others		1,171,245		(578,659)	
Total Program Expenses	\$	38,595,912	\$	(21,844,981)	

(Unaudited)



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on short-term inflows, outflows, and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$18,976,213, a decrease of \$7,660,934 in comparison with the prior year. Of the combined ending fund balances, \$14,900,454 represents unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) fund balance, which is available for spending at the County's discretion. The remainder of fund balance, \$4,075,759, is not available for general spending due to restrictions for specific purposes or is considered nonspendable.

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the County. At the end of the 2016, the General Fund's fund balance was \$7,308,737, of which \$5,597,313 was committed, assigned, or unassigned. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unrestricted fund balance to total expenditures. The General Fund unrestricted fund balance represents 36.61 percent of total General Fund expenditures. During 2016, the ending fund balance decreased by \$106,475.

The Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund had total fund balance of \$2,451,974 at the end of 2016. The fund balance decreased \$459,557 during 2016, which can be attributed to less intergovernmental revenue received.

The Community and Veteran Services Special Revenue Fund had total fund balance of \$5,193,359 at the end of 2016. The fund balance increased \$584,483, in part, due to higher federal revenue and more services rendered than the prior year.

The Debt Service Fund had total fund balance of \$1,890,859 at the end of 2016. The fund balance decreased \$6,476,569 during 2016 due, in part, to an increase in scheduled debt service expenditures.

The Capital Projects Fund had total fund balance of \$2,136,518 at the end of 2016. The fund balance decreased \$1,225,963 during 2016 due to planned capital improvements during the year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Mille Lacs County Board of Commissioners, over the course of a budget year, may amend/revise the County's General Fund budget. Budget amendments/revisions fall into one of three categories: new information changing original budget estimations, greater than anticipated revenues or costs, and final agreement reached on employee contracts.

In 2016, the General Fund's actual revenues exceeded expected revenues by \$276,579, and actual expenditures exceeded budgeted expenditures by \$391,034. During the year, the County spent \$106,244 for land records and information, \$9,123 for communications, \$43,434 for snowmobile trails, and \$200,000 on economic development; these expenditures were not budgeted. In addition, expenditures in the Sheriff's Department and for court security were higher than anticipated.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2016, Mille Lacs County had \$69,437,482 invested in a broad range of capital assets, net of depreciation. This investment in capital assets includes land, land improvements, buildings, highways and streets, equipment, and software (see Table 4 below).

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

	 2016	 2015
Land	\$ 2,565,759	\$ 2,563,159
Construction in progress	107,082	35,416
Land improvements	345,566	388,890
Buildings	18,030,164	18,758,105
Machinery and equipment	3,426,157	2,812,888
Infrastructure	44,894,105	46,200,937
Software	 68,649	 92,460
Total	\$ 69,437,482	\$ 70,851,855

(Unaudited)

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2016, Mille Lacs County had \$7,290,000 in bonds outstanding, compared with \$14,185,000 as of December 31, 2015, a decrease of 48.61 percent, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5
Outstanding Debt at Year-End

	Governmental Activities			Percent (%)	
Bonds and Notes Payable		2016		2015	Change
2007 HRA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds	\$	-	\$	495,000	(100.00)
2008 G.O. Capital Improvement Plan Bonds		-		6,285,000	(100.00)
2010A G.O. Capital Improvement Plan Bonds		355,000		470,000	(24.47)
2010B Taxable Capital Improvement Bonds -					
Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds		920,000		920,000	-
2014 G.O. Capital Improvement Plan Refunding					
Bonds		6,015,000		6,015,000	-
Total	\$	7,290,000	\$	14,185,000	(48.61)

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

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2017 budget and tax rates.

• Major revenue sources for the County are state-paid aids, credits, and grants. The County is anticipating no significant changes to these programs in 2017.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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











EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2016

A33013	A	SS	e	ts
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Cash and pooled investments	\$	22,229,239
Petty cash and change funds		850
Departmental cash		26,180
Taxes receivable		
Delinquent		718,263
Special assessments receivable		
Delinquent		1,448
Accounts receivable		221,690
Accrued interest receivable		26,581
Due from other governments		2,714,508
Inventories		330,209
Prepaid items		47,765
Capital assets		
Non-depreciable		2,672,841
Depreciable - net of accumulated depreciation		66,764,641
Total Assets	\$	95,754,215
D.C. 10 (0) CD		
<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>		
Defendancies and and	ø	12 150 107
Deferred pension outflows	\$	13,150,186
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	809,102
Salaries payable		682,631
Claims payable		9,658
Due to other governments		208,311
Accrued interest payable		90,647
Unearned revenue		3,452,900
Long-term liabilities		
Due within one year		675,491
Due in more than one year		9,211,753
Net pension liability		22,396,955
Other postemployment benefits liability		1,606,248
Total Liabilities	\$	39,143,696
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred pencian inflaws	e	2,292,650
Deferred pension inflows	\$	2,292,050

EXHIBIT 1 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2016

Net Position

Net investment in capital assets	\$ 62,313,778
Restricted for	
General government	201,708
Public safety	1,132,622
Highways and streets	925,887
Conservation of natural resources	216,540
Sanitation	135,637
Debt service	1,890,859
Unrestricted	 651,024
Total Net Position	\$ 67,468,055

EXHIBIT 2

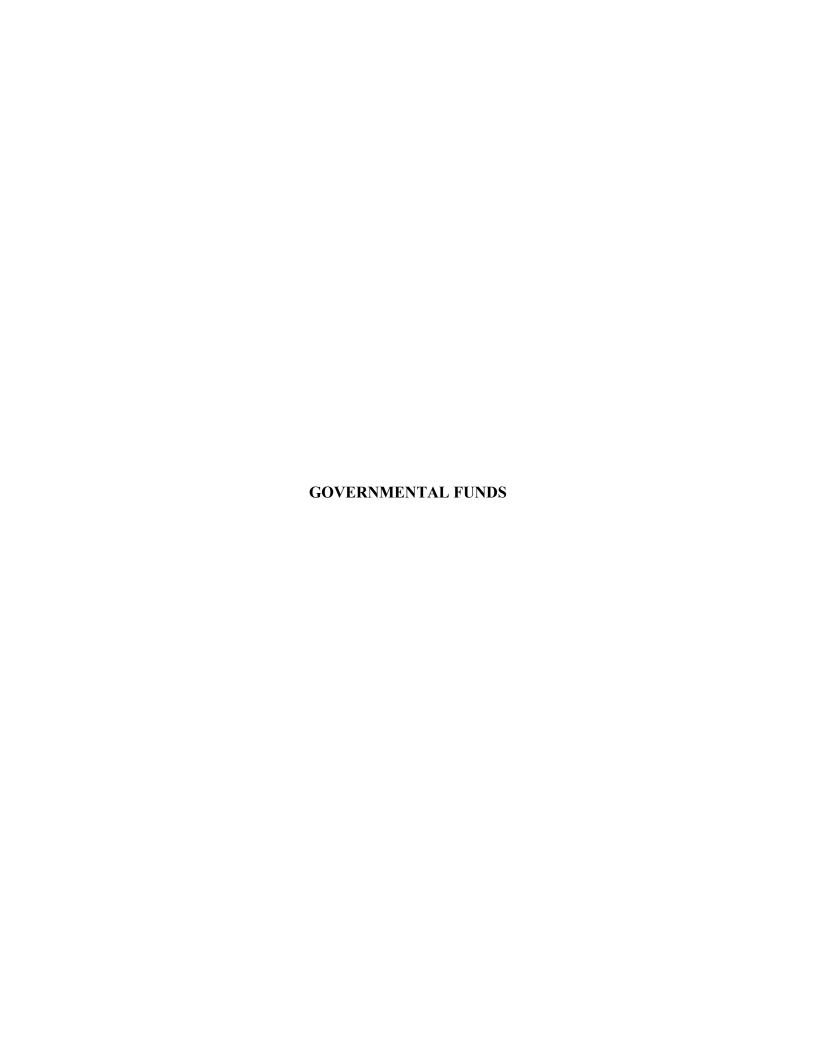
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

				Program Revenues						Net (Expense)	
	Expenses		Fees, Charges, Fines, and Other		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions		Revenue and Changes in Net Position		
Functions/Programs											
Governmental activities											
General government	\$	6,768,857	\$	905,761	\$	277,774	\$	-	\$	(5,585,322)	
Public safety		11,642,027		1,459,544		875,516		-		(9,306,967)	
Highways and streets		7,471,223		50,727		4,941,368		69,081		(2,410,047)	
Sanitation		91,269		17,241		75,457		-		1,429	
Human services		10,621,018		1,016,225		5,643,038		-		(3,961,755)	
Health		921,542		175,035		744,276		-		(2,231)	
Culture and recreation		323,284		_		46,138		11,629		(265,517)	
Conservation of natural											
resources		299,302		73,381		118,104		-		(107,817)	
Economic development		282,296		288		235,000		-		(47,008)	
Interest expense on						•					
long-term debt		175,094		_		15,348		-		(159,746)	
8						- /				(22)	
Total Governmental											
Activities	\$	38,595,912	\$	3,698,202	\$	12,972,019	\$	80,710	\$	(21,844,981)	
	General Revenues										
	Property taxes Gravel tax							\$	13,876,855		
								Ψ	85,262		
	Mortgage registry and deed tax									21,356	
Wheelage tax Payments in lieu of tax Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs Unrestricted investment earnings Miscellaneous Gain on sale of capital assets									270,294		
									240,809		
									1,992,625		
									134,430		
									256,762		
									62,624		
	Gain on saic of capital assets									02,024	
	Total general revenues							\$	16,941,017		
Change in net position									\$	(4,903,964)	
Net Position - January 1										72,372,019	
·									-		
Net Position - December 31								\$	67,468,055		









BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2016

		General		Road and Bridge
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$	11,036,221	\$	2,190,202
Petty cash and change funds		800		-
Departmental cash		26,180		-
Taxes receivable				
Delinquent		464,288		21,670
Special assessments receivable				
Delinquent		1,448		-
Accounts receivable		45,760		13,500
Accrued interest receivable		26,581		-
Due from other funds		18,317		17,882
Due from other governments		373,057		1,281,998
Inventories		-		330,209
Prepaid items		19,831		4,592
Advances to other funds		77,137		<u> </u>
Total Assets	\$	12,089,620	\$	3,860,053
<u>Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,</u> <u>and Fund Balances</u>				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$	145,548	\$	77,778
Salaries payable	*	428,798	*	62,692
Due to other funds		-		1,632
Due to other governments		177,204		3,597
Unearned revenue		3,452,900		-
Advances from other funds				
Total Liabilities	\$	4,204,450	\$	145,699
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenue	\$	576,433	\$	1,262,380

nmunity and eran Services	 Debt Service	 Capital Projects	N	onmajor Ditch	 Total
\$ 4,772,952 50	\$ 1,883,244	\$ 2,239,707	\$	71,903	\$ 22,194,229 850
-	-	-		-	26,180
187,836	43,409	1,060		-	718,263
_	_	-		-	1,448
162,430	-	-		-	221,690
-	-	-		-	26,581
-	-	-		-	36,199
1,041,571	-	17,882		-	2,714,508
-	-	-		-	330,209
23,342	-	-		-	47,765
 -	 _	 -		_	 77,137
\$ 6,188,181	\$ 1,926,653	\$ 2,258,649	\$	71,903	\$ 26,395,059
\$ 482,501	\$ _	\$ 103,275	\$	-	\$ 809,102
191,141	=	, -		-	682,631
16,685	-	17,882		-	36,199
27,510	-	-		-	208,311
-	-	-		-	3,452,900
 _	 	 		77,137	 77,137
\$ 717,837	\$ 	\$ 121,157	\$	77,137	\$ 5,266,280
\$ 276,985	\$ 35,794	\$ 974	\$		\$ 2,152,566

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2016

	 General	 Road and Bridge
<u>Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,</u> <u>and Fund Balances</u> (Continued)		
Fund Balances		
Nonspendable		
Inventories	\$ -	\$ 330,209
Prepaid items	19,831	4,592
Advances to other funds	77,137	-
Restricted for		
Debt service	-	-
Law library	42,315	-
Recorder's technology and equipment	87,676	-
Administering the carrying of weapons	223,170	-
Law enforcement	241,734	=
Highway construction projects	- -	43,282
Gravel pit restoration	61,362	-
DARE program	54,443	-
Prisoner account	613,275	-
Prosecutorial purposes	71,717	-
Aquatic invasive species	83,127	=
Ditch maintenance and repairs	-	=
SCORE	135,637	-
Committed to	•	
Broadband grant	24,000	-
Gravel pit restoration	, -	270,215
Assigned to		•
General government	38,525	-
Public safety	269,698	-
Highways and streets	, -	1,803,676
Community and veteran services programs	_	-
Capital projects	-	-
Unassigned	 5,265,090	
Total Fund Balances	\$ 7,308,737	\$ 2,451,974
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 12,089,620	\$ 3,860,053

Community and Veteran Services		Debt Capital Service Projects		Nonmajor <u>Ditch</u>		Total			
\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	330,209
Ψ	23,342	Ψ	_	Ψ	-	Ψ	_	Ψ	47,765
	-		-		-		-		77,137
	-		1,890,859		-		_		1,890,859
	-		, , -		-		-		42,315
	-		-		-		-		87,676
	-		-		-		-		223,170
	-		-		-		-		241,734
	-		-		-		-		43,282
	-		-		-		-		61,362
	-		-		-		-		54,443
	-		-		-		-		613,275
	-		-		-		-		71,717
	-		-		-		-		83,127
	-		-		-		72,051		72,051
	-		-		-		-		135,637
	-		_		-		_		24,000
	-		-		-		-		270,215
	-		-		-		-		38,525
	-		-		-		-		269,698
	-		-		-		-		1,803,676
	5,170,017		-		-		-		5,170,017
	-		-		2,136,518		-		2,136,518
			-		<u>-</u>		(77,285)		5,187,805
\$	5,193,359	\$	1,890,859	\$	2,136,518	\$	(5,234)	\$	18,976,213
\$	6,188,181	\$	1,926,653	\$	2,258,649	\$	71,903	\$	26,395,059



EXHIBIT 4

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2016

Fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)		\$ 18,976,213
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.		69,437,482
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported in the governmental funds.		2,152,566
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 Unamortized premium on bonds Compensated absences Net pension liability Other postemployment benefits liability	\$ (7,290,000) (166,297) (2,430,947) (22,396,955) (1,606,248)	(33,890,447)
Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are the result of various differences related to pension obligations that are not recognized in the governmental funds.		
Deferred pension outflows Deferred pension inflows		13,150,186 (2,292,650)
Accrued interest payable is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, is not reported in the governmental funds.		(90,647)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		25,352
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)		\$ 67,468,055

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	General		Road and Bridge
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 9,281,836	\$	91,283
Special assessments	15,104		-
Licenses and permits	299,141		17,950
Intergovernmental	3,169,746		4,709,352
Charges for services	1,535,914		20,166
Fines and forfeits	48,989		-
Gifts and contributions	2,971		-
Investment earnings	128,067		-
Miscellaneous	692,007		12,611
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 15,173,775</u>	\$	4,851,362
Expenditures			
Current			
General government	\$ 5,398,054	\$	-
Public safety	8,934,786		-
Highways and streets	-		5,615,830
Sanitation	91,269		-
Human services	-		-
Health	-		-
Culture and recreation	52,434		-
Conservation of natural resources	260,921		-
Economic development	279,916		-
Intergovernmental			
Highways and streets	-		247,413
Culture and recreation	270,850		-
Capital outlay			
General government	-		-
Public safety	-		=
Highways and streets	-		-
Debt service			
Principal	-		-
Interest	-		-
Administrative (fiscal) charges			<u> </u>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 15,288,230</u>	<u>\$</u>	5,863,243

	mmunity and teran Services		Debt Service		Capital Projects	N	onmajor Ditch		Total
\$	3,933,283	\$	753,124	\$	271,552	\$	_	\$	14,331,078
Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	73,381	Ψ	88,485
	-		-		-		-		317,091
	6,735,835		28,378		201,126		-		14,844,437
	728,841		-		-		-		2,284,921
	-		-		-		-		48,989
	1,558		-		-		-		4,529
	-		4,818		-		-		132,885
	461,970		<u>-</u>		865		-		1,167,453
\$	11,861,487	\$	786,320	\$	473,543	\$	73,381	\$	33,219,868
\$	144,406	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,542,460
	-		-		-		-		8,934,786
	-		-		824		-		5,616,654
	-		-		=		-		91,269
	10,257,082		-		-		-		10,257,082
	875,516		-		-		-		875,516
	-		-		-		-		52,434
	-		-		-		50,234		311,155
	-		-		-		=		279,916
	-		-		-		-		247,413
	-		-		-		-		270,850
	-		-		99,273		-		99,273
	-		-		343,872		-		343,872
	-		-		746,141		-		746,141
	-		6,895,000		-		-		6,895,000
	-		366,199		-		-		366,199
	-		1,690		<u>-</u>				1,690
\$	11,277,004	\$	7,262,889	\$	1,190,110	\$	50,234	\$	40,931,710

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

		Road and Bridge		
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$	(114,455)	\$	(1,011,881)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers in	\$	-	\$	567,882
Transfers out		-		-
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		7,980		-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$	7,980	\$	567,882
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(106,475)	\$	(443,999)
Fund Balance - January 1		7,415,212		2,911,531
Increase (decrease) in inventories		<u>-</u>		(15,558)
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	7,308,737	\$	2,451,974

Community and Veteran Services		Debt Service		Capital Projects		Nonmajor Ditch		Total	
\$	584,483	\$	(6,476,569)	\$	(716,567)	\$	23,147	\$	(7,711,842)
\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	(567,882) 58,486	\$	- - -	\$	567,882 (567,882) 66,466
\$	<u>-</u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	(509,396)	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	66,466
\$	584,483 4,608,876	\$	(6,476,569) 8,367,428	\$	(1,225,963) 3,362,481	\$	23,147 (28,381)	\$	(7,645,376) 26,637,147 (15,558)
\$	5,193,359	\$	1,890,859	\$	2,136,518	\$	(5,234)	\$	18,976,213

EXHIBIT 6

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES—GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different: In the funds, under the modified accrual basis, receivables not available for expenditure are deferred. In the statement of activities, those revenues are recognized when earned. The adjustment to revenue between the fund statements and the statement of activities is the increase or decrease in unavailable revenue. Unavailable revenue - December 31 Unavailable revenue - January 1 \$ 2,152,566 (1,851,324) 301,2-1	42
are deferred. In the statement of activities, those revenues are recognized when earned. The adjustment to revenue between the fund statements and the statement of activities is the increase or decrease in unavailable revenue. Unavailable revenue - December 31 \$ 2,152,566	42
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	:42
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Also, in the statement of activities, only the gain or loss on the disposal of assets is reported; whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Therefore, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the assets sold.	
Expenditures for general capital assets and infrastructure and other related capital asset adjustments \$ 1,336,590 Net book value of assets sold or disposed of \$ (3,842) Current year depreciation \$ (2,747,121) (1,414,3')	573)
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.	
Principal repayments	
General obligation bonds \$ 6,400,000 Lease revenue bonds 495,000 6,895,00	00
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 \$ 119,253	
Change in compensated absences (413,300)	
Change in other postemployment benefits liability (201,683)	
Change in net pension liability (13,018,092)	
Change in deferred pension outflows 11,121,217	
Change in deferred pension inflows (707,554)	
Change in inventories (15,558)	75)
Current year amortization of bond discounts and premiums 73,542 (3,042,1)	/5)
The increase or decrease in net position of the internal service fund is reported in the statement of activities as governmental activities. 1,7	18
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2) § (4,903,90	VC 41





EXHIBIT 7

STATEMENT OF FUND NET POSITION SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2016

	vernmental activities
<u>Assets</u>	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 35,010
<u>Liabilities</u>	
Claims payable	 9,658
Net Position	
Unrestricted	\$ 25,352

EXHIBIT 8

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	 Sovernmental Activities
Operating Revenues Insurance fees	\$ 126,077
Operating Expenses Insurance	 124,359
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 1,718
Net Position - January 1	 23,634
Net Position - December 31	\$ 25,352

EXHIBIT 9

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS SELF-INSURANCE INTERNAL SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

	G	Governmental Activities	
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Insurance fees	\$	126,077	
Insurance		(126,575)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$	(498)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1		35,508	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31	<u>\$</u>	35,010	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Operating income (loss)	\$	1,718	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net			
cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Increase (decrease) in claims payable		(2,216)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>\$</u>	(498)	



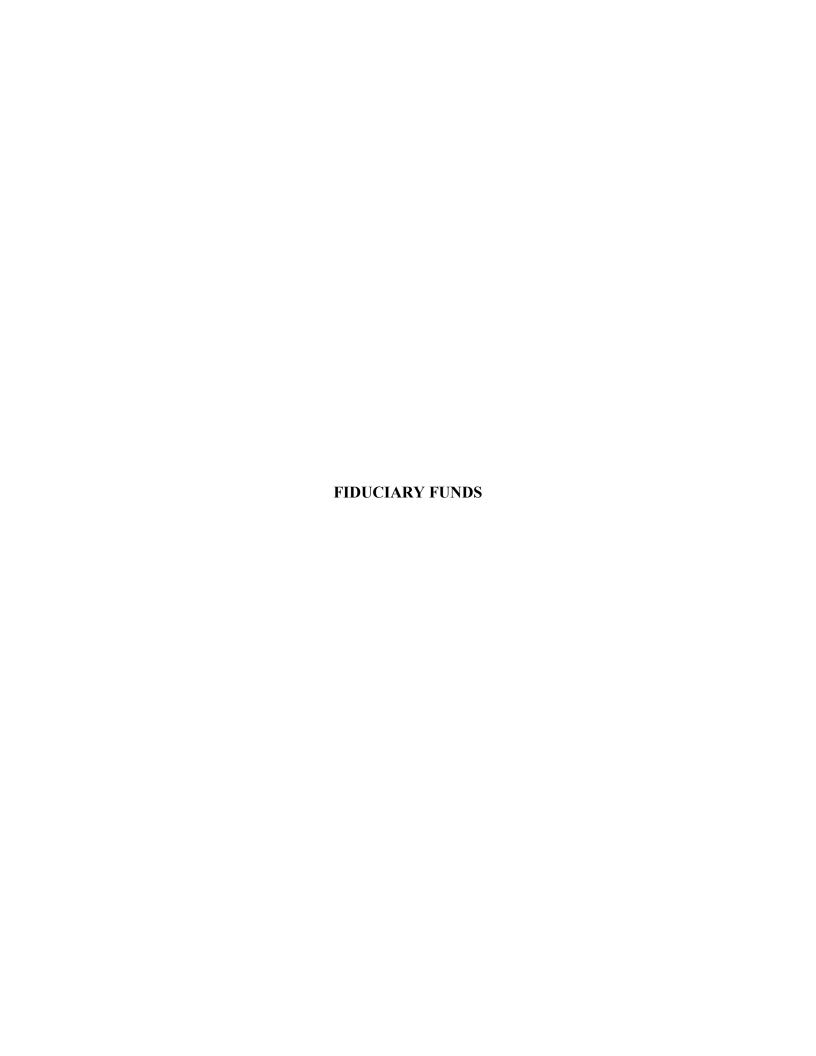




EXHIBIT 10

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2016

		ate-Purpose Trust	 Agency
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash and pooled investments Accrued interest receivable	\$	31,922 14	\$ 737,775
Total Assets	\$	31,936	\$ 737,775
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Due to other governments			\$ 737,775
Net Position			
Restricted for other purposes	<u>\$</u>	31,936	

EXHIBIT 11

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Additions

Investment income	\$ 80
<u>Deductions</u>	
Payments in accordance with trust agreements	 92,673
Change in net position	\$ (92,593)
Net Position - January 1	 124,529
Net Position - December 31	\$ 31,936

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The County's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in U.S. GAAP and used by the County are discussed below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

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

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

As required by U.S. GAAP, these financial statements present Mille Lacs County (the primary government) and its component unit for which the County is financially accountable.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Blended Component Unit

The Mille Lacs County Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA), a blended component unit of Mille Lacs County, is governed by a five-member Board consisting of the Mille Lacs County Board of Commissioners and has the power to levy taxes, issue bonds, and enter into contracts. The HRA was established to assist with the implementation of a redevelopment plan to promote economic development within Mille Lacs County. Although it is legally separate from the County, the activity of the HRA is included in the Mille Lacs County General Fund because the HRA's governing body is the same as the governing body of the County and Mille Lacs County has operational responsibility for the HRA. Separate financial statements are not prepared for the HRA. The Mille Lacs County HRA had no financial activity in 2016.

Joint Ventures

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

B. Basic Financial Statements

1. Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) display information about the primary government and its component unit. These statements include the financial activities of the overall County government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenue, are reported in a single column.

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

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

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

2. Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

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

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

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

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

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

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

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

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

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

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

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

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

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

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

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

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

1. Deposits and Investments

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, 2016. All investments are measured at the net asset value per share. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 385.07, investment earnings on cash and pooled investments of governmental and fiduciary funds are credited to the General Fund. Other funds received investment earnings based on other statutes, grant agreements, contracts, and bond covenants. Pooled investment earnings for 2016 were \$128,067.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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

2. Receivables and Payables

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

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

Property taxes are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed as of January 1 of the previous year. The tax levy notice is mailed in March with the first half payment due May 15 and the second half payment due October 15. Unpaid taxes at December 31 become liens on the respective property and are classified in the financial statements as delinquent taxes receivable. Special assessments receivable consist of delinquent special assessments payable in the years 2010 through 2016.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

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

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

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, including property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (for example, roads, bridges, and similar items), are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The County defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at 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	
Land improvements	20 - 35	
Buildings	25 - 40	
Machinery and equipment	3 - 15	
Infrastructure	15 - 70	
Software	5	

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

5. 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 vacation and sick leave balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. Compensated absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. The government-wide statement of net position reports both current and noncurrent portions of compensated absences. The current portion consists of an amount based on a three-year average of terminated employees. The noncurrent portion consists of the remaining amount of vacation and vested sick leave. Compensated absences are liquidated by the General Fund, the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, and the Community and Veteran Services Special Revenue Fund.

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

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. Currently, the County has one item, deferred pension outflows, that qualifies for reporting in this category. These outflows arise only under the full accrual basis of accounting and consist of pension plan contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date, changes in actuarial assumptions, and differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments and, accordingly, are reported only in the statement of net position.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. Currently, the County has two types of deferred inflows. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from delinquent taxes receivable, and delinquent and deferred special assessments receivable, for amounts that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Unavailable revenue arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting and, accordingly, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The unavailable revenue amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The County also has deferred pension inflows. These inflows arise only under the full accrual basis of accounting and consist of differences between expected and actual pension plan economic experience and also pension plan changes in proportionate share and, accordingly, are reported only in the statement of net position.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

9. Pension Plan

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

10. Classification of Net Position

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. Classification of Fund Balances

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

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

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

<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 these amounts.

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

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

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

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. 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 the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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

A. Deficit Fund Equity

The Ditch Special Revenue Fund has a deficit fund balance of \$5,234. The deficit will be eliminated with future special assessment levies against the benefited properties. The following is a summary of the individual ditch systems:

5 ditches with positive fund balances 5 ditches with deficit fund balances	\$ 72,051 (77,285)
Total Fund Balance	\$ (5,234)

B. Tax Abatements

The County is subject to tax abatements granted by cities within the County pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 469.174 to 469.1794 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 within a city. TIF captures the increase in tax capacity and property taxes (of all taxing jurisdictions, including the County) from development or redevelopment to provide funding for the related project.

The pay-as-you-go note provides for payment to the developer of a percentage of all tax increment received in the prior six months. The payment reimburses the developer for certain public improvements. During 2016, there were 13 pay-as-you-go notes within the County. The TIF funds collected during 2016 totaled \$317,398. The County's portion of the captured tax capacity and related property taxes was approximately 34 percent, or approximately \$108,000.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

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

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

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Government-wide statement of net position Governmental activities Cash and pooled investments \$ 22,229,239 Petty cash and change funds 850 Departmental cash 26,180 Statement of fiduciary net position Cash and pooled investments Private-purpose trust fund 31,922 Agency fund 737,775 23,025,966 Total Cash and Investments \$

a. Deposits

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

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

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. It is the County's policy to minimize custodial credit risk by obtaining collateral for all uninsured amounts on deposit. As of December 31, 2016, the County's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

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.

Interest Rate Risk

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

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

Credit Risk

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

Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. It is the County's policy to minimize investment custodial credit risk by permitting brokers that obtain investments for the County to hold them only to the extent there is Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) Insurance and excess SIPC coverage available. At December 31, 2016, none of the County's investments were subject to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be caused by the County's investment in a single issuer. It is the County's policy that U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. agency securities, and obligations backed by U.S. Treasury and/or U.S. agency securities may be held without limit.

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

A. Assets

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

The following table presents the County's deposit and investment balances at December 31, 2016, and information relating to potential investment risks:

	Cred	it Risk	Concentration Risk Over	Interest Rate Risk	Carrying
Investment Type	Credit Rating	Rating Agency	5 Percent of Portfolio	Maturity Date	 (Fair) Value
Investment pools/mutual funds MAGIC Fund	N/R	N/A	100.0%	N/A	\$ 12,701,634
Deposits Petty cash and change funds Departmental cash					10,297,302 850 26,180
Total Cash and Investments					\$ 23,025,966

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

c. Fair Value Measurements

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

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

c. Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Shares of the MAGIC Term Series are purchased to mature upon pre-determined maturity dates selected by the County at the time of purchase. Should the County need to redeem shares in the MAGIC Term Series prematurely, it must provide notice at least seven days prior to the premature redemption date. The value of a premature redemption is equal to the original price for such share, plus dividends thereon, at the projected yield, less such share's allocation of any losses incurred by the series, less a premature redemption penalty, if any.

	Investments Measured at the NAV
	As of
	December 31, 2016
Investments	
MAGIC Portfolio MAGIC Term Series	\$ 11,701,634 1,000,000
Total Investments Measured at NAV	\$ 12,701,634

2. Receivables

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

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

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

A. Assets (Continued)

3. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2016, was as follows:

	 Beginning Balance	 Increase	I	Decrease	_	Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated						
Land	\$ 2,563,159	\$ 2,600	\$	-	\$	2,565,759
Construction in progress	 35,416	 71,666				107,082
Total capital assets not depreciated	\$ 2,598,575	\$ 74,266	\$	-	\$	2,672,841
Capital assets depreciated						
Land improvements	\$ 968,190	\$ -	\$	-	\$	968,190
Buildings	26,223,847	10,500		-		26,234,347
Machinery and equipment	8,803,940	1,209,323		388,538		9,624,725
Infrastructure	67,424,018	42,501		-		67,466,519
Software	 330,933	 -		-		330,933
Total capital assets depreciated	\$ 103,750,928	\$ 1,262,324	\$	388,538	\$	104,624,714
Less: accumulated depreciation for						
Land improvements	\$ 579,300	\$ 43,324	\$	-	\$	622,624
Buildings	7,465,742	738,441		-		8,204,183
Machinery and equipment	5,991,052	592,212		384,696		6,198,568
Infrastructure	21,223,081	1,349,333		-		22,572,414
Software	 238,473	 23,811		-		262,284
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 35,497,648	\$ 2,747,121	\$	384,696	\$	37,860,073
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$ 68,253,280	\$ (1,484,797)	\$	3,842	\$	66,764,641
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 70,851,855	\$ (1,410,531)	\$	3,842	\$	69,437,482

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

A. Assets

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

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

Governmental Activities	
General government	\$ 898,577
Public safety	196,480
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets	1,621,612
Human services	26,738
Conservation	 3,714
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 2,747,121

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

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2016, was as follows:

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

	Re	ceivable	Payable		
Major governmental funds General Fund	\$	18,317	\$	-	
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund Community and Veteran Services Special		17,882		1,632	
Revenue Fund		-		16,685	
Capital Projects Fund				17,882	
Total Due To/From Other Funds	\$	36,199	\$	36,199	

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

B. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

1. Due To/From Other Funds (Continued)

The interfund balances above represent Community and Veteran Services Fund payments to the General Fund for attorney and operating expenditures; Road and Bridge Fund payments to the General Fund for operating expenditures; and Capital Projects Fund payments to the Road and Bridge Fund for wheelage tax.

2. Advances From/To Other Funds

The General Fund advanced the Ditch Special Revenue Fund \$77,137 for cash flow purposes.

3. <u>Transfers</u>

Interfund transfers at December 31, 2016, were as follows:

	Tr	ansfers In	Description
Transfers to Road and Bridge Fund from Capital Projects Fund	\$	567,882	Reimburse project costs

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

1. Construction and Other Commitments

The County has active construction projects as of December 31, 2016. The remaining commitment for highway projects are state-funded and, therefore, not obligations of the County at December 31, 2016.

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

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

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

Deferred inflows of resources consist of taxes, special assessments, and state and federal grants receivable not collected soon enough after year-end to pay liabilities of the current period. Unearned revenues consist of state and federal grants received but not yet earned. Unearned revenues and deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2016, are summarized below by fund:

		Taxes		pecial essments]	Grants and Highway Allotments		Other		Total
Major governmental funds General	\$	375,706	\$	1,237	\$	3,485,645	\$	166,745	\$	4,029,333
Special Revenue	Ф	373,700	Þ	1,237	Ф	3,463,043	Þ	100,743	Ф	4,029,333
Road and Bridge Community and Veteran		20,362		-		1,242,018		-		1,262,380
Services		150,340		-		126,645		-		276,985
Debt Service		35,794		-		-		-		35,794
Capital Projects		974		-				-		974
Total	\$	583,176	\$	1,237	\$	4,854,308	\$	166,745	\$	5,605,466
Liability Unearned revenue Deferred inflows of	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,452,900	\$	-	\$	3,452,900
resources Unavailable revenue		583,176		1,237		1,401,408		166,745		2,152,566
Chavanaole levenue		303,170	-	1,237		1,701,700		100,743		2,132,300
Total	\$	583,176	\$	1,237	\$	4,854,308	\$	166,745	\$	5,605,466

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

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

3. Long-Term Debt

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	 Original Issue Amount	Balance ecember 31, 2016
2010A G.O. Capital Improvement		\$100,000 -	0.70 -		
Plan Bonds	02/01/2019	\$120,000	2.40	\$ 900,000	\$ 355,000
2010B Taxable Capital Improvement					
Bonds - Recovery Zone Economic		\$125,000 -	3.30 -		
Development Bonds	02/01/2026	\$140,000	4.45	920,000	920,000
2014 G.O. Capital Improvement Plan		\$395,000 -	2.50 -		
Refunding Bonds	02/01/2029	\$540,000	3.00	 6,015,000	 6,015,000
Total				\$ 7,835,000	\$ 7,290,000

On December 9, 2014, the County issued \$6,015,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan Refunding Bonds, with an interest rate of 2.50 to 3.00 percent, to refund \$5,940,000 of outstanding General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan Bonds, Series 2008, with an average interest rate of 4.20 percent. The refunding of the 2008 bonds was conducted by means of a crossover refunding mechanism. The County continued to make principal and interest payments on the refunded bonds until the bond was called on February 1, 2016.

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

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2016, were as follows:

Year Ending	 General Obligation Bonds						
December 31	Principal		Interest				
2017	\$ 510,000	\$	173,939				
2018	520,000		159,633				
2019	535,000		144,677				
2020	425,000		130,638				
2021	435,000		117,737				
2022 - 2026	2,370,000		398,494				
2027 - 2029	 1,575,000		71,775				
Total	\$ 6,370,000	\$	1,196,893				

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

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

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

Year Ending	Ta	xable General	Obligati	on Bonds		To	tal	al		
December 31	F	Principal]	Interest		Principal		Interest		
2017	\$	_	\$	36,595	\$	510,000	\$	210,534		
2018	*	-	,	36,595	•	520,000	,	196,228		
2019		-		36,595		535,000		181,272		
2020		125,000		34,533		550,000		165,171		
2021		125,000		30,189		560,000		147,926		
2022 - 2026		670,000		72,693		3,040,000		471,187		
2027 - 2029		-		-		1,575,000		71,775		
Total	\$	920,000	\$	247,200	\$	7,290,000	\$	1,444,093		

As part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), Mille Lacs County issued \$920,000 of Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds (RZEDBs), which were issued for the Historical Courthouse Square remodel project. The Series 2010B Bonds are direct pay tax credit RZEDBs, in which the County will receive a payment from the federal government equal to 45 percent of the amount of interest payable on each interest payment date. The County has complied with all requirements of ARRA to be eligible for the RZEDB interest credit. Pursuant to the requirements of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the refundable credit has been increased by 6.8 percent from sequestration through September 30, 2016, and 6.9 percent for the remainder of the year. The Series 2010B Bonds were issued as taxable obligations, which the County will elect to irrevocably designate as qualified RZEDBs. The entire County has been designated as a recovery zone pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the County on July 20, 2010.

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

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

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

Taking into consideration the aforementioned RZEDB interest credit, as of December 31, 2016, the County's net annual debt service requirements to amortize all taxable general obligation bonds outstanding, including interest of \$143,634 on the governmental activities debt, is as follows:

Year Ending December 31	P1	Principal Interest		Interest	Federal Subsidy	I	Net nterest]	Total Payment
2017	\$	_	\$	36,595	\$ (15,332)	\$	21,263	\$	21,263
2018		-		36,595	(15,332)		21,263		21,263
2019		-		36,595	(15,332)		21,263		21,263
2020		125,000		34,533	(14,468)		20,065		145,065
2021		125,000		30,189	(12,648)		17,541		142,541
2022 - 2026		670,000		72,693	 (30,454)		42,239		712,239
Total	\$	920,000	\$	247,200	\$ (103,566)	\$	143,634	\$	1,063,634

5. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2016, was as follows:

	 Beginning Balance	A	dditions	I	Reductions	 Ending Balance	 ne Within One Year
General obligation bonds	\$ 12,770,000	\$	-	\$	6,400,000	\$ 6,370,000	\$ 510,000
Lease revenue bonds	495,000		-		495,000	-	-
Taxable general obligation							
Bonds	920,000		-		-	920,000	-
Add: premium on bonds	242,794		-		76,497	166,297	-
Less: discounts on bonds	(2,955)		-		(2,955)	-	-
Compensated absences	2,017,647		523,649		110,349	2,430,947	165,491
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 16,442,486	\$	523,649	\$	7,078,891	\$ 9,887,244	\$ 675,491

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

1. Plan Description

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

The General Employees Retirement 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 Retirement Plan in 2015. All new members must participate in the Coordinated Plan, for which benefits vest after five years of credited service.

Police officers, firefighters, and peace officers who qualify for membership by statute are covered by the Public Employees Police and Fire 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 graduated schedule starting with 50 percent after 5 years and increasing 10 percent for each year of service until fully vested after 10 years. Benefits for members first hired after June 30, 2014, vest on a prorated basis from 50 percent after 10 years and increasing 5 percent for each year of service until fully vested after 20 years.

Local government employees of a county-administered facility who are responsible for the direct security, custody, and control of the county correctional facility and its inmates are covered by the Public Employees Correctional Plan (accounted for in the Correctional Fund). For members hired after June 30, 2010, benefits vest on a graduated schedule starting with 50 percent after 5 years and increasing 10 percent for each year of service until fully vested after 10 years.

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

2. 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. Increases are related to the funding ratio of the plan. Benefit recipients receive a future annual 1.0 percent post-retirement benefit increase. If the funding ratio reaches 90 percent for two consecutive years, the benefit increase will revert to 2.5 percent. If, after reverting to a 2.5 percent benefit increase, the funding ratio declines to less than 80 percent for one year or less than 85 percent for two consecutive years, the benefit increase will decrease to 1.0 percent.

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 five successive years of allowable service, age, and years of credit at termination of service. Two methods are used to compute benefits for General Employees Retirement Plan Coordinated and Basic 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 Basic Plan member is 2.2 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years of service and 2.7 percent for each remaining year. The annuity accrual rate for a Coordinated Plan member is 1.2 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years of service and 1.7 percent for each remaining year. Under Method 2, the annuity accrual rate is 2.7 percent of average salary for Basic Plan members and 1.7 percent for Coordinated Plan members for each year of service. Only Method 2 is used for members hired after June 30, 1989. Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund members have an annuity accrual rate of 2.0 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years of service and 2.5 percent for each remaining year. For Public Employees Police and Fire Plan members, the annuity accrual rate is 3.0 percent of average salary for each year of service. For Public Employees Correctional Plan members, the annuity accrual rate is 1.9 percent of average salary for each year of service.

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

For General Employees Retirement 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 Public Employees Police and Fire Plan and Public Employees Correctional Plan members, normal retirement age is 55, and for members who were hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90. Disability benefits are available for vested members and are based on years of service and average high-five salary.

3. 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 Retirement Plan Basic members, Coordinated members, and Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund members were required to contribute 9.10 percent, 6.50 percent, and 9.75 percent, respectively, of their annual covered salary in 2016. Public Employees Police and Fire Plan members were required to contribute 10.80 percent of their annual covered salary in 2016. Public Employees Correctional Plan members were required to contribute 5.83 percent of their annual covered salary in 2016.

In 2016, the County was required to contribute the following percentages of annual covered salary:

11.78%
7.50
9.75
16.20
8.75

The employee and employer contribution rates did not change from the previous year.

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

3. Contributions (Continued)

The County's contributions for the year ended December 31, 2016, to the pension plans were:

General Employees Retirement Plan	\$ 655,672
Public Employees Police and Fire Plan	321,902
Public Employees Correctional Plan	187,202

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

4. Pension Costs

General Employees Retirement Plan

At December 31, 2016, the County reported a liability of \$10,961,330 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Retirement Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, 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, 2015, through June 30, 2016, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2016, the County's proportion was 0.1350 percent. It was 0.1397 percent measured as of June 30, 2015. The County recognized pension expense of \$1,390,096 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Retirement Plan's pension expense.

The County also recognized \$42,667 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 Retirement Plan, which qualifies as a special funding situation. Legislation requires the State of Minnesota to contribute \$6 million to the General Employees Retirement Plan each year, starting September 15, 2015, through September 15, 2031.

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

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

4. Pension Costs

General Employees Retirement Plan (Continued)

County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 10,961,330
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension	
liability associated with the County	 143,093
Total	\$ 11,104,423

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual				
economic experience	\$	-	\$	898,632
Changes in actuarial assumptions		2,146,235		-
Difference between projected and actual				
investment earnings		2,097,802		-
Changes in proportion		_		502,114
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to				
the measurement date		337,604		
Total	\$	4,581,641	\$	1,400,746

The \$337,604 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, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

4. Pension Costs

General Employees Retirement Plan (Continued)

		Pension		
Year Ended		Expense		
December 31	Amount			
2017	\$	721,988		
2018		721,988		
2019		1,003,374		
2020		395,941		

Public Employees Police and Fire Plan

At December 31, 2016, the County reported a liability of \$7,344,108 for its proportionate share of the Public Employees Police and Fire Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, 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, 2015, through June 30, 2016, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2016, the County's proportion was 0.183 percent. It was 0.181 percent measured as of June 30, 2015. The County recognized pension expense of \$1,284,090 for its proportionate share of the Public Employees Police and Fire Plan's pension expense.

The County also recognized \$16,470 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 Public Employees 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 the plan is 90 percent funded.

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

4. Pension Costs

Public Employees Police and Fire Plan (Continued)

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual				
economic experience	\$	-	\$	839,560
Changes in actuarial assumptions		4,041,784		-
Difference between projected and actual				
investment earnings		1,117,795		-
Changes in proportion		54,937		-
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to		Ź		
the measurement date	-	181,922	-	
Total	\$	5,396,438	\$	839,560

The \$181,922 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, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

D - -- -: - --

	1	ension		
Year Ended	E	Expense		
December 31		Amount		
2017	\$	941,736		
2018		941,736		
2019		941,736		
2020		852,154		
2021		697,594		

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

4. Pension Costs (Continued)

Public Employees Correctional Plan

At December 31, 2016, the County reported a liability of \$4,091,517 for its proportionate share of the Public Employees Correctional Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016, 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, 2015, through June 30, 2016, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2016, the County's proportion was 1.120 percent. It was 1.168 percent measured as of June 30, 2015. The County recognized pension expense of \$1,154,157 for its proportionate share of the Public Employees Correctional Plan's pension expense.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual				
economic experience	\$	3,203	\$	46,168
Changes in actuarial assumptions		2,606,789		-
Difference between projected and actual				
investment earnings		464,530		-
Changes in proportion		-		6,176
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to				-
the measurement date		97,585		
Total	\$	3,172,107	\$	52,344

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

4. Pension Costs

Public Employees Correctional Plan (Continued)

The \$97,585 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, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

			Pension		
	Year Ended	I	Expense		
December 31			Amount		
	2017	\$	970,348		
	2018		970,348		
	2019		993,621		
	2020		87.861		

Total Pension Expense

The total pension expense for all plans recognized by the County for the year ended December 31, 2016, was \$3,828,343.

5. Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2016, 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

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, survivors, and disabilitants in the General Employees Retirement Plan were based on RP-2014 tables, while mortality rates for Public Employees Police and Fire Plan and Public Employees Correctional Plan were based on RP-2000 tables for males or females, as appropriate, with slight adjustments. For the General Employees Retirement Plan and the Public Employees Police and Fire Plan, cost of living benefit increases for retirees are assumed to be 1.0 percent. Cost of living benefit increases for retirees are assumed to be 2.5 percent for the Public Employees Correctional Plan.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2016, valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study in the General Employees Retirement Plan was for the period 2008 through 2015. The experience study for the Public Employees Police and Fire Plan was for the period 2004 through 2009. The experience study for the Public Employees Correctional Plan was for the period 2006 through 2011.

On August 16, 2016, an updated experience study was done for PERA's Public Employees Police and Fire Plan for the period 2011 through 2015, which would result in a larger pension liability. However, PERA will implement the changes in assumptions for its June 30, 2017, estimate of pension liability.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments is 7.5 percent. The State Board of Investment, which manages the investments of PERA, prepares an analysis of the reasonableness of the long-term expected rate of return on a regular basis using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce an expected long-term rate of return by weighting the expected future rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Domestic stocks	45%	5.50%
International stocks	15	6.00
Bonds	18	1.45
Alternative assets	20	6.40
Cash	2	0.50

6. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent in 2016, a reduction of the 7.90 percent used in 2015. 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 Retirement Plan was 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. In the Public Employees Police and Fire Plan and the Public Employees Correctional Plan, the fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members through June 30, 2056, and June 30, 2058, respectively. Beginning in fiscal years ended June 30, 2057, for the Police and Fire Plan and June 30, 2059, for the Public Employees Correctional Plan, when projected benefit payments exceed the Plans' projected fiduciary net position, benefit payments were discounted at the municipal bond rate of 2.85 percent based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating at the measurement date. An equivalent single discount rate of 5.60 percent for the Public Employees Police and Fire Plan and 5.31 percent for the Public Employees Correctional Plan was determined that produced approximately the same present value of the projected benefits when applied to all years of projected benefits as the present value of projected benefits using 7.50 percent applied to all years of projected benefits through the point of asset depletion and 2.85 percent thereafter.

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)

7. Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2016:

General Employees Retirement Plan

- 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

- 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.

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

7. <u>Changes in Actuarial Assumptions</u> (Continued)

Public Employees Correctional Plan

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

8. Pension Liability Sensitivity

The following presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate disclosed in the preceding paragraph, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1.0 percentage point lower or 1.0 percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	Proportionate Share of the						
	General Employees Retirement Plan		Public Employees Police and Fire Plan		Public Employees Correctional Plan		
	Discount	Net Pension	Discount	Net Pension	Discount	Net Pension	
	Rate	Liability	Rate	Liability	Rate	Liability	
1% Decrease	6.50%	\$ 15,568,338	4.60%	\$ 10,280,777	4.31%	\$ 6,160,560	
Current	7.50	10,961,330	5.60	7,344,108	5.31	4,091,517	
1% Increase	8.50	7,166,410	6.60	4,944,627	6.31	2,476,230	

9. 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.

4. <u>Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits</u> (Continued)

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description

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

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of the plan members and the County are established and may be amended by the Mille Lacs County Board of Commissioners. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements. Retirees and their spouses contribute to the health care plan at the same rate as County employees. This results in the retirees receiving an implicit rate subsidy. For fiscal year 2016, the County contributed \$45,254 to the plan; there were 245 participants in the plan. The OPEB liability is liquidated through the General Fund, the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, and the Community and Veteran Services Special Revenue Fund.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

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

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation (Continued)

ARC Interest on net OPEB obligation Adjustment to ARC	\$ 272,843 49,160 (75,066)
Annual OPEB cost (expense) Contributions made - indirect implicit subsidy	\$ 246,937 (45,254)
Increase in net OPEB obligation Net OPEB Obligation - January 1	\$ 201,683 1,404,565
Net OPEB Obligation - December 31	\$ 1,606,248

The County's annual OPEB cost; the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan; and the net OPEB obligation for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2015, and 2016, were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual PEB Cost	mployer ntribution	Percentage Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
December 31, 2014 December 31, 2015	\$ 285,821 284,582	\$ 65,950 76,574	23.07% 26.91	\$ 1,196,557 1,404,565
December 31, 2016	246,937	45,254	18.33	1,606,248

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of January 1, 2016, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the County had no assets to fund the plan. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$1,842,536, and the actuarial valuation of assets was zero, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$1,842,536. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$11,997,949 and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 15.4 percent.

4. Pension Plans and Other Postemployment Benefits

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

<u>Funded Status and Funding Progress</u> (Continued)

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

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

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

In the January 1, 2016, actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions include a 3.5 percent investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), which is Mille Lacs County's implicit rate of return on the General Fund, and an annual health care cost trend rate of 6.75 percent initially, reduced by the decrements to an ultimate rate of 5.0 percent after ten years. Both rates included a 2.5 percent inflation assumption. The actuarial value of assets was set equal to the market value of assets. The UAAL is being amortized over 30 years on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at December 31, 2016, was 21 years.

5. 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). The County is a member of both the MCIT Workers' Compensation and Property and Casualty Divisions. For other risk, the County carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year or settlements in excess of insurance coverage for any of the past three fiscal years.

The Workers' Compensation Division of MCIT is self-sustaining based on the contributions charged, so that total contributions plus compounded earnings on these contributions will equal the amount needed to satisfy claims liabilities and other expenses. MCIT participates in the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association with coverage at \$500,000 per claim in 2016 and 2017. 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.

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

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

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

A. Risk Management (Continued)

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

Claims payable - January 1	\$ 11,874
Current year claims	126,077
Claim payments	(128,293)
Claims payable - December 31	\$ 9,658

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. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the County Attorney, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County.

C. Joint Ventures

East Central Solid Waste Commission

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

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

East Central Solid Waste Commission (Continued)

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

Following is a summary of the financial information as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 (most recent figures available):

Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 15,959,118 (6,901,631)
Total Net Position	\$ 9,057,487
Operating and nonoperating revenues Operating and nonoperating expenses	\$ 5,923,154 (4,783,122)
Change in Net Position	\$ 1,140,032

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

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

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures (Continued)

East Central Regional Library

The East Central Regional Library was established by a joint powers agreement among Aitkin, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine Counties to provide an efficient and improved regional public library service. The Library Board comprises 18 members: one County Board member and two appointees from each member county. Mille Lacs County's contribution for 2016 was \$270,850.

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

East Central Regional Library 244 South Birch Cambridge, Minnesota 55008

Snake River Watershed Management Board

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

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

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

Mille Lacs County provided \$4,379 in funding to the SRWMB during 2016. Upon dissolution, the personal property shall be returned to the member county contributing the same.

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

Snake River Watershed Management Board (Continued)

Complete financial statements of the SRWMB can be obtained from:

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

Central Minnesota Emergency Medical Services Region

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

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

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

Central Minnesota Emergency Services Board

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

5. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

Central Minnesota Emergency Services Board (Continued)

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

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

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

The Central Minnesota Emergency Services Board has no long-term debt. Financing is provided by the appropriations from member parties and by state and federal grants. During 2016, Mille Lacs County contributed \$10,128 to the Joint Powers Board.

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

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







EXHIBIT A-1

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

		Budgeted	l Amo	unts	Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	 Amounts	F	inal Budget	
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	10,459,514	\$	10,459,514	\$ 9,281,836	\$	(1,177,678)	
Special assessments		30,400		30,400	15,104		(15,296)	
Licenses and permits		196,712		196,712	299,141		102,429	
Intergovernmental		2,687,520		2,687,520	3,169,746		482,226	
Charges for services		941,100		941,100	1,535,914		594,814	
Fines and forfeits		52,750		52,750	48,989		(3,761)	
Gifts and contributions		3,200		3,200	2,971		(229)	
Investment earnings		48,000		48,000	128,067		80,067	
Miscellaneous		478,000		478,000	 692,007		214,007	
Total Revenues	\$	14,897,196	\$	14,897,196	\$ 15,173,775	\$	276,579	
Expenditures								
Current								
General government								
Commissioners	\$	201,518	\$	201,518	\$ 185,846	\$	15,672	
Court administrator		81,000		81,000	84,337		(3,337)	
Law library		30,800		30,800	21,569		9,231	
County administrator		975,681		975,681	1,012,369		(36,688)	
Auditor/treasurer		399,148		399,148	405,416		(6,268)	
Auditing		45,000		45,000	51,556		(6,556)	
General administration		504,971		504,971	517,770		(12,799)	
Information services		33,400		33,400	36,691		(3,291)	
Data processing		83,250		83,250	81,118		2,132	
Elections		52,500		52,500	48,426		4,074	
County attorney		1,328,823		1,328,823	1,317,634		11,189	
Victim emergency grant		63,083		63,083	45,790		17,293	
Assessor		430,089		430,089	443,019		(12,930)	
Land records and information		-		-	106,244		(106,244)	
Zoning and environmental services		605,643		605,643	676,517		(70,874)	
Building maintenance		367,700		367,700	363,752		3,948	
Other general government	general government 350,800			350,800	 -	350,800		
Total general government	\$	5,553,406	\$	5,553,406	\$ 5,398,054	\$	155,352	

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Budgeted			unts	Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Expenditures								
Current (Continued)								
Public safety								
Sheriff	\$	2,710,283	\$	2,710,283	\$ 3,245,248	\$	(534,965)	
Court security		486,421		486,421	478,842		7,579	
Drug and alcohol contingency		-		-	7,500		(7,500)	
Boat and water safety		60,091		60,091	60,850		(759)	
Snowmobile safety enforcement		3,750		3,750	2,851		899	
ATV grant		3,500		3,500	284		3,216	
DARE program		2,500		2,500	2,617		(117)	
Hooked on fishing account		1,500		1,500	582		918	
Chaplaincy		100		100	17		83	
Deputy reserve account		100		100	-		100	
DWI forfeiture		2,000		2,000	-		2,000	
DWI assessment		500		500	_		500	
Drug forfeiture		4,000		4,000	2,700		1,300	
Fleeing an officer forfeiture		250		250	_		250	
Communications		_		_	9,123		(9,123)	
Records system		53,000		53,000	58,009		(5,009)	
Permit to carry		10,000		10,000	8,256		1,744	
Animal control		16,500		16,500	16,455		45	
Coroner		63,934		63,934	63,934		-	
County jail		2,978,476		2,978,476	3,005,937		(27,461)	
Prisoner account		184,460		184,460	204,370		(19,910)	
Probation		798,391		798,391	718,819		79,572	
Case load reduction account		149,308		149,308	142,033		7,275	
911 services and civil defense		73,200		73,200	106,154		(32,954)	
E-911		114,700		114,700	82,607		32,093	
Public safety answering point		792,494		792,494	 717,598		74,896	
Total public safety	\$	8,509,458	\$	8,509,458	\$ 8,934,786	\$	(425,328)	
Sanitation								
Solid waste	\$	80,800	\$	80,800	\$ 91,269	\$	(10,469)	
Culture and recreation								
Historical society	\$	9,000	\$	9,000	\$ 9,000	\$	-	
Snowmobile trails			-		 43,434			
Total culture and recreation	\$	9,000	\$	9,000	\$ 52,434	\$	(43,434)	

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Budgeted	l Amo	unts Actual			Variance with		
	Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Expenditures								
Current (Continued)								
Conservation of natural resources								
County agricultural society	\$ 17,000	\$	17,000	\$	17,000	\$	-	
County extension service	82,994		82,994		75,900		7,094	
Soil and water conservation	80,000		80,000		96,489		(16,489)	
Aquatic invasive species aid	102,036		102,036		67,153		34,883	
Other conservation	 4,379		4,379		4,379			
Total conservation of natural								
resources	\$ 286,409	\$	286,409	\$	260,921	\$	25,488	
Economic development								
Community development	\$ 187,273	\$	187,273	\$	79,916	\$	107,357	
Economic development	 		-		200,000		(200,000)	
Total economic development	\$ 187,273	\$	187,273	\$	279,916	\$	(92,643)	
Intergovernmental								
Culture and recreation								
Library	\$ 270,850	\$	270,850	\$	270,850	\$	<u>-</u>	
Total Expenditures	\$ 14,897,196	\$	14,897,196	\$	15,288,230	\$	(391,034)	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$ -	\$	-	\$	(114,455)	\$	(114,455)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	 				7,980		7,980	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$	-	\$	(106,475)	\$	(106,475)	
Fund Balance - January 1	 7,415,212		7,415,212	2 7,415,212				
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 7,415,212	\$	7,415,212	\$	7,308,737	\$	(106,475)	

EXHIBIT A-2

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE ROAD AND BRIDGE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Budgeted Ar			unts	Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	10,813	\$	10,813	\$ 91,283	\$	80,470	
Licenses and permits		7,900		7,900	17,950		10,050	
Intergovernmental		4,697,400		4,697,400	4,709,352		11,952	
Charges for services		95,100		95,100	20,166		(74,934)	
Miscellaneous		10,100		10,100	 12,611		2,511	
Total Revenues	\$	4,821,313	\$	4,821,313	\$ 4,851,362	\$	30,049	
Expenditures								
Current								
Highways and streets								
Administration	\$	651,787	\$	651,787	\$ 645,365	\$	6,422	
Construction		2,813,167		2,813,167	2,648,171		164,996	
Maintenance		2,066,144		2,066,144	1,832,667		233,477	
Equipment maintenance and shop		587,215		587,215	 489,627		97,588	
Total highways and streets	\$	6,118,313	\$	6,118,313	\$ 5,615,830	\$	502,483	
Intergovernmental								
Highways and streets		249,500		249,500	 247,413		2,087	
Total Expenditures	\$	6,367,813	\$	6,367,813	\$ 5,863,243	\$	504,570	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	(1,546,500)	\$	(1,546,500)	\$ (1,011,881)	\$	534,619	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		1,546,500		1,546,500	 567,882		(978,618)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$ (443,999)	\$	(443,999)	
Fund Balance - January 1		2,911,531		2,911,531	2,911,531		-	
Increase (decrease) in inventories		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>	 (15,558)		(15,558)	
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	2,911,531	\$	2,911,531	\$ 2,451,974	\$	(459,557)	

EXHIBIT A-3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE COMMUNITY AND VETERAN SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

		Budgeted	l Amo	unts	Actual	Variance with		
	_	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	inal Budget	
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	4,309,406	\$	4,309,406	\$ 3,933,283	\$	(376,123)	
Intergovernmental		5,659,874		5,659,874	6,735,835		1,075,961	
Charges for services		542,066		542,066	728,841		186,775	
Gifts and contributions		550		550	1,558		1,008	
Miscellaneous		228,636		228,636	 461,970		233,334	
Total Revenues	\$	10,740,532	\$	10,740,532	\$ 11,861,487	\$	1,120,955	
Expenditures								
Current								
General government								
Veteran services	\$	160,488	\$	160,488	\$ 144,406	\$	16,082	
Human services								
Income maintenance	\$	2,353,415	\$	2,353,415	\$ 2,404,398	\$	(50,983)	
Social services		7,392,011		7,392,011	 7,852,684		(460,673)	
Total human services	\$	9,745,426	\$	9,745,426	\$ 10,257,082	\$	(511,656)	
Health								
Public health	\$	834,618	\$	834,618	\$ 875,516	\$	(40,898)	
Total Expenditures	\$	10,740,532	\$	10,740,532	\$ 11,277,004	\$	(536,472)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 584,483	\$	584,483	
Fund Balance - January 1		4,608,876		4,608,876	 4,608,876			
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	4,608,876	\$	4,608,876	\$ 5,193,359	\$	584,483	

EXHIBIT A-4

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA GENERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2016

	Employer's Proportion	Pı	Employer's roportionate Share of the	Sh	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Related Share of the					Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a
Measurement Date	of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)		Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a)	with	associated n Mille Lacs County (b)		Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a + b)		Covered Payroll (c)	Percentage of Covered Payroll (a/c)	Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2016 2015	0.1350% 0.1397	\$	10,961,330 7,239,979	\$	143,093 N/A	\$	11,104,423 7,239,979	\$	8,375,446 8,211,771	130.87% 88.17	68.91% 78.20

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-5

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA GENERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2016

				Actual ntributions Relation to				Actual Contributions	
Year Ending	F	Statutorily Statutoril Required Requirec Contributions Contribution (a) (b)		Required ntributions	(Defi Ex	ribution ciency) ccess a)	 Covered Payroll (c)	as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)	
2016	\$	655,672	\$	655,672	\$	-	\$ 8,742,282	7.50%	
2015		621,767		621,767		-	8,290,223	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-6

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES POLICE AND FIRE PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2016

Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Pı S	roportionate hare of the		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
0.183%	\$	7,344,108	\$	1,760,704	417.11%	63.88% 86.60
	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Employer's Proportion S of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Proportion of the Net Pension Pension Liability Liability (Asset) (Asset) (a) 0.183% \$ 7,344,108	Employer's Proportionate Proportion Share of the of the Net Net Pension Pension Liability Liability (Asset) (Asset) (a) 0.183% \$ 7,344,108 \$	Employer's Proportionate Proportion Share of the of the Net Net Pension Pension Liability Covered Liability (Asset) Payroll (Asset) (a) (b) 0.183% \$ 7,344,108 \$ 1,760,704	Employer's Proportionate Employer's Proportionate Proportion Share of the Of the Net Net Pension Pension Liability Covered as a Percentage of Liability (Asset) (Asset) (a) (b) (a/b)

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.

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

EXHIBIT A-7

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES POLICE AND FIRE PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2016

Year Ending	Contribution in Relation of Statutorily Statutorily Required Required Contributions Contributions		Relation to tatutorily Required ntributions	(De	cribution ficiency) excess b - a)	Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)		
2016 2015	\$	321,902 275,247	\$	321,902 275,247	\$	-	\$ 1,987,052 1,699,054	16.20% 16.20	

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

EXHIBIT A-8

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES CORRECTIONAL PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2016

Measurement Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Pi S	Employer's roportionate 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
2016	1.120%	\$	4,091,517	\$ 2,111,303	193.79%	58.16%
2015	1.168		180,882	2,098,927	8.62	96.95

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

MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

EXHIBIT A-9

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES CORRECTIONAL PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2016

Year Ending	F	tatutorily Required ntributions (a)	Actual Contributions in Relation to Statutorily Required Contributions (b)		(Def E	ribution iciency) xcess b - a)	Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)
2016 2015	\$	187,202 185,187	\$	187,202 185,187	\$	-	\$ 2,139,451 2,116,421	8.75% 8.75

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

EXHIBIT A-10

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (b)	Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL) (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	 Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
January 1, 2012	\$ -	\$ 1,783,533	\$ 1,783,533	0.00%	\$ 10,968,844	16.26%
January 1, 2014	-	2,001,833	2,001,833	0.00	11,399,191	17.56
January 1, 2016	_	1,842,536	1,842,536	0.00	11,997,949	15.36

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

1. <u>Budgetary Information</u>

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

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

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

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

The following major governmental funds had expenditures in excess of budget at the function level for the year ended December 31, 2016:

	E	xpenditures	Final Budget			Excess
General Fund Current Public safety	\$	8,934,786	\$	8,509,458	\$	425,328
Sanitation	4	91,269	Ψ	80,800	Ψ	10,469
Culture and recreation		52,434		9,000		43,434
Economic development		279,916		187,273		92,643
Community and Veteran Services Special Revenue Fund						
Current Human services Health		10,257,082 875,516		9,745,426 834,618		511,656 40,898

3. Other Postemployment Benefits Funding Status

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

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

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

The following changes were reflected in the valuation performed on behalf of the Public Employees Retirement Association for the year ended June 30, 2016:

General Employees Retirement Plan

- 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

- 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.

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

Public Employees Police and Fire Plan (Continued)

• 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 Correctional Plan

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







FIDUCIARY FUND

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



EXHIBIT B-1

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

		Balance January 1	Additions	 Deductions	Balance ecember 31
Assets Cash and pooled investments	<u>\$</u>	624,857	\$ 51,888,060	\$ 51,775,142	\$ 737,775
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$	624,857	\$ 51,888,060	\$ 51,775,142	\$ 737,775



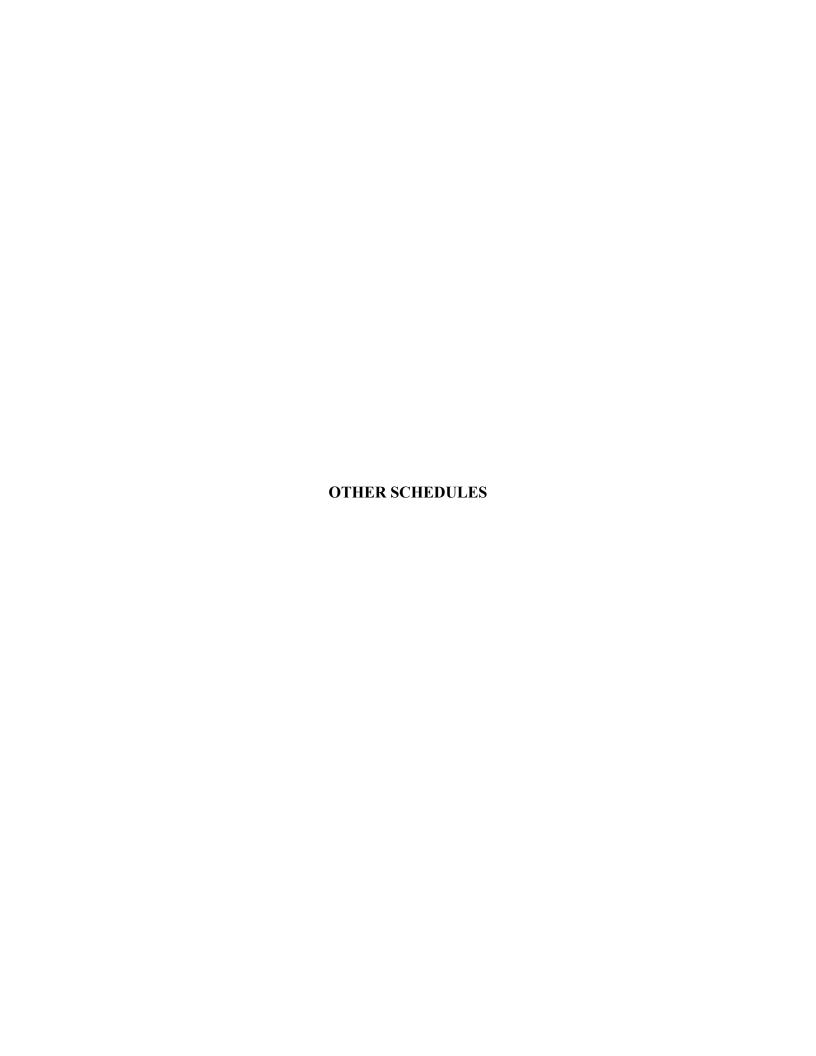




EXHIBIT C-1

BALANCE SHEET - BY DITCH DITCH SPECIAL REVENUE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2016

						Fu	nd Balance			
	Assets Cash and Pooled Investments		Liabilities Restricted for Advances Ditch From Maintenance ther Funds and Repairs Una		Total Fund Unassigned Balance		Total bilities and ad Balance			
County Ditch										
1	\$ 324	\$	-	\$	324	\$	-	\$	324	\$ 324
2	(1,941)		19,690		-		(21,631)		(21,631)	(1,941)
3	38,912		-		38,912		-		38,912	38,912
4	24,061		-		24,061		-		24,061	24,061
5	6,583		-		6,583		-		6,583	6,583
6	(268)		-		-		(268)		(268)	(268)
7	(448)		-		-		(448)		(448)	(448)
11	2,171		-		2,171		-		2,171	2,171
14	2,570		57,447		-		(54,877)		(54,877)	2,570
Judicial Ditch							, , ,		. , ,	
3	 (61)						(61)		(61)	 (61)
Total	\$ 71,903	\$	77,137	\$	72,051	\$	(77,285)	\$	(5,234)	\$ 71,903

EXHIBIT C-2

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Appropriations and Shared Revenue		
State		4.7.70.460
Highway users tax	\$	4,550,468
County program aid		1,574,035
PERA rate reimbursement		30,786
Disparity reduction aid		24,711
Police aid		206,720
Indian casino aid		87,825
Enhanced 911		101,936
SCORE		75,457
Aquatic invasive species aid		101,615
Market value credit		215,281
Total appropriations and shared revenue	\$	6,968,834
Reimbursement for Services		
State		
Minnesota Department of Human Services	\$	1,594,620
Payments		
Local		
Payments in lieu of taxes	\$	240,809
University of Minnesota		35,000
Other		10,850
Total payments	<u>\$</u>	286,659
Grants		
State		
Minnesota Department/Board of		
Public Safety	\$	252,565
Commerce		43,693
Education and Economic Development		200,000
Health		131,739
Natural Resources		46,138
Human Services		1,691,251
Veterans Affairs		10,000
Corrections		213,244
Transportation		60,025
Water and Soil Resources		76,904
Peace Officer Standards and Training Board		10,005
Total state	\$	2,735,564

EXHIBIT C-2 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Grants (Continued) Federal	
Department of	
Agriculture	\$ 288,786
Commerce	50
Transportation	33,167
Education	1,450
Health and Human Services	2,810,125
Homeland Security	 109,834
Total federal	\$ 3,243,412
Total state and federal grants	\$ 5,978,976
Build America Bonds interest subsidy	\$ 15,348
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 14,844,437

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Grant Numbers	Ex	penditures	Tł	Passed arough to precipients
U.S. Department of Agriculture				_		
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health						
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants,						
and Children	10.557	16162MN004W1003	\$	91,468	\$	-
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services						
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental	40.54			40= 440		
Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	16162MN101S2514		197,318		
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			\$	288,786	\$	
U.S. Department of Commerce						
Passed Through City of St. Cloud, Minnesota						
State and Local Implementation Grant Program	11.549	A-SLIGP-2013-CRRB-0001	\$	50	\$	
U.S. Department of Transportation						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Transportation						
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	00048	\$	9,056	\$	
(Total expenditures for Highway Planning and Construction	20.203	00048	Φ	9,030	Φ	-
Cluster \$20,685)						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources						
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster						
Recreational Trails Program	20.219	88347		11,629		-
(Total expenditures for Highway Planning and Construction Cluster \$20,685)						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety						
Highway Safety Cluster						
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	A-ENFRC16-2016-MILLACSO-036		3,091		-
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616	A-ENFRC16-2016-MILLACSO-036		2,914		-
(Total expenditures for Highway Safety Cluster \$6,005) Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While						
Intoxicated	20.608	A-ENFRC16-2016-MILLACSO-036		6,477		
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			\$	33,167	\$	_
·						
U.S. Department of Education						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health Special Education - Grants for Infants and Families	84.181	H181A150029	\$	1,450	\$	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services						
Passed Through Isanti-Mille Lacs Community Health Board						
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	5NU90TP000529-05-00	\$	18,127	\$	_
(Total Public Health Emergency Preparedness 93.069 \$69,115)				-, .		
Affordable Care Act (ACA) Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood						
Home Visiting Program	93.505	1D89MC28263-01-01		72,885		-
(Total Affordable Care Act (ACA) Maternal, Infant, and Early						
Childhood Home Visiting Program 93.505 \$294,133)	02.004	D0414C20240		0.551		
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States (Total Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the	93.994	B04MC29349		2,551		-
States 93.994 \$37,374)						
2 may 2 1,27 1 42 1 92 1 1 j						

EXHIBIT C-3 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Grant Numbers	Ex	xpenditures	Th	Passed prough to precipients
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (Continued)						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	5NU90TP000529-05-00		50,988		25,388
(Total Public Health Emergency Preparedness 93.069 \$69,115)	93.009	3NO901F000329-03-00		30,988		23,300
Universal Newborn Hearing Screening	93.251	H61MC00035		1,100		_
Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Information	, , , , , ,	110111200000		1,100		
System (EHDI-IS) Surveillance Program	93.314	6NUR3DD000842-05-01		150		-
Affordable Care Act (ACA) Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood						
Home Visiting Program	93.505	1D89MC28263-01-01		221,248		-
(Total Affordable Care Act (ACA) Maternal, Infant, and Early						
Childhood Home Visiting Program 93.505 \$294,133)						
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	2015G996115		36,644		-
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$402,486)						
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994	B04MC29349		34,823		1,892
(Total Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the						
States 93.994 \$37,374)						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services						
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	1501MNPFSS		7,111		_
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	1601MFTANF		324,617		-
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	1601MNTANF		41,225		-
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$402,486)						
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	1604MNCSES		74,392		-
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	1604MNCEST		484,270		-
(Total Child Support Enforcement 93.563 \$558,662)						
Refugee and Entrant Assistance - State-Administered Programs	93.566	1601MNRCMA		192		-
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	G-1601MNCCDF		12,108		-
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	93.590	G-1502MNFRPG		16,090		-
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	G-1601MNCWSS		2,746		-
Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658	1601MNFOST		405,061		-
Social Services Block Grant	93.667 93.674	16-01MNSOSR		191,388		-
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program Medical Assistance Program	93.674	G-1601MNCILP 05-1605MN5MAP		6,004 11,889		-
Medical Assistance Program Medical Assistance Program	93.778	05-1605MN5ADM		866,156		-
(Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$878,574)	73.116	03-1003WIN3ADWI		300,130		
(Total Medical Assistance Program 73.776 \$676,374)						
Passed Through Chisago County, Minnesota						
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	SH23IP000737		529		-
(Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$878,574)						
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			\$	2,882,294	\$	27,280
U.S. Department of Homeland Security						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources						
Boating Safety Financial Assistance	97.012	Not provided	\$	12,643	\$	_
Boating Safety I maneral Assistance	77.012	Not provided	Ψ	12,043	Ψ	
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety						
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	Not provided		20,506		-
		-				
Passed Through City of St. Cloud, Minnesota						
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	A-DECN-SHSP-2015-CM-ESB-001		76,685		-
				_		
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			\$	109,834	\$	-
Total Federal Awards			¢	3 315 591	\$	27,280
i otal l'euclai Analus			Φ	3,315,581	Ψ	21,200



NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

1. Reporting Entity

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

2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of Mille Lacs County under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2016. 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 Mille Lacs County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Mille Lacs County.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Mille Lacs County has elected to not use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

4. Reconciliation to Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue

Federal grant revenue per Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 3,243,412
Grants received more than 60 days after year-end, unavailable in 2016	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	517
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	80,165
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	3,796
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	1,099
Foster Care Title IV-E	598
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	4,123
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	1,483
Unavailable in 2015, recognized as revenue in 2016	
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	(1,312)
Child Support Enforcement	 (18,300)
Expenditures Per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 3,315,581







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 Mille Lacs County Milaca, Minnesota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Mille Lacs County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 27, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Minnesota Legal Compliance

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

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that Mille Lacs County failed to comply with the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Counties*. 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.

Mille Lacs County's Response to Finding

Mille Lacs County's response to the internal control finding identified in our audit is described in the Corrective Action Plan. The County's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of This Report

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

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR

GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

July 27, 2017





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 Mille Lacs County Milaca, Minnesota

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited Mille Lacs County's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the County's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2016. Mille Lacs 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 Mille Lacs 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 Mille Lacs 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 with those requirements.

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Mille Lacs County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Mille Lacs County is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the County's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on 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.

Purpose of This Report

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

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

July 27, 2017



MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

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? Yes

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:

Medical Assistance Program

CFDA No. 93,778

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

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

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

INTERNAL CONTROL

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM NOT RESOLVED

Finding Number 1996-001

Segregation of Duties

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

Condition: Several of the County's departments that collect fees, including Sheriff/Jail and Land Services, lack proper segregation of duties. These departments generally have one staff person who is responsible for billing, collecting, recording, and depositing receipts; preparing reports; and, if applicable, reconciling bank accounts.

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

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

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

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

View of Responsible Official: Concur

III.	FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS
	None.



REPRESENTATION OF MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Finding Number: 1996-001

Finding Title: Segregation of Duties

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Pat Oman, Mille Lacs County Administrator

Corrective Action Planned:

County officials and management are fully aware of this finding and the situation. Over the past few years we have written policies and procedures which make us aware of our weak areas and what can be done to make adjustments. I will bring this issue to the management team meeting so all department heads are aware of this issue. I will take an additional step on our policies and procedures and have each department's receipting process reviewed to determine any areas of weakness that could be improved upon.

Anticipated Completion Date:

It will be discussed at a department head meeting within the next few months; the receipting process in all offices/departments will be reviewed by June 2018.



REPRESENTATION OF MILLE LACS COUNTY MILACA, MINNESOTA

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016

Finding Title: Segregation of Duties

Summary of Condition: Several County departments that collect fees lack proper segregation of

Finding Number: 1996-001

duties. These departments generally have one staff person who is responsible for billing, collecting, recording, and depositing receipts, as well as reconciling bank accounts.

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: Mille Lacs County management is aware of this situation and will continue to periodically review and modify procedures to address issues related to the lack of segregation of duties.

Status: Not Corrected. The County's limited staff in many departments prevents complete segregation of duties. The County periodically reviews its internal control processes and implements compensating controls as needed to address the lack of segregation of duties. Please see corrective action plan for further information.

Was corrective	action	taken	significantly	different th	han the	action 1	previously	reported?
Yes	No	X						