State of Minnesota



Julie Blaha State Auditor

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

Year Ended December 31, 2019

Description of the Office of the State Auditor

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

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

The State Auditor performs approximately 100 financial and compliance audits per year and has oversight responsibilities for over 3,300 local units of government throughout the state. The office currently maintains five divisions:

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

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

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

Pension – monitors investment, financial, and actuarial reporting for Minnesota's local public pension funds; and

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

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

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

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

Year Ended December 31, 2019



Audit Practice Division
Office of the State Auditor
State of Minnesota



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ORGANIZATION DECEMBER 31, 2019

Representing

Board

— · · · · ·	
Marv Bodie, Chair	Carlton County
Rick Breuer	Carlton County
Frances Jarchow	Cook County
David Mills	Cook County
Shelley Fredrickson	Lake County
Peter Walsh	Lake County
Patrick Boyle	St. Louis County
Frank Jewell, Secretary	St. Louis County
Beth Olson, Vice Chair	St. Louis County

Director

Louise Anderson, R.N.*

Medical Consultant Jesse Coenen, M.D.

*Louise Anderson resigned in January 2020. She was replaced as director by Susan Michels.







STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Community Health Board's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Community Health Board's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparison of the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter - Subsequent Event

As discussed in Note 4 to the financial statements, subsequent to year-end, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a coronavirus (COVID-19) a pandemic, resulting in significant COVID funding to the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board. As a result, the Health Board received grant revenue to assist the member counties in reducing the effects of COVID-19. The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board will provide the funds to the member counties, increasing total expenditures for the Health Board during 2020. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 9, 2020, on our consideration of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Community Health Board's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Community Health Board's basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA), as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The SEFA is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the SEFA is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

/s/Julie Blaha

/s/Greg Hierlinger

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 9, 2020







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

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's financial performance provides an overview of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The total net position of the Board decreased by \$36,108 (15 percent).
- The Board's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$88,210, a decrease of \$16,514. Unrestricted fund balance (available spendable resources) accounts for all of the ending fund balance.
- The General Fund reported an excess of expenditures over revenues of \$16,514.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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

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

Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the General Fund. The Board's General Fund is considered to be a governmental fund.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 19 through 35.

Supporting Schedules

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

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net position may, over time, be a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources exceeded assets and deferred outflows of resources by \$284,061. This deficit of net position is due to the Community Health Board's recognition of a portion of the Minnesota Public Employees Retirement Association's net pension liability on the Board's financial statements.

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

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

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmenta	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018		
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$ 1,714,389	\$ 1,582,949		
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred pension outflows	\$ 42,687	\$ 88,061		
Liabilities				
Other liabilities	\$ 1,588,973	\$ 1,461,201		
Long-term liabilities outstanding	365,907	329,314		
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,954,880	\$ 1,790,515		
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred pension inflows	\$ 86,257	\$ 128,448		
Net Position				
Unrestricted	\$ (284,061)	\$ (247,953)		

Governmental Activities

The Board's net position decreased by \$36,108 (15 percent), from (\$247,953) down to (\$284,061).

Of the \$1,714,389 in current and other assets, \$1,713,520 is made up of due from other governments.

The Board's long-term liabilities are for compensated absences and net pension liability. Amounts due to other governments account for 90 percent of the other liabilities. Other liabilities are further detailed on the Statement of Net Position.

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

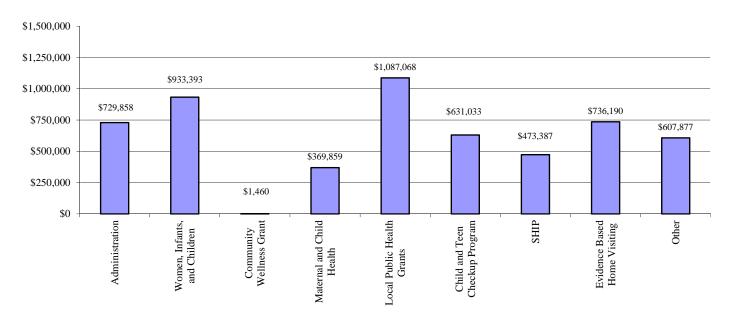
Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governm	Governmental Activities		
	2019	2018		
Revenues Program revenues Operating grants and contributions Miscellaneous revenue	\$ 5,530,359 3,658	\$ 5,977,122 4,518		
Total Revenues	\$ 5,534,017	\$ 5,981,640		
Expenses Program expenses Administration Women, Infants, and Children Community Wellness Grant Maternal and Child Health Local Public Health Grants Child and Teen Checkup Program SHIP Evidence Based Home Visiting Other	\$ 729,858 933,393 1,460 369,859 1,087,068 631,033 473,387 736,190 607,877	\$ 622,880 917,200 906,130 303,213 1,086,235 641,872 411,697 - 1,074,135		
Total Expenses	\$ 5,570,125	\$ 5,963,362		
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$ (36,108)	\$ 18,278		
Net Position – January 1	(247,953)	(266,231)		
Net Position – December 31	\$ (284,061)	\$ (247,953)		

Operating grants and contributions were from state-shared revenues and reimbursements and state and federal grants. State grants and reimbursements of \$2,783,055 and federal grants of \$2,707,538 were reported in 2019.

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

Expenses Governmental Activities



Operating grants and contributions made up 99.93 percent of the governmental activities' revenues.

Financial Analysis of the General Fund

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

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

As of December 31, 2019, the Board's General Fund reported a fund balance of \$88,210, compared with \$104,724 in 2018. Of the fund balance, all of it was unrestricted, which is available for spending at the Board's discretion.

The Board's General Fund's fund balance decreased \$16,514 as a result of expenditures exceeding revenue. This is due, in part, to grants which were partially expended in 2019. The remainder of the grants are expected to be spent in 2020.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

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

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

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

Debt Administration

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

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board is both state and federal budget-responsive. The Board operates as the applicant agency for the four member counties and receives funding for various federal and state public health programs from the Minnesota Department of Health and the Minnesota Department of Human Services on a noncompetitive population needs-based formula or through a competitive grant application process. Funding allocations will fluctuate according to state and federal actions and population changes. The number of successful competitive grant-funding awards also affects the overall Board budget. With some fluctuation in certain public health programs, funding levels have remained relatively consistent. The Minnesota Statewide Health Improvement Partnership (SHIP) continued in 2019.

The Board was also able to obtain a Healthy Families America Evidence Based Home Visiting grant in May 2018 to support the expansion of family home visiting in Carlton, Lake, and St. Louis Counties. This grant continued in 2019.

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

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

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

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of finances and to show the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have a question about this report, or need information, contact the Board's office at 404 West Superior Street, Suite 250, Duluth, Minnesota 55802.











EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2019

Accounts receivable	\$	869
Due from other governments		1,713,520
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	1,714,389
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred pension outflows	\$	42,687
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Accounts payable	\$	24,594
Salaries payable		11,547
Due to other governments		1,432,335
Unearned revenue – grants		120,497
Long-term liabilities		
Due within one year		39,709
Net pension liability		326,198

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Total Liabilities

Deferred pension inflows \$ 86,257

Net Position

Assets

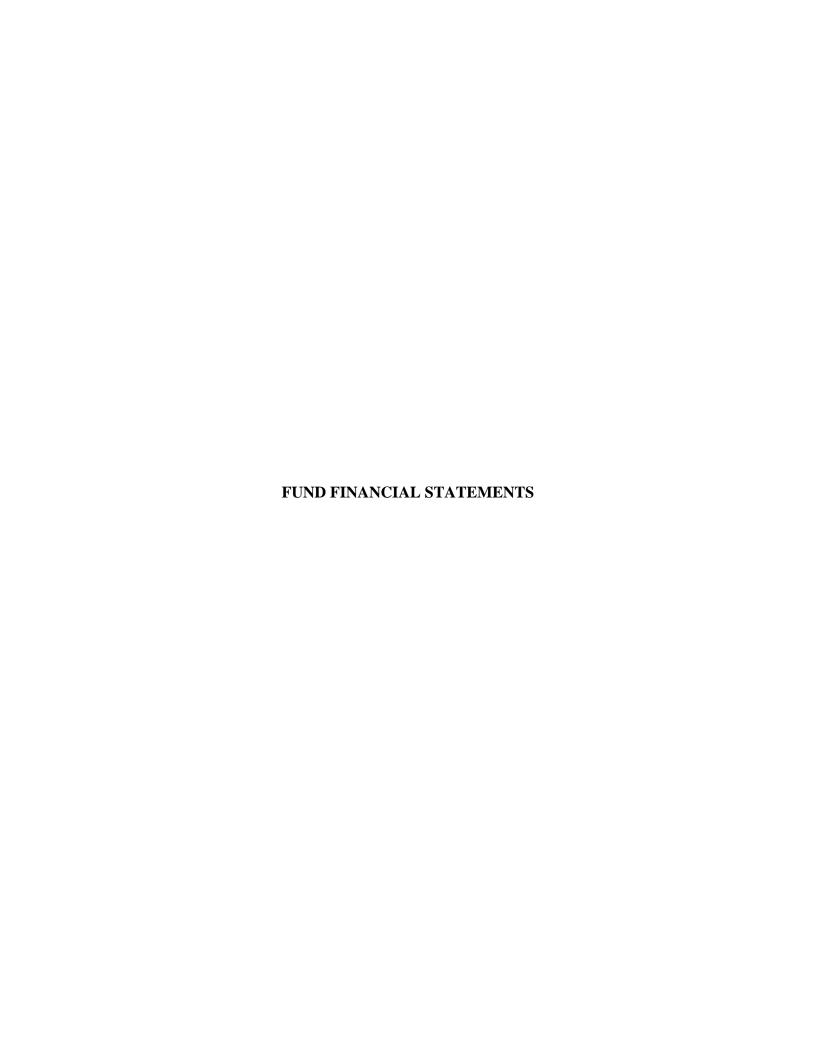
Unrestricted \$ (284,061)

1,954,880

EXHIBIT 2

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Expenses	Program Revenues Operating Grants and Contributions	Re Cha	t (Expense) venue and inges in Net Position vernmental Activities
Functions/Programs				
Primary government Governmental activities Health	\$ 5,570,125	\$ 5,530,359	\$	(39,766)
	General Revenues Grants and contributions	not restricted to specific		2.659
	programs		-	3,658
	Change in net position		\$	(36,108)
	Net Position – Beginning			(247,953)
	Net Position – Ending		\$	(284,061)





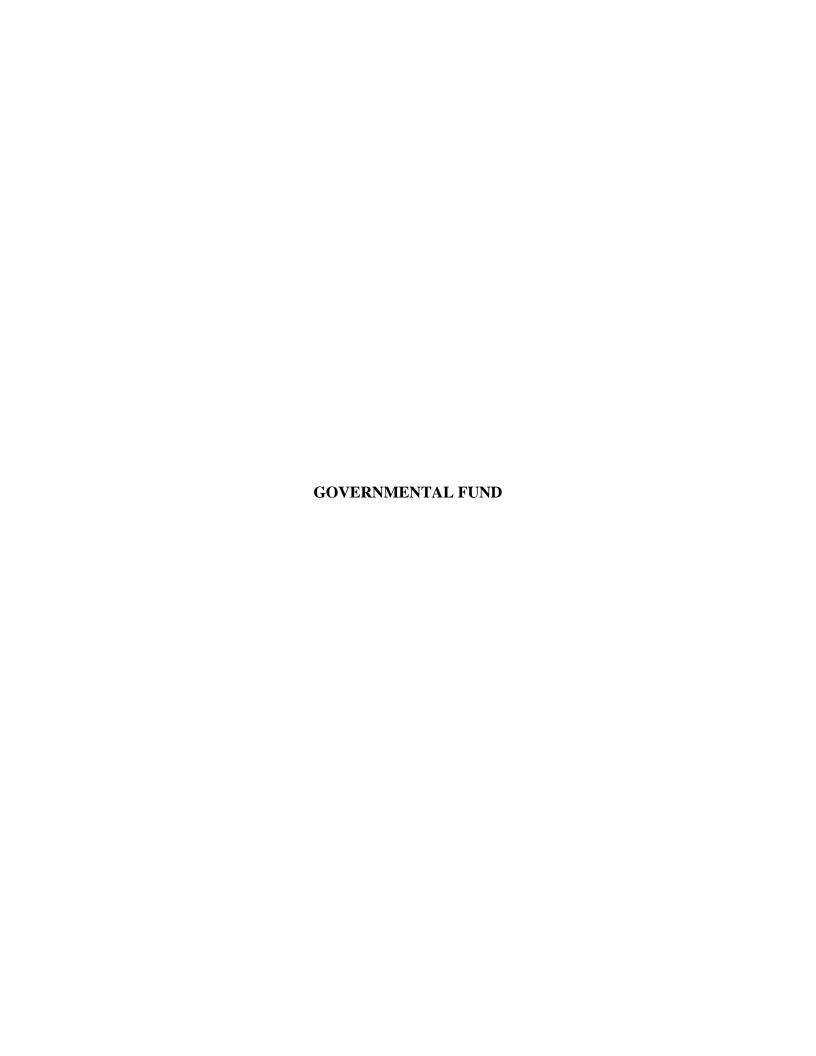




EXHIBIT 3

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND DECEMBER 31, 2019

		General
<u>Assets</u>		
Accounts receivable	\$	869
Due from other governments		1,713,520
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	1,714,389
<u>Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,</u> <u>and Fund Balance</u>		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	24,594
Salaries payable		11,547
Due to other governments		1,432,335
Unearned revenue – grants		120,497
Total Liabilities	<u></u> \$	1,588,973
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Unavailable revenue – grants	\$	37,206
Fund Balance		
Assigned		
Special projects	\$	229
Unassigned		87,981
Total Fund Balance	<u>\$</u>	88,210
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,	\$	1,714,389
and Fund Balance		

EXHIBIT 4

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

Fund balance – General Fund (Exhibit 3)		\$ 88,210
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Deferred outflows of resources resulting from pension obligations are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental fund.		42,687
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental fund.		37,206
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental fund.		
Compensated absences	\$ (39,709)	
Net pension liability	(326,198)	(365,907)
Deferred inflows resulting from pension obligations are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental fund.		(86,257)
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)		\$ (284,061)

EXHIBIT 5

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

		General
Revenues		
Intergovernmental	\$	5,497,885
Miscellaneous		39,766
Total Revenues	\$	5,537,651
Expenditures		
Current		
Health		5,554,165
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(16,514)
Fund Balance – January 1		104,724
Fund Balance – December 31	<u>\$</u>	88,210

EXHIBIT 6

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES—GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Net change in fund balance – governmental fund (Exhibit 5)		\$ (16,514)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
In the fund, under the modified accrual basis, revenues not available for expenditure are deferred. In the statement of activities, those revenues are recognized when earned. The adjustment between the fund statement and the statement of activities is the increase or decrease in unavailable revenue.		
Unavailable revenue – January 1	\$ (41,589)	
Unavailable revenue – December 31	 37,206	(4,383)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental fund.		
Change in compensated absences	\$ 3,505	
Change in net pension liability	(15,533)	
Change in deferred pension outflows	(45,374)	
Change in deferred pension inflows	 42,191	 (15,211)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)		\$ (36,108)

EXHIBIT 7

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

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues								
Intergovernmental	\$	2,782,225	\$	6,012,328	\$	5,497,885	\$	(514,443)
Miscellaneous		39,263		46,245		39,766		(6,479)
Total Revenues	\$	2,821,488	\$	6,058,573	\$	5,537,651	\$	(520,922)
Expenditures								
Administration								
Community Health Board	\$	1,113,263	\$	1,268,595	\$	713,898	\$	554,697
Intergovernmental								
Local Public Health Grant	\$	-	\$	1,087,068	\$	1,087,068	\$	-
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program								
for Women, Infants, and Children		551,705		877,860		874,466		3,394
Maternal and Child Health		-		369,859		369,859		-
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families		46,627		436,728		428,288		8,440
Public Health Emergency Response		70,777		153,539		153,539		-
Statewide Health Improvement Program		361,881		383,568		383,568		-
Environmental Public Health and								
Emergency Response		8,964		8,964		8,964		-
Child and Teen Checkups		-		649,292		631,033		18,259
Evidence Based Home Visiting		576,618		728,190		736,190		(8,000)
Follow Along Program		2,592		2,634		6,661		(4,027)
Early Hearing Detection and Intervention		-		4,700		10,425		(5,725)
Total intergovernmental	\$	1,619,164	\$	4,702,402	\$	4,690,061	\$	12,341
Direct services								
Community Wellness Grant	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,460	\$	(1,460)
Statewide Health Improvement Program		80,056		78,570		89,819		(11,249)
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program				,		,		, , ,
for Women, Infants, and Children						58,927		(58,927)
Total direct services	\$	80,056	\$	78,570	\$	150,206	\$	(71,636)
Total Expenditures	\$	2,812,483	\$	6,049,567	\$	5,554,165	\$	495,402
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	9,005	\$	9,006	\$	(16,514)	\$	(25,520)
Fund Balance – January 1		104,724		104,724		104,724		
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	113,729	\$	113,730	\$	88,210	\$	(25,520)



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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Community Health Board are discussed below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

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

The Community Health Board is composed as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Program revenues reported on the Statement of Activities include: (1) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or activity; and (2) grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or activity. Revenues not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The governmental activities are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. The Community Health Board considers all revenues as available if collected within 90 days after the end of the current period.

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

1. Cash

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

2. <u>Capital Assets</u>

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

3. Receivables

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

4. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure/expense) until then. The Community Health Board reports deferred outflows of resources only under the full accrual basis of accounting associated with pension plans 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 will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Community Health Board has two types of deferred inflows. The governmental fund reports unavailable revenue from grant receivables.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

4. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

Unavailable revenue arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting and, accordingly, is reported only in the governmental fund balance sheet. The unavailable revenue amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available. The Community Health Board also reports deferred inflows of resources associated with pension benefits. These inflows arise only under the full accrual basis of accounting and, accordingly, are reported only in the statement of net position.

5. Compensated Absences

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

Under the Community Health Board's personnel policy, employees are granted vacation in varying amounts based on their length of service. Vacation leave earned varies from 6½ to 29¼ days per year. Sick leave earned is 13 days per year.

Unused vacation leave is paid to employees upon termination. Unvested sick leave, approximately \$17,915 at December 31, 2019, is available to employees in the event of illness-related absences and is not paid to them at termination. The amount of unvested sick leave is not reported in the financial statements. The Community Health Board's personnel policy allows up to 1,900 hours of vested sick leave and any accrued vacation to be paid into the Minnesota State Retirement System's

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

5. Compensated Absences (Continued)

Health Care Savings Plan. This only applies to employees who have retired after having been continuously employed by the Community Health Board for at least five years prior to retirement. Funds in the Health Care Savings Plan can be used for the payment of employees' health insurance coverage after retirement.

6. 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 certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources; and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

7. Classification of Net Position

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

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

<u>Unrestricted net position</u> – the amount of net position that does not meet the definition of restricted.

The Community Health Board first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

8. Classification of Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

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.

E. <u>Budgetary Information</u>

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

E. <u>Budgetary Information</u> (Continued)

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

Transfer of appropriations between county departments requires County Board approval. The legal level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed the budget) is at the object level.

For the year ended December 31, 2019, revenues were under expectations by \$520,922; expenditures were under budget by \$495,402.

2. Detailed Notes

A. Assets

Deposits

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

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

B. Liabilities

1. Operating Leases

The Community Health Board is committed under operating leases for office space and office equipment. These leases are expected to continue or be replaced with similar leases. Total costs for such leases were \$38,145 for the year ended December 31, 2019. The future minimum lease payments for these leases are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	A	mount
2020 2021	\$	36,499 11,484
Total	\$	47,983

2. <u>Deferred Compensation</u>

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

3. <u>Long-Term Liabilities</u>

Changes in compensated absences payable for 2019 were:

January 1 Additions Reductions	\$ 43,214 20,486 (23,991)
December 31	\$ 39,709
Amount due within one year	\$ 39,709

2. Detailed Notes

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

4. Unearned Revenue

The General Fund and the government-wide financial statements report as unearned revenue resources that have been received, but not yet earned. Unearned revenue as of December 31, 2019, was as follows:

Activities		
5	120,497	

Governmental

Unearned revenue

C. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

1. Plan Description

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis County Community Health Board are covered by defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA). PERA administers the General Employees Retirement Plan (the General Employees Plan), which is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plan. The plan is established and administered in accordance with Minn. Stat. chs. 353 and 356. PERA's defined benefit pension plans are tax qualified plans under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

2. Detailed Notes

C. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plan</u> (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.

Beginning January 1, 2019, General Employees Plan benefit recipients will receive a post-retirement increase equal to 50 percent of the cost of living adjustment announced by the Social Security Administration, with a minimum increase of at least 1.00 percent and maximum of 1.50 percent. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase.

For recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least one month but less than a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase. For members retiring on January 1, 2024, or later, the increase will be delayed until normal retirement age (age 65 if hired prior to July 1, 1989, or age 66 for individuals hired on or after July 1, 1989). Members retiring under the Rule of 90 are exempt from the delay to normal retirement.

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

Benefits are based on a member's highest average salary for any 60 consecutive months of allowable service, age, and years of credit at termination of service. Two methods are used to compute benefits for Coordinated Plan members. Members hired prior to July 1, 1989, receive the higher of a step-rate benefit accrual formula (Method 1) or a level accrual formula (Method 2). Under Method 1, the annuity accrual rate for a Coordinated Plan member is 1.20 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years of service and 1.70 percent of average salary for each remaining year. Under Method 2, the annuity accrual rate is 1.70 percent for Coordinated Plan members for each year of service. Only Method 2 is used for members hired after June 30, 1989.

2. Detailed Notes

C. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plan</u>

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

For General Employees Plan members hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90, and normal retirement age is 65. For members hired on or after July 1, 1989, normal retirement age is the age for unreduced Social Security benefits capped at 66. 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 Plan members were required to contribute 6.50 percent of its annual covered salary in 2019.

In 2019, the Community Health Board was required to contribute 7.50 percent of its annual covered salary. The employee and employer rates did not change from the previous year.

The Community Health Board's contributions for the General Employees Plan for the year ended December 31 2019, were \$28,050. The contributions are equal to the statutorily required contributions as set by state statute.

4. <u>Pension Costs</u>

At December 31, 2019, the Community Health Board reported a liability of \$326,198 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Community Health Board's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Community Health Board's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the

2. Detailed Notes

C. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plan</u>

4. <u>Pension Costs</u> (Continued)

Community Health Board's proportion was 0.0059 percent. It was 0.0056 percent measured as of June 30, 2018. The Community Health Board recognized pension expense of \$46,975 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's pension expense.

The Community Health Board also recognized \$749 as revenue, which results in a reduction of the net pension liability, for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's contribution to the General Employees Plan, which qualifies as a special funding situation. Legislation requires the State of Minnesota to contribute \$16 million to the General Employees Plan annually.

The Community Health Board's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 326,198
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the Community Health Board	 10,000
Total	\$ 336,198

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		In	eferred flows of esources
Differences between expected and actual				
economic experience	\$	9,040	\$	-
Changes in actuarial assumptions		-		25,639
Difference between projected and actual				
investment earnings		=		33,064
Changes in proportion		19,650		27,554
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to		- ,		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
the measurement date		13,997		_
Total	\$	42,687	\$	86,257

2. Detailed Notes

C. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plan</u>

4. Pension Costs (Continued)

The \$13,997 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

]	Pension	
Year Ended	I	Expense	
December 31		Amount	
2020	\$	(20,863)	
2021		(35,367)	
2022		(1,863)	
2023		526	

5. Actuarial Assumptions

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

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

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members, retirees, survivors, and disabilitants for all plans were based on RP-2014 tables for males or females, as appropriate, with slight adjustments. Cost of living benefit increases for retirees are assumed to be 1.25 percent.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019, valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study for the General Employees Plan was dated June 30, 2015. Inflation and investment assumptions were reviewed in the experience study report for the General Employees Plan dated June 27, 2019.

2. Detailed Notes

C. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plan</u>

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

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return			
		7 40-1			
Domestic equity	35.50%	5.10%			
International equity	17.50	5.30			
Fixed income	20.00	0.75			
Private markets	25.00	5.90			
Cash equivalents	2.00	0.00			

6. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent in 2019, which remained consistent with 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rate specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the fiduciary net position of the General Employees Plan 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.

2. Detailed Notes

C. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plan</u> (Continued)

7. Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Plan Provisions

The following change in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2019:

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

8. Pension Liability Sensitivity

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

	Proportiona	roportionate Share of the				
	General Employees Plan					
	Discount	et Pension				
	Rate	Liability				
10/ D	C 500/	¢.	526.050			
1% Decrease	6.50%	\$	536,252			
Current	7.50		326,198			
1% Increase	8.50		152,757			

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.

3. Risk Management

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

St. Louis County handles its risk pools through internal service funds. Additional disclosures as required by GASB Statement No. 10, *Accounting and Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues*, are disclosed on an entity-wide basis in the St. Louis County Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

4. Subsequent Event

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a coronavirus (COVID-19) a pandemic. As a result, the Health Board received grant revenue to assist the member counties in reducing the effects of COVID-19. The Health Board will provide the funds to the member counties, increasing total expenditures during 2020.







EXHIBIT A-1

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

Measurement Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)		State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with the Community Health Board		Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and the State's Related Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)		Covered Payroll		Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension
Date	(Asset)		(a)	-	(b)		(a + b)		(c)	(a/c)	Liability
2019	0.0059 %	\$	326,198	\$	10,000	\$	336,198	\$	414,773	78.64 %	80.23 %
2018	0.0056		310,665		10,219		320,884		375,773	82.67	79.53
2017	0.0065		414,956		5,211		420,167		418,187	99.23	75.90
2016	0.0061		495,289		6,490		501,779		376,333	131.61	68.91
2015	0.0051		264,308		N/A		264,308		302,657	87.33	78.19

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

The measurement date for each year is June 30.

N/A - Not Applicable

EXHIBIT A-2

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

Year Ending	R	eatutorily Required ntributions (a)	Actual Contributions in Relation to Statutorily Required Contributions (b)		Contribution (Deficiency) Excess (b - a)		 Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)	
2019	\$	28,050	\$	28,050	\$	-	\$ 374,000	7.50 %	
2018		30,829		30,829		-	411,053	7.50	
2017		29,913		29,913		-	398,834	7.50	
2016		29,246		29,246		-	389,947	7.50	
2015		25,471		25,471		-	339,613	7.50	

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's year-end is December 31.

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

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

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

General Employees Retirement Plan

2019

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

2018

- The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2015 to MP-2017.
- The assumed benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent per year through 2044 and 2.50 percent per year thereafter, to 1.25 percent per year.
- The augmentation adjustment in early retirement factors is eliminated over a five-year period starting July 1, 2019, resulting in actuarial equivalence after June 30, 2024.
- Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00 percent to 3.00 percent, beginning July 1, 2018.
- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00 percent, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply.
- Contribution stabilizer provisions were repealed.
- Post-retirement benefit increases were changed from 1.00 percent per year with a provision to increase to 2.50 percent upon attainment of 90 percent funding to 50 percent of the Social Security cost of living adjustment, not less than 1.00 percent and not more than 1.50 percent, beginning January 1, 2019.

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

General Employees Retirement Plan

<u>2018</u> (Continued)

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

2017

- The Combined Service Annuity (CSA) loads were changed from 0.80 percent for active members and 60 percent for vested and non-vested deferred members (30 percent for deferred Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund members). The revised CSA loads are now 0.00 percent for active member liability, 15 percent for vested deferred member liability, and 3.00 percent for non-vested deferred member liability.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent per year for all years to 1.00 percent per year through 2044 and 2.50 percent per year thereafter.
- Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund plan provisions change the employer supplemental contribution to \$21 million in calendar years 2017 and 2018 and returns to \$31 million through calendar year 2031. The state's required contribution is \$16 million in PERA's fiscal years 2018 and 2019 and returns to \$6 million annually through calendar year 2031.

2016

• The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent per year through 2035 and 2.50 percent per year thereafter, to 1.00 percent for all future years.

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

General Employees Retirement Plan

<u>2016</u> (Continued)

- 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.



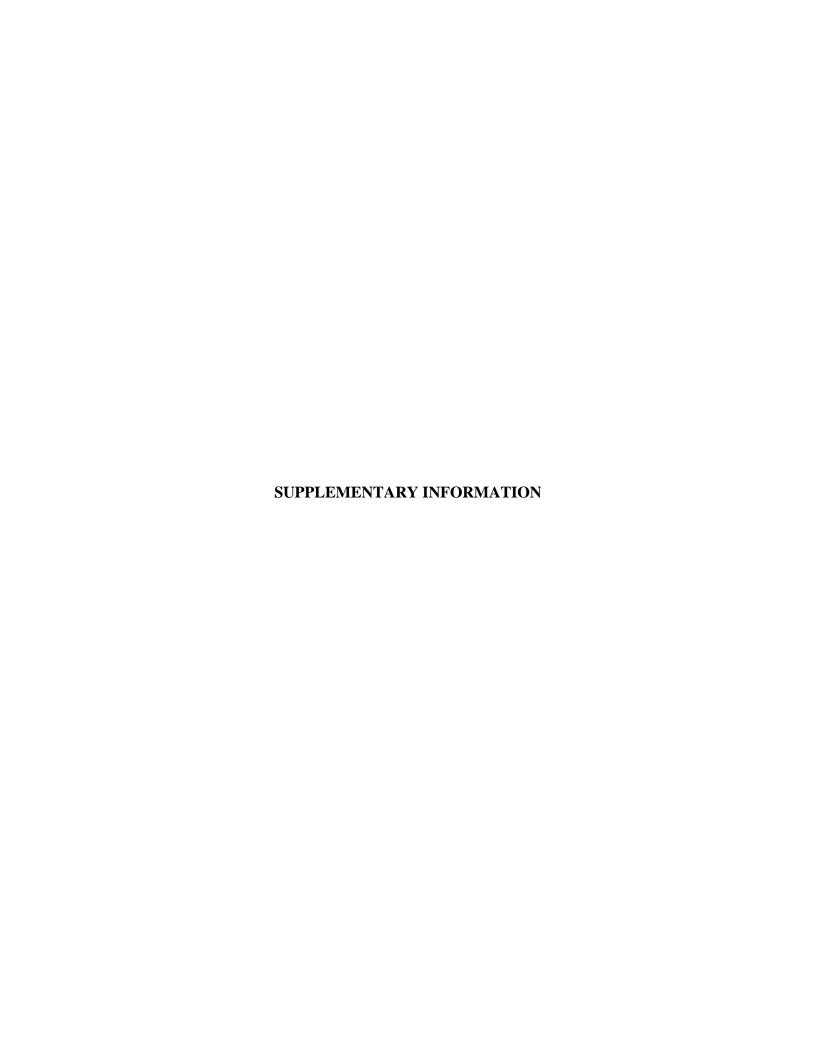




EXHIBIT B-1

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

Appropriations and Shared Revenue	
State	
PERA rate reimbursement	\$ 2,909
State	
Minnesota Department of	
Health	\$ 2,444,816
Human Services	 319,880
Total state	\$ 2,764,696
Grants	
Federal	
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	\$ 933,393
Special Education – Grants for Infants and Families	6,661
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	153,539
Environmental Public Health and Emergency Response	8,964
Early Hearing Detection and Intervention	3,225
Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Information System (EHDI-IS)	
Surveillance Program	600
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	428,943
Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Grant Program	336,267
Block Grants for the Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	135,258
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	403,549
Medical Assistance Program	 319,881
Total federal	\$ 2,730,280
Total state and federal grants	\$ 5,494,976
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 5,497,885

EXHIBIT B-2

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

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Grant Number	Ex	xpenditures	Passed Through to Subrecipients	
U.S. Department of Agriculture						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health						
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557	12-700-00061	\$	933,393	\$	874,466
U.S. Department of Education						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health						
Special Education – Grants for Infants and Families	84.181	12-700-00061	\$	6,661	\$	6,661
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health						
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	65457	\$	153,539	\$	153,539
Environmental Public Health and Emergency Response	93.070	12-700-00061		8,964		8,964
Early Hearing Detection and Intervention	93.251	12-700-00061		3,225		3,225
Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Information						
System (EHDI-IS) Surveillance Program	93.314	12-700-00061		600		600
TANF Cluster						
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	12-700-00061		428,943		428,943
Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting						
Grant	93.870	132275		336,267		329,208
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the						
States	93.994	12-700-00061		403,549		369,859
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services Medicaid Cluster						
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	1905MN5ADM		319,881		315,517
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance	93.959	443358		135,258		
Abuse			\$	1,790,226	\$	1,609,855
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services						
•			\$	2,730,280	\$	2,490,982
Total Federal Awards						
Totals by Cluster			\$	428,943		
Total expenditures for TANF Cluster			•	319,881		
Total expenditures for Medicaid Cluster						

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents the activities of federal award programs expended by the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board. The Community Health Board's reporting entity is defined in Note 1 to the financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2019. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board.

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

2. De Minimis Cost Rate

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board has elected to not use the ten percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

3. Reconciliation to Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue

	Federal CFDA Number	Amount
Federal grant revenue per Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue		\$ 2,730,280
Differences between expenditures and related reimbursements		
State Public Health Actions to Prevent and Control Diabetes, Heart Disease,		
Obesity and Associated Risk Factors and Promote School Health Financed		
in Part by Prevention and Public Health Funding (PPHF)	93.757	22,742
Grants unavailable in 2018, recognized as revenue in 2019		
State Public Health Actions to Prevent and Control Diabetes, Heart Disease,		
Obesity and Associated Risk Factors and Promote School Health Financed		
in Part by Prevention and Public Health Funding (PPHF)	93.757	(22,742)
		Ф. 2.720.200
Total Expenditures per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$ 2,730,280





STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

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

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Community Health Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 9, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2019-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Minnesota Legal Compliance

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board failed to comply with the provisions of the deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, claims and disbursements, and miscellaneous provisions sections of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Other Political Subdivisions*, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 6.65, insofar as they relate to accounting matters. However, our audit was not directed primarily toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance. Accordingly, had we performed additional procedures, other matters may have come to our attention regarding the Community Health Board's noncompliance with the above referenced provisions, insofar as they relate to accounting matters.

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

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's response to the internal control finding identified in our audit is described in the Corrective Action Plan. The Community Health Board's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of This Report

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

/s/Julie Blaha

/s/Greg Hierlinger

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 9, 2020





STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

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

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the Community Health Board's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019. The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's major federal program is identified in the Summary of Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and 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 the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's major federal program based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and 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 the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Community Health Board's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on 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 Community Health Board's internal control over compliance.

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

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

/s/Julie Blaha

/s/Greg Hierlinger

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 9, 2020



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

I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

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

Internal control over financial reporting:

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

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

CFDA No. 10.557

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

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board qualified as a low-risk auditee? **Yes**

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

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

INTERNAL CONTROL

Finding Number: 2019-001

Prior Year Finding Number: 1996-001

Repeat Finding Since: 1996

Segregation of Duties

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control. This responsibility includes internal control over the various accounting cycles, the fair presentation of the financial statements and related notes, and the accuracy and completeness of all financial records and related information. Adequate segregation of duties is a key internal control in an organization's accounting system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

View of Responsible Official: Concur

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

None.





404 West Superior Street, Suite 250 Duluth, MN 55802 Phone: 218-733-2860 www.communityhealthboard.org

REPRESENTATION OF CARLTON, COOK, LAKE, AND ST. LOUIS COMMUNITY HEALTH BOARD DULUTH, MINNESOTA

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Finding Number: 2019-001

Finding Title: Segregation of Duties

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Susan Michels, Executive Director

Corrective Action Planned:

The Carlton, Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Community Health Board (CHB) is aware of the internal control situation and is in continuous review of the Board's operations. The CHB staff has built in additional checks and balances through the Mitchell-Humphrey Financial System to make sure that every expense and revenue is correctly coded, and has a policy to support these additional workflows. The CHB Director provides review and oversight of all financial transactions and the St. Louis County (SLC) Auditor's staff communicates with the CHB Finance Specialist and CHB Director if any expense or revenue irregularities are noted. CHB Regional Grant Coordinators and the agency director review all grant invoices prior to submission for payment. The CHB continues to work with SLC Auditor's staff to review staff travel expense policy and practice, to ensure that best practices are used by staff in submission of invoices, as well as in administrative review of these invoices. County public health leaders and program staff are re-oriented to expense policy and practices at least on a yearly basis. Expense reimbursement guidelines are also included in county and other organizational contracts.

With the new director Susan Michels coming on board in March of 2020, she reviewed the federal rules and Uniform Guidance which apply to the CHB as a recipient of federal grant funding, as well as reviewed our previous single audit results and corrective actions (including those for segregation of duties).

Anticipated Completion Date:

No formal completion date is applicable, but the above steps are being implemented, and will continue to be reviewed in 2020 and 2021.





404 West Superior Street, Suite 250 Duluth, MN 55802 Phone: 218-733-2860 www.communityhealthboard.org

REPRESENTATION OF CARLTON, COOK, LAKE, AND ST. LOUIS COMMUNITY HEALTH BOARD DULUTH, MINNESOTA

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

Finding Number: 1996-001

Finding Title: Segregation of Duties

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

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: The CHB staff has built in additional checks and balances through the Mitchell-Humphrey Financial System to make sure that every expense and revenue is correctly coded, and has a policy to support these additional workflows. The CHB Director provides review and oversight of all financial transactions, and the fiscal host, St. Louis County (SLC) Auditor's staff contacts the CHB Finance Specialist and CHB Director, if any expense or revenue irregularities are noted. CHB Regional Grant Coordinators and the agency Director review all grant invoices prior to submission for payment.

Status: Not Corrected. Management has determined that given departmental size, staffing considerations, and resource limitations, the desirable level of segregation of duties necessary to achieve an adequate level of internal control is not feasible. However, the above noted multi-level reviews of expense and revenue by the CHB Director, Regional Grant Coordinators, the CHB Financial Specialist and the fiscal host, St. Louis County, provides for enhanced accuracy and identification of any irregularities in the accounting system, and appropriate follow-up.

Was	corrective	action	taken	significantly	different	than	the	action	previously
repor	ted?								
Yes	1	No	X						