State of Minnesota



Julie Blaha State Auditor

Redwood County Redwood Falls, Minnesota

Year Ended December 31, 2019

Description of the Office of the State Auditor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Redwood County Redwood Falls, Minnesota

Year Ended December 31, 2019



Audit Practice Division
Office of the State Auditor
State of Minnesota



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ORGANIZATION 2019

Office Name		Term Expires
Commissioners		
1st District	Lon Walling, Vice Chair	January 2021
2nd District	Jim Salfer, Chair	January 2023
3rd District	Dennis Groebner	January 2023
4th District	Robert Van Hee	January 2021
5th District	David Forkrud	January 2021
County Officers		
Elected		
Attorney	Jenna Peterson	January 2023
Auditor-Treasurer	Jean Price	January 2023
District Court Judge	Patrick R. Rohland	January 2021
Recorder	Joyce Anderson	January 2023
Sheriff	Randy Hanson	January 2023
Appointed	•	
Administrator	Vicki Knobloch Kletscher	Indefinite
Assessor	Kathy Hillmer	Indefinite
Director of Planning and	•	Indefinite
Environmental Services	Scott Wold	
Highway Engineer ^{1, 2}	Al Forsberg	April 2020
License Center Supervisor	Lisa Guggisberg	Indefinite
Maintenance Supervisor	Loren Gewerth	Indefinite
Medical Examiner	Dr. Gregory McCallum ³	Indefinite
Veterans Service Officer	Dustin Hunter	Indefinite

¹Anthony Sellner was appointed as the Highway Engineer effective September 17, 2019, to fill the vacancy when Keith Berndt resigned as of August 16, 2019.

²Al Forsberg was appointed November 5, 2019, to serve as the interim Highway Engineer while Anthony Sellner is deployed.

³Dr. Kelly Mills was appointed December 17, 2019, for a contract from January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2023.







STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of County Commissioners Redwood County Redwood Falls, 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 Redwood County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Redwood County as of December 31, 2019, 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.

Emphasis of Matter - Change in Accounting Principles

As discussed in Note 1.E. to the financial statements, in 2019, the County adopted new accounting guidance by implementing the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, which represents a change in accounting principles. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Also, as discussed in Note 1.E. to the financial statements, in 2019, the County changed the method of accounting for long-term receivables. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Emphasis of Matter - Subsequent Event

As discussed in Note 5 to the financial statements, subsequent to year-end, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a coronavirus (COVID-19) to be a pandemic. A reduction of calendar year 2021 County State Aid from state-collected gasoline tax revenue is expected to occur. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 8, 2020, on our consideration of Redwood County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Redwood County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Redwood County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

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

/s/Julie Blaha

/s/Greg Hierlinger

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

July 8, 2020







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

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview and analysis of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. Since this information is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts, it should be read in conjunction with the County's basic financial statements that follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Governmental activities' total net position is \$116,645,106, of which \$99,427,116 is the net investment in capital assets, and \$6,299,901 is restricted to specific purposes. The \$10,918,089 remaining may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The County's net position increased by \$8,720,340 for the year ended December 31, 2019. A large part of the increase is attributable to the County's net investment in capital assets.
- The net cost of governmental activities for the current fiscal year was \$6,694,693. The net cost was funded by general revenues totaling \$15,386,404.
- Fund balances of the governmental funds decreased by \$2,414,945. Most of the decrease was due to the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund having more expenditures than revenue and paying off the 2008A GO Capital Improvement Plan Bonds in the Debt Service Fund.
- For the year ended December 31, 2019, the assigned and unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$10,208,199, or 92.8 percent of the total General Fund expenditures for the year, an increase of 3.0 percentage points.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. The basic financial statements consist of three parts: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other required supplementary information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the County's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources of the County using the full accrual basis of accounting, with the difference (assets plus deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources) being reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial health of the County is improving or deteriorating. It is important to consider other nonfinancial factors, such as changes in the County's property tax base and the condition of County roads and other capital assets, to assess the overall health of the County.

The Statement of Activities presents the County's governmental activities. Most of the basic services are reported here, including general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, human services, health, culture and recreation, conservation of natural resources, and economic development. Property taxes and state and federal grants finance most of these activities. The County has no business-type activities or discretely presented component units for which the County is legally accountable.

The government-wide financial statements are Exhibits 1 and 2 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on how money flows into and out of these funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using modified accrual accounting. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financial requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the County's near-term financial decisions. Both the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

(Unaudited)

The County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund, Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, Human Services Special Revenue Fund, Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund, Ditch Special Revenue Fund, and Debt Service Fund. Budgetary comparison schedules have been provided as either required or other supplementary information for each of these funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements are Exhibits 3 through 6 of this report.

A <u>proprietary fund</u> is maintained by Redwood County. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the County's various functions. The County uses the Internal Service Fund to account for its self-insurance. The service benefits the governmental functions and has been allocated to the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements are Exhibits 7 through 9 of this report.

<u>Fiduciary funds</u> are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside of the County. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the County's own programs or activities. The County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

In 2019, the County adopted GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. All fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position on Exhibit 10, Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position on Exhibit 11, and the Custodial Funds Combining Statements are shown on Exhibits C-1 and C-2.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the financial statements 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 are on pages 35 through 96 of this report.

Other Information

Other information is provided as supplementary information regarding Redwood County's intergovernmental revenue and federal awards programs.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Over time, net position serves as a useful indicator of the County's financial position. The County's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$116,645,106 at the close of 2019. The largest portion of the net position (85.2 percent) reflects the County's net investment in capital assets (for example: land, buildings, equipment, and infrastructure such as roads and bridges), less any related outstanding

(Unaudited)

debt used to acquire those assets. However, it should be noted that these assets are not available for future spending or for liquidating any remaining debt. Comparative data with 2018 is presented.

Net Position (in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities			S
	2019			2018
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$	26,570	\$	27,493
Capital assets		103,603	<u> </u>	96,020
Total Assets	\$	130,173	\$	123,513
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred pension outflows	\$	1,636	\$	2,246
Liabilities				
Long-term liabilities	\$	11,069	\$	12,817
Other liabilities		1,623		1,647
Total Liabilities	\$	12,692	\$	14,464
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred pension inflows	\$	2,436	\$	3,338
Deferred other postemployment benefits inflows		5		6
Prepaid property taxes		31		26
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	2,472	\$	3,370
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	\$	99,427	\$	91,474
Restricted		6,300		8,009
Unrestricted		10,918		8,442
Total Net Position	\$	116,645	\$	107,925

Unrestricted net position—the part of net position that may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements—is 9.4 percent of net position.

Governmental Activities

The County's activities increased net position by 8.1 percent (\$107,924,766 for 2018, compared to \$116,645,106 for 2019). Key elements in this increase in net position are as follows for 2019, with comparative data for 2018.

Changes in Net Position (in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities			
	2019		2018	
Revenues				
Program revenues				
Fees, charges, fines, and other	\$	3,140	\$	3,405
Operating grants and contributions	·	9,907		8,458
Capital grants and contributions		2,936		1,636
General revenues				
Property taxes		12,099		11,646
Other		3,288		2,452
Total Revenues	\$	31,370	\$	27,597
Expenses				
General government	\$	4,391	\$	4,416
Public safety		4,447		3,897
Highways and streets		6,988		7,235
Sanitation		958		703
Human services		2,691		2,502
Health		205		197
Culture and recreation		365		397
Conservation of natural resources		2,373		2,651
Economic development		113		95
Interest		147		220
Total Expenses	\$	22,678	\$	22,313
Change in Net Position Before Special Item	\$	8,692	\$	5,284
Special item				
Soil and Water Conservation District compensated				
absences buy-in		28		_
Lease termination for building purchase				3,000
Change in Net Position	\$	8,720	\$	8,284
Net Position – January 1		107,925		99,641*
Net Position – December 31	\$	116,645	\$	107,925

^{*}Net Position – January 1, as restated - Amount includes a change in accounting principles.

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 available for spending. Such information is useful in assessing the County'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.

At the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$18,668,838, a decrease of \$2,414,945 in comparison with the prior year. Of the combined ending fund balances, \$13,067,495 represents assigned and unassigned fund balance which is available for spending at the County's discretion. The remainder of the fund balance is restricted to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been restricted for various reasons either by state law, grant agreements, bond covenants, or is nonspendable or committed.

The General Fund is the main operating fund for the County. At the end of the current fiscal year, it had an assigned and unassigned fund balance of \$10,208,199. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare assigned and unassigned fund balance to total expenditures. The General Fund's assigned and unassigned fund balance represents 92.8 percent of total General Fund expenditures. The ending fund balance increased by \$1,360,655 during 2019, primarily due to spending less than what was budgeted for.

The Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund had an assigned fund balance of \$1,129,381 at fiscal year-end, representing 8.0 percent of its annual expenditures. The ending fund balance decreased \$1,587,618 during 2019, primarily due to less revenues received than were budgeted for.

The Human Services Special Revenue Fund had an assigned fund balance of \$730,906 at fiscal year-end.

The Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund had an assigned fund balance of \$26,859 at fiscal year-end.

The Ditch Special Revenue Fund had restricted fund balance of \$708,434 at fiscal year-end. The ending fund balance decreased \$275,834 during 2019, primarily due to more expenditures than assessments received.

The Debt Service Fund had restricted fund balance of \$638,702 at fiscal year-end. The Debt Service Fund was created in 2008 due to the issuance of bonds for the renovation of the Government Center, remodeling of the Courthouse, and the purchase of equipment. In 2013, new bonds were sold for the construction and remodeling of the Law Enforcement Center. In 2016, the sale of a refunding bond occurred which was used to crossover refund the \$1,170,000 of the \$3,920,000 General Obligation Improvement Bond, Series 2008A, called on February 1, 2019.

Governmental Activities

The County's total revenues were \$31,369,904. Table 1 presents the percent of total County revenues by source for the year ended December 31, 2019.

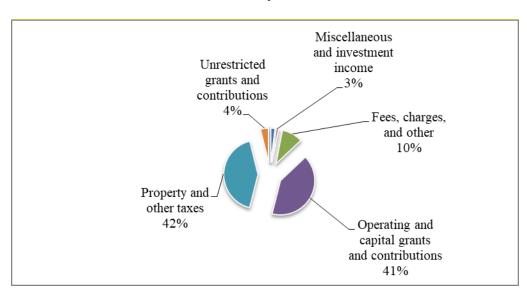


Table 1
Total County Revenues

Table 2 presents the cost and revenue of each program, as well as the County's general revenues.

Total program and general revenues for the County were \$31,369,904, while total expenses were \$22,678,193. Along with net special items of \$28,629, this reflects an \$8,720,340 increase in net position for the year ended December 31, 2019.

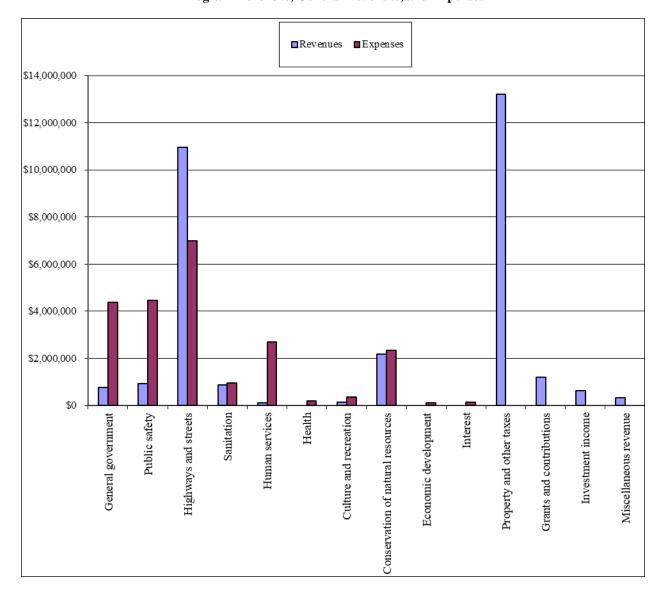


Table 2
Program Revenues, General Revenues, and Expenses

The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$22,678,193. However, as shown on the Statement of Activities on Exhibit 2, the amount that taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities through County taxes was only \$12,098,725, because some of the cost was paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (\$3,139,751) or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$12,843,749). The County paid for the remaining "public benefit" portion of governmental activities with general revenues, primarily taxes (some of which could be used only for certain programs) and other revenues, such as grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs and investment income.

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities

	Total Cost of Services 2019	Net Cost (Revenue) of Services 2019
Highways and streets	\$ 6,987,613	\$ (3,962,657)
Public safety	4,447,445	3,511,226
General government	4,390,828	3,624,168
Human services	2,691,320	2,590,965
Conservation of natural resources	2,373,053	156,621
Sanitation	958,353	94,522
All others	829,581	679,848
Totals	\$ 22,678,193	\$ 6,694,693

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

Actual expenditures were less than budgeted expenditures by \$7,009,909. One of the most significant positive variances of \$5,780,240 occurred in Buildings and Plant, due to the delay of the justice center. Two other significant positive variances of \$283,852 occurred in the Parks Department and \$224,690 in the Agricultural Inspection Department, where the actual expenditures were also less than the amount budgeted.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The County's capital assets for its governmental activities at December 31, 2019, totaled \$103,603,234 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, equipment, and infrastructure. The investment in capital assets increased \$7,583,440, or 7.9 percent, from the previous year. The major capital asset event was:

Addition of infrastructure \$ 4,807,056

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

	2019		 2018	
Land	\$	2,451	\$ 2,419	
Infrastructure		73,760	71,032	
Buildings		13,745	14,154	
Improvements other than buildings		574	620	
Machinery and equipment		4,742	4,474	
Construction in progress		8,331	3,321	
Totals	\$	103,603	\$ 96,020	

Additional information about the County's capital assets can be found in the Note 3.A.4. to the financial statements.

Long-Term Debt

The County has net debt at December 31, 2019, of \$4,862,260. The debt is for financing the renovation of the Government Center and remodeling of the Courthouse (15-year term with final payment February 1, 2024). In 2013, the County issued a bond for the construction and remodel of the Law Enforcement Center (15-year term with final payment February 1, 2028) and a bond shared with Renville County for the construction of the joint Recycling Facility (15-year term with final payment February 1, 2028). In 2016, the sale of a refunding bond occurred which was used to crossover refund the \$1,170,000 of the \$3,920,000 General Obligation Improvement Bond, Series 2008A, called on February 1, 2019. Other debt is lease agreements for financing squad cars for the Sheriff's Department, copiers for various departments, and a postage machine.

Table 5 Outstanding Debt

	 2019		2018
General Obligation Improvement Bonds, Series 2008A General Obligation Law Enforcement Center Bonds,	\$ -	\$	1,880,463
Series 2013A	2,197,313		2,415,101
General Obligation Recycling Facility Bonds, Series 2013A	1,303,326		1,434,992
General Obligation Crossover Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A	1,192,282		1,197,853
Leased squad cars	121,837		84,019
Leased copiers and postage machine	 47,502		34,198
Totals	\$ 4,862,260	\$	7,046,626

Minnesota statutes limit the amount of debt a county may levy to 3.00 percent of its total market value. At the end of 2019, the County's outstanding debt was 0.12 percent of its total estimated market value.

Additional information on the County's long-term debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements of this report.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the 2020 budget, tax rates, and fees that will be charged for the year.

- The average unemployment rate for Redwood County at the end of 2019 was 3.9 percent, a decrease of 0.1 percentage point from one year ago. The state unemployment rate was 3.5 percent. The 2010 County population was 16,059, a decrease of 756 from the 2000 census of 16,815.
- At the end of 2019, Redwood County set its 2020 revenue and expenditure budgets.
- The 2020 property tax levy for the County increased to \$12,959,508, compared to \$12,506,121 in 2019.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Redwood County's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional financial information, should be addressed to the County's Auditor-Treasurer, Jean Price, Redwood County Government Center, 403 South Mill Street, PO Box 130, Redwood Falls, Minnesota 56283.











EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2019

Assets

Current assets		
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 12,8	79,056
Investments	7,7	03,890
Taxes receivable		
Delinquent		57,105
Special assessments receivable		
Noncurrent	8	02,788
Delinquent		47,025
Accounts receivable – net		46,470
Accrued interest receivable		18,642
Due from other governments	3,4	51,333
Loans receivable		22,235
Inventories	1	22,854
Prepaid items		91,724
Noncurrent assets		
Loans receivable	1,1	79,859
Special assessments receivable	1	47,295
Capital assets		
Non-depreciable	10,7	82,179
Depreciable – net of accumulated depreciation	92,8	21,055
Total Assets	<u>\$ 130,1</u>	73,510
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred pension outflows	\$ 1,4	07,650
Deferred other postemployment benefits outflows		28,043
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 1,6	35,693

EXHIBIT 1 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2019

Liabilities

Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	132,555
Salaries payable		349,793
Claims payable		95,357
Contracts payable		660,741
Due to other governments		323,345
Accrued interest payable		50,000
Unearned revenue		11,325
Compensated absences payable – current		93,628
General obligation bonds payable – current		350,000
General obligation crossover refunding bonds payable – current		225,000
Capital leases payable – current		66,328
Loans payable – current		16,838
Noncurrent liabilities		
Compensated absences payable		821,606
Other postemployment benefits liability		805,125
Net pension liability		4,360,201
Capital leases payable		103,011
General obligation bonds payable – net		3,150,639
General obligation crossover refunding bonds payable – net		967,282
Loans payable		109,444
Total Liabilities	<u></u> \$	12,692,218
<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>		
Deferred pension inflows	\$	2,436,411
Deferred other postemployment benefits inflows	Ψ	4,837
Prepaid property taxes		30,631
Trepaid property taxes		30,031
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	2,471,879
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	\$	99,427,116
Restricted for		
General government		276,453
Public safety		414,454
Conservation of natural resources		1,496,510
Highways and streets		3,509,514
Debt service		602,970
Unrestricted		10,918,089
Total Net Position	\$	116,645,106

EXHIBIT 2

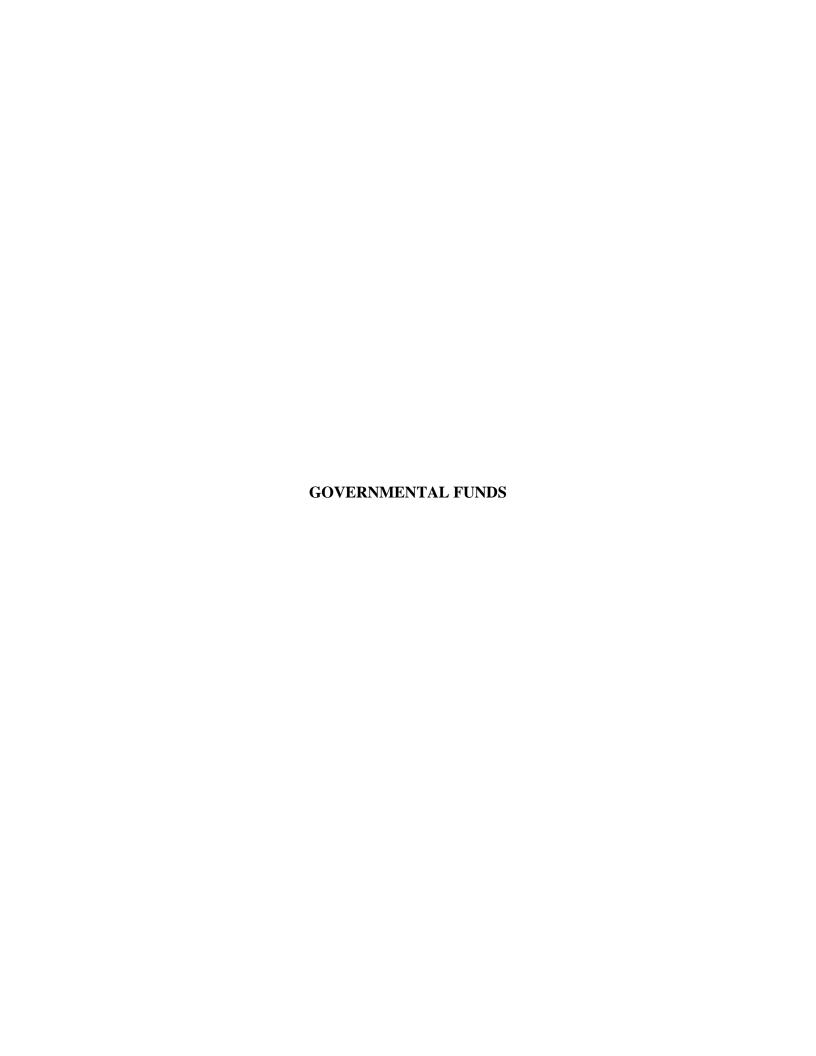
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

					Prog	ram Revenue	s		N	let (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	\$	4,390,828	\$	703,422	\$	5,136	\$	58,102	\$	(3,624,168)
Public safety		4,447,445		200,824		735,395		-		(3,511,226)
Highways and streets		6,987,613		190,194		7,882,042		2,878,034		3,962,657
Sanitation		958,353		627,556		236,275		-		(94,522)
Human services		2,691,320		6,530		93,825		-		(2,590,965)
Health		204,752		-		-		-		(204,752)
Culture and recreation		365,000		85,374		64,359		-		(215,267)
Conservation of natural resources		2,373,053		1,325,851		890,581		-		(156,621)
Economic development		113,233		-		-		-		(113,233)
Interest		146,596								(146,596)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	22,678,193	\$	3,139,751	\$	9,907,613	\$	2,936,136	\$	(6,694,693)
	Ge	neral Revenue	s							
		roperty taxes							\$	12,098,725
		heelage tax								182,768
		ounty local opti	on sa	les tax						645,131
		ther taxes								10,091
		ayments in lieu								286,765
		rants and contri			d to sp	pecific progran	ns			1,206,712
		nrestricted inve	stmer	nt income						621,176
		liscellaneous								335,036
	_	ecial Item (Not								
		oil and Water C	onser	vation District	comp	ensated				
	al	bsences buy-in								28,629
	7	Fotal general r	evenı	ies and specia	l item				\$	15,415,033
	C	hange in net po	ositio	n					\$	8,720,340
	Net	t Position – Be	ginni	ng						107,924,766
	Net	t Position – En	ding						\$	116,645,106









BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

	 General		Road and Bridge
<u>Assets</u>			
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 6,859,960	\$	2,846,254
Petty cash and change funds	1,600		-
Investments	6,524,564		-
Taxes receivable			
Delinquent	34,177		8,383
Special assessments receivable			
Delinquent	3,021		-
Noncurrent	86,170		-
Accounts receivable – net	43,817		2,143
Accrued interest receivable	14,723		-
Due from other funds	-		1,175
Due from other governments	248,104		3,122,360
Loans receivable	1,202,094		-
Inventories	-		122,854
Prepaid items	 86,839		4,627
Total Assets	\$ 15,105,069	\$	6,107,796

	Human Services	So	Solid Waste		Ditch		Debt Service		Total
\$	771,698	\$	97,216	\$	824,707	\$	640,005	\$	12,039,840
	-		-		934,637		-		1,600 7,459,201
	11,708		-		-		2,837		57,105
	-		43,882		122		-		47,025
	-		-		863,913		-		950,083
	-		510		-		-		46,470
	-		-		3,919		-		18,642
	-		-		-		-		1,175
	4,712		-		74,996		1,161		3,451,333
	-		-		-		-		1,202,094
	-		-		-		-		122,854
1					258				91,724
\$	788,118	\$	141,608	\$	2,702,552	\$	644,003	\$	25,489,146

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

		General		
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,				
and Fund Balances				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$	78,870	\$	50,050
Salaries payable		269,108		72,189
Contracts payable		2,401		626,892
Due to other funds		1,134		-
Due to other governments		206,143		3,212
Unearned revenue		1,325		-
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	558,981	\$	752,343
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenue	\$	1,414,288	\$	2,917,847
Prepaid property taxes		18,654		4,223
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$</u>	1,432,942	\$	2,922,070
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	\$	87,289	\$	127,481
Restricted		1,025,741		1,176,521
Committed		1,791,917		-
Assigned		4,925,436		1,129,381
Unassigned		5,282,763		-
Total Fund Balances	\$	13,113,146	\$	2,433,383
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of				
Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	15,105,069	\$	6,107,796

Human Services		Solid Waste			Ditch		ebt Service	Total		
\$		\$	649	\$	2,796	\$		\$	132,365	
Ψ	-	Ψ	35	Ψ	8,461	Ψ	-	Ψ	349,793	
	-		-		31,448		-		660,741	
	-		-		41		-		1,175	
	34,341		25,183		54,466		-		323,345	
	-		-		10,000		-		11,325	
\$	34,341	\$	25,867	\$	107,212	\$		\$	1,478,744	
\$	16,420 6,451	\$	43,882	\$	914,498	\$	3,998 1,303	\$	5,310,933 30,631	
\$	22,871	\$	43,882	\$	914,498	\$	5,301	\$	5,341,564	
\$	-	\$	-	\$	258	\$	-	\$	215,028	
	-		45,000		708,434		638,702		3,594,398	
	-		-		-		-		1,791,917	
	730,906		26,859		972,150		-		7,784,732	
	<u>-</u>		-				<u>-</u>		5,282,763	
\$	730,906	\$	71,859	\$	1,680,842	\$	638,702	\$	18,668,838	
\$	788,118	\$	141,608	\$	2,702,552	\$	644,003	\$	25,489,146	



EXHIBIT 4

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

Fund balance – total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)		\$ 18,668,838
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.		103,603,234
Deferred outflows of resources resulting from pension obligations are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		1,407,650
Deferred outflows of resources resulting from the other postemployment benefits liability are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		228,043
An internal service fund is used by Redwood County to charge the cost of the self-funded insurance programs to functions. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.		986,758
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as deferred inflows of resources—unavailable revenue in the governmental funds.		5,310,933
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Bonds payable	\$ (4,635,000)	
Unamortized premium on bonds	(57,921)	
Leases payable	(169,339)	
Loans payable	(126,282)	
Compensated absences	(915,234)	
Other postemployment benefits liability	(805,125)	
Net pension liability	(4,360,201)	
Accrued interest payable	 (50,000)	(11,119,102)
Deferred inflows of resources resulting from pension obligations are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental		
funds.		(2,436,411)
Deferred inflows of resources resulting from the other postemployment benefits liability are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported		
in the governmental funds.		(4,837)
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)		\$ 116,645,106

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

	 General		Road and Bridge	
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 7,344,853	\$	1,728,546	
Other taxes	10,091		818,457	
Special assessments	51,440		-	
Licenses and permits	50,785		-	
Intergovernmental	2,973,754		9,738,708	
Charges for services	748,137		19,172	
Gifts and contributions	400		-	
Investment earnings	590,424		-	
Miscellaneous	 526,549		140,122	
Total Revenues	\$ 12,296,433	\$	12,445,005	
Expenditures				
Current				
General government	\$ 4,683,564	\$	-	
Public safety	4,323,850		-	
Highways and streets	-		13,550,856	
Sanitation	-		-	
Human services	-		-	
Culture and recreation	285,655		-	
Conservation of natural resources	1,166,197		-	
Economic development	111,572		-	
Intergovernmental	313,325		619,195	
Debt service				
Principal	94,915		-	
Interest	15,633		-	
Administrative (fiscal) charges	 -			
Total Expenditures	\$ 10,994,711	\$	14,170,051	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	\$ 1,301,722	\$	(1,725,046)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Capital leases	\$ 132,503	\$	_	
Transfers in	- -		117,510	
Transfers out	(117,510)		-	
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	 15,311		30,950	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ 30,304	\$	148,460	

	Human Services	S	olid Waste		Ditch	D	ebt Service		Total
	<u>Services</u>		<u> </u>						20002
\$	2,502,623	\$	-	\$	-	\$	537,373	\$	12,113,395
	-		-		-		-		828,548
	-		625,114		790,737		-		1,467,291
	183,831		1,950		-		-		52,735
	183,831		236,280		60,112 150		24,026		13,216,711 767,459
	-		-		-		- -		400
	-		-		23,526		6,943		620,893
	6,530		871		606		-		674,678
\$	2,692,984	\$	864,215	\$	875,131	\$	568,342	\$	29,742,110
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,683,564
	-		-		-		-		4,323,850
	-		-		-		-		13,550,856
	-		6,103		-		-		6,103
	40		-		-		-		40
	-		-		- 1,150,965		-		285,655 2,317,162
	-		-		1,130,903		- -		111,572
	2,691,280		938,592		-		-		4,562,392
	-		130,000		-		2,105,000		2,329,915
	-		37,315		-		126,789		179,737
	-		250		-		3,850		4,100
\$	2,691,320	\$	1,112,260	\$	1,150,965	\$	2,235,639	\$	32,354,946
\$	1,664	\$	(248,045)	\$	(275,834)	\$	(1,667,297)	\$	(2,612,836)
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	132,503
Ф	-	φ	-	ф	-	Ф	-	Ф	132,303
	-		-		-		-		(117,510)
	-		1,530		-		-		47,791
\$		\$	1,530	\$		\$		\$	180,294

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

		Road and Bridge		
Special Item (Note 3.G.) Soil and Water Conservation District compensated				
absences buy-in	\$	28,629	\$	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	1,360,655	\$	(1,576,586)
Fund Balance – January 1, as restated (Note 1.E.)		11,752,491		4,021,001
Increase (decrease) in inventories				(11,032)
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	13,113,146	\$	2,433,383

Human Services		olid Waste	Ditch		 Debt Service		Total
\$ 	\$		\$		\$ 	\$	28,629
\$ 1,664	\$	(246,515)	\$	(275,834)	\$ (1,667,297)	\$	(2,403,913)
729,242		318,374		1,956,676	2,305,999		21,083,783 (11,032)
\$ 730,906	\$	71,859	\$	1,680,842	\$ 638,702	\$	18,668,838

EXHIBIT 6

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

Net change in fund balance – total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)				(2,403,913)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:				
In the funds, under the modified accrual basis, receivables not available for expenditure are deferred. In the statement of activities, those revenues are recognized when earned. The adjustment to revenue between the fund statements and the statement of activities is the increase or decrease in revenue deferred as unavailable.				
Unavailable revenue – December 31 Unavailable revenue – January 1	\$	5,310,933 (3,783,170)		1,527,763
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. In the statement of activities, only the gain or loss on the disposal of capital assets is reported; whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. The difference is the net book value of the assets disposed of.				
Expenditures for general capital assets and infrastructure Net book value of assets disposed of Current year depreciation	\$	10,861,450 (43,938) (3,234,072)		7,583,440
Issuing long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of debt consumes current financial resources. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued; whereas, those amounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt in the statement of activities.				
Principal repayments General obligation bonds Loans payable Amortization of discounts and premiums	\$	2,235,000 13,534 488		2,249,022
Some capital asset additions were financed through capital leases. In governmental funds, a capital lease arrangement is considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net position, the lease obligation is reported as a liability. Similarly, repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but reduces the liability in the statement of net position.				
Principal payments on capital leases Capital leases (see Note 3.C.5. for more information)	\$	81,381 (132,503)		(51,122)

EXHIBIT 6 (Continued)

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

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

Change in accrued interest payable	\$ 33,252	
Change in compensated absences	(7,891)	
Change in other postemployment benefits liability	(295,115)	
Change in deferred other postemployment benefits outflows	228,043	
Change in deferred other postemployment benefits inflows	967	
Change in net pension liability	(143,762)	
Change in deferred pension outflows	(838,557)	
Change in deferred pension inflows	901,693	
Change in inventories	 (11,032)	(132,402)
An internal service fund is used by Redwood County to charge the cost of the self-funded insurance programs to functions. The increase or decrease in net		

An internal service fund is used by Redwood County to charge the cost of the self-funded insurance programs to functions. The increase or decrease in net position of the internal service fund is reported in the government-wide statement of activities.

(52,448)

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)

8,720,340



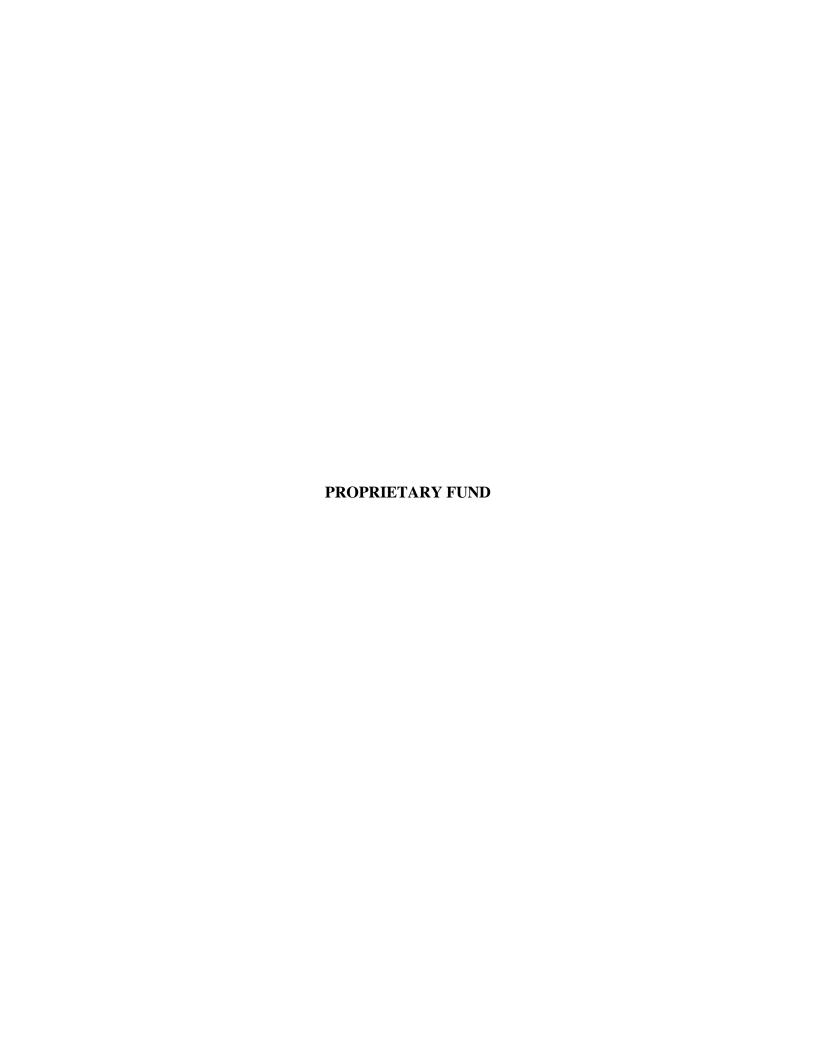




EXHIBIT 7

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND DECEMBER 31, 2019

		Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund	
<u>Assets</u>			
Current assets			
Cash and pooled investments	\$	837,616	
Investments		244,689	
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	1,082,305	
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$	190	
Claims payable		95,357	
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	95,547	
Net Position			
Unrestricted	<u>\$</u>	986,758	

EXHIBIT 8

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

		Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund	
	_		
Operating Revenues			
Charges for services	\$	1,262,295	
Operating Expenses			
Cost of service	-	1,314,743	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(52,448)	
Net Position – January 1	_	1,039,206	
Net Position – December 31	\$	986,758	

EXHIBIT 9

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

	C	Governmental Activities Internal	
		Service Fund	
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Receipts from internal services provided	\$	1,262,295	
Payments to suppliers		(1,315,484)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$	(53,189)	
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Purchase of investments		(8,651)	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	(61,840)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1		899,456	
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31	<u>\$</u>	837,616	
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash			
Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities			
Operating income (loss)	<u>\$</u>	(52,448)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to			
net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	\$	(139)	
Increase (decrease) in claims payable		(602)	
Total adjustments	\$	(741)	
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>\$</u>	(53,189)	



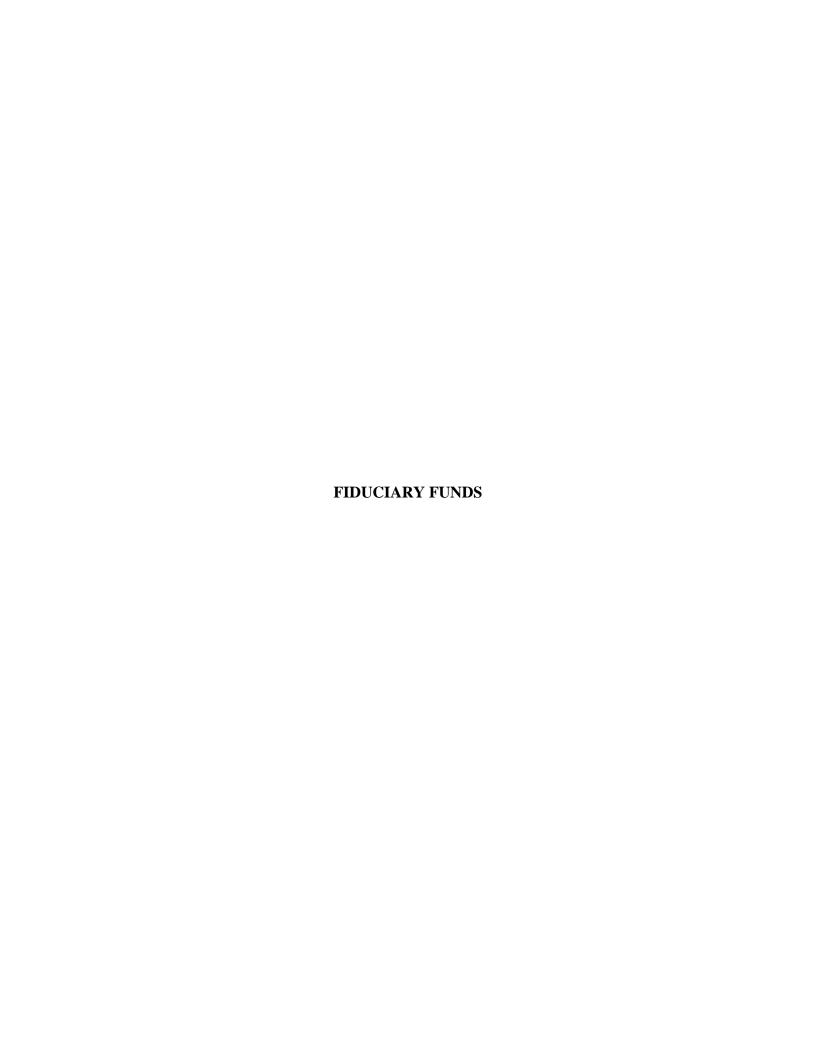




EXHIBIT 10

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

		Custodial Funds
<u>Assets</u>		
Cash and pooled investments Taxes receivable for other governments	\$	1,080,981 289,874
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	1,370,855
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Due to other governments	<u>\$</u>	352,761
Net Position		
Restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments	<u>\$</u>	1,018,094

EXHIBIT 11

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	_	Custodial Funds
Additions		
Appropriations from counties	\$	178,526
Contributions from individuals		254,263
Interest earnings		3,770
Property tax collections for other governments		14,093,330
Fees collected for state		1,818,396
Fees collected for other governments		55
Refunds collected for court-ordered tax abatement		50,815
Miscellaneous		167,699
Transfer from Soil and Water Conservation District		987,203
Total Additions	\$	17,554,057
<u>Deductions</u>		
Payments of property taxes to other governments	\$	14,456,011
Payments of fees to other governments		23,615
Payments to state		1,922,126
Payments to other individuals/entities		318,576
Payments to other governments		460,755
Total Deductions	\$	17,181,083
Change in Net Position	\$	372,974
Net Position – January 1, as previously reported	\$	-
Net Position – Restatement (Note 1.E.)		645,120
Net Position – January 1, as restated	\$	645,120
Net Position – December 31	\$	1,018,094

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

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

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

A. Financial Reporting Entity

Redwood County was established February 6, 1862, and is an organized county having the powers, duties, and privileges granted counties by Minn. Stat. § 373.01. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present Redwood County. 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 serves as the clerk of the Board of Commissioners but has no vote.

Blended Component Unit

Blended component units are legally separate organizations that are so intertwined with the County that they are, in substance, the same as the County and, therefore, are reported as if they were part of the County. Redwood County has one blended component unit reported as part of the General Fund.

	Component Unit	
	Included in	Separate
Component Unit	Reporting Entity Because	Financial Statements
Redwood County Economic Development Authority (RCEDA) provides services pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 469.0901082.	The County appoints all of the RCEDA Board members and is financially responsible for funding its projects.	Separate financial statements are not prepared.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Joint Ventures and Jointly-Governed Organizations

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

B. Basic Financial Statements

1. Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) display information about Redwood County. These statements include the financial activities of the overall County government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities.

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

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. <u>Basic Financial Statements</u> (Continued)

2. Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the County's funds, including its fiduciary funds and blended component unit. Separate statements for each fund category—governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary—are presented. The emphasis of governmental and proprietary fund financial statements is on major individual governmental funds, with each displayed as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The County reports all of its governmental funds as major funds.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

- The <u>General Fund</u> is the County's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those accounted for in another fund.
- The <u>Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund</u> accounts for restricted revenues from the federal and state government, as well as assigned property tax revenues used for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and other projects affecting County roadways.
- The <u>Human Services Special Revenue Fund</u> accounts for assigned property tax and other revenues used for economic assistance and community social services programs.
- The <u>Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund</u> accounts for restricted special assessment revenues, miscellaneous revenues, and revenue resources from the state for the costs relating to disposal of the County's solid waste.
- The <u>Ditch Special Revenue Fund</u> accounts for special assessment revenues levied against benefitted property to finance the cost of constructing and maintaining an agricultural drainage ditch system.
- The <u>Debt Service Fund</u> is used to account for the accumulation of restricted resources used for, and the payment of, principal, interest, and related costs.

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

B. Basic Financial Statements

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

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

- The <u>Internal Service Fund</u> accounts for health insurance premiums and payments.
- <u>Custodial funds</u> account for monies held in a fiduciary capacity for property taxes collected for other governments, special districts that use the County as a depository, and individual inmate accounts from the County jail.

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 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.

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. Redwood County considers all revenues as available if collected within 60 days after the end of the current period. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied provided they are also available. Shared revenues are generally recognized in the period the appropriation goes into effect and the revenues are available. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met and are available. 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the 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. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are identified only for the purpose of the statement of cash flows for the proprietary fund. The County has defined cash and cash equivalents to include cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. Additionally, each fund's equity in the County's investment pool is treated as a cash equivalent because the funds can deposit or effectively withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty.

2. 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, 2019. A market approach is used to value all investments other than external investment pools, which are measured at net asset value. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 385.07, investment earnings on cash and pooled investments are credited to the General Fund. Other funds received investment earnings based on other state statutes, grant agreements, contracts, and bond covenants. Pooled investment earnings for 2019 were \$354,989.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

2. <u>Deposit and Investments</u> (Continued)

Redwood 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.

3. 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 the General Fund to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

Property taxes are levied as of January 1 on property values assessed as of the same date. The tax levy notice is mailed in March with the first half payment due May 15 and the second half payment due October 15 or November 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 2014 through 2019 and noncurrent special assessments payable in 2020 and after. Unpaid special assessments at December 31 are classified in the financial statements as delinquent special assessments.

Accounts receivable are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible accounts.

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

4. <u>Inventories and Prepaid Items</u>

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. Inventories in proprietary funds and 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.

5. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (such as roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the County and its blended component unit as assets with an initial, individual cost of \$5,000 or more 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 (entry price) on 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 Redwood County are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	25 - 40
Building improvements	20 - 35
Improvements other than buildings	20 - 35
Public domain infrastructure	15 - 70
Furniture, equipment, and vehicles	3 - 20
Intangible assets	3 - 7

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

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

6. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

The liability for compensated absences reported in the financial statements consists of unpaid, accumulated annual and sick leave balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included. A liability for compensated absences 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 and proprietary fund 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 trend analysis of current usage of vacation and vested sick leave. noncurrent portion consists of the remaining amount of vacation and total vested sick leave. For the governmental activities, compensated absences are liquated by the General Fund, Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund, and Ditch Special Revenue Fund.

7. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, if material, 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.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures. Acquisitions under capital leases are reported as an other financing source at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of the inception date.

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

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

8. 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 of Minnesota (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 and other governmental funds that have personal services.

9. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure/expense) until then. The County reports deferred outflows of resources only under the full accrual basis of accounting associated with defined benefit pension plans and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) and, accordingly, they are reported only in the statement of net position.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has four types of deferred inflows that qualify for reporting in this category. Prepaid property taxes represent the County's share of tax collections collected prior to year-end that are not due until the following year. Since the property taxes were levied for use in a future year, the revenue is deferred and recognized in the period for which the amounts were levied. These amounts arise under both the modified and the full accrual basis of accounting and are

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

reported in both the governmental funds balance sheet and the statement of net position. The governmental funds report unavailable revenue from delinquent taxes receivable, delinquent and noncurrent special assessments receivable, interest receivable, and grant monies receivable, for amounts that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. The unavailable revenue amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period which it becomes available. Unavailable revenue arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting and, accordingly, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The County also reports deferred inflows of resources associated with defined benefit pension plans and OPEB. These inflows arise only under the full accrual basis of accounting and, accordingly, are reported only in the statement of net position.

10. Unearned Revenue

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

11. Classification of Net Position

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

- Net investment in capital assets 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.
- Restricted net position the amount of net position for which external restrictions have been imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- <u>Unrestricted net position</u> the amount of net position that does not meet the definition of restricted or net investment in capital assets.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

12. Classification of Fund Balances

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

- <u>Nonspendable</u> amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or 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.
- Restricted amounts in 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 those 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 not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned
 amounts represent intended uses established by the County Board or the County
 Administrator, who has been delegated that authority by Board resolution.
- <u>Unassigned</u> the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other fund balance classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted or committed.

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

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

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

Redwood 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.

13. Minimum Fund Balance

Redwood County has adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the General Fund. The General Fund is 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 fund balance (committed, assigned, and unassigned) of no less than three months of operating expenditures. The fund balance policy was adopted by the County Board on December 27, 2011. At December 31, 2019, unrestricted fund balance for the General Fund was at or above the minimum fund balance level.

14. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

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

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

E. Change in Accounting Principles

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the County adopted new accounting guidance by implementing the provisions of GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, which establishes criteria for identifying and reporting fiduciary activities. The implementation of this statement has resulted in changing the presentation of the financial statements by including accruals and ending net position to custodial funds not previously required. Beginning net position has been restated to reflect this change. Beginning net position has been restated to reflect this change.

	Custo	odial Funds
Net Position, January 1, 2019, as previously reported Change in accounting principles	\$	645,120
Net Position, January 1, 2019, as restated	\$	645,120

During the year ended December 31, 2019, the County changed its accounting for long-term loans receivable in the General Fund. This change is due to clarifying guidance from GASB regarding long-term receivables. The long-term portion of loans receivable was removed from fund balance and is now reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

	 General Fund
Fund Balance, January 1, 2019, as previously reported Change in accounting principles	\$ 12,967,432 (1,214,941)
Fund Balance, January 1, 2019, as restated	\$ 11,752,491

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Excess of Expenditures Over Budget

Each of the other governmental funds' budgets are discussed in the notes to the required supplementary information, however for the Debt Service Fund, current year expenditures exceeded the final budget:

		Final			
Expenditures		 Budget	Excess		
	<u> </u>	 _			
\$	2.235,639	\$ 2.232.489	\$	3.150	

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

A. Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources

1. Deposits and Investments

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

Government-wide statement of net position	
Governmental activities	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 12,879,056
Investments	7,703,890
Statement of fiduciary net position	
Cash and pooled investments	 1,080,981
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 21,663,927

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.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources

1. Deposits and Investments

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

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

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The County's policy is to minimize deposit custodial credit risk by obtaining collateral or bond for all uninsured amounts on deposit and obtaining necessary documentation to show compliance with state law and a perfected security interest under federal law. As of December 31, 2019, the County's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

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. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources

1. Deposits and Investments

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

- (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's policy is to minimize interest rate risk by: (1) structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities in the open market; (2) investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, liquid asset funds, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools; and (3) limiting the average maturity in accordance with the County's cash requirements.

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.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources

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

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

Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. The County's policy is to minimize investment custodial credit risk by permitting brokers that obtain investments for the County to hold them only to the extent Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) coverage and excess SIPC coverage is available. As of December 31, 2019, the County's investments held by brokers were not subject to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be caused by the County's investment in a single issuer. The County's policy is to diversify the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or issuer will be minimized.

The following table presents the County's cash and investment balances at December 31, 2019, and information relating to potential investment risks:

	Credit Risk		Risk	Rate Risk	(Carrying	
Investment Type	Credit Rating	Rating Agency	Over 5 Percent of Portfolio	Maturity Date		(Fair) Value	
U.S. government agency securities Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	AA+ AA+	S&P S&P		06/07/2021 07/27/2021	\$	74,967 74,671	
Total Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds			<5%		\$	149,638	

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

A. <u>Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>

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

	Cred	lit Risk	Concentration Risk	Interest Rate Risk	(Carrying
	Credit	Rating	Over 5 Percent	Maturity		(Fair)
Investment Type	Rating	Agency	of Portfolio	Date		Value
II C						
U.S. government agency securities (Continued) Federal Farm Credit Bank	AA+	S&P		05/03/2021	\$	49,983
Federal Farm Credit Bank	AA+	S&P		08/16/2021	Ф	24,888
rederal raim credit bank	AAT	561		00/10/2021		24,000
Total Federal Farm Credit Bank			<5%		\$	74,871
Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds	AA+	S&P		07/27/2020	\$	74,974
Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds	AA+	S&P		06/30/2021		39,974
Federal National Mortgage Association Bonds	N/R	N/A		09/25/2041		7,504
2 2						
Total Federal National Mortgage Association						
Bonds			<5%		\$	122,452
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	N/R	N/A		03/05/2020	\$	40,018
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	N/R	N/A		03/12/2020	Ψ	75,037
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	AA+	S&P		10/27/2023		244,951
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	AAA	Moody's		06/19/2024		753,981
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Notes	N/R	N/A		03/15/2039		1,425
reading from East Morigage Corporation Proces	11/11	1771		05/15/2059		1,.20
Total Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation						
Notes			>5%		\$	1,115,412
Madison, Wisconsin, Taxable Promissory Notes	Aaa	Moody's	<5%	10/01/2023	\$	50,212
Greene County, Ohio, Prerefunded	N/R	N/A	<5%	12/01/2020	\$	25,002
Wisconsin State Build America Bonds		COD	· F 0/	05/01/2021	¢.	£1 100
Wisconsin State Build America Bonds	AA	S&P	<5%	05/01/2021	\$	51,188
Dubuque, Iowa, General Obligation	Aa3	Moody's	<5%	06/01/2022	\$	25,650
2 douque, 10 wa, conorai congunon	1 200	1.1004) 5	1070	00/01/2022		20,000
Investment pools/mutual funds						
MAGIC Fund	N/R	N/A	>5%	N/A	\$	9,154,600
Money Market GOTXX	N/R	N/A	<5%	N/A		9,193
Total investment pools/mutual funds					\$	9,163,793

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

A. Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources

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

	Cred	lit Risk	Concentration Risk	Interest Rate Risk	Carrying		
Investment Type	Credit Rating	Rating Agency	Over 5 Percent of Portfolio	Maturity Date		(Fair) Value	
Negotiable certificates of deposit	N/A	N/A	>5%	Varies	\$	5,582,267	
Total investments					\$	16,360,485	
Checking Savings Non-negotiable certificates of deposit Petty cash and change funds						168,866 4,634,972 498,004 1,600	
Total Cash and Investments					\$	21,663,927	

N/A - Not Applicable

N/R - Not Rated

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

>5% – Concentration is more than 5% of investments

The County measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines established by generally accepted accounting principles. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy, as follows:

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

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

A. Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources

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

At December 31, 2019, the County had the following recurring fair value measurements:

			Using					
	December 31, 2019		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)		Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)		Unob Ir	nificant oservable nputs evel 3)
Investments by fair value level Debt securities								
U.S. agencies Municipal/public bonds Negotiable certificates of deposit	\$	1,462,373 152,052 5,582,267	\$	- - -	\$	1,462,373 152,052 5,582,267	\$	- - -
Total Investments Included in the Fair Value Hierarchy	\$	7,196,692	\$	_	\$	7,196,692	\$	_
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)								
MAGIC Portfolio Money market mutual fund	\$	9,154,600 9,193						
Total Investments Measured at the NAV	\$	9,163,793						

Debt securities classified in Level 2 are valued using the following approaches:

- U.S. agencies, municipal bonds, negotiable certificates of deposit: matrix pricing based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices;
- U.S. agencies, negotiable certificates of deposit: a computerized pricing service or, for less actively traded issues, by utilizing a yield-based matrix system to arrive at an estimated market value.

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. <u>Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>

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

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

The County invests in money market funds for the benefit of liquid investments that can be readily re-invested or made available for use. Money market funds held by the County seek a constant NAV of \$1.00 per share. The money market fund reserves the right to require one or more days prior notice before permitting withdrawals.

2. Receivables

Receivables as of December 31, 2019, for the County's governmental activities are as follows:

	Re	Allowance for Uncollectible Receivable Accounts				Net Receivables		
Accounts receivable Interest Due from other governments	\$	104,809 18,642 3,451,333	\$	(58,339)	\$	46,470 18,642 3,451,333		
Total Governmental Activities	\$	3,574,784	\$	(58,339)	\$	3,516,445		

Net receivables are expected to be collected in the subsequent year.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources (Continued)

3. Loans Receivable

On June 4, 2013, the County Board approved a \$1,000,000 loan to the Redwood/Renville Regional Solid Waste Authority (RRRSWA) to finance a Joint Regional Material Recovery Facility.

In 2009, the Redwood County Economic Development Authority (RCEDA) received a Rural Business Enterprise Grant through the United States Department of Agriculture with a match from the County to provide revolving loans to serve as a gap financing tool for new or existing businesses within the County. During 2017, the Redwood County Board approved all economic development activities be conducted by County staff. The County Board approves loans as recommended by the RCEDA. The County has one outstanding RCEDA loan as of December 31, 2019.

On April 4, 2017, the County Board approved to loan up to \$125,000 to the Redwood County Historical Society for installation of a broadband wireless network at the Gilfillan Farm Site at a zero percent interest rate. As of December 31, 2019, the outstanding balance was \$57,500.

On May 16, 2017, the County Board approved to loan up to \$200,000 to initially fund the Redwood County Low Interest Septic Loan Program. The County has 12 outstanding septic loans totaling \$115,964 as of December 31, 2019.

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

	Beginning Balance		Iı	Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance	
RRRSWA loan RCEDA loans	\$	1,000,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,000,000	
Knott's Corner		6,976		_		6,976		_	
Dairy Queen		32,202		-		3,572		28,630	
Redwood County Historical									
Society		70,000		-		12,500		57,500	
County septic loans		105,763		34,919		24,718		115,964	
Total	\$	1,214,941	\$	34,919	\$	47,766	\$	1,202,094	

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

A. <u>Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources</u> (Continued)

4. Capital Assets

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

		Beginning Balance		Beginning Balance Increase		Increase		Increase		Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated Land Right-of-way Construction in progress	\$	765,652 1,653,651 3,320,572	\$	32,200 6,642,912	\$	- - 1,632,808	\$	765,652 1,685,851 8,330,676						
Total capital assets not depreciated	\$	5,739,875	\$	6,675,112	\$	1,632,808	\$	10,782,179						
Capital assets depreciated Buildings Improvements other than buildings Machinery and equipment Infrastructure	\$	19,159,910 914,982 10,920,820 102,599,152	\$	37,083 - 975,007 4,807,056	\$	12,777 - 539,828	\$	19,184,216 914,982 11,355,999 107,406,208						
Total capital assets depreciated	\$	133,594,864	\$	5,819,146	\$	552,605	\$	138,861,405						
Less: accumulated depreciation for Buildings Improvements other than buildings Machinery and equipment Infrastructure	\$	5,005,561 295,048 6,447,253 31,567,083	\$	443,195 45,856 665,429 2,079,592	\$	9,862 - 498,805 -	\$	5,438,894 340,904 6,613,877 33,646,675						
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	43,314,945	\$	3,234,072	\$	508,667	\$	46,040,350						
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$	90,279,919	\$	2,585,074	\$	43,938	\$	92,821,055						
Capital Assets, Net	\$	96,019,794	\$	9,260,186	\$	1,676,746	\$	103,603,234						

Construction in progress consists of amounts completed on open road projects, Courthouse remodel, and camper cabins at Plum Creek Park.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources

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

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

General government	\$ 447,786
Public safety	239,130
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets	2,444,753
Sanitation	13,000
Culture and recreation	18,323
Conservation of natural resources	 71,080
	_
Total Depreciation Expense – Governmental Activities	\$ 3.234.072

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

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

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

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	A	mount
Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund	General Fund Ditch Special Revenue Fund	\$	1,134 41
Total Due To/From Other Funds		\$	1,175

The outstanding balances between funds result from the time lag between the dates the interfund goods and services were provided and reimbursable expenditures occurred, and when transactions are recorded in the accounting system and when the funds are repaid. All balances are expected to be liquidated in the subsequent year.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

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

2. <u>Interfund transfers</u>

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

Transfer from General Fund to the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund

\$ 117,510 Transfer of investment earnings

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

1. Construction and Other Commitments

The County has active construction projects and other commitments as of December 31, 2019. The projects and commitments include the following:

	Spe	nt-to-Date	emaining mmitment
Courthouse roof repair	\$	12,500	\$ 102,290
Law Enforcement Sidewalk		-	18,500
New Justice Center		255,780	150,220
Government Services Building		83,475	29,025
Pictometry		208,919	103,989
Plum Creek Park Improvements		_	9,224

The remaining commitment for highway projects are state-funded and, therefore, are not obligations of the County at December 31, 2019.

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

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

2. <u>Deferred Inflows of Resources – Unavailable Revenue/Prepaid Property Taxes</u>

Unavailable revenue consists of special assessments, taxes, state grants, interest, and miscellaneous revenue not collected soon enough after year-end to pay liabilities of the current period. Prepaid property taxes consist of the County's share of 2020 property taxes collected in advance. Deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2019, are summarized below by fund:

	Special Assessments Taxes		Taxes	Grants Interest			Other	Total			
Governmental funds		_									
General Fund Special Revenue Funds	\$	89,191	\$	52,831	\$	36,596	\$	10,217	\$ 1,244,107	\$	1,432,942
Road and Bridge		-		12,606		2,909,464		-	-		2,922,070
Human Services		-		18,159		4,712		-	-		22,871
Solid Waste		43,882		-		-		-	-		43,882
Ditch		864,035		-		46,696		3,767	-		914,498
Debt Service Fund				4,140		1,161			 		5,301
Total	\$	997,108	\$	87,736	\$	2,998,629	\$	13,984	\$ 1,244,107	\$	5,341,564
Deferred inflows of resources											
Unavailable revenue	\$	997,108	\$	57,105	\$	2,998,629	\$	13,984	\$ 1,244,107	\$	5,310,933
Prepaid property taxes		-		30,631					 <u>-</u>		30,631
Total	\$	997,108	\$	87,736	\$	2,998,629	\$	13,984	\$ 1,244,107	\$	5,341,564

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

Loans Payable

Beginning in 2003, the County entered into loan agreements with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency for financing groundwater improvement projects. The loans are secured by special assessments placed on the individual parcels requesting repair of a failing septic system. Loan payments are reported in the General Fund.

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

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

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

Loans Payable (Continued)

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	 allment mount	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	I	salance ember 31, 2019	
Clean water loans							
Cottonwood River Watershed							
Phosphorus TMDL	2022	\$ 2,033	2.00	\$ 98,199	\$	11,781	
Middle Minnesota Continuation	2024	746	2.00	13,469		7,069	
Redwood-Cottonwood River Septic							
Loan Program 2013	2027	4,708	2.00	84,950		44,343	
Middle Minnesota Watershed SSTS							
Loan Project	2029	3,662	2.00	66,090		63,089	
Total					\$	126,282	

Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness

In 2008, Redwood County issued Capital Improvement Plan Bonds, Series 2008A, for \$3,920,000 to finance the renovation of the Government Center and remodeling of the Courthouse. In 2013, Redwood County issued Law Enforcement Center (LEC) Bonds, Series 2013A, for \$3,375,000 to finance the renovation and remodel of the LEC. Also in 2013, Redwood County issued Recycling Facility Bonds for \$2,040,000, Series 2013A, for both Redwood and Renville Counties, with Renville County paying Redwood County for half of the bonds. In 2016, Redwood County issued Capital Improvement Plan Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A, for \$1,170,000 to refund the 2008A issuance. Payments on bonds, other than the Recycling Facility Bonds, are made from the Debt Service Fund. Solid waste assessments pay for Redwood County's portion of the Recycling Facility Bonds, for which payments are made from the Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund.

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

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

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

Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness (Continued)

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amount	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	Outstanding Balance December 31, 2019
2013 General Obligation Law Enforcement Center Bonds, Series 2013A	2028	\$170,000 - \$265,000	2.00 - 3.20	\$ 3,375,000	\$ 2,175,000
Add: Unamortized premium					22,313
Total Law Enforcement Center Bonds					\$ 2,197,313
2013 General Obligation Recycling Facility Bonds, Series 2013A	2028	\$70,000 - \$80,000	2.00 - 3.20	2,040,000	\$ 1,290,000
Add: Unamortized premium					13,326
Total Recycling Facility Bonds					\$ 1,303,326
2016 General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A	2024	\$225,000 - \$250,000	2.00	1,170,000	\$ 1,170,000
Add: Unamortized premium					22,282
Total Improvement Plan Refunding Bonds					\$ 1,192,282
Total General Obligation Bonds, Net					\$ 4,692,921

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

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

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

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

Year Ending		General Oblig	gation	Bonds	Loans Payable					
December 31	F	Principal		Interest	P	rincipal	Interest			
2020	\$	575,000	\$	114,250	\$	16,838	\$	2,442		
2021		580,000		102,256		17,176		2,104		
2022		590,000		89,212		17,521		1,758		
2023		615,000		74,856		13,788		1,426		
2024		630,000		59,575		14,065		1,149		
2025 - 2028		1,645,000		106,565		46,894		2,058		
Total	\$	4,635,000	\$	546,714	\$	126,282	\$	10,937		

5. Capital Leases

The County has entered into lease agreements as lessee for financing the acquisition of squad cars for the Sheriff's Department, copier leases for various departments, and a postage machine. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. All capital lease payments are paid from the General Fund.

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

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

5. <u>Capital Leases</u> (Continued)

Capital leases consist of the following at December 31, 2019:

Lease	Final Maturity	Installments	•	ment nount	Original Issue Amount	1	atstanding Balance cember 31, 2019
2016 Ford Interceptor	2020	Monthly	\$	563	\$ 31,209	\$	562
2016 Ford Interceptor	2020	Monthly		563	30,698		562
2017 Ford Interceptor	2021	Monthly		754	44,248		12,064
2017 Ford Interceptor	2021	Monthly		563	33,315		8,391
2017 Ford Interceptor	2021	Monthly		563	33,415		8,391
2017 Ford Interceptor	2021	Monthly		563	35,012		9,474
2019 Ford Interceptor	2023	Monthly		619	33,927		23,454
2019 Ford Interceptor	2023	Monthly		621	35,346		24,841
2020 Chevrolet Tahoe	2023	Monthly		897	36,730		34,098
Agriculture and Zoning copier	2021	Monthly		130	6,183		1,826
Assessor copier	2022	Monthly		270	7,350		5,040
Attorney copier	2022	Monthly		129	3,651		2,357
License Center copier	2022	Monthly		116	4,352		2,890
A/T copier	2022	Monthly		275	9,225		5,826
VSO copier	2022	Monthly		131	4,600		3,301
Administration copier	2023	Monthly		360	13,000		10,934
Sheriff Sharp copier	2023	Monthly		161	7,000		5,709
Extension copier	2023	Monthly		155	6,500		5,333
A/T Neopost postage machine	2023	Quarterly		104	6,236		4,286
Total Capital Leases						\$	169,339

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of December 31, 2019, were as follows:

Year Ending December 31	vernmental Activities	
2020	\$ 78,099	
2021	55,687	
2022	40,753	
2023	 18,496	
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 193,035	
Less: amount representing interest	 (23,696)	
Present Value of Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 169,339	

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

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources (Continued)

6. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

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

	Beginning Balance	A	dditions	1	Reductions		Ending Balance	ne Within one Year
Bonds payable								
General obligation bonds								
Series 2008A	\$ 1,890,000	\$	-	\$	1,890,000	\$	-	\$ -
Series 2013A Law								
Enforcement Center	2,390,000		-		215,000		2,175,000	220,000
Series 2013A Recycling								
Facility	1,420,000		-		130,000		1,290,000	130,000
Series 2016A Crossover								
Refunding	1,170,000		-		-		1,170,000	225,000
Add: Unamortized premiums	67,946		-		10,025		57,921	-
Less: Unamortized discounts	 (9,537)				(9,537)		-	
Total bonds payable	\$ 6,928,409	\$	-	\$	2,235,488	\$	4,692,921	\$ 575,000
Clean water loans payable	136,315		3,501		13,534		126,282	16,838
Compensated absences	907,343		616,867		608,976		915,234	93,628
Capital leases	 118,217		132,503		81,381		169,339	 66,328
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 8,090,284	\$	752,871	\$	2,939,379	\$	5,903,776	\$ 751,794

7. <u>Crossover Refunding</u>

In 2016, the County issued \$1,170,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A. Proceeds from the sale of the bonds were used to crossover refund \$1,170,000 of the \$3,920,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan Bonds, Series 2008A. Maturities 2020 through 2024, inclusive, were called for redemption on February 1, 2019, at a price of par plus accrued interest. The County refunded the Series 2008A bonds to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present value of debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$77,764.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

C. Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

7. <u>Crossover Refunding</u> (Continued)

The bonds are valid and binding general obligations of Redwood County, payable from ad valorem taxes. The full faith and credit of the County is pledged to their payment, and the County has validly obligated itself to levy additional ad valorem taxes upon all taxable property within the County without limitation to amount, in the event of any deficiency in the debt service account established for this issue.

Principal due with respect to the \$1,170,000 General Obligation Capital Improvement Plan Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A, is payable annually on February 1 commencing on February 1, 2020, and interest due with respect to the bonds is payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1 of each year commencing August 1, 2017.

D. Fund Balances

The summary of fund balance classifications is as follows:

		Special Revenue									
	 General	load and Bridge		uman rvices		olid Vaste	D	ritch		Debt ervice	 Total
Nonspendable Inventories Missing heirs Prepaid items	\$ 450 86,839	\$ 122,854 - 4,627	\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	258	\$	- - -	\$ 122,854 450 91,724
Total nonspendable	\$ 87,289	\$ 127,481	\$	-	\$		\$	258	\$		\$ 215,028
Restricted Attorney's forfeited property Broadband grant study Combating Sexual Exploitation	\$ 32,853 1,421	\$ - -	\$	- -	\$	- -	\$	- -	\$	-	\$ 32,853 1,421
of Youth	1,200	-		-		-		-		-	1,200
County Road 99 (local sales tax) Debt service Ditch maintenance, repair, and	- -	252,408		-		- -		- -		- 638,702	252,408 638,702
other	-	-		-		-		708,434		-	708,434
Enhanced 911 Gun permit fees	232,314 107,418	-		-		-		-		-	232,314 107,418
Highway allotments Invasive species	30,571	924,113		-		-		=		-	924,113 30,571
Law library	85,048	-		-		-		-		-	85,048
Recorder's compliance Recorder's technology fund	51,608 86,491	-		-		-		-		-	51,608 86,491
Buffer administration	266,943	-		-		-		-		-	266,943
Septic system grant Septic/sewer loans	45,121 37,651	-		-		-		-		-	45,121 37,651
Sheriff's contingency Sheriff's contributions	3,613 2,462	-		-		-		-		-	3,613 2,462
Sheriff's DWI	2,484	-		-		-		-		-	2,484
Sheriff's forfeited property Veterans cemetery contributions	21,373 230	-		-		-		-		-	21,373 230
Veterans service office	6,205	-		-		-		-		-	6,205

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

D. Fund Balances (Continued)

						Special	Revenue							
		General]	Road and Bridge		Human Services		Solid Waste		Ditch	:	Debt Service		Total
Restricted (Continued)														
Victim assistance Waste to energy		10,735		-		-		45,000		-		-		10,735 45,000
					_									
Total restricted	\$	1,025,741	\$	1,176,521	\$		\$	45,000	\$	708,434	\$	638,702	\$	3,594,398
Committed LINC Redwood County	\$	22,600	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	22,600
Outstanding contracts	Ψ	413,248	ý.	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	-	Ψ	413,248
RCEDA revolving loan 2008		217,931		-		-		-		-		-		217,931
Retiree health insurance County septic system revolving		561		-		-		-		=		-		561
loan		92,690		-		-		-		-		-		92,690
Sheriff canteen Veterans cemetery		36,387		-		-		-		-		-		36,387 1,000,000
WESCAP Valley Area Transit		1,000,000 8,500		-		-		-		-		-		8,500
		<u> </u>												
Total committed	\$	1,791,917	\$	<u> </u>	\$		\$		\$	<u> </u>	\$		\$	1,791,917
Assigned														
Assessor tax court Attorney driving diversion	\$	110,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	110,000
program		247		_		_		_		_		_		247
Broadband		22,700		_		_		_		_		_		22,700
Computer miscellaneous		30,000		-		-		-		-		-		30,000
Computer voice over IP (VOIP)		60,329		-		-		-		-		-		60,329
Courthouse car		20,000		-		-		-		-		-		20,000
Courthouse square street														
project EDA Development grant		78,271		-		-		-		-		-		78,271
program		17,988		-		-		-		-		-		17,988
Election Forfeited tax		213,193 184,366		-		-		-		-		-		213,193 184,366
Future ditch loans		164,500		-		-		-		972.150		_		972.150
Grand jury		74,787		_		_		_		-		_		74,787
Highways and streets		-		1,129,381		-		-		-		-		1,129,381
Human services		-		-		730,906		-		-		-		730,906
ID System		2,500		-		-		-		-		-		2,500
IT Court Project		15,000		-		-		-		-		-		15,000
Law enforcement dispatch tower		67,600		-		-		-		-		-		67,600
Law enforcement dog fund Maintenance equipment		2,490 25,000		-		-		-		-		-		2,490 25,000
OPEB actuary		3,800		-		-		-		-		-		3,800
Park improvements		1,896		_		-		_		-		_		1,896
PrimeWest county-based		,												,
purchasing health plan		1,660,848		-		-		-		-		-		1,660,848
Public health		160,779		-		-		-		-		-		160,779
Renovation – Justice Center		1,589,078		-		-		-		-		-		1,589,078
Restorative justice Safety committee		2,508 7,800		-		-		-		-		-		2,508 7,800
Sheriff vehicle		22,261		-		-		-		-		-		22,261
Solid waste		-		_		_		26,859		_		_		26,859
Staff development		5,000		-		-		,		=		-		5,000
Veterans service office van														
purchase		19,702		-		-		-		=		-		19,702
Walnut Grove grain elevator														
demolition		20,000		-		-		-		-		-		20,000
Workers' compensation/property casualty insurance		507,293		=		=				-		<u>-</u>		507,293
Total assigned	\$	4,925,436	\$	1,129,381	\$	730,906	\$	26,859	\$	972,150	\$		\$	7,784,732
Unassigned	\$	5,282,763	\$	-	\$		\$	<u>-</u>	\$	-	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	5,282,763
Total Fund Balances	\$	13,113,146	\$	2,433,383	\$	730,906	\$	71,859	\$	1,680,842	\$	638,702	\$	18,668,838

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

E. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description

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

Redwood County pays the health insurance for qualified retired employees and elected officials. Employees who retire between age 55 and 65 with 25 years of public service, and with at least ten years of service with Redwood County, qualify for health insurance benefits. Elected officials qualify if they serve a minimum of two years as an elected Redwood County official. The elected official and his or her surviving spouse and dependents will receive one year of paid or partially paid medical insurance for every two years of service to Redwood County. Additional years, not a multiple of two, are prorated. A maximum of six years of paid insurance is available to elected officials. Elected officials taking office on or before January 4, 2011, qualify for health insurance benefits when retiring between age 55 and 65, with at least ten years of service with Redwood County.

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

Funding Policy

The amount paid by the County will not exceed the amount that the County contributes to employees pursuant to policy 6.16, as may be amended from time to time by the County Board. For retired employees, the County rates are based on the County's group health policy rates in effect at the time of retirement and are a fixed amount until discontinued at age 65 and after a maximum of six years for elected officials.

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

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

E. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Funding Policy (Continued)

As of the December 31, 2018, actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active plan participants	111
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	11
Total	122

Total OPEB Liability

The County's total OPEB liability of \$805,125 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, and was rolled forward to a measurement date of December 31, 2019. The OPEB liability is liquidated through the General Fund and other governmental funds that have personal services.

The total OPEB liability in the fiscal year-end December 31, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial cost method Entry Age Normal Percent of Salary

Inflation 2.5 percent

Salary increases Follow most recent PERA of Minnesota

Actuarial Valuations

Health care cost trend 8.0 percent, decreasing 0.5 percent per year

to an ultimate rate of 4.5 percent

The current year discount rate is 3.26 percent. The discount rate was selected from a yield for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher.

Mortality rates are based on SOA RPH-2018 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2018.

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

E. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Total OPEB Liability (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions are currently based on a combination of historical information and the most recent actuarial valuation for PERA as of July 1, 2017.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

	 Total OPEB Liability	
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 510,010	
Changes for the year		
Service cost	\$ 39,517	
Interest	21,927	
Differences between expected and actual experience	232,051	
Changes in assumptions	33,999	
Benefit payments	 (32,379)	
Net change	\$ 295,115	
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$ 805,125	

OPEB Liability Sensitivity

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

	Discount Rate	Total OPEB Liability	
1% Decrease	2.26%	\$	844,954
Current	3.26		805,125
1% Increase	4.26		765,149

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

E. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

OPEB Liability Sensitivity (Continued)

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

	Health Care Trend Rates	tal OPEB Liability
1% Decrease	6.50% Decreasing to 3.50%	\$ 732,066
Current 1% Increase	7.50% Decreasing to 4.50% 8.50% Decreasing to 5.50%	805,125 888,992

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$98,484. The County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Ου	Deferred atflows of esources	Inf	eferred lows of sources
Difference between expected and actual experience of the plan Changes in actuarial assumptions	\$	198,901 29,142	\$	1,433 3,404
Total	\$	228,043	\$	4,837

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

E. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

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

	(OPEB	
Year Ended	E	Expense	
December 31	A	Amount	
2020	\$	37,040	
2021		37,040	
2022		37,040	
2023		37,040	
2024		37,038	
Thereafter		38,008	

Change in Actuarial Assumptions

The following change in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2019:

• The discount rate used changed from 4.11 percent to 3.26 percent.

F. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

a. Plan Description

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

F. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

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

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

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

F. Pension Plans

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

b. Benefits Provided

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

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.

Beginning January 1, 2019, Police and Fire Plan benefit recipients will receive a 1.00 percent post-retirement increase. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least 36 months as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. For recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least 25 months but less than 36 months as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

F. Pension Plans

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

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

Beginning January 1, 2019, Correctional Plan benefit recipients will receive a post-retirement increase equal to 100 percent of the cost of living adjustment announced by the Social Security Administration, with a minimum increase of at least 1.00 percent and maximum of 2.50 percent. If the Correctional Plan's funding status declines to 85 percent or below for two consecutive years or 80 percent for one year, the maximum will be lowered from 2.50 percent to 1.50 percent. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. 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.

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

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

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

F. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

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

c. Contributions

Pension benefits are funded from member and employer contributions and income from the investment of fund assets. Rates for employer and employee contributions are set by Minn. Stat. ch. 353. These statutes are established and amended by the state legislature. General Employees Plan members were required to contribute 6.50 percent of their annual covered salary in 2019. Police and Fire Plan members were required to contribute 11.30 percent of their annual covered salary in 2019. Correctional Plan members were required to contribute 5.83 percent of their annual covered salary in 2019.

In 2019, the County was required to contribute the following percentages of annual covered salary:

General Employees Plan – Coordinated Plan members	7.50%
Police and Fire Plan	16.95
Correctional Plan	8.75

The Police and Fire Plan member and employer contribution rates increased 0.50 percent and 0.75 percent, respectively, from 2018.

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

F. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

c. <u>Contributions</u> (Continued)

The County's contributions for the year ended December 31, 2019, to the pension plans were:

General Employees Plan	\$ 339,683
Police and Fire Plan	154,918
Correctional Plan	62,624

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

d. Pension Costs

General Employees Plan

At December 31, 2019, the County reported a liability of \$3,389,140 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the County's proportion was 0.0613 percent. It was 0.0587 percent measured as of June 30, 2018. The County recognized pension expense of \$414,384 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's pension expense.

The County also recognized \$7,888 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.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

F. Pension Plans

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

d. Pension Costs

General Employees Plan (Continued)

The County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,389,140
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension	
liability associated with the County	 105,329
Total	\$ 3,494,469

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

	Ι	Deferred	I	Deferred
	Οι	ıtflows of	Inflows of	
	R	esources	R	esources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$	93,672	\$	1
Changes in actuarial assumptions	φ	-	φ	262,552
Difference between projected and actual				
investment earnings		-		341,039
Changes in proportion Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to		156,895		76,608
the measurement date		167,166		
Total	\$	417,733	\$	680,200

The \$167,166 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:

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

F. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

d. Pension Costs

General Employees Plan (Continued)

		Pension	
Year Ended	Expense		
December 31	Amount		
2020	\$	(136,466)	
2021		(269,850)	
2022		(28,778)	
2023		5,461	

Police and Fire Plan

At December 31, 2019, the County reported a liability of \$926,203 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the County's proportion was 0.0870 percent. It was 0.0851 percent measured as of June 30, 2018. The County recognized pension expense of \$148,492 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's pension expense.

The County also recognized \$11,745 as revenue, which results in a reduction of the net pension liability, for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's on-behalf contribution to the Police and Fire Plan. Legislation requires the State of Minnesota to contribute \$9 million to the Police and Fire Plan each year, starting in fiscal year 2014, until the plan is 90 percent funded, or until the State Patrol Plan is 90 percent funded, whichever occurs later. In addition, the state

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

F. Pension Plans

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

d. Pension Costs

Police and Fire Plan (Continued)

will pay direct state aid of \$4.5 million on October 1, 2018, and October 1, 2019, and \$9 million by October 1 of each subsequent year until full funding is reached or July 1, 2048, whichever is earlier.

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		I	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual					
economic experience	\$	38,118	\$	126,395	
Changes in actuarial assumptions		689,090		981,794	
Difference between projected and actual					
investment earnings		-		190,021	
Changes in proportion		125,043		-	
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to					
the measurement date		77,682		-	
Total	\$	929,933	\$	1,298,210	

The \$77,682 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:

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

F. Pension Plans

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

d. Pension Costs

Police and Fire Plan (Continued)

	Pension
Year Ended	Expense
December 31	Amount
2020	\$ (42,276)
2021	(104,004)
2022	(311,900)
2023	9,632
2024	2,589

Correctional Plan

At December 31, 2019, the County reported a liability of \$44,858 for its proportionate share of the Correctional Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the County's proportion was 0.3240 percent. It was 0.3218 percent measured as of June 30, 2018. The County recognized pension expense of \$86,721 for its proportionate share of the Correctional Plan's pension expense.

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

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

F. Pension Plans

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

d. Pension Costs

Correctional Plan (Continued)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual				
economic experience	\$	1,637	\$	7,208
Changes in actuarial assumptions		-		393,639
Difference between projected and actual				
investment earnings		-		57,154
Changes in proportion		26,220		-
Contributions paid to PERA subsequent to				
the measurement date		32,127		
Total	\$	59,984	\$	458,001

The \$32,127 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:

Year Ended December 31	Pension Expense Amount
2020	\$ (219,034)
2021	(197,712)
2022	(13,836)
2023	438

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

F. Pension Plans

1. Defined Benefit Pension Plans

d. Pension Costs (Continued)

Total Pension Expense

The total pension expense for all plans recognized by the County for the year ended December 31, 2019, was \$649,597.

e. <u>Actuarial Assumptions</u>

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

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

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

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019, valuation were based on the results of actuarial experience studies. The experience study for the General Employees Plan was dated June 30, 2015. The experience study for the Police and Fire Plan was dated August 30, 2016. The experience study for the Correctional Plan was dated February 2012. The mortality assumption for the Correctional Plan is based on the Police and Fire Plan experience study. Inflation and investment assumptions for all plans were reviewed in the experience study report for the General Employees Plan dated June 27, 2019.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

F. Pension Plans

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

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

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

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

f. Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50 percent in 2019, which remained consistent with 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rate specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the fiduciary net positions of the General Employees Plan, the Police and Fire Plan, and the Correctional Plan were projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

F. Pension Plans

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

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2019:

General Employees Plan

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

Police and Fire Plan

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

Correctional Plan

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

h. Pension Liability Sensitivity

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

			Proportion	ate Share of the		
					Correc	ctional Plan
	General E	Employees Plan	Police a	and Fire Plan		Net Pension
	Discount Rate	Net Pension Liability	Discount Rate	Net Pension Liability	Discount Rate	Liability (Asset)
1% Decrease Current 1% Increase	6.50% 7.50 8.50	\$ 5,571,563 3,389,140 1,587,115	6.50% 7.50 8.50	\$ 2,024,507 926,203 17,923	6.50% 7.50 8.50	\$ 478,091 44,858 (301,800)

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

F. Pension Plans

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

i. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

2. Defined Contribution Plan

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

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

Total contributions by dollar amount and percentage of covered payroll made by Redwood County during the year ended December 31, 2019, were:

	Employee		Er	Employer	
Contribution amount	\$	5,922	\$	5,922	
Percentage of covered payroll	5.00%		5.00%		
				Page 86	

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

G. Special Item

Redwood County entered into a cooperative agreement on October 16, 2018, with the Redwood Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) where the SWCD employees became employees of Redwood County on January 1, 2019. The County will provide personnel and administrative and financial management to carry out the duties and programs of the SWCD. The County will be reimbursed by the SWCD for costs related to SWCD activity. Redwood County received \$28,629 for existing vacation and sick accruals of SWCD employees now employed by the County.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

A. Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters for which the County carries commercial insurance. To manage these risks, the County has entered into a joint powers agreement with other Minnesota counties to form the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT). MCIT is a public entity risk pool currently operated as a common risk management and insurance program for its members. The County is a member of both the MCIT Workers' Compensation and Property and Casualty Divisions. For all other risk, other than pertaining to health insurance, the County carries commercial insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance from the prior year. The amount of settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

The Workers' Compensation Division of MCIT is self-sustaining based on the contributions charged, so that total contributions plus compounded earnings on these contributions will equal the amount needed to satisfy claims liabilities and other expenses. MCIT participates in the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association with coverage at \$500,000 per claim in 2019 and 2020. Should the MCIT Workers' Compensation Division liabilities exceed assets, MCIT may assess the County in a method and amount to be determined by MCIT.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

A. Risk Management (Continued)

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

On October 15, 2013, Redwood County entered into a joint powers agreement with three local counties (Lyon, Murray, and Swift) and Southwest Health and Human Services to form the Minnesota Public Sector Collaborative to self-insure health insurance as of January 1, 2014. Premiums will be withheld from employees and transferred into an internal service fund. Claims are managed and paid by a third party, and the County will be billed weekly, in aggregate, for claims incurred.

The County established a limited risk management program for health coverage in 2014. Premiums are paid into the Internal Service Fund by all other funds and are available to pay claims, claim reserves, and administrative costs of the program. The County has retained risk up to a \$60,000 stop-loss per person insured (employee and eligible dependent) per year (\$1,000,000 aggregate) for the health plan. Liabilities of the Internal Service Fund are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

The December 31, 2019, liability is determined based on detailed reports received by the County from the third-party administrator for claims incurred, adjusted, and paid through February 29, 2020. Changes in the balances of claims liabilities during 2018 and 2019 are as follows:

	 2018	 2019
Unpaid claims, January 1	\$ 62,206	\$ 95,959
Incurred claims	1,567,948	2,125,789
Claims payments	 (1,534,195)	 (2,126,391)
Unpaid Claims, December 31	\$ 95,959	\$ 95,357

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items (Continued)

B. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grantor 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 is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the County Attorney, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the County.

Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System

At December 31, 2018 (latest information available), the Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System had \$40,841,000 of general obligation bonds and other loans outstanding through 2056. The bonds were issued by some of the participating counties in the Rural Water System to finance the construction of water system expansions and improvements.

The debt is paid by the Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System from special assessments levied against property specifically benefited by the applicable expansion, extension, or enlargement of the system and from the net revenues from time to time received in excess of the current costs of operating and maintaining the system. The bonds are general obligations of the issuing counties for which their full faith, credit, and taxing powers are pledged. The participating counties (Jackson, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Rock, and Yellow Medicine) have adopted board resolutions and have signed joint powers agreements to define their liability for a proportional share of the debt should the issuing counties make any debt service payments. In such a situation, each of the other counties will promptly reimburse the paying counties in proportion to the percentage of Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System customers located in such county, in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 116A.24, subd. 3. The outstanding bonds are reported as liabilities in the annual financial statements of the Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System and are not reported as liabilities in the financial statements of any of the ten participating counties. The participating counties disclose a contingent liability due to the guarantee of indebtedness.

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

C. Joint Ventures

Redwood County has an ongoing financial interest or responsibility in the following joint ventures:

<u>Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System</u>

Redwood County, along with Jackson, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock, and Yellow Medicine Counties, jointly established the Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System pursuant to Minn. Stat. ch. 116A. The Rural Water System is responsible for storing, treating, and distributing water for domestic, commercial, and industrial use within the area it serves. The cost of providing these services is recovered through user charges.

The Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System is governed by a Board appointed by the District Court. The Rural Water System's Board is solely responsible for the budgeting and financing of the Rural Water System.

Bonds were issued by Lincoln, Nobles, and Yellow Medicine Counties to finance the construction of the Rural Water System. Costs assessed to municipalities and special assessments levied against benefited properties pay approximately 85 percent of the amount necessary to retire principal and interest on the bonds. The remainder of the funds necessary to retire the outstanding bonds and interest will be provided by appropriations from the Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System. Outstanding obligations at December 31, 2018 (latest information available), were \$40,841,000.

Complete financial statements of the Lincoln-Pipestone Rural Water System can be obtained at 415 East Benton Street, PO Box 188, Lake Benton, Minnesota 56149-0188.

Red Rock Rural Water System

The Red Rock Rural Water System was established pursuant to Minn. Stat. ch. 116A, through a joint powers agreement pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, and under the jurisdiction of the Fifth Judicial District. Brown, Cottonwood, Jackson, Lyon, Martin, Murray, Nobles, Redwood, and Watonwan Counties have agreed to guarantee their shares of debt arising within each respective county. The Red Rock Rural Water System provides water for participating rural water users and cities within the water district. The cost of providing these services is recovered through user charges.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

Red Rock Rural Water System (Continued)

The governing body is composed of nine members appointed to three-year terms by the District Court. Each county is responsible for levying and collecting the special assessments from the benefited properties within the county. The bond issue and notes payable are shown as long-term debt in the financial statements of the Red Rock Rural Water System.

Complete financial statements can be obtained from the Red Rock Rural Water System, 305 West Whited Street, Jeffers, Minnesota 56145.

Redwood/Renville Regional Solid Waste Authority

The Redwood/Renville Regional Solid Waste Authority (RRRSWA) joint powers agreement was established by an agreement between Redwood County and Renville County under the authority of Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The agreement was made to facilitate development and operation of an integrated solid waste management system to serve the counties and to provide for a separate, free-standing public entity. The governing board is composed of seven members. Three members are appointed by the Redwood County Board of Commissioners. Three members are appointed by the Renville County Board of Commissioners. One at-large member is jointly appointed by the counties.

In June 2013, Redwood and Renville Counties each loaned the RRRSWA \$1,000,000, with a two percent interest rate, having only interest paid in the first three years of operation. In March 2017, Redwood and Renville Counties approved to not charge interest on the loans as of January 1, 2017.

In August 2013, Redwood County issued \$2,040,000 General Obligation Recycling Facility Bonds, Series 2013A, which was paid to the RRRSWA. Renville County pays Redwood County for its share of the principal and interest payments on the general obligation bonds. Redwood County's portion of the bonds is paid from solid waste assessments.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

Redwood/Renville Regional Solid Waste Authority (Continued)

Renville County is the fiscal host and includes the RRRSWA as a fiduciary fund in its financial statements.

Complete financial statements of the Redwood/Renville Regional Solid Waste Authority can be obtained from the fiscal agent, Renville County Administrator's Office, Renville County Government Services Center, 105 – 5th Street, Suite 315, Olivia, Minnesota 56277.

Southwest Health and Human Services

Southwest Health and Human Services (SWHHS) was formed pursuant to Minn. Stat. ch. 145A and §§ 471.59 and 393.01, subd. 7, by Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, and Pipestone Counties. SWHHS began official operation on January 1, 2011, and performs human service and public health functions. Funding is provided by the member counties based on consideration of: (1) population based on the most recent national census, (2) tax capacity, and (3) the most recent three-year average Social Services Expenditure and Grant Reconciliation Report (SEAGR), each factor to be weighted equally.

Rock County's health and human services functions were assumed by SWHHS as of January 1, 2012. Redwood County's health and human services functions and Pipestone County's human services function joined SWHHS as of January 1, 2013.

SWHHS is governed by the:

- Joint Health and Human Services Board ("Joint Board") responsible for financial, personnel, budget, and general administration of the agency, and is made up of one County Commissioner (or alternate) from each county serving on the Community Health Board and one County Commissioner (or alternate) serving on the Human Services Board.
- Human Services Board responsible for duties set forth in Minn. Stat. ch. 393 and made up of two County Commissioners appointed annually and one layperson to be appointed consistent with the requirement of the Commissioner of Human Services.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

Southwest Health and Human Services (Continued)

Community Health Board – responsible for all duties set forth in Minn. Stat.
ch. 145A and made up of one County Commissioner and one alternate from each
member county, unless such county shall have a population in excess of twice that
of any other member county, in which case, it shall have two Commissioners and
two alternates.

Financing is provided by state and federal grants and appropriations from member counties. Redwood County's contribution in 2019 for the human services function was \$2,696,529, and its contribution to the health services function was \$204,752.

Complete financial statements of Southwest Health and Human Services can be obtained at 607 West Main, Marshall, Minnesota 56258.

Advocate, Connect, Educate (A.C.E.) of Southwest Minnesota

Redwood County, in conjunction with Cottonwood, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Nobles, and Rock Counties and the Southwest Regional Development Commission, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, have formed an agreement to coordinate the delivery of volunteer services to nonprofit community service entities and local units of government meeting the guidelines for receiving volunteer services under the authority of the counties. The entity known as the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program of Southwest Minnesota (RSVP of Southwest Minnesota) changed its name to A.C.E. of Southwest Minnesota as of January 1, 2014. The Board comprises one voting member from each participating county and one voting member of the A.C.E. of Southwest Minnesota Advisory Council. In 2019, Redwood County made contributions of \$30,588 to A.C.E. of Southwest Minnesota.

Brown-Lyon-Redwood-Renville Gang and Drug Task Force

The Brown-Lyon-Redwood-Renville Gang and Drug Task Force was established between Brown, Lyon, Redwood, and Renville Counties and the Cities of Marshall, New Ulm, and Redwood Falls, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The Task Force was established to create a cooperative law enforcement effort that provides drug enforcement services for member organizations.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

Brown-Lyon-Redwood-Renville Gang and Drug Task Force (Continued)

The Task Force is governed by an Advisory Board consisting of one appointed member from each party to the agreement. Financing is provided through contributions of the participating counties, grants, and forfeitures. During 2019, Redwood County paid \$52,818 to the Task Force.

Fiscal agent responsibilities for the Task Force are with the City of New Ulm. The Task Force is reported as a fiduciary fund in the City of New Ulm's financial statements.

Plum Creek Library System

Redwood County, along with 19 cities and eight other counties, participates in the Plum Creek Library System. The Plum Creek Library System was created as a public library service on May 29, 1974, by the act of contracting with various public libraries in its region to provide expanded library service, with the additional purpose of furthering the public interest by providing the potential for extending public library services into areas without such services. The Plum Creek Library System is governed by a board of trustees which consists of two representatives from each county. One is appointed by the County Commissioners, the second from the board of the participating libraries. During 2019, Redwood County provided \$108,573 to the Plum Creek Library System.

Complete financial statements of the Plum Creek Library System can be obtained at 290 South Lake Street, PO Box 697, Worthington, Minnesota 56187.

Counties Providing Technology

Counties Providing Technology (CPT) was established in 2018, under the authority conferred upon by member parties by Minn. Stat. § 471.59, for the purpose of purchasing the former software vendor, Computer Professionals Unlimited, Inc., (CPUI) and to provide for the development, operation, and maintenance of technology applications and systems. Redwood County and 22 other counties are members of CPT. Each member county provided an initial contribution to start up CPT and provide funds for the purchase of CPUI. CPT purchased CPUI in September 2018 for a purchase price of \$3,600,000.

4. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

C. Joint Ventures

<u>Counties Providing Technology</u> (Continued)

Control is vested in the CPT Board, which consists of one individual appointed by each member county's Board of Commissioners. The joint powers agreement provides that initial operating capital contributed by each member is to be repaid from any excess in fund balance at the end of the fiscal year, in proportion to the initial contribution. Once the initial contribution is repaid, there is no remaining equity interest for the member counties.

Financing is primarily from county member contributions. During 2019, Redwood County did not provide any contributions to CPT.

Current financial information can be obtained from the Stevens County Auditor/Treasurer, 400 Colorado Avenue, Suite 303, Morris, Minnesota 56267.

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

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

Area II Minnesota River Basin Project

The Area II Minnesota River Basin Project provides cost-share and technical assistance for the implementation of flood reduction measures to the area between the Cities of Ortonville and Mankato. During the year, Redwood County contributed \$11,439 to the Project.

Redwood-Cottonwood Rivers Control Area

The Redwood-Cottonwood Rivers Control Area (RCRCA) works to improve water quality, reduce erosion, and enhance recreational opportunities by providing education, outreach, monitoring, and technical assistance within the boundaries of the watersheds of the Redwood and Cottonwood Rivers for the participating counties. The RCRCA consists of Brown, Cottonwood, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Pipestone, Redwood, and Yellow Medicine Counties. During 2019, Redwood County contributed \$24,825 to the RCRCA.

5. Subsequent Events

The County Board approved the sale of 108 acres of tillable land on October 15, 2019. The sale was finalized when payment of \$500,013 was received on March 10, 2020. On November 5, 2019, the County Board also approved the sale of land where the former County Highway Shop was located. This land sale was finalized when payment of \$263,382 was received on April 13, 2020.

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

The Minnesota Department of Public Safety Driver and Vehicle Services Division closed all driver exam stations and license centers across the state including the Redwood County License Center starting March 27, 2020, through April 10, 2020, in response to the Minnesota Governor's executive order for Minnesotans to stay home resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.





EXHIBIT A-1

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

	Budgeted Amounts					Actual	Va	riance with
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	7,329,271	\$	7,329,271	\$	7,344,853	\$	15,582
Other taxes		9,000		9,000		10,091		1,091
Special assessments		27,011		27,011		51,440		24,429
Licenses and permits		58,560		58,560		50,785		(7,775)
Intergovernmental		2,568,026		2,602,161		2,973,754		371,593
Charges for services		705,095		705,095		748,137		43,042
Gifts and contributions		-		-		400		400
Investment earnings		190,328		190,328		590,424		400,096
Miscellaneous		400,976		400,976		526,549		125,573
Total Revenues	\$	11,288,267	\$	11,322,402	\$	12,296,433	\$	974,031
Expenditures								
Current								
General government								
Commissioners	\$	244,129	\$	244,129	\$	240,874	\$	3,255
Law library		6,000		6,000		7,871		(1,871)
County administration		517,938		517,938		384,373		133,565
Administrator		353,160		353,160		357,125		(3,965)
Auditor-Treasurer		393,343		393,343		368,778		24,565
License center		164,875		164,875		165,361		(486)
Assessor		529,873		529,873		428,073		101,800
Elections		61,850		61,850		12,182		49,668
Computer		447,543		447,543		367,812		79,731
Attorney		587,448		587,448		581,925		5,523
Recorder		326,493		326,493		289,542		36,951
Buildings and plant		7,088,769		7,088,769		1,308,529		5,780,240
Veterans service officer		194,879		194,879	_	171,119		23,760
Total general government	\$	10,916,300	\$	10,916,300	\$	4,683,564	\$	6,232,736
Public safety								
Sheriff	\$	3,380,556	\$	3,380,556	\$	3,446,581	\$	(66,025)
Coroner		20,000		20,000		14,757		5,243
Child advocacy center		134,240		134,240		200,256		(66,016)
E-911 system		58,000		58,000		67,257		(9,257)
Probation and parole		310,383		310,383		302,511		7,872
Restorative justice		132,550		132,550		116,336		16,214
Sentencing to Service		70,739		70,739		64,565		6,174
Emergency management		87,470		87,470		82,064		5,406
Other public safety		18,600		18,600		29,523		(10,923)
Total public safety	\$	4,212,538	\$	4,212,538	\$	4,323,850	\$	(111,312)

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

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

	Budgeted Amounts					Budgeted Amounts				Actual		Variance with	
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget					
Expenditures													
Current (Continued)													
Culture and recreation													
Museum	\$	2,800	\$	2,800	\$	2,610	\$	190					
Parks		419,943		454,078		170,226		283,852					
Minnesota trails		89,378		89,378		55,619		33,759					
Other culture and recreation		57,500		57,500		57,200		300					
Total culture and recreation	\$	569,621	\$	603,756	\$	285,655	\$	318,101					
Conservation of natural resources													
Extension	\$	120,216	\$	120,216	\$	111,304	\$	8,912					
Agricultural inspection		494,493		494,493		269,803		224,690					
Soil and water conservation		-		-		572,316		(572,316)					
Water quality loan program		-		-		47,489		(47,489)					
Other conservation of natural resources		223,627		223,627		165,285		58,342					
Total conservation of natural resources	\$	838,336	\$	838,336	\$	1,166,197	\$	(327,861)					
Economic development													
Other economic development	\$	134,380	\$	134,380	\$	111,572	\$	22,808					
Intergovernmental													
Health	\$	204,752	\$	204,752	\$	204,752	\$	-					
Library		108,573		108,573		108,573		-					
Total intergovernmental	\$	313,325	\$	313,325	\$	313,325	\$						
Debt service													
Principal	\$	10,532	\$	10,532	\$	94,915	\$	(84,383)					
Interest		1,422		1,422		15,633		(14,211)					
Total debt service	\$	11,954	\$	11,954	\$	110,548	\$	(98,594)					
Total Expenditures	\$	16,996,454	\$	17,030,589	\$	10,994,711	\$	6,035,878					

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

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

	Budgeted Amounts					Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance with	
		Original		Final		Amounts	F	inal Budget				
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)												
Expenditures	\$	(5,708,187)	\$	(5,708,187)	\$	1,301,722	\$	7,009,909				
Other Financing Sources (Uses)												
Capital leases	\$	-	\$	-	\$	132,503	\$	132,503				
Transfers out		-		-		(117,510)		(117,510)				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-				15,311		15,311				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$		\$		\$	30,304	\$	30,304				
Special Item (Note 3.G.) Soil and Water Conservation District												
compensated absences buy-in	\$	-	\$	-	\$	28,629	\$	28,629				
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(5,708,187)	\$	(5,708,187)	\$	1,360,655	\$	7,068,842				
Fund Balance – January 1, as restated												
(Note 1.E.)		11,752,491	_	11,752,491	_	11,752,491		-				
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	6,044,304	\$	6,044,304	\$	13,113,146	\$	7,068,842				

EXHIBIT A-2

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

	Budgeted Amounts					Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	F	inal Budget					
Revenues													
Taxes	\$	1,723,200	\$	1,723,200	\$	1,728,546	\$	5,346					
Other taxes		180,000		180,000		818,457		638,457					
Intergovernmental		13,236,579		13,236,579		9,738,708		(3,497,871)					
Charges for services		13,000		13,000		19,172		6,172					
Investment earnings		40,000		40,000		-		(40,000)					
Miscellaneous		85,000	_	85,000		140,122		55,122					
Total Revenues	\$	15,277,779	\$	15,277,779	\$	12,445,005	\$	(2,832,774)					
Expenditures													
Current													
Highways and streets													
Administration	\$	571,740	\$	571,740	\$	482,982	\$	88,758					
Maintenance		3,465,026		3,465,026		2,485,652		979,374					
Construction		9,755,230		9,755,230		9,470,732		284,498					
Equipment and maintenance shops		862,757	_	862,757		1,111,490		(248,733)					
Total highways and streets	\$	14,654,753	\$	14,654,753	\$	13,550,856	\$	1,103,897					
Intergovernmental													
Highways and streets		625,000		625,000		619,195		5,805					
Total Expenditures	\$	15,279,753	\$	15,279,753	\$	14,170,051	\$	1,109,702					
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)													
Expenditures	\$	(1,974)	\$	(1,974)	\$	(1,725,046)	\$	(1,723,072)					
Other Financing Sources (Uses)													
Transfers in	\$	-	\$	-	\$	117,510	\$	117,510					
Proceeds from sale of capital assets						30,950		30,950					
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$		\$		\$	148,460	\$	148,460					
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(1,974)	\$	(1,974)	\$	(1,576,586)	\$	(1,574,612)					
Fund Balance – January 1		4,021,001		4,021,001		4,021,001		-					
Increase (decrease) in inventories		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		(11,032)		(11,032)					
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	4,019,027	\$	4,019,027	\$	2,433,383	\$	(1,585,644)					

EXHIBIT A-3

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

	Budgeted Amounts					Actual		Variance with	
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Revenues									
Taxes	\$	2,500,027	\$	2,500,027	\$	2,502,623	\$	2,596	
Intergovernmental		89,070		89,070		183,831		94,761	
Miscellaneous		-		-		6,530		6,530	
Total Revenues	\$	2,589,097	\$	2,589,097	\$	2,692,984	\$	103,887	
Expenditures									
Current									
Human services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	40	\$	(40)	
Intergovernmental									
Human services		2,589,097		2,589,097		2,691,280		(102,183)	
Total Expenditures	\$	2,589,097	\$	2,589,097	\$	2,691,320	\$	(102,223)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,664	\$	1,664	
Fund Balance – January 1		729,242		729,242		729,242			
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	729,242	\$	729,242	\$	730,906	\$	1,664	

EXHIBIT A-4

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE SOLID WASTE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts					Actual	Va	riance with
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues								
Special assessments	\$	621,763	\$	621,763	\$	625,114	\$	3,351
Licenses and permits	Ŧ	700	-	700	-	1,950	-	1,250
Intergovernmental		235,515		235,515		236,280		765
Miscellaneous		100		100		871		771
Total Revenues	\$	858,078	\$	858,078	\$	864,215	\$	6,137
Expenditures								
Current								
Sanitation								
Solid waste	\$	10,483	\$	10,483	\$	4,155	\$	6,328
Hazardous waste		1,200		1,200		1,948		(748)
Total sanitation	\$	11,683	\$	11,683	\$	6,103	\$	5,580
Intergovernmental								
Solid waste	\$	689,463	\$	689,463	\$	938,592	\$	(249,129)
Debt service								
Principal	\$	130,000	\$	130,000	\$	130,000	\$	-
Interest		37,315		37,315		37,315		-
Administrative (fiscal) charges		500		500		250		250
Total debt service	\$	167,815	\$	167,815	\$	167,565	\$	250
Total Expenditures	\$	868,961	\$	868,961	\$	1,112,260	\$	(243,299)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	(10,883)	\$	(10,883)	\$	(248,045)	\$	(237,162)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-		-		1,530		1,530
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(10,883)	\$	(10,883)	\$	(246,515)	\$	(235,632)
Fund Balance – January 1		318,374		318,374		318,374		
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	307,491	\$	307,491	\$	71,859	\$	(235,632)

EXHIBIT A-5

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

	Budgeted Amounts					Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with	
		Original		Final		Amounts	Final Budget					
Revenues												
Special assessments	\$	332,275	\$	332,275	\$	790,737	\$	458,462				
Intergovernmental		-		-		60,112		60,112				
Charges for services		-		-		150		150				
Investment earnings		16,500		16,500		23,526		7,026				
Miscellaneous		-		-		606		606				
Total Revenues	\$	348,775	\$	348,775	\$	875,131	\$	526,356				
Expenditures												
Current												
Conservation of natural resources												
Other		178,182		178,182		1,150,965		(972,783)				
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	170,593	\$	170,593	\$	(275,834)	\$	(446,427)				
Fund Balance – January 1		1,956,676		1,956,676		1,956,676						
Fund Balance – December 31	\$	2,127,269	\$	2,127,269	\$	1,680,842	\$	(446,427)				

EXHIBIT A-6

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

	 2019	 2018*
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 39,517	\$ 33,825
Interest	21,927	18,003
Differences between expected and actual experience	232,051	(2,005)
Changes of assumption or other inputs	33,999	(4,766)
Benefit payments	 (32,379)	 (48,746)
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$ 295,115	\$ (3,689)
Total OPEB Liability – Beginning	 510,010	513,699
Total OPEB Liability – Ending	\$ 805,125	\$ 510,010
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 5,996,804	\$ 5,935,946
Total OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	13.43%	8.59%

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

^{*}The 2018 Total OPEB Liability - Beginning was restated.

EXHIBIT A-7

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)	Pr S	Employer's oportionate hare of the let Pension Liability (Asset) (a)	Pro Sh Ne I As	State's portionate are of the et Pension Liability ssociated a Redwood County (b)	Pr Si N Li t	imployer's oportionate thare of the et Pension ability and he State's Related thare of the et Pension Liability (Asset) (a + b)	_	Covered Payroll (c)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (a/c)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2019	0.0613 %	\$	3,389,140	\$	105,329	\$	3,494,469	\$	4,334,873	78.18 %	80.23 %
2018	0.0587		3,256,435		106,772		3,363,207		3,944,996	82.55	79.53
2017	0.0611		3,900,584		49,037		3,949,621		3,935,467	99.11	75.90
2016	0.0587		4,766,149		62,178		4,828,327		3,640,899	130.91	68.91
2015	0.0615		3,187,249		N/A		3,187,249		3,615,230	88.16	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-8

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

Year Ending				Actual ntributions Relation to tatutorily Required ntributions (b)	_	Contribution Deficiency) Excess (b - a)	 Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)
2019	\$	339,683	\$	339,683	\$	-	\$ 4,528,280	7.50 %
2018		304,275		304,275		-	4,057,508	7.50
2017		288,156		288,156		-	3,842,075	7.50
2016		279,393		279,393		-	3,725,245	7.50
2015		284,372		284,372		-	3,791,632	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-9

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

Measurement Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	P	Employer's 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
2019	0.0870 %	\$	926,203	\$ 917,918	100.90 %	89.26 %
2018	0.0851		907,078	897,325	101.09	88.84
2017	0.0820		1,107,098	843,180	131.30	85.43
2016	0.0780		3,130,276	751,672	416.44	63.88
2015	0.0780		886,263	714,664	124.01	86.61

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

EXHIBIT A-10

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

Year Ending				Actual ntributions Relation to tatutorily Required ntributions (b)	 entribution Deficiency) Excess (b - a)	 Covered Payroll (c)	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/c)
2019	\$	154,918	\$	154,918	\$ -	\$ 913,969	16.95 %
2018		148,964		148,964	-	919,531	16.20
2017		139,165		139,165	-	859,114	16.20
2016		126,981		126,981	-	783,830	16.20
2015		122,845		122,845	-	758,302	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-11

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRECTIONAL SERVICE 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) (a)		Covered Payroll (b)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (a/b)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2019 2018 2017 2016 2015	0.3240 % 0.3218 0.3100 0.3000 0.2900	\$	44,858 52,926 883,503 1,095,942 44,834	\$ 691,091 657,220 615,745 565,304 526,289	6.49 % 8.05 143.49 193.87 8.52	98.17 % 97.64 67.89 58.16 96.95

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

EXHIBIT A-12

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRECTIONAL SERVICE RETIREMENT PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2019

Year Ending	R	atutorily Required atributions (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	\$	62,624	\$	62,624	\$	-	\$	715,515	8.75 %
2018		59,540		59,540		-		680,366	8.75
2017		55,347		55,347		-		632,539	8.75
2016		49,708		49,708		-		568,085	8.75
2015		50,141		50,141		-		573,044	8.75

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

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

1. General Budget Policies

The County Board adopts estimated revenue and expenditure budgets for the General Fund and special revenue funds. The expenditure budget is approved at the fund level.

The budgets may be amended or modified at any time by the County Board. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations. Comparisons of final budgeted revenues and expenditures to actual are presented in the required supplementary information for the General Fund and special revenue funds.

2. Budget Basis of Accounting

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

3. Excess of Expenditures Over Budget

The following individual major special revenue funds had expenditures in excess of budget for the year ended December 31, 2019:

	Final							
	E	xpenditures		Budget		Excess		
Human Services Special Revenue Fund	\$	2.691.320	\$	2,589,097	\$	102,223		
Solid Waste Special Revenue Fund	7	1,112,260	_	868,961	_	243,299		
Ditch Special Revenue Fund		1,150,965		178,182		972,783		

4. Other Postemployment Benefits Funded Status

See Note 3.E. in the notes to the financial statements for additional information regarding the County's other postemployment benefits.

5. Employer Contributions to Other Postemployment Benefits

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

The following change in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2019:

• The discount rate used changed from 4.11 percent to 3.26 percent.

The following changes in actuarial methods and assumptions occurred in 2018:

- The actuarial cost method used changed from the Projected Unit Credit with Linear Proration to Decrement to the Entry Age Normal Percent of Salary.
- The discount rate used changed from 3.44 percent to 4.11 percent.
- Salary increase rates have been updated to follow the most recent actuarial valuations for the General Employees and Police and Fire Plans as of July 1, 2017.
- Mortality tables have been updated from SOA RPH-2015 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2015 to SOA RPH-2018 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2018.
- Health care trend rates have been revised to an initial rate of 8.00 percent for fiscal 2019, decreasing 0.50 percent annually to an ultimate rate of 4.50 percent.

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

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.

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

General Employees Retirement Plan (Continued)

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.
- 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.

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

General Employees Retirement Plan (Continued)

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.
- 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.

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

Public Employees Police and Fire Plan

2019

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

<u>2018</u>

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

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

<u>Public Employees Police and Fire Plan</u> (Continued)

2017

- The assumed salary increases were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2016, experience study. The net effect is proposed rates that average 0.34 percent lower than the previous rates.
- The assumed rates of retirement were changed, resulting in fewer retirements.
- The CSA load was 30 percent for vested and non-vested, deferred members. The CSA load has been changed to 33 percent for vested members and 2.00 percent for non-vested members.
- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 fully generational table to the RP-2014 fully generational table (with a base year of 2006), with male rates adjusted by a factor of 0.96. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale AA to Scale MP-2016. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 disabled mortality table to the mortality table assumed for healthy retirees.
- The assumed termination rates were decreased to 3.00 percent for the first three years of service. Rates beyond the select period of three years were adjusted, resulting in more expected terminations overall.
- The assumed percentage of married female members was decreased from 65 percent to 60 percent.
- The assumed age difference was changed from separate assumptions for male members (wives assumed to be three years younger) and female members (husbands assumed to be four years older) to the assumption that males are two years older than females.
- The assumed percentage of female members electing joint and survivor annuities was increased.

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

Public Employees Police and Fire Plan

<u>2017</u> (Continued)

- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent for all years to 1.00 percent per year through 2064 and 2.50 percent thereafter.
- The single discount rate was changed from 5.60 percent per annum to 7.50 percent per annum.

2016

- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00 percent per year through 2037 and 2.50 percent per year thereafter, to 1.00 percent for all future years.
- The assumed investment rate was changed from 7.90 percent to 7.50 percent. The single discount rate was changed from 7.90 percent to 5.60 percent.
- The assumed payroll growth and inflation were decreased by 0.25 percent. Payroll growth was reduced from 3.50 percent to 3.25 percent. Inflation was reduced from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent.

Public Employees Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Plan

2019

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

<u>2018</u>

- The single discount rate was changed from 5.96 percent per annum to 7.50 percent per annum.
- The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2016 to MP-2017.

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

Public Employees Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Plan

2018 (Continued)

- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase was changed from 2.50 percent per year to 2.00 percent per year.
- The augmentation adjustment in early retirement factors is eliminated over a five-year period starting July 1, 2019, resulting in actuarial equivalence after June 30, 2024.
- Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00 percent to 3.00 percent, beginning July 1, 2018.
- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00 percent, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply.
- Post-retirement benefit increases were changed from 2.50 percent per year with a provision to reduce to 1.00 percent if the funding status declines to a certain level, to 100 percent of the Social Security cost of living adjustment, not less than 1.00 percent and not more than 2.50 percent, beginning January 1, 2019. If the funding status declines to 85 percent for two consecutive years, or 80 percent for one year, the maximum increase will be lowered to 1.50 percent.
- Actuarial equivalent factors were updated to reflect revised mortality and interest assumptions.

2017

The base mortality table for healthy annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 fully generational table to the RP-2014 fully generational table (with a base year of 2006), with male rates adjusted by a factor of 0.96. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale AA to Scale MP-2016 and is applied to healthy and disabled members. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 disabled mortality table to the RP-2014 disabled annuitant mortality table (with future mortality improvement according to Scale MP-2016).

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

Public Employees Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Plan

<u>2017</u> (Continued)

- The CSA load was 30 percent for vested and non-vested, deferred members. The CSA load has been changed to 35 percent for vested members and 1.00 percent for non-vested members.
- The single discount rate was changed from 5.31 percent per annum to 5.96 percent per annum.

2016

- 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.



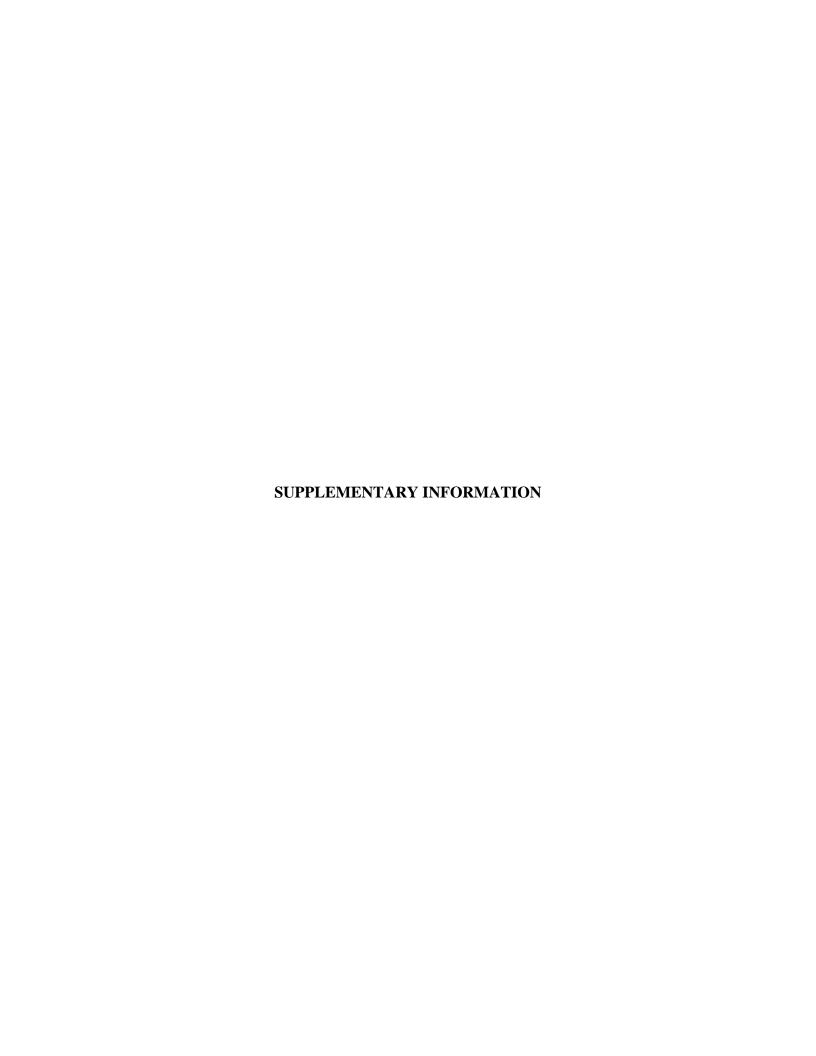






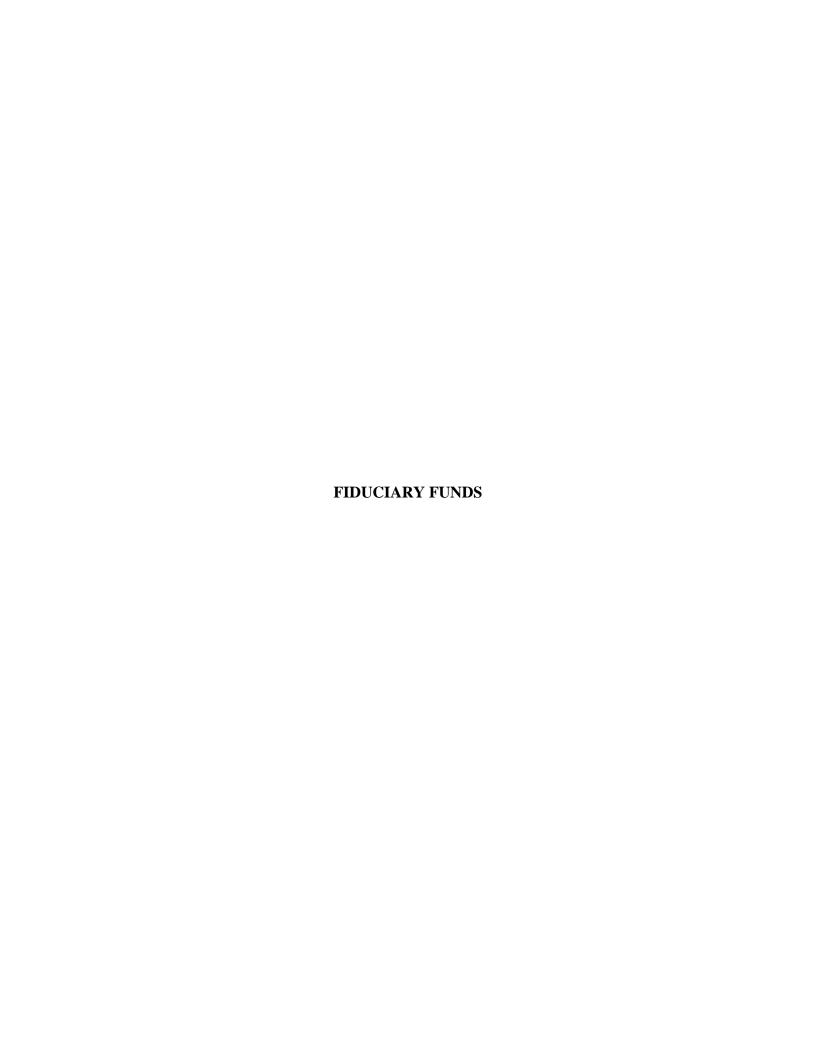


EXHIBIT B-1

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

	Budgeted	ounts	Actual	Variance with		
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fin	al Budget
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 530,583	\$	530,583	\$ 537,373	\$	6,790
Intergovernmental	29,558		29,558	24,026		(5,532)
Investment earnings	 6,944		6,944	 6,943		(1)
Total Revenues	\$ 567,085	\$	567,085	\$ 568,342	\$	1,257
Expenditures						
Debt service						
Principal	\$ 2,105,000	\$	2,105,000	\$ 2,105,000	\$	-
Interest	126,789		126,789	126,789		-
Administrative (fiscal) charges	700		700	 3,850		(3,150)
Total Expenditures	\$ 2,232,489	\$	2,232,489	\$ 2,235,639	\$	(3,150)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (1,665,404)	\$	(1,665,404)	\$ (1,667,297)	\$	(1,893)
Fund Balance – January 1	 2,305,999		2,305,999	 2,305,999		_
Fund Balance – December 31	\$ 640,595	\$	640,595	\$ 638,702	\$	(1,893)







FIDUCIARY FUNDS

<u>Taxes and Penalties Custodial Fund</u> – to account for the collection of taxes and penalties and their payment to the various funds and governmental units.

<u>Forfeited Land Custodial Fund</u> – to account for all funds collected from the sale of lands forfeited for unpaid taxes and the subsequent payment to the various agencies.

<u>State Revenue Custodial Fund</u> – to account for the collection and payment of the state's share of fees, fines, and mortgage registry and state deed taxes collected by the County.

<u>Soil and Water Conservation District Custodial Fund</u> – to account for the collections and payments of the Redwood Soil and Water Conservation District in accordance with the joint powers agreement between Redwood County and Redwood Soil and Water Conservation District.

<u>Jail Canteen Custodial Fund</u> – to account for inmate deposits, inmate canteen purchases, and fees paid to various agencies.

<u>Sheriff Writ of Execution Custodial Fund</u> – to account for the collection of writ of execution fees and payment of those fees.



EXHIBIT C-1

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS – ALL CUSTODIAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Custodial Funds												
		axes and Penalties		rfeited Land		State evenue	Co	Soil and Water nservation District		Jail Canteen	V	Sheriff Vrit of xecution	 Total Custodial Funds
<u>Assets</u>													
Cash and pooled investments	\$	352,619	\$	-	\$	142	\$	707,278	\$	12,907	\$	8,035	\$ 1,080,981
Taxes receivable for other governments		289,874				_			_				289,874
Total Assets	\$	642,493	\$		\$	142	\$	707,278	\$	12,907	\$	8,035	\$ 1,370,855
<u>Liabilities</u>													
Due to other governments	\$	352,619	\$	-	\$	142	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$ 352,761
Net Position													
Restricted for individuals, organizations, and other governments	<u>\$</u>	289,874	\$		\$		\$	707,278	\$	12,907	<u>\$</u>	8,035	\$ 1,018,094

EXHIBIT C-2

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS – ALL CUSTODIAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Custodial Funds												
		Taxes and Penalties	1	Forfeited Land		State Revenue		Soil and Water onservation District		Jail Canteen	 Sheriff Writ of Execution		Total Custodial Funds
Additions													
Appropriations from counties Contributions from individuals Interest earnings	\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	178,526 - 3,770	\$	- 150,989 -	\$ - 103,274 -	\$	178,526 254,263 3,770
Property tax collections for other governments Fees collected for state Fees collected for other		14,093,330 1,487,366		- 1,755		- 329,275		-		-	-		14,093,330 1,818,396
governments Refunds collected for		-		-		55		-		-	-		55
court-ordered tax abatement Miscellaneous Transfer from Soil and Water		50,815		45,572		- -		- 122,127		-	- -		50,815 167,699
Conservation District								987,203			 	_	987,203
Total Additions	\$	15,631,511	\$	47,327	\$	329,330	\$	1,291,626	\$	150,989	\$ 103,274	\$	17,554,057
<u>Deductions</u>													
Payments of property taxes to other governments Payments of fees to other	\$	14,410,439	\$	45,572	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	14,456,011
governments Payments to state Payments to other		1,500,400		1,755		55 329,519		-		23,245 90,452	315		23,615 1,922,126
individuals/entities Payments to other governments		50,815		-		-		123,593 460,755		36,701	 107,467		318,576 460,755
Total Deductions	\$	15,961,654	\$	47,327	\$	329,574	\$	584,348	\$	150,398	\$ 107,782	\$	17,181,083
Change in Net Position	\$	(330,143)	\$		\$	(244)	\$	707,278	\$	591	\$ (4,508)	\$	372,974
Net Position – January 1, as previously reported	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Net Position – Restatement (Note 1.E.)		620,017				244				12,316	 12,543	_	645,120
Net Position – January 1, as restated	\$	620,017	\$		\$	244	\$		\$	12,316	\$ 12,543	\$	645,120
Net Position – December 31	\$	289,874	\$		\$		\$	707,278	\$	12,907	\$ 8,035	\$	1,018,094





EXHIBIT D-1

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

Appropriations and Shared Revenue		
State	¢	5 000 002
Highway users tax	\$	5,980,992
County program aid PERA rate reimbursement		620,982
		47,292
Disparity reduction aid		44,859
Police aid		119,074
Enhanced 911		89,006
Market value credit		390,116
Minnesota licensing and registration system (MNLARS)		48,102
Casino credit		91,929
Aquatic invasive species aid		19,801
Out of home placement aid		93,825
Riparian protection aid		160,000
Total appropriations and shared revenue	\$	7,705,978
Reimbursement for Services		
School districts	\$	430
Counties		67,476
Cities		144,662
State		23,212
Townships		87,624
Soil and Water Conservation District		429,524
Redwood/Renville Regional Solid Waste Authority		167,565
Redwood Renvine Regional Bond Waste Flamonty		107,505
Total reimbursement for services	\$	920,493
Payments		
Local		
Payments in lieu of taxes	\$	286,765
Local contributions	Ψ	76,250
Local Contributions		70,230
Total payments	\$	363,015
Grants		
State		
Minnesota Department of		
Corrections	\$	66,971
Natural Resources		173,403
Public Safety		135,509
Transportation		826,607
Veterans Affairs		10,000
Board of Water and Soil Resources		86,074
Pollution Control Agency		68,710
Peace Officer Standards and Training Board		11,930
Total state	\$	1,379,204
1 પ્રાથમ કાલાઇ	Ψ	1,577,204

EXHIBIT D-1 (Continued)

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

Grants (Continued) Federal	
Department of	
Justice	\$ 104,736
Labor	5
Transportation	2,602,702
Homeland Security	 140,578
Total federal	\$ 2,848,021
Total state and federal grants	\$ 4,227,225
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 13,216,711

EXHIBIT D-2

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

Federal Grantor	Federal	Dogg Thursda					
Pass-Through Agency Program or Cluster Title	CFDA Pass-Through Number Grant Numbers		Е-	Expenditures			
Frogram of Cluster Title	Number	Grant Numbers	E	penditures			
U.S. Department of Justice							
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety							
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	F-CVS-2018-REDWOOCO-4666	\$	21,693			
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	F-CVS-2018-REDWOOCO-4910		17.868			
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	F-CVS-2018-REDWOOCO-4970		10			
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	F-CVS-2020-REDWOOCO-5890		14,786			
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	F-CVSP-2018-RCAO-4489		15,276			
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	F-CVSP-2018-RCAO-5001		13,414			
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	F-CVSP-2018-RCAO-5257		10.927			
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	F-CVSP-2018-RCAO-5514		295			
Crime Victim Assistance	16.575	F-CVS-2020-RCAO-5769		10,467			
(Total Crime Victim Assistance 16.575 \$104,736)							
Total U.S. Department of Justice			\$	104,736			
U.S. Department of Labor							
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry							
Compensation and Working Conditions	17.005	Not Provided	\$	5			
U.S. Department of Transportation							
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Transportation							
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster							
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	6418203	\$	175,160			
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	6418241		1,379,000			
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	MN18407		387,007			
(Total Highway Planning and Construction 20.205 \$1,941,167)							
Passed Through City of Worthington, Minnesota							
Highway Safety Cluster							
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	A-ENFRC 19-2019-WORTHIPD-049		595			
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616	A-ENFRC 19-2019-WORTHIPD-049		520			
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616	A-ENFRC 20-2020-WORTHIPD-073		743			
(Total National Priority Safety Programs 20.616 \$1,263)							
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While							
Intoxicated	20.608	A-ENFRC 19-2019-WORTHIPD-049		1,266			
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While				,			
Intoxicated	20.608	A-ENFRC 20-2020-WORTHIPD-073		1,656			
(Total Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving				,			
While Intoxicated 20.608 \$2,922)							
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			\$	1,945,947			

EXHIBIT D-2 (Continued)

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

Federal Grantor Pass-Through Agency	Federal CFDA	Pass-Through		
Program or Cluster Title	Number	Grant Numbers	Ex	penditures
U.S. Department of Homeland Security				
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety				
Boating Safety Financial Assistance	97.012	REDWOOD FBE-061119	\$	2,779
Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	EMGP-20190603-1279		3,491
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	EMGP-20190722-1495		3,064
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	EMGP-20190603-1278		20,348
Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	EMGP-20190621-1377		85,123
Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	EMGP-20190619-1351		4,270
Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	Not Provided		91,404
Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	Not Provided		34,403
(Total Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared				
Disasters) 97.036 \$242,103)				
Emergency Management Performance Grants	97.042	A-EMPG-2019-REDWOOCO-067		20,097
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			\$	264,979
Total Federal Awards			\$	2,315,667
The County did not pass any federal awards through to subrecipients during	the year ended De	ecember 31, 2019.		
Table Clark				
Totals by Cluster			Φ.	104115
Total expenditures for Highway Planning and Construction Cluster Total expenditures for Highway Safety Cluster			\$	1,941,167 1,858

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

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

B. Basis of Presentation

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

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

2. De Minimis Cost Rate

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

3. Reconciliation to Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue

Federal grant revenue per Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 2,848,021
Grants received more than 60 days after year-end, considered unavailable revenue	
in 2019	
Highway Planning and Construction (CFDA No. 20.205)	214,149
Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters	
(CFDA No. 97.036)	125,807
Emergency Management Performance Grants (CFDA No. 97.042)	20,097
Unavailable revenue in 2018, recognized as revenue in 2019	
Highway Planning and Construction (CFDA No. 20.205)	(870,904)
Emergency Management Performance Grants (CFDA No. 97.042)	(21,503)
Expenditures per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 2.315.667





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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 Redwood County Redwood Falls, 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 Redwood County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated July 8, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Minnesota Legal Compliance

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

Purpose of This Report

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

/s/Julie Blaha

/s/Greg Hierlinger

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

July 8, 2020



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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 Redwood County Redwood Falls, Minnesota

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

We have audited Redwood County's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on the County's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019. Redwood 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 Redwood 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 Redwood County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Redwood County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Redwood 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 and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we did identify a deficiency in internal control over compliance, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2019-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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

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

/s/Julie Blaha

/s/Greg Hierlinger

JULIE BLAHA STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

July 8, 2020



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

I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

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

Internal control over financial reporting:

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

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

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

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

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

The major federal program is:

Highway Planning and Construction Cluster

CFDA No. 20.205

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

Redwood County qualified as a low-risk auditee? No

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

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

None.

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

Finding Number: 2019-001

Prior Year Finding Number: 2018-003

Repeated Finding Since: 2018

<u>Special Tests and Provisions – Davis-Bacon Act</u>

Program: U.S. Department of Transportation's Highway Planning and Construction

(CFDA No. 20.205), Award No. 6418241, 2018

Pass-Through Agency: Minnesota Department of Transportation

Criteria: The Davis-Bacon Act (23 U.S.C. § 113) and 29 CFR section 5 require that contractors and subcontractors performing work on federal contracts in excess of \$2,000 pay their laborers and mechanics not less than the prevailing wage rates and fringe benefits listed in the contract's wage determination class. Each covered contractor and subcontractor must, on a weekly basis, provide a copy of the payrolls providing the information listed under payrolls and basic records of 29 CFR section 5 for the preceding weekly payroll period. A good system of internal control would require the County to review the payroll information submitted by its contractors for compliance with Davis-Bacon Act wage rates.

Condition: Redwood County hired a consultant who received the certified payrolls from the contractors and subcontractors for a project that involved federal payroll-related expenditures in 2019. There was no evidence the certified payrolls were reviewed for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act by the consultant or Redwood County.

Questioned Costs: None.

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

Context: Redwood County entered into three contracts with vendors for road construction projects funded by the Highway Planning and Construction program. One of these contracts used a consultant who received 27 payrolls from the prime contractor and 38 payrolls from 16 subcontractors. These payrolls had no indication of review by the County or the consultant.

Effect: The County has not maintained evidence that supports its review that contractors are complying with the prevailing wage rate requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Cause: Redwood County staff believed the consultant was responsible for prevailing wage rate requirements based on language in the County's agreement with the consultant.

Recommendation: We recommend County staff properly review the certified payrolls received from contractors and subcontractors for compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act and ensure that documentation exists to support monitoring of and compliance with this requirement.

View of Responsible Official: Acknowledged

IV. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEMS RESOLVED

2018-001 Uniform Guidance Written Procurement Policies and Procedures (CFDA No. 20.205)

2018-002 Cash Management and Reporting (CFDA No. 20.205)



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REPRESENTATION OF REDWOOD COUNTY REDWOOD FALLS, MINNESOTA

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Finding Number: 2019-001

Finding Title: Special Tests and Provisions – Davis-Bacon Act Program: Highway Planning and Construction (CFDA No. 20.205)

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Jeff Bommersbach, Assistant County Engineer

Corrective Action Planned:

After review, all payrolls and supporting data will be signed or initialed and dated by the project inspector. For Adobe PDF files, a note will be added to the file with the date and initials.

Anticipated Completion Date:

This was implemented for the 2020 construction season.

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REPRESENTATION OF REDWOOD COUNTY REDWOOD FALLS, MINNESOTA

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

Finding Number: 2018-001

Finding Title: Uniform Guidance Written Procurement Policies and Procedures

Program Name: Highway Planning and Construction (CFDA No. 20.205)

Summary of Condition: Redwood County has written procurement policies; however, these policies do not include the required components of a procurement policy in accordance with Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations §§ 200.318 to 200.320.

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: The County will amend their Procurement Policy and Procedures guide to comply with CFDA #20.205

Status: Fully Corrected. Corrective action was taken.

Was corrective action taken significantly different than the action previously reported?

Yes No X

Finding Number: 2018-002

Finding Title: Cash Management and Reporting

Program Name: Highway Planning and Construction (CFDA No. 20.205)

Summary of Condition: The County requested reimbursement for \$21,828 from the Minnesota

Department of Transportation for costs not incurred by the County.

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4th District

5th District

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Status: Fully Corrected. Corrective action was taken. Was corrective action taken significantly different than the action previously reported? Yes NoX	
Finding Number: 2018-003 Finding Title: Special Tests and Provisions – Davis-Bacon Act Program Name: Highway Planning and Construction (CFDA No. 20.205)	
Summary of Condition: Redwood County received the certified payrolls from the contractor and subcontractors for projects that involved federal payroll-related expenditures in 2018, but ther was limited evidence that the certified payrolls were reviewed for compliance with th Davis-Bacon Act.	e
Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: Payroll reports will be reviewed, signed dated and then scanned in and saved to the file.	l,
Status: Not Corrected. Please see corrective action plan for explanation. Was corrective action taken significantly different than the action previously reported? Yes NoX	

Summary of Corrective Action Previously Reported: The overpayment received of \$17,462.71 was returned to MnDOT, Warrant # 29670, on 5-7-19. An amended Delegated Contract Process

pay request was also submitted.