STATE OF MINNESOTA

Office of the State Auditor



Rebecca Otto State Auditor

AITKIN COUNTY AITKIN, MINNESOTA

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

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

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

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

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

Pension - monitors investment, financial, and actuarial reporting for approximately 730 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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For the Year Ended December 31, 2013



Audit Practice Division Office of the State Auditor State of Minnesota



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ORGANIZATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013

		Term Expires
Elected		
Commissioners		
District 1	Mark Wedel*	January 2014
District 2	Laurie Westerlund	January 2016
District 3	Donald Niemi	January 2014
District 4	Brian Napstad	January 2016
District 5	Anne Marcotte**	January 2014
Attorney	Jim Ratz	January 2015
Auditor	Kirk Peysar	January 2015
Recorder	Diane Lafferty	January 2015
Sheriff	Scott Turner	January 2015
Treasurer	Lori Grams	January 2015
Appointed		
Administrator	Patrick Wussow	Indefinite
Assessor	Mike Dangers	December 2016
Engineer	John Welle	December 2016
Coroner	Dr. M. B. McGee	Indefinite
Health and Human Services		
Director	Tom Burke	Indefinite
Land Commissioner	Mark Jacobs	Indefinite
Veterans Service Officer	Penny Harms	Indefinite

^{*}Chair

^{**}Vice Chair







STATE OF MINNESOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of County Commissioners Aitkin County

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Aitkin County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, 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 of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the County's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County's internal

control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Aitkin County as of December 31, 2013, 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 Principle

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, in 2013 the County adopted new accounting guidance by implementing the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*, and Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, which represent changes in accounting principles. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

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

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 22, 2014, on our consideration of Aitkin County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Aitkin County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by OMB Circular A-133

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by OMB Circular A-133 and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the SEFA is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 22, 2014







MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2013 (Unaudited)

Aitkin County's Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview of the County's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013. Since this information is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts, it should be read in conjunction with the County's financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Governmental activities have a total net position of \$114,995,949, of which \$86,693,092 is the net investment in capital assets, and \$6,778,145 is restricted to specific purposes.
- Business-type activities have a total net position of \$3,315,024. Net investment in capital assets represents \$3,777,944 of the total. Of the total business-type net position, \$2,000 is restricted for specific uses.
- Aitkin County's net position increased by \$9,497,559 for the year ended December 31, 2013. Of the increase, \$9,736,866 was in governmental activities, and there was a decrease of \$239,307 in business-type activities.
- The cost of governmental activities increased by \$241,174 to \$26,274,317 for the current fiscal year. Program revenues of \$21,292,147 offset those costs. A portion of the net cost was funded by general revenues and other items totaling \$14,719,036.
- Governmental funds' fund balances increased by \$5,454,461.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. Aitkin County's basic financial statements consist of three parts: government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements. The MD&A (this section) and certain budgetary comparison schedules are required to accompany the basic financial statements and, therefore, are included as required supplementary information.

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

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

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

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

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

Governmental activities--Most of the County's basic services are reported here, including general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, human services, health, culture and recreation, conservation of natural resources, and economic development. Property taxes and state and federal grants finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities—The County charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the costs of these services it provides. The Long Lake Conservation Center's activities are reported here.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund 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 and by bond covenants. However, the County Board establishes some funds to help it control and manage money for a particular purpose or to show that it is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money. The County's two kinds of funds, governmental and proprietary, use different accounting methods.

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

Proprietary funds—When the County charges customers for the services it provides, whether to outside customers or to other units of the County, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. In fact, the County's enterprise fund (a component of proprietary funds) is the same as the business-type activities we report in the government-wide statements but provides more detail and additional information, such as cash flows.

Reporting the County's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The County is the trustee, or fiduciary, over certain assets. All of the County's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. We exclude these activities from the County's other financial statements because the County cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The County is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE

Our analysis focuses on the net position (Table 1) and changes in net position (Table 2) of the County's governmental and business-type activities for the year ended December 31, 2013, with comparative amounts for 2012. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are in thousands.

Table 1 Net Position (in thousands)

	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities					Total Primary Government			
		2013		2012		2013		2012		2013		2012	
Assets Current and other assets	\$	31,673	\$	36,085	\$	(408)	\$	(338)	\$	31,265	\$	35,747	
Capital assets		87,049		82,839		3,778		3,934		90,827		86,773	
Total Assets	\$	118,722	\$	118,924	\$	3,370	\$	3,596	\$	122,092	\$	122,520	
Liabilities Long-term debt outstanding	\$	1,511	\$	1,818	\$	21	\$	15	\$	1,532	\$	1,833	
Other liabilities	Ф	2,215		11,847	<u> </u>	34		27	<u> </u>	2,249		11,874	
Total Liabilities	\$	3,726	\$	13,665	\$	55	\$	42	\$	3,781	\$	13,707	
Net Position Net investment in capital													
assets	\$	86,693	\$	82,083	\$	3,778	\$	3,934	\$	90,471	\$	86,017	
Restricted		6,778		4,872		2		2		6,780		4,874	
Unrestricted		21,525		18,304		(465)		(382)		21,060		17,922	
Total Net Position	\$	114,996	\$	105,259	\$	3,315	\$	3,554	\$	118,311	\$	108,813	

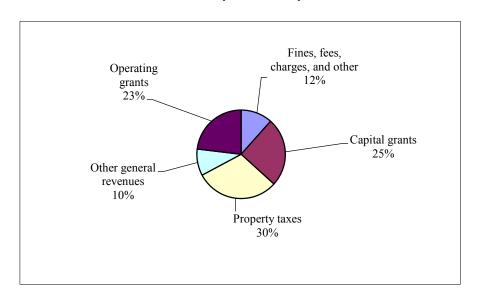
Table 2 Changes in Net Position (in thousands)

	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities				Total Primary Government			
		2013		2012	2	013	2	2012		2013		2012
Revenues												
Program revenues												
Fines, fees, charges, and												
other	\$	3,654	\$	3,000	\$	594	\$	596	\$	4,248	\$	3,596
Operating grants		8,443		9,385		10		12		8,453		9,397
Capital grants		9,195		3,030		-		101		9,195		3,131
General revenues												
Property taxes		11,162		10,848		-		-		11,162		10,848
Other taxes		1,541		1,131		-		-		1,541		1,131
Grants and contributions		1,318		1,101		-		-		1,318		1,101
Other general revenues		698		1,947		-				698		1,947
Total Revenues	\$	36,011	\$	30,442	\$	604	\$	709	\$	36,615	\$	31,151
Expenses												
General government	\$	5,530	\$	5,238	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,530	\$	5,238
Public safety		5,311		5,062		-		-		5,311		5,062
Highways and streets		6,439		6,442		-		-		6,439		6,442
Sanitation		363		574		-		-		363		574
Human services		5,022		5,212		-		-		5,022		5,212
Health		702		665		-		-		702		665
Culture and recreation		739		866		-		-		739		866
Conservation of natural												
resources		2,068		1,871		843		798		2,911		2,669
Economic development		78		66		-		-		78		66
Interest		22		37		-		-		22		37
Total Expenses	\$	26,274	\$	26,033	\$	843	\$	798	\$	27,117	\$	26,831

(Unaudited)

	Governmental Activities				Busines Activ	- 1		Total Primary Government			
		2013		2012	2013		2012		2013		2012
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$	9,737	\$	4,409	\$ (239)	\$	(89)	\$	9,498	\$	4,320
Net Position, January 1		105,259		100,850	 3,554		3,643		108,813		104,493
Net Position, December 31	\$	114,996	\$	105,259	\$ 3,315	\$	3,554	\$	118,311	\$	108,813

Total County Revenues by Source



Governmental Activities

The cost of all activities this year was \$26,274. However, as shown in the Statement of Activities, the amount that taxpayers ultimately financed for these activities through County taxes was \$11,162 because some of the cost was paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (\$3,654) or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$17,638).

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

Table 3
Governmental Activities
(in thousands)

			1 Cost ervices			Net Cost of Services				
Activity	2013		2012		2013		2012			
General government	\$	5,530	\$	5,238	\$	4,354	\$	4,101		
Public safety		5,311		5,062		4,244		2,904		
Highways and streets		6,439		6,442		(8,752)		(1,028)		
Human services		5,022		5,212		2,112		2,176		
Conservation of natural resources		2,068		1,871		1,540		879		
Totals	\$	24,370	\$	23,825	\$	3,498	\$	9,032		

Business-Type Activities

The revenues of the County's business-type activities decreased by 15.0 percent, primarily due to the receipt of an energy grant in 2012 which was not received in 2013. Income from fees decreased 0.4 percent, and expenses increased by 5.6 percent.

The County's Funds

As the County completed the year, its governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$26,334, which is above last year's total of \$20,879. The Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund's change in fund balance (an increase of \$6,903 for 2013) represented the largest increase in governmental fund balances. Most of the Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund's increase is due to receiving state highway funds. The Health and Human Services Special Revenue Fund balance increased \$243. The General Fund saw a reduction in fund balance of \$1,436.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The actual charges to appropriations (expenditures) were \$450 over the final budget amounts. Significant positive variances include the following: intergovernmental revenues were greater than budgeted.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2013, the County had \$90,827 invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, highways and streets, and equipment (see Table 4). This amount represents a net increase (including additions and deductions) of \$4,054, or 4.7 percent, over the last year.

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

	Governmental Activities			Business-Ty	pe Activ	vities	Totals				
		2013		2012	2013		2012		2013		2012
Land	\$	3,287	\$	2,754	\$ 15	\$	15	\$	3,302	\$	2,769
Construction in progress		2,743		2,350	-		-		2,743		2,350
Buildings		8,047		8,357	3,744		3,895		11,791		12,252
Machinery, furniture, and											
equipment		2,801		2,577	19		24		2,820		2,601
Infrastructure		70,171		66,801	 		-		70,171		66,801
Totals	\$	87,049	\$	82,839	\$ 3,778	\$	3,934	\$	90,827	\$	86,773

This year's major additions include:

CSAH 12	Bituminous overlay with shoulder widening	\$ 3,228
CR 60	Paving	978
CR 83	Bituminous pavement reconstruction	211

The County's fiscal year 2014 capital budget calls for it to spend another \$6,723 for capital projects, principally for highway and street improvements. Additional information on capital assets is found in Note 3.A.3. to the financial statements.

Debt

At year-end, the County had \$578 in bonds and loans outstanding, versus \$896 last year, a decrease of 35.5 percent, as shown in Table 5.

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

	Governmental Activities 2013 2012							
	2	2013	2	012				
General obligation bonds (backed by the County)	\$	335	\$	715				
Clear Water Partnership Project notes		-		2				
AgBMP Septic Loans		243		179				
Totals	\$	578	\$	896				

The County's general obligation bond rating is "A1," a rating assigned by national rating agencies to the County's debt. The state limits the amount of net debt the County can issue to three percent of the market value of all taxable property in the County. The County's outstanding net debt is significantly below this \$86,101 state-imposed limit.

(Unaudited)

Other obligations include accrued vacation and sick leave payable. More detailed information about the County's long-term liabilities is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the fiscal year 2014 budget, tax rates, and fees that will be charged for the business-type activities.

- Further increases in the unemployment rate in 2014 could impact the level of services requested by County residents.
- The population of Aitkin County is increasing dramatically. This increase is creating increased demands for services across several service areas. The County will be implementing its portion of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) programs.
- The general stabilization in real market values could result in a more moderate tax rate increase.
- The Minnesota State Legislature imposed levy limits for 2014.
- The need to address future capital and infrastructure funding.

CONTACTING THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the County's finances and to show the County's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report, or need additional information, contact Kirk Peysar, Aitkin County Auditor, Aitkin County Courthouse, 209 Second Street N.W., Room 202, Aitkin, Minnesota 56431.







EXHIBIT 1

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Primary Government							
	G	overnmental		isiness-Type				
		Activities		Activities		Total		
Assets								
Cash and pooled investments	\$	27,041,860	\$	_	\$	27,041,860		
Petty cash and change funds	Ψ	6,000	Ψ	1,350	Ψ	7,350		
Cash with fiscal agent		109,481		-		109,481		
Taxes receivable		,				,		
Prior - net		586,004		_		586,004		
Special assessments receivable		,				,		
Prior - net		12,438		_		12,438		
Noncurrent - net		2,623		_		2,623		
Accounts receivable - net		1,966,444		17,599		1,984,043		
Accrued interest receivable		112,355				112,355		
Loan receivable		84,992		_		84,992		
Internal balances		433,784		(433,784)				
Due from other governments		879,163		-		879,163		
Inventories		412,908		4,444		417,352		
Prepaid items		187				187		
Deposits receivable		25,000		_		25,000		
Restricted assets		23,000				23,000		
Cash and pooled investments		_		2,000		2,000		
Capital assets				2,000		2,000		
Non-depreciable		6,030,569		15,400		6,045,969		
Depreciable - net of accumulated depreciation		81,018,380		3,762,544		84,780,924		
Total Assets	\$	118,722,188	\$	3,369,553	\$	122,091,741		
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Accounts payable	\$	442,948	\$	14,959	\$	457,907		
Salaries payable		570,929		16,778		587,707		
Contracts payable		350,423		-		350,423		
Due to other governments		254,503		2,044		256,547		
Timber permit bonds		67,299		_		67,299		
Advance from other governments		528,615		_		528,615		
Unearned revenue		450		-		450		
Long-term liabilities								
Due within one year		1,099,847		20,748		1,120,595		
Due in more than one year		411,225		-		411,225		
Total Liabilities	\$	3,726,239	\$	54,529	\$	3,780,768		

EXHIBIT 1 (Continued)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2013

		Primary Government						
	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total			
Net Position								
Net investment in capital assets	\$	86,693,092	\$	3,777,944	\$	90,471,036		
Restricted for								
General government		1,501,852		-		1,501,852		
Public safety		715,168		-		715,168		
Highways and streets		129,799		-		129,799		
Sanitation		645,555		-		645,555		
Culture and recreation		87,051		-		87,051		
Conservation of natural resources		2,657,444		-		2,657,444		
Economic development		415,063		-		415,063		
Unorganized road, bridge, and fire		426,123		-		426,123		
Debt service		200,090		-		200,090		
Other purposes		-		2,000		2,000		
Unrestricted		21,524,712		(464,920)		21,059,792		
Total Net Position	\$	114,995,949	\$	3,315,024	\$	118,310,973		

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

		Expenses		Fees, Charges, Fines, and Other		
Functions/Programs						
Primary government						
Governmental activities						
General government	\$	5,530,036	\$	1,074,702		
Public safety		5,310,830		592,153		
Highways and streets		6,439,692		1,335,143		
Sanitation		362,700		15,985		
Human services		5,021,900		488,558		
Health		702,181		126,496		
Culture and recreation		739,015		14,333		
Conservation of natural resources		2,068,124		-		
Economic development		77,698		6,210		
Interest		22,141		-		
Total governmental activities	\$	26,274,317	\$	3,653,580		
Business-type activities						
Long Lake Conservation Center		842,887		593,527		
Total Primary Government	<u>\$</u>	27,117,204	\$	4,247,107		
	General Revenues Property taxes Gravel tax Mortgage registry and deed tax Other taxes Payments in lieu of tax Grants and contributions not restricted to specific programs Unrestricted investment earnings Miscellaneous Total general revenues					
	Change in net position					
	Net 1	Position - Beginni	ing			
	Net 1	Position - Ending				

Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position						
Operating Capital		Primary Government							
	Grants and		Grants and	G	overnmental		siness-Type		
<u>C</u>	ontributions	C	ontributions		Activities		Activities		Total
\$	101,523	\$	-	\$	(4,353,811)	\$	-	\$	(4,353,811)
	474,677		-		(4,244,000)		-		(4,244,000)
	4,661,607		9,195,309		8,752,367		-		8,752,367
	-		-		(346,715)		-		(346,715)
	2,421,186		-		(2,112,156)		-		(2,112,156)
	246,288		-		(329,397)		-		(329,397)
	10,255		-		(714,427)		-		(714,427)
	527,722		-		(1,540,402)		-		(1,540,402)
	-		-		(71,488)		-		(71,488)
	-		-		(22,141)		-		(22,141)
\$	8,443,258	\$	9,195,309	\$	(4,982,170)	\$	-	\$	(4,982,170)
	10,053		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		(239,307)		(239,307)
\$	8,453,311	\$	9,195,309	\$	(4,982,170)	\$	(239,307)	\$	(5,221,477)
				\$	11,162,363 19,778 17,014 16,264 1,487,680	\$	- - - -	\$	11,162,363 19,778 17,014 16,264 1,487,680
					1,318,260		-		1,318,260
					(488,184)		-		(488,184)
					1,185,861				1,185,861
				\$	14,719,036	\$		\$	14,719,036
				\$	9,736,866	\$	(239,307)	\$	9,497,559
					105,259,083		3,554,331		108,813,414
				\$	114,995,949	\$	3,315,024	\$	118,310,973











EXHIBIT 3

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 2013

		Road and General Bridge		Road and Bridge								Forfeited Tax Sale				Total	
<u>Assets</u>																	
Cash and pooled investments	\$	8,422,801	\$	9,025,838	\$	5,295,266	\$	2,105,738	\$	2,192,217	\$	27,041,860					
Petty cash and change funds		3,000		-		3,000		-		-		6,000					
Cash with fiscal agent		109,481		-		-		-		-		109,481					
Taxes receivable																	
Prior		317,503		112,753		133,387		-		22,361		586,004					
Special assessments																	
Prior		-		-		-		-		12,438		12,438					
Noncurrent		-		-		-		-		2,623		2,623					
Accounts receivable		6,428		84		211		1,959,721		-		1,966,444					
Accrued interest receivable		112,355		-		-		-		-		112,355					
Loans receivable		84,992		-		-		-		-		84,992					
Due from other funds		654,591		49,645		-		-		267,680		971,916					
Due from other governments		41,986		490,060		325,452		1,887		19,778		879,163					
Prepaid items		-		-		187		-		-		187					
Inventories		-		412,908		-		-		-		412,908					
Deposits receivable	_	25,000				-		-				25,000					
Total Assets	\$	9,778,137	\$	10,091,288	\$	5,757,503	\$	4,067,346	\$	2,517,097	\$	32,211,371					
<u>Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of</u> <u>Resources, and Fund Balances</u>																	
Liabilities																	
Accounts payable	\$	198,165	\$	117,991	\$	104,339	\$	10,205	\$	12,248	\$	442,948					
Salaries payable	Ψ	312,172	Ψ	85,220	Ψ	136,876	Ψ	23,567	Ψ	13,094	Ψ	570,929					
Contracts payable		-		350,423		-				-		350,423					
Due to other funds		_		-		5,514		482,973		49,645		538,132					
Due to other governments		50,699		1,663		54,380		145,329		2,432		254,503					
Advances from other		,		,		- ,				, -		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					
governments		_		528,615		_		_		_		528,615					
Unearned revenue		450		-		_		_		_		450					
Timber permit bonds				_		-	_	67,299	_	-		67,299					
Total Liabilities	\$	561,486	\$	1,083,912	\$	301,109	\$	729,373	\$	77,419	\$	2,753,299					
Deferred Inflows of Resources																	
Unavailable revenue	\$	324,274	\$	548,183	\$	238,453	\$	1,959,721	\$	53,575	\$	3,124,206					

EXHIBIT 3 (Continued)

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 2013

		General	 Road and Bridge		Health and Human Services		Forfeited Tax Sale]	Nonmajor Funds	Total
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances (Continued)										
Fund Balances										
Nonspendable										
Inventories	\$	-	\$ 412,908	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 412,908
Prepaid items		-	-		187		-		-	187
Capital membership		25,000	-		-		-		-	25,000
Restricted for										
Debt service		-	-		-		-		183,752	183,752
Recorder's technology		250,527	-		-		-		-	250,527
Attorney forfeited property		5,000	_		_		_		_	5,000
Enhanced 911		608,498	_		_		_		_	608,498
Sheriff's contingency		5,000	_		_		_		_	5,000
Permit to carry		97,648	_		_		_		_	97,648
Conservation of natural		>7,0.0								77,010
resources		24,697	_		_		_		_	24,697
Loans receivable		84,992	_		_		_		_	84,992
Solid waste		645,555	_		_		_		_	645,555
Recorder's equipment		045,555								043,333
purchases		311,691	_		_		_		_	311,691
Parks		87,051	_		_		_		_	87,051
Sobriety court fees		4,022	-		-		-		-	4,022
Missing heirs		4,022	-		-		21,519		-	21,519
_		-	-		-		415,063		-	415,063
County development		-	-		-				-	
Law library		-	-		-		54,072		-	54,072
Unclaimed property		-	-		-		1,815		-	1,815
Forfeited tax sale		-	-		-		28,555		-	28,555
Worker's compensation		-	-		-		857,228		-	857,228
Unorganized road, bridge,									122 525	100 505
and fire		-	-		-		-		423,725	423,725
Ditch maintenance and										
repairs		-	-		-		-		57,151	57,151
Environmental uses		-	-		-		-		487,267	487,267
Assigned for										
Highways and streets		2,543,081	8,046,285		-		-		-	10,589,366
Public safety		1,917,228	-		-		-		-	1,917,228
Health and human services		-	-		5,217,754		-		-	5,217,754
Forest development		-	-		-		-		1,247,936	1,247,936
Unassigned	_	2,282,387	 	_	-	_	-		(13,728)	 2,268,659
Total Fund Balances	\$	8,892,377	\$ 8,459,193	\$	5,217,941	\$	1,378,252	\$	2,386,103	\$ 26,333,866
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	9,778,137	\$ 10,091,288	\$	5,757,503	\$	4,067,346	\$	2,517,097	\$ 32,211,371

EXHIBIT 4

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION--GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2013

Fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 3)		\$ 26,333,866
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.		87,048,949
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.		
Deferred inflows of resources - unavailable revenue		3,124,206
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		
General obligation bonds and issuance premium	\$ (355,857)	
Loans payable	(242,752)	
Compensated absences	 (912,463)	 (1,511,072)
Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 1)		\$ 114,995,949

EXHIBIT 5

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

		General		Road and Bridge		Health and Human Services		Forfeited Tax Sale	 Nonmajor Funds		Total
Revenues											
Taxes	\$	6,188,922	\$	2,127,568	\$	2,472,520	\$	_	\$ 392,892	\$	11,181,902
Special assessments		-		-		-		-	1,523		1,523
Licenses and permits		378,977		-		-		-	785		379,762
Intergovernmental		2,758,543		14,209,327		2,926,144		238,991	394,619		20,527,624
Charges for services		940,768		1,069,676		203,128		28,405	-		2,241,977
Gifts and contributions		2,875		-		-		-	-		2,875
Investment earnings		(466,040)		-		-		-	14,650		(451,390)
Miscellaneous		481,219		265,447		340,921		1,258,880	 6,719	-	2,353,186
Total Revenues	\$	10,285,264	\$	17,672,018	\$	5,942,713	\$	1,526,276	\$ 811,188	\$	36,237,459
Expenditures											
Current											
General government	\$	5,277,074	\$	-	\$	-	\$	21,487	\$ 1,809	\$	5,300,370
Public safety		5,292,563		-		-		-	26,778		5,319,341
Highways and streets		-		10,572,336		-		-	161,084		10,733,420
Sanitation		353,380		-		-		-	-		353,380
Human services		-		-		5,002,381		-	-		5,002,381
Health		4,496		-		697,001		-	-		701,497
Culture and recreation Conservation of natural		736,854		-		-		-	-		736,854
resources		204,810		-		-		1,032,585	703,437		1,940,832
Economic development		76,334		-		-		-	-		76,334
Intergovernmental											
Highways and streets		-		262,076		-		-	-		262,076
Debt service											
Principal		54,266		-		-		-	380,000		434,266
Interest			_	-	_	-	_		 35,750		35,750
Total Expenditures	\$	11,999,777	\$	10,834,412	\$	5,699,382	\$	1,054,072	\$ 1,308,858	\$	30,896,501
Excess of Revenues Over											
(Under) Expenditures	\$	(1,714,513)	\$	6,837,606	\$	243,331	\$	472,204	\$ (497,670)	\$	5,340,958
Other Financing Sources											
(Uses)											
Loans issued	\$	48,280	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	48,280
Transfers in		229,931		-		-		-	301,750		531,681
Transfers out				-		-		(517,043)	 (14,638)	-	(531,681)
Total Other Financing											
Sources (Uses)	\$	278,211	\$		\$	-	\$	(517,043)	\$ 287,112	\$	48,280
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(1,436,302)	\$	6,837,606	\$	243,331	\$	(44,839)	\$ (210,558)	\$	5,389,238
Fund Balance - January 1		10,328,679		1,556,364		4,974,610		1,423,091	2,596,661		20,879,405
Increase (decrease) in inventories				65,223		-			 	_	65,223
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	8,892,377	\$	8,459,193	\$	5,217,941	\$	1,378,252	\$ 2,386,103	\$	26,333,866
The makes to the firm will state as	omt-	one on inter1		of this state						_	D 20

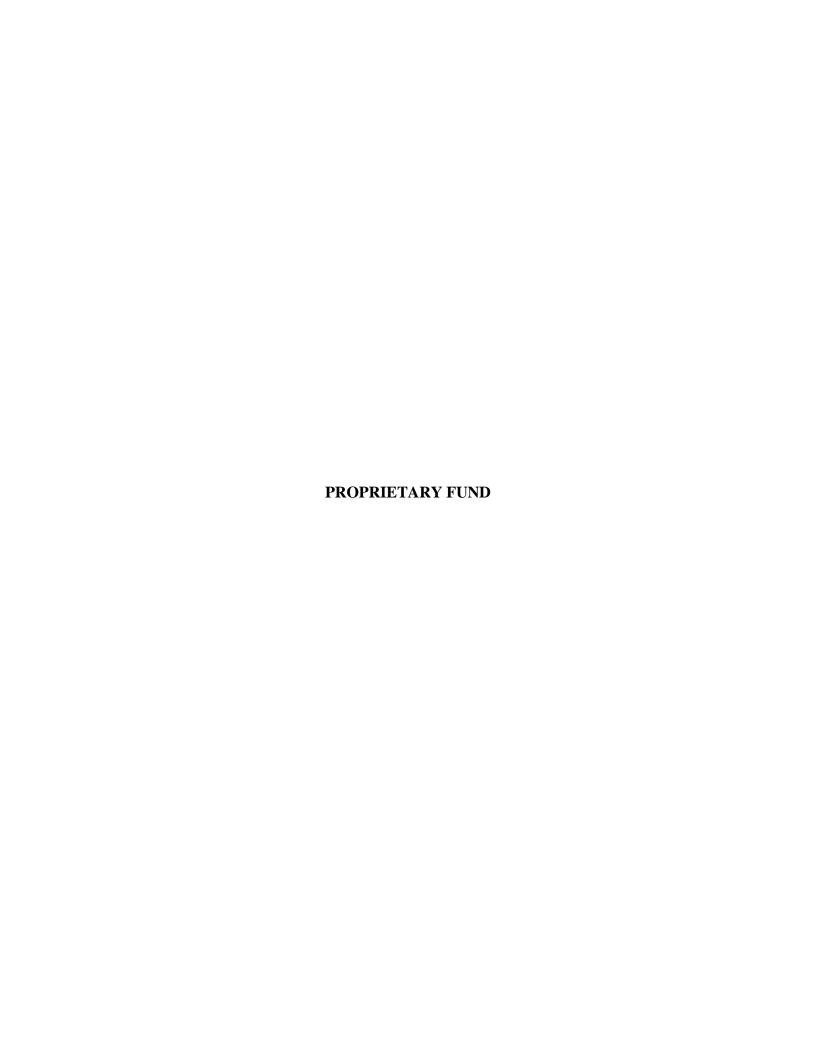
The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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, 2013

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (Exhibit 5)		\$ 5,389,238
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 unavailable revenue.		
Unavailable revenue - December 31 Unavailable revenue - January 1	\$ 3,124,206 (3,350,996)	(226,790)
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. Also, in the statement of activities, only the gain or loss on the disposal of assets is reported; whereas, in the governmental funds, the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Therefore, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balance by the net book value of the assets sold.		
Expenditures for general capital assets and infrastructure Current year depreciation	\$ 7,019,636 (2,810,110)	4,209,526
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 net effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued; whereas, those amounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt in the statement of net position.		
Debt issued AgBMP Septic Loans	\$ (116,310)	
Principal repayments General obligation bonds Notes Loans Expense of prior year issuance cost Current year amortization of bond premiums	 380,000 1,788 52,478 (7,247) 20,856	331,565
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 compensated absences Change in inventories	\$ (31,896) 65,223	33,327
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Exhibit 2)		\$ 9,736,866







LONG LAKE CONSERVATION CENTER ENTERPRISE FUND



EXHIBIT 7

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION LONG LAKE CONSERVATION CENTER ENTERPRISE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2013

Assets

Current assets		
Petty cash and change funds	\$	1,350
Accounts receivable - net		17,599
Inventories		4,444
Total current assets	\$	23,393
Restricted assets		
Cash and pooled investments	\$	2,000
Noncurrent assets		
Capital assets		
Nondepreciable	\$	15,400
Depreciable - net		3,762,544
Total noncurrent assets	\$	3,777,944
Total Assets	\$	3,803,337
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	14,959
Salaries payable		16,778
Compensated absences payable - current		20,748
Due to other funds		433,784
Due to other governments	-	2,044
Total Liabilities	\$	488,313
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	\$	3,777,944
Restricted for		
Publications		2,000
Unrestricted		(464,920)
Total Net Position	\$	3,315,024

EXHIBIT 8

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION LONG LAKE CONSERVATION CENTER ENTERPRISE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

Operating Revenues		
Program packages	\$	548,950
Resale		36,977
Miscellaneous		7,600
Total Operating Revenues	\$	593,527
Operating Expenses		
Personal services	\$	354,476
Employee benefits and payroll taxes		116,386
Other services and charges		43,926
Supplies		91,040
Utilities		40,105
Advertising		2,838
Insurance		15,088
Staff training		426
Postage		1,184
Depreciation		155,963
Resale		21,455
Total Operating Expenses	<u></u> \$	842,887
Operating Income (Loss)	<u></u> \$	(249,360)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Intergovernmental	\$	3,556
Gifts and contributions		2,447
Insurance proceeds		4,050
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	\$	10,053
Change in Net Position	\$	(239,307)
Net Position - January 1		3,554,331
Net Position - December 31	\$	3,315,024

EXHIBIT 9

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS LONG LAKE CONSERVATION CENTER ENTERPRISE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash Flows from Operating Activities Receipts from customers and users Payments to suppliers Payments to employees Payments for fringe benefits and payroll taxes	\$ 576,428 (209,507) (346,748) (117,556)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (97,383)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	
Intergovernmental	\$ 3,556
Contributions	2,447
Insurance proceeds	4,050
Receipt of interfund loan	 67,413
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities	\$ 77,466
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Capital contributions	\$ 19,917
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1	 3,350
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31	\$ 3,350
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash	
Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (249,360)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net	
cash provided by (used in) operating activities	
Depreciation expense	\$ 155,963
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(17,099)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	513
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	4,764
Increase (decrease) in salaries payable	2,205
Increase (decrease) in due to other governments	108
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable	 5,523
Total adjustments	\$ 151,977
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$ (97,383)







EXHIBIT 10

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION AGENCY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2013

Assets

Cash and pooled investments	\$	766,621
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Accounts payable	\$	93,646
Due to other governments		672,975
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	766,621



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The County's financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013. 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.

During 2013, the County adopted new accounting guidance by implementing the provisions of GASB Statement Nos. 61 and 65. GASB Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus, an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34*, modifies and clarifies the requirements for inclusion of component units and their presentation in the primary government's financial statements. GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items previously reported as assets and liabilities. See Note 1.D.8. in the notes to the financial statements for additional information regarding the County's deferred outflows/inflows of resources. Restatements of December 31, 2012, net position or fund balance were not required as a result of adopting these changes in accounting principles.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

Aitkin County was established May 23, 1857, and is an organized county having the powers, duties, and privileges granted counties by Minn. Stat. ch. 373. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present Aitkin County. Aitkin County has no component units. 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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Joint Ventures

The County participates in several joint ventures described in Note 6.B. The County also participates in jointly-governed organizations described in Note 6.C. and a related organization described in Note 6.D.

B. Basic Financial Statements

1. Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) display information about the primary government. These statements include the financial activities of the overall County government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges to external parties for support.

In the government-wide statement of net position, both the governmental and business-type activities columns: (a) are presented on a consolidated basis by column; and (b) 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 and its business-type 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. 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 and enterprise funds, with each displayed in a separate column in the fund financial statements. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

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

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

The <u>Health and Human Services Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for economic assistance, community social services, and public health programs.

The <u>Forfeited Tax Sale Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for proceeds from the sale or rental of lands forfeited to the State of Minnesota, pursuant to Minn. Stat. ch. 282. The distribution of the net proceeds, after deducting the expenses of the County for managing the tax-forfeited lands, is governed by Minn. Stat. § 282.08. Title to the tax-forfeited lands remains with the state until sold by the County.

The County reports the following major enterprise fund:

The <u>Long Lake Conservation Center Enterprise Fund</u> is used to account for the operation of a conservation school primarily for young adults.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

B. Basic Financial Statements

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

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

The <u>Jail Bond Debt Service Fund</u> is used to account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of principal, interest, and related costs for the 2005 General Obligation Jail Refunding Bonds.

The <u>Environmental Permanent Fund</u> is used to account for funds collected from the sale of County-owned lakeshore leased lots. In accordance with 1998 Minn. Laws ch. 389, art. 16, § 31, the principal on these sales must remain in an environmental trust, and the interest may be spent only on improvements of natural resources.

Agency funds are custodial in nature and do not present results of operations or have a measurement focus. These funds account for assets that the County holds for others in an agent capacity.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Aitkin County considers all revenues as available if collected within 60 days after the end of the current period. Property and other taxes, shared revenues, licenses, and interest are all considered susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, compensated absences, and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent that they have matured. Proceeds of general long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

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

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the 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 reporting by 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 be deposited or effectively withdrawn from 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 Treasurer for the purpose of increasing earnings through investment activities. Pooled and fund investments are reported at their fair value at December 31, 2013, based on market prices. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 385.07, investment earnings on cash and pooled investments are credited to the General Fund. Other funds receive investment earnings based on other state statutes, grant agreements, contracts, and bond covenants. Pooled investment losses for 2013 were \$466,040.

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

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

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

Aitkin 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 MAGIC Fund is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a-7 prescribed by the SEC pursuant to the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17 C.F.R. § 270.2a-7), as amended. 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." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

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

All receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

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

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

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

4. Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at cost. The Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund uses an average cost method to value inventory, and the Long Lake Conservation Center Enterprise Fund uses the first in/first out method. Inventories in governmental funds are reported as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed. Inventories in proprietary funds and at the government-wide level are reported as expenses when consumed.

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

5. Restricted Assets

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

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, machinery, furniture, equipment, and infrastructure (such as roads, bridges, sidewalks, construction in progress, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$3,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. During the current period, the County had no capitalized interest.

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

Assets	Years
Buildings	25 - 75
Public domain infrastructure	15 - 75
Machinery, furniture, and equipment	3 - 15

7. Compensated Absences

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

8. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Unearned Revenue

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

8. <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Unearned Revenue</u> (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report 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 future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has only one type of item which arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Governmental funds report unavailable revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds and government-wide financial statements report unearned revenue in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned.

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

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

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

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

10. Classification of Net Position

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

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

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

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

11. Classification of Fund Balances

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

<u>Nonspendable</u> - amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, such as fund balance associated with inventories, prepaids, or permanent funds.

<u>Restricted</u> - amounts that are restricted by external parties such as creditors or imposed by grants, law or legislation.

<u>Committed</u> - amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of Aitkin County's highest level of decision-making authority, which is the Aitkin County Board of Commissioners. Fund balance commitments are established, modified, or rescinded by County Board action through a Board resolution.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

<u>Assigned</u> - amounts intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount of fund balance that is not restricted or committed. When it is appropriate for fund balance to be assigned, the Board delegates this authority to the County Auditor.

<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.

In circumstances where an expenditure is to be made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, the order in which resources will be expended is as follows: restricted, committed, and then assigned; unless the specific items have been identified in another classification.

The County has adopted a minimum fund balance policy for the General Fund. The County Board has determined it needs to maintain a minimum level of unassigned fund balance in the General Fund of 35 to 50 percent of the prior year's General Fund total operating expenditures. At December 31, 2013, the unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was below the minimum fund balance level.

12. Use of Estimates

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

2. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

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

Ditch Special Revenue Fund

Eight of 14 drainage systems of the Ditch Special Revenue Fund have incurred expenditures in excess of revenues and available resources. These deficits will be eliminated with future special assessment levies against benefited properties. The following summary shows the fund balance as of December 31, 2013:

Account balances Account deficits	\$ 57,151 (13,728)
Fund Balance	\$ 43,423

B. Expenditures in Excess of Budget

The following nonmajor governmental funds had expenditures in excess of budget for the year ended December 31, 2013:

	Exp	penditures	Fin	al Budget	 Excess
Special Revenue Funds					
Forest Development	\$	684,451	\$	664,975	\$ 19,476
Unorganized Road, Bridge, and Fire		189,671		62,840	126,831
Ditch		18,986		1,699	17,287
Jail Bond Debt Service Fund		415,750		409,875	5,875

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

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	\$ 27,041,860
Petty cash and change funds	6,000
Cash with fiscal agent	109,481
Business-type activities	
Petty cash and change funds	1,350
Cash and pooled investments - restricted assets	2,000
Statement of fiduciary net position	
Cash and pooled investments	766,621
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 27,927,312

a. Deposits

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

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

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

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

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a financial institution failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. It is the County's policy that collateral or bonds will be required for all uninsured amounts on deposit, and the additional insurance will be documented to show compliance with state law and a perfected security interest under federal law. As of December 31, 2013, 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) 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;

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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

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

- (5) commercial paper issued by United States corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries that is rated in the highest quality category by two nationally recognized rating agencies and matures in 270 days or less; and
- (6) with certain restrictions, in repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, joint powers investment trusts, and guaranteed investment contracts.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The County minimizes its exposure to interest rate risk by investing in both short-term and long-term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

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

1. Deposits and Investments

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 that brokers may hold County investments only to the extent there is Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) coverage and excess SIPC coverage available, with the exception of investments held within the MAGIC Fund. As of December 31, 2013, none of the County's investments were subject to custodial credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be caused by the County's investment in a single issuer. It is the County's policy that U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. agency securities, and obligations backed by U.S. Treasury and/or U.S. agency securities may be held without limit, and corporate securities may be held up to \$2,000,000 per issuer.

The following table presents the County's deposit and investment balances at December 31, 2013, and information relating to potential investment risks:

	Cred	lit Risk	Concentration Risk	Interest Rate Risk	C	Carrying
Investment Type	Credit Rating	Rating Agency	Over 5 Percent of Portfolio	Maturity Date		(Fair) Value
U.S. government agency securities Government National Mortgage Association Pool	N/A	N/A		05/15/2021	\$	3,292
Federal Farm Credit Bank Bonds	AA+	S&P		02/13/2020	\$	941,040
Federal Farm Credit Bank Internote	AA+	S&P		09/11/2020	\$	1,017,820
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation Pool	N/R	N/A		04/01/2017	\$	89

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

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
U.S. government agency securities (Continued)					
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	AA+	S&P		09/27/2019	\$ 471,531
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	AA+	S&P		10/03/2019	1,905,540
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	AA+	S&P		10/11/2019	1,245,404
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	AA+	S&P		10/15/2019	237,688
Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds	AA+	S&P		01/30/2020	 943,090
Total Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds			21.20%		\$ 4,803,253
Federal Home Loan Bank Note	AA+	S&P	10.89%	03/09/2018	\$ 2,636,440
Federal National Mortgage Association	AA+	S&P		07/30/2018	\$ 500,550
Federal National Mortgage Association	AA+	S&P		07/24/2019	2,168,928
Federal National Mortgage Association	AA+	S&P		08/28/2019	2,143,440
Federal National Mortgage Association	AA+	S&P		10/04/2019	956,950
Federal National Mortgage Association	AA+	S&P		02/12/2020	937,480
Federal National Mortgage Association	AA+	S&P		04/17/2020	941,740
Federal National Mortgage Association	AA+	S&P		06/26/2020	 475,730
Total Federal National Mortgage Association			27.13%		\$ 8,124,818
Total U.S. government agency securities					\$ 17,526,752
Investment pools/mutual funds					
Wells Fargo - Advantage Prime Fund	AA+	S&P	N/A	N/A	\$ 21,404
MAGIC Fund	N/R	N/A	N/A	N/A	 7,420,952
Total investment pools/mutual funds					\$ 7,442,356
Total investments					\$ 24,969,108
Deposits					2,841,373
Petty cash and change funds					7,350
Cash with fiscal agent					 109,481
Total cash and investments					\$ 27,927,312

N/A - Not Applicable N/R - Not Rated S&P - Standard and Poor's

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets (Continued)

2. Receivables

Receivables, net of uncollectible amounts, as of December 31, 2013, for the County's governmental activities are as follows:

	R	Total eceivables	Scho Collecti	ounts Not eduled for on During the equent Year
Governmental Activities				
Taxes	\$	586,004	\$	-
Special assessments		15,061		1,312
Accounts		1,966,444		-
Accrued interest		112,355		-
Loans		84,992		71,414
Due from other governments		879,163		-
Deposits		25,000		
Total Governmental Activities	\$	3,669,019	\$	72,726

An allowance for uncollectible receivables related to timber sales is included in the above figures. The allowance at December 31, 2013, is \$179,035.

3. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2013, was as follows:

Governmental Activities

	 Beginning Balance	 Increase	I	Decrease	 Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated	\$ 2,753,537	\$ 533.609	\$	_	\$ 3,287,146
Construction in progress	 2,350,283	 687,250		294,110	 2,743,423
Total capital assets not depreciated	\$ 5,103,820	\$ 1,220,859	\$	294,110	\$ 6,030,569
Capital assets depreciated					
Buildings	\$ 15,068,802	\$ 58,700	\$	-	\$ 15,127,502
Machinery, furniture, and equipment	9,630,798	884,214		365,360	10,149,652
Infrastructure	 86,584,190	 5,149,973		-	 91,734,163
Total capital assets depreciated	\$ 111,283,790	\$ 6,092,887	\$	365,360	\$ 117,011,317

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

3. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Governmental Activities (Continued)

	 Beginning Balance	Increase	 Decrease	 Ending Balance
Less: accumulated depreciation for Buildings Machinery, furniture, and equipment Infrastructure	\$ 6,711,419 7,053,366 19,783,402	\$ 369,569 660,931 1,779,610	\$ - 365,360 -	\$ 7,080,988 7,348,937 21,563,012
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 33,548,187	\$ 2,810,110	\$ 365,360	\$ 35,992,937
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$ 77,735,603	\$ 3,282,777	\$ 	\$ 81,018,380
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 82,839,423	\$ 4,503,636	\$ 294,110	\$ 87,048,949

Business-Type Activities

		Beginning Balance		Increase	Dec	crease		Ending Balance
Capital assets not depreciated								
Land	\$	15,400	\$	-	\$	-	\$	15,400
Capital assets depreciated								
Buildings	\$	6,200,231	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,200,231
Machinery, furniture, and equipment		150,732				-		150,732
Total capital assets depreciated	\$	6,350,963	\$		\$		\$	6,350,963
Less: accumulated depreciation for								
Buildings	\$	2,305,768	\$	150,938	\$	-	\$	2,456,706
Machinery, furniture, and equipment		126,688		5,025				131,713
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	2,432,456	\$	155,963	\$		\$	2,588,419
Total capital assets depreciated, net	\$	3,918,507	\$	(155,963)	\$		\$	3,762,544
D								
Business-Type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$	3,933,907	\$	(155,963)	\$	_	\$	3,777,944
Cupitai 1 issets, 14ct	Ψ	3,733,701	Ψ	(133,703)	Ψ		Ψ	3,111,777

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

A. Assets

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

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

Governmental Activities	
General government	\$ 337,568
Public safety	247,353
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets	2,114,467
Health and human services	38,745
Sanitation	8,167
Culture and recreation	3,484
Conservation of natural resources	 60,326
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 2,810,110
Business-Type Activities	
Long Lake Conservation Center	\$ 155.963

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

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2013, is as follows:

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

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	 Amount	Purpose
General Fund	Health and Human Services	\$ 5,514	Services provided Forfeited tax sale
	Forfeited Tax Sale	215,293	apportionment Fund deficit cash
	Long Lake Conservation Center	 433,784	balance
Total due to General Fund		\$ 654,591	
Road and Bridge Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	49,645	Services provided
Nonmajor governmental funds	Forfeited Tax Sale	 267,680	Forfeited tax sale apportionment
Total Due To/From Other Funds		\$ 971,916	

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, 2013, consisted of the following:

Transfers to General Fund from Forfeited Tax Sale Fund Nonmajor governmental funds	\$ 215,293 14,638	Forfeited tax sale apportionment Pay back LLCC interest
Total transferred to General Fund	\$ 229,931	
Transfer to nonmajor governmental funds from Forfeited Tax Sale Fund	 301,750	Forfeited tax sale apportionment to pay for ditch fund maintenance
Total Interfund Transfers	\$ 531,681	

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

1. Long-Term Debt

Governmental Activities

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	Outstanding Balance December 31, 2013
2005 General Obligation Jail Refunding Bonds	2014	\$260,000 - \$335,000	5.00	\$ 2,920,000	\$ 335,000
Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	Outstanding Balance December 31, 2013
AgBMP Septic Loan	2024	\$2,500 - \$16,918	0.00	\$ 246,950	\$ 242,752

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

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

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

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2013, were as follows:

Governmental Activities

Year Ending		General Obli	gation Bo					
December 31	Principal Interest		nterest					
2014	\$	335,000	\$	16,750				

Year Ending		AgBMP So	eptic Loans			7	Γotal	
December 31	I	Principal	In	terest	F	Principal		Interest
2014	\$	20,816	\$	_	\$	355,816	\$	16,750
2015		31,352		-		31,352		-
2016		28,990		-		28,990		-
2017		29,174		-		29,174		-
2018		29,357		-		29,357		-
2019 - 2023		97,269		-		97,269		-
2024	-	5,794	-		-	5,794		-
Totals	\$	242,752	\$	-	\$	577,752	\$	16,750

3. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2013, was as follows:

Governmental Activities

		Beginning Balance Reclassification Additions Reductions		0 0		Beginning Balance		Reclassification		Additions		Additions Re				Reductions		Ending Balance	Due	Within One Year
Bonds and notes payable																				
Bonds	\$	715,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	380,000	\$	335,000	\$	335,000								
Bond premium		41,713		-		-		20,856		20,857		-								
G.O. revenue notes		50,123		(50,123)		-		-		<u>-</u>										
Total bonds and notes payable	\$	806,836	\$	(50,123)	\$	-	\$	400,856	\$	355,857	\$	335,000								

3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

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

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

Governmental Activities (Continued)

	Beginning Balance	Reclassification	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Clean Water Partnership						
Project Notes of 2000	1,788	-	-	1,788	-	-
Minnesota Department of						
Agriculture Loans of 1999	73,930	(73,930)	-	-	-	-
Minnesota Department of						
Agriculture Loans of 2001	54,867	(54,867)	-	-	-	-
AgBMP Septic Loans	-	178,920	116,310	52,478	242,752	20,816
Compensated absences	880,567	-	1,110,414	1,078,518	912,463	744,031
Governmental Activities	\$					
Long-Term Liabilities	1,817,988	\$ -	\$ 1,226,724	\$ 1,533,640	\$ 1,511,072	\$ 1,099,847

Business-Type Activities

	ginning alance	Additions		Reductions		Ending Balance			e Within ne Year			
Compensated absences	\$ 15,225	\$	27,818	_	\$	22,295	_	\$	20,748	_	\$ 20,748	

4. Construction Commitments

The County has active construction projects as of December 31, 2013. The projects include the following:

	Spe	nt-to-Date		Remaining ommitment
Governmental Activities Roads and bridges	\$	6,441,044	\$	827,367

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

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

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

Deferred inflows of resources consist of taxes, special assessments, and state and federal grants receivable not collected soon enough after year-end to pay liabilities of the current period. Unearned revenues consist of state grants received but not yet earned. Unearned revenues and deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2013, are summarized below by fund:

	S	Special						
	Ass	essments		Taxes		Grants		Total
Major governmental funds								
General	\$	_	\$	293,009	\$	31,715	\$	324,724
Road and Bridge	Ψ	_	Ψ	92,350	Ψ	455,833	Ψ	548,183
Health and Human Services		_		109,704		128,749		238,453
Forfeited Tax Sale		_		1,959,721		-		1,959,721
Nonmajor governmental funds				-,, -, ,				-,,,,,,
Forest Development		_		19,778		_		19,778
Unorganized Road, Bridge,				,,,,,				,,,,,,
and Fire		-		2,398		-		2,398
Ditch		15,061		-		-		15,061
Jail Bond Debt Service		-		16,338		-		16,338
Total	\$	15,061	\$	2,493,298	\$	616,297	\$	3,124,656
		-						
Liability								
Unearned revenue	\$	-	\$	-	\$	450	\$	450
Deferred inflows of resources								
Unavailable revenue		15,061		2,493,298		615,847		3,124,206
Total	\$	15,061	\$	2,493,298	\$	616,297	\$	3,124,656

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans

Plan Description

All full-time and certain part-time employees of Aitkin County are covered by defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA). PERA administers the General Employees Retirement Fund, the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund, and the Local Government Correctional Service Retirement Fund (the Public Employees Correctional Fund), which are cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement plans. These plans are established and administered in accordance with Minn. Stat. chs. 353 and 356.

General Employees Retirement Fund members belong to either the Coordinated Plan or the Basic Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security and Basic Plan members are not. All new members must participate in the Coordinated Plan and benefits vest after three years of credited service (five years for those first eligible for membership after June 30, 2010).

All police officers, firefighters, and peace officers who qualify for membership by statute are covered by the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund. Members who are employed in a county correctional institution as a correctional guard or officer, a joint jailer/dispatcher, or as a supervisor of correctional guards or officers or of joint jailer/dispatchers and are directly responsible for the direct security, custody, and control of the county correctional institution and its inmates, are covered by the Public Employees Correctional Fund. For members first eligible for membership after June 30, 2010, benefits vest on a graduated schedule starting with 50 percent after five years and increasing 10 percent for each year of service until fully vested after ten years. Members eligible for membership before July 1, 2010, are fully vested after three years of service.

PERA provides retirement benefits as well as disability benefits to members and benefits to survivors upon death of eligible members. Benefits are established by state statute. Defined retirement benefits are based on a member's highest average salary for any five successive years of allowable service, age, and years of credit at termination of service.

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans

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

Two methods are used to compute benefits for General Employees Retirement Fund Coordinated and Basic Plan members. The retiring member receives the higher of a step-rate benefit accrual formula (Method 1) or a level accrual formula (Method 2). Under Method 1, the annuity accrual rate for a Basic Plan member is 2.2 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years of service and 2.7 percent for each remaining year. For a Coordinated Plan member, the annuity accrual rate is 1.2 percent of average salary for each of the first ten years and 1.7 percent for each remaining year. Under Method 2, the annuity accrual rate is 2.7 percent of average salary for Basic Plan members and 1.7 percent for Coordinated Plan members for each year of service. For Public Employees Police and Fire Fund members, the annuity accrual rate is 3.0 percent of average salary for each year of service. For Public Employees Correctional Fund members, the annuity accrual rate is 1.9 percent of average salary for each year of service.

For General Employees Retirement Fund members hired prior to July 1, 1989, whose annuity is calculated using Method 1, and for all Public Employees Police and Fire Fund and Public Employees Correctional Fund members, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90. Normal retirement age is 55 for Public Employees Police and Fire Fund members and Public Employees Correctional Fund members, and either 65 or 66 (depending on date hired) for General Employees Retirement Fund members. A reduced retirement annuity is also available to eligible members seeking early retirement.

The benefit provisions stated in the previous paragraphs 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 public service.

PERA issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the General Employees Retirement Fund, the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund, and the Public Employees Correctional Fund. That report may be obtained on the internet at www.mnpera.org; by writing to PERA at 60 Empire Drive, Suite 200, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55103-2088; or by calling 651-296-7460 or 1-800-652-9026.

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans

A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

Funding Policy

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. The County makes annual contributions to the pension plans equal to the amount required by state statutes. General Employees Retirement Fund Basic Plan members and Coordinated Plan members are required to contribute 9.10 and 6.25 percent, respectively, of their annual covered salary. Public Employees Police and Fire Fund members are required to contribute 9.60 percent. Public Employees Correctional Fund members are required to contribute 5.83 percent of their annual covered salary.

The County is required to contribute the following percentages of annual covered payroll in 2013:

General Employees Retirement Fund	
Basic Plan members	11.78%
Coordinated Plan members	7.25
Public Employees Police and Fire Fund	14.40
Public Employees Correctional Fund	8.75

The County's contributions for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, for the General Employees Retirement Fund, the Public Employees Police and Fire Fund, and the Public Employees Correctional Fund, were:

	 2013	 2012		2011
General Employees Retirement Fund	\$ 589,695	\$ 594,963	\$	594,687
Public Employees Police and Fire Fund	161,718	154,652		160,042
Public Employees Correctional Fund	105,370	107,845		99,739

These contribution amounts are equal to the contractually required contributions for each year as set by state statute.

4. Employee Retirement Systems and Pension Plans (Continued)

B. Defined Contribution Plan

Five Board members of Aitkin 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 5.00 percent of salary, which is matched by the employer. Employees may elect to make member contributions in an amount not to exceed the employer share. 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 2.00 percent of employer contributions and 0.25 percent of the assets in each member account annually.

Total contributions by dollar amount and percentage of covered payroll made by the County during the year ended December 31, 2013, were:

	<u>H</u>	Employee	Employer				
Contribution amount	\$	7,160	\$	7,160			
Percentage of covered payroll		5%		5%			

Required contribution rates were 5.00 percent.

5. Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees; or natural disasters. To manage these risks, the County has entered into a joint powers agreement with other Minnesota counties to form the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT). MCIT is a public entity risk pool currently operated as a common risk management and insurance program for its members. The County is a member of both the MCIT Workers'

5. Risk Management (Continued)

Compensation and Property and Casualty Divisions. For other risk, 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 \$470,000 per claim in 2013 and \$480,000 per claim in 2014. Should the MCIT Workers' Compensation Division liabilities exceed assets, MCIT may assess the County in a method and amount to be determined by MCIT.

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

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

A. Contingent Liabilities

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

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

B. Joint Ventures

Northeast Minnesota Office of Job Training

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

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

Separate financial information can be obtained from:

Northeast Minnesota Office of Job Training 820 North 9th Street, Suite 210 Virginia, Minnesota 55792

Northern Counties Land Use Coordinating Board

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

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

Aitkin County provided no funding to this organization during 2013.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures

Northern Counties Land Use Coordinating Board (Continued)

Separate financial information can be obtained from:

Northern Counties Land Use Coordinating Board St. Louis County Courthouse 100 North 5th Avenue West, #214 Duluth, Minnesota 55802

Joint County Natural Resources Board

The Joint County Natural Resources Board was formed in 1985 under the authority of the Joint Powers Act, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, and includes Aitkin, Beltrami, Clearwater, Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Mahnomen, Marshall, and Roseau Counties. The purpose of the Joint County Natural Resources Board is to gather information on and formulate policies for the development, utilization, and protection of natural resources in this area of Minnesota and to ensure that there is an interrelated plan for the use and protection of both public and private resources.

Control of the Joint County Natural Resources Board is vested in the Joint County Natural Resources Board, which is composed of at least one resident of each County appointed by its respective County Board, as provided in the Joint County Natural Resources Board's bylaws.

In the event of dissolution of the Joint County Natural Resources Board, the net position of the Joint County Natural Resources Board at that time shall be distributed to the respective member counties in proportion to the contribution of each. Aitkin County contributed \$1,000 during 2013 to the Joint County Natural Resources Board.

The Joint County Natural Resources Board has no long-term debt. Financing is provided by appropriations from member counties.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures

Joint County Natural Resources Board (Continued)

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

Joint County Natural Resources Board Wayne Bendickson, Treasurer Box 808 Baudette, Minnesota 56623

Aitkin-Itasca-Koochiching Community Health Services Board

Aitkin, Itasca, and Koochiching Counties entered into a joint powers agreement, creating and operating the Aitkin-Itasca-Koochiching Community Health Services Board, effective January 1, 1977. This agreement is entered into under the authority of the Community Health Services Act of 1976 and is pursuant to the provisions of Minn. Stat. § 471.59 for the development and maintenance of an integrated system of community health services.

The Community Health Services Board is composed of two members from Aitkin and Koochiching Counties and three members from Itasca County, each appointed by the participating counties. Itasca County maintains the accounting records of the Community Health Services Board. Funding is obtained through federal, state, local, and private sources. Aitkin County provided no funding to this organization during 2013.

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

Aitkin-Itasca-Koochiching Community Health Services Board Community Health Board Administrator 1209 S.E. 2nd Avenue Grand Rapids, Minnesota 55744

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures (Continued)

Mississippi Headwaters Board

The Mississippi Headwaters Board was established on February 22, 1980, by Aitkin, Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Crow Wing, Hubbard, Itasca, and Morrison Counties, pursuant to the provisions of Minn. Stat. § 471.59. The purpose of the Board is to prepare, adopt, and implement a comprehensive land use plan designed to protect and enhance the Mississippi River and related shoreland areas within the counties.

The Mississippi Headwaters Board consists of eight members, one appointed from each participating county. Crow Wing County maintains the accounting records of the Board. Funding is obtained through federal, state, local, and private sources. Aitkin County provided \$1,500 to this organization during 2013.

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

Mississippi Headwaters Board Land Services Building 322 Laurel Street Brainerd, Minnesota 56401

Snake River Watershed Management Board

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

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

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

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures

Snake River Watershed Management Board (Continued)

Aitkin County provided no funding to this organization during 2013. Upon dissolution, the personal property shall be returned to the member county contributing the same.

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

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

Minnesota Counties Information System (MCIS)

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

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

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

Separate financial information can be obtained from:

Minnesota Counties Information System 413 Southeast 7th Avenue Grand Rapids, Minnesota 55744

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures (Continued)

Central Minnesota Community Corrections Agency

The Central Minnesota Community Corrections Agency was established by Crow Wing and Morrison Counties in 1974 under the authority of the Joint Powers Act, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, for the purpose of administering, budgeting, staffing, and operating correctional facilities. Effective January 1, 1992, Aitkin County became a member of the Agency. Crow Wing County maintains the accounting records of the Agency.

The governing board is composed of five County Commissioners from each of the participating counties.

The Central Minnesota Community Agency is funded through state grants and contributions from Aitkin, Crow Wing, and Morrison Counties. Aitkin County appropriated \$150,226 to the Agency in 2013.

In the event of dissolution of the Agency, the unexpended balance of monies and assets held by the Agency will be divided between the counties in proportion to their contributions.

Complete financial information can be obtained from:

Central Minnesota Community Corrections Agency c/o Tom Rosenthal, Director 322 Laurel Street, Suite 32 Brainerd, Minnesota 56401

East Central Regional Library

The East Central Regional Library was established by a joint powers agreement among Aitkin, Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Mille Lacs, and Pine Counties to provide an efficient and improved regional public library service. The Library Board comprises 18 members--one County Board member and two appointees from each member county. Aitkin County's contribution for 2013 was \$230,242.

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures

East Central Regional Library (Continued)

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

East Central Regional Library 244 South Birch Cambridge, Minnesota 55008

North Central Drug Task Force

Mille Lacs County, Aitkin County, Kanabec County, and the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe entered into a joint powers agreement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 471.59, for the purpose of developing and implementing a group of local law enforcement officers, which shall be available to assist any of the parties in the investigation of major drug and gang crimes within the three-county area and tribal lands. The governing board consists of the Sheriff of each member county, the police chief of the Mille Lacs Tribal Police, and the County Attorney of the host agency.

At least annually, in January, each law enforcement member county contributes \$1,500, or its proportionate share thereof, to maintain the fund at \$6,000 per calendar year. In addition to the yearly \$1,500, each participating law enforcement agency contributes towards a matching grant fund, not to exceed \$6,000.

Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio Board

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

The joint powers are the Counties of Aitkin, Carlton, Cass, Cook, Crow Wing, Itasca, Kanabec, Koochiching, Lake, Pine, and St. Louis and the Cities of Duluth, Hibbing, International Falls, and Virginia. Control of the Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio Board is vested in a Board of Directors composed of one county commissioner from

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

B. Joint Ventures

Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio Board (Continued)

each of the member counties and one city council member from each of the member cities. In addition, there is one member from the Northeast Minnesota Regional Advisory Committee, one member from the Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio System User Committee, and one member from the Northeast Minnesota Owners and Operators Committee who are also voting members of the board.

Itasca County is the fiscal agent for the Northeast Minnesota Regional Radio Board. Funding is provided by grants and contributions from participating members. Aitkin County contributed no funding in 2013.

Separate financial information can be obtained from:

Itasca County 123 N.E. 4th Street Grand Rapids, Minnesota 55744-2847

C. Jointly Governed Organizations

Aitkin County Family Services Collaborative

The Aitkin County Family Services Collaborative was established to create opportunities to enhance family strengths and support through service coordination and access to informal communication. Aitkin County has no operational or financial control over the Collaborative. The County is the fiscal agent for the Collaborative and accounts for it in an agency fund.

Aitkin Municipal Airport Commission

The Aitkin Municipal Airport Commission is authorized by Minn. Stat. ch. 360. The Airport Commission is governed by a five-member Board of Directors--three members are appointed by the Aitkin County Board, and two are appointed by the City of Aitkin. The proprietary interest in the Airport Commission's assets is divided two-thirds to Aitkin County and one-third to the City of Aitkin as per the contractual agreement. All

6. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

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

Aitkin Municipal Airport Commission (Continued)

cash of the Airport Commission is on deposit with the City of Aitkin at December 31, 2013. The City of Aitkin has opted to report the activities of the Aitkin Municipal Airport Commission as a discrete component unit in its annual financial report.

D. Related Organization

Aitkin County Housing and Redevelopment Authority

The Aitkin County Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA) is a separate legal entity as authorized under Minn. Stat. ch. 469. The HRA operates a low-income housing program and elderly housing in the County. The HRA Board is appointed by the County Board. The County does not provide funding, has no obligation for the debt of the HRA, and cannot impose its will on the HRA.

E. Minnesota Community Capital Fund

The County is a Class C member of the Minnesota Community Capital Fund (MCCF). The MCCF was established to address unmet development financing needs of communities and economic development organizations throughout greater Minnesota by pooling local revolving loan fund resources and providing professional management services to support local efforts. The MCCF is designed to provide its members with greater flexibility and the capacity to originate multiple loans that are much larger than would be possible with limited local resources. The \$25,000 member participation is included as a long-term receivable in the General Fund. In 2014, Aitkin County withdrew from membership in the MCCF, and in March 2014 the \$25,000 member participation fee was returned.

E. Tax-Forfeited Land

The County manages approximately 221,453 acres of state-owned, tax-forfeited land. This land generates revenues primarily from recreational land leases and land and timber sales. Land management costs, including forestry costs, such as site preparation, seedlings, tree planting, and logging roads, are accounted for as current operating expenditures. Revenues in excess of expenditures are distributed to the County and cities, towns, and school districts within the County according to state statute.





EXHIBIT A-1

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Budgeted	l Amoı	unts	Actual	Variance with		
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget	
Revenues							
Taxes	\$ 6,247,983	\$	6,247,983	\$ 6,188,922	\$	(59,061)	
Licenses and permits	312,130		312,130	378,977		66,847	
Intergovernmental	2,259,999		2,259,999	2,758,543		498,544	
Charges for services	1,047,421		1,047,421	940,768		(106,653)	
Gifts and contributions	3,200		3,200	2,875		(325)	
Investment earnings	300,000		300,000	(466,040)		(766,040)	
Miscellaneous	 479,423		479,423	 481,219		1,796	
Total Revenues	\$ 10,650,156	\$	10,650,156	\$ 10,285,264	\$	(364,892)	
Expenditures							
Current							
General government							
Commissioners	\$ 235,621	\$	235,621	\$ 229,373	\$	6,248	
Courts	108,500		108,500	78,732		29,768	
County administration	332,284		332,284	327,334		4,950	
County auditor	470,413		470,413	516,276		(45,863)	
Motor vehicle	159,940		159,940	147,796		12,144	
County treasurer	223,931		223,931	240,061		(16,130)	
County assessor	773,656		773,656	780,883		(7,227)	
Elections	78,760		78,760	19,605		59,155	
Data processing	526,175		526,175	506,453		19,722	
Central services	219,563		219,563	241,877		(22,314)	
County attorney	863,140		863,140	872,601		(9,461)	
County recorder	269,777		269,777	276,915		(7,138)	
Planning and zoning	369,128		369,128	447,111		(77,983)	
Buildings and plant	50,000		50,000	144,048		(94,048)	
Maintenance	338,196		338,196	318,815		19,381	
Veterans service officer	89,613		89,613	96,362		(6,749)	
Motor pool	28,701		28,701	30,802		(2,101)	
Housing and development	 1,600		1,600	 2,030		(430)	
Total general government	\$ 5,138,998	\$	5,138,998	\$ 5,277,074	\$	(138,076)	

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Expenditures								
Current (Continued)								
Public safety								
County sheriff	\$	2,033,381	\$	2,033,381	\$	1,932,982	\$	100,399
800 MHz (ARMER) radio system		-		-		424,541		(424,541)
Boat and water safety		74,602		74,602		75,059		(457)
Snowmobile		32,243		32,243		36,342		(4,099)
Coroner		58,000		58,000		44,772		13,228
E-911 system		42,200		42,200		33,972		8,228
Community corrections		2,513,473		2,513,473		2,566,591		(53,118)
Crime victim		61,341		61,341		61,452		(111)
Civil defense		57,159		57,159		45,626		11,533
Other public safety		25,690		25,690		71,226		(45,536)
Total public safety	\$	4,898,089	\$	4,898,089	\$	5,292,563	\$	(394,474)
Sanitation								
Solid waste	\$	246,843	\$	246,843	\$	282,668	\$	(35,825)
Environmental health		73,244		73,244	_	70,712		2,532
Total sanitation	\$	320,087	\$	320,087	\$	353,380	\$	(33,293)
Health								
Water wells	\$	5,745	\$	5,745	\$	4,496	\$	1,249
Culture and recreation								
Historical society	\$	18,055	\$	18,055	\$	17,407	\$	648
Parks		560,383		560,383		423,102		137,281
Regional library		231,742		231,742		231,117		625
Tourism		13,800		13,800		20,328		(6,528)
Other		44,900		44,900		44,900		-
Total culture and recreation	\$	868,880	\$	868,880	\$	736,854	\$	132,026
Conservation of natural resources								
Cooperative extension	\$	66,408	\$	66,408	\$	66,077	\$	331
Soil and water conservation		104,813		104,813		109,753		(4,940)
Agricultural inspections		4,800		4,800		4,800		-
Agricultural society/County fair		25,075		25,075		24,180		895
Total conservation of natural								
resources	\$	201,096	\$	201,096	\$	204,810	\$	(3,714)

EXHIBIT A-1 (Continued)

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	 Budgeted Amount		unts	Actual		Variance with		
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget		
Expenditures								
Current (Continued)								
Economic development								
Community development	\$ 815	\$	815	\$ 283	\$	532		
Airports	28,007		28,007	38,007		(10,000)		
Other	 87,940		87,940	 38,044		49,896		
Total economic development	\$ 116,762	\$	116,762	\$ 76,334	\$	40,428		
Debt service								
Principal	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 54,266	\$	(54,266)		
Total Expenditures	\$ 11,549,657	\$	11,549,657	\$ 11,999,777	\$	(450,120)		
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$ (899,501)	\$	(899,501)	\$ (1,714,513)	\$	(815,012)		
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Loans issued	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 48,280	\$	48,280		
Transfers in	 325,000		325,000	 229,931		(95,069)		
Total Other Financing Sources								
(Uses)	\$ 325,000	\$	325,000	\$ 278,211	\$	(46,789)		
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (574,501)	\$	(574,501)	\$ (1,436,302)	\$	(861,801)		
Fund Balance - January 1	 10,328,679		10,328,679	10,328,679				
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 9,754,178	\$	9,754,178	\$ 8,892,377	\$	(861,801)		

EXHIBIT A-2

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL ROAD AND BRIDGE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual		Variance with	
	Original		Final		Amounts		Final Budget	
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	2,156,709	\$	2,156,709	\$	2,127,568	\$	(29,141)
Intergovernmental		4,708,341		4,708,341		14,209,327		9,500,986
Charges for services		846,000		846,000		1,069,676		223,676
Miscellaneous		47,000		47,000		265,447		218,447
Total Revenues	\$	7,758,050	\$	7,758,050	\$	17,672,018	\$	9,913,968
Expenditures								
Current								
Highways and streets								
Administration	\$	471,947	\$	471,947	\$	461,014	\$	10,933
Engineering		507,382		507,382		446,264		61,118
Maintenance		2,692,821		2,692,821		2,896,068		(203,247)
Construction		3,105,400		3,105,400		5,830,640		(2,725,240)
Equipment and maintenance shops		473,500		473,500		938,350		(464,850)
Total highways and streets	\$	7,251,050	\$	7,251,050	\$	10,572,336	\$	(3,321,286)
Intergovernmental								
Highways and streets		-		-		262,076		(262,076)
Total Expenditures	\$	7,251,050	\$	7,251,050	\$	10,834,412	\$	(3,583,362)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	507,000	\$	507,000	\$	6,837,606	\$	6,330,606
Fund Balance - January 1		1,556,364		1,556,364		1,556,364		-
Increase (decrease) in inventories				<u> </u>		65,223		65,223
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	2,063,364	\$	2,063,364	\$	8,459,193	\$	6,395,829

EXHIBIT A-3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	2,503,538	\$	2,503,538	\$	2,472,520	\$	(31,018)
Intergovernmental		3,086,713		3,086,713		2,926,144		(160,569)
Charges for services		154,200		154,200		203,128		48,928
Miscellaneous		389,233		389,233		340,921		(48,312)
Total Revenues	\$	6,133,684	\$	6,133,684	\$	5,942,713	\$	(190,971)
Expenditures								
Current								
Human services								
Income maintenance	\$	1,589,336	\$	1,589,336	\$	1,637,285	\$	(47,949)
Social services		3,862,932		3,862,932		3,365,096		497,836
Total human services	\$	5,452,268	\$	5,452,268	\$	5,002,381	\$	449,887
Health								
Women, infants, and children	\$	2,405	\$	2,405	\$	2,699	\$	(294)
Nursing service		33,600		33,600		19,855		13,745
Transportation		37,000		37,000		33,295		3,705
Maternal and child health		14,814		14,814		9,421		5,393
Miscellaneous		593,597		593,597		631,731		(38,134)
Total health	\$	681,416	\$	681,416	\$	697,001	\$	(15,585)
Total Expenditures	\$	6,133,684	\$	6,133,684	\$	5,699,382	\$	434,302
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$	243,331	\$	243,331
Fund Balance - January 1		4,974,610		4,974,610		4,974,610		-
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	4,974,610	\$	4,974,610	\$	5,217,941	\$	243,331

EXHIBIT A-4

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FORFEITED TAX SALE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues								
Intergovernmental	\$	290,000	\$	290,000	\$	238,991	\$	(51,009)
Charges for services		30,000		30,000		28,405		(1,595)
Miscellaneous		1,460,530		1,460,530		1,258,880		(201,650)
Total Revenues	\$	1,780,530	\$	1,780,530	\$	1,526,276	\$	(254,254)
Expenditures								
Current								
General government								
Law library	\$	30,000	\$	30,000	\$	21,487	\$	8,513
Other general government		1,000		1,000				1,000
Total general government	\$	31,000	\$	31,000	\$	21,487	\$	9,513
Conservation of natural resources								
County development	\$	422,610	\$	422,610	\$	257,016	\$	165,594
Forfeited tax		1,309,530		1,309,530		775,569		533,961
Total conservation of natural								
resources	\$	1,732,140	\$	1,732,140	\$	1,032,585	\$	699,555
Total Expenditures	\$	1,763,140	\$	1,763,140	\$	1,054,072	\$	709,068
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	17,390	\$	17,390	\$	472,204	\$	454,814
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers out		(50,000)		(50,000)		(517,043)		(467,043)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(32,610)	\$	(32,610)	\$	(44,839)	\$	(12,229)
Fund Balance - January 1		1,423,091		1,423,091		1,423,091		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	1,390,481	\$	1,390,481	\$	1,378,252	\$	(12,229)

NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

1. <u>Budgetary Information</u>

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

By July of each year, all departments submit requests for appropriations to the County Administrator so that a budget can be prepared. Before September 30, the proposed budget is presented to the County Board for review. A final budget is adopted by the Board and certified to the Auditor no later than December 31.

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

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

The following is a summary of individual funds that had expenditures in excess of budget for the year ended December 31, 2013. These expenditures in excess of appropriations will be funded by future tax levies, state aid highway allotments, and the use of fund balance.

	E	xpenditures	F	inal Budget	Excess	
General Fund Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund	\$	11,999,777 10,834,412	\$	11,549,657 7,251,050	\$	450,120 3,583,362











NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The <u>Forest Development Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for funds used in developing forests in the County. Financing is provided by forfeited tax settlements, grants, and payments in lieu of taxes.

The <u>Unorganized Road</u>, <u>Bridge</u>, and <u>Fire Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for funds used to provide road maintenance and fire protection for unorganized townships.

The <u>Ditch Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for funds used for public improvements and services for the ditch system.

The <u>Jail Bond Debt Service Fund</u> is used to account for the accumulation of resources for the payment of principal, interest, and related costs for the 2005 General Obligation Jail Refunding Bonds.

The <u>Environmental Permanent Fund</u> is used to account for funds collected from the sale of County-owned lakeshore leased lots. In accordance with 1998 Minn. Laws ch. 389, art. 16, § 31, the principal on these sales must remain in an environmental trust, and the interest may be spent only on improvement of natural resources.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2013

					Special Rev	venue Funds
	D	Forest Development		Unorganized Road, Bridge, and Fire		Ditch
<u>Assets</u>						
Cash and pooled investments	\$	1,023,361	\$	454,098	\$	46,912
Taxes receivable Prior		-		2,850		-
Special assessments receivable Prior		<u>-</u>		-		12,438
Noncurrent		-		-		2,623
Due from other funds		251,328		16,352		-
Due from other governments	-	19,778		-		-
Total Assets	\$	1,294,467	\$	473,300	\$	61,973
<u>Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of</u> <u>Resources, and Fund Balances</u>						
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	11,233	\$	815	\$	200
Salaries payable		13,094		-		-
Due to other funds Due to other governments		- 2,426		46,356 6		3,289
Due to other governments		2,420		0		
Total Liabilities	\$	26,753	\$	47,177	\$	3,489
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable revenue (Note 3.C.)	\$	19,778	\$	2,398	\$	15,061
Fund Balances						
Restricted for Debt service	\$		\$		\$	
Unorganized road, bridge, and fire	Ψ	-	Φ	423,725	Ψ	-
Ditch maintenance and repairs		-		-		57,151
Environmental uses		-		-		-
Assigned for		1.045.006				
Forest development Unassigned		1,247,936		-		(13,728)
Unassigned						(13,728)
Total Fund Balances	\$	1,247,936	\$	423,725	\$	43,423
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$	1,294,467	\$	473,300	\$	61,973
or resources, and runa parances	Ψ	1,277,707	Ψ	475,500	Ψ	01,773

		Debt rvice Fund	Pern	nanent Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds			
Total	J	ail Bond	Env	vironmental	(Exhibit 3)		
1.504.051	ф	100.570	Φ.	407.247	ф	2 102 217		
1,524,371	\$	180,579	\$	487,267	\$	2,192,217		
2,850		19,511		-		22,361		
12,438		-		-		12,438		
2,623		-		-		2,623		
		-		-		267,680		
19,778		<u> </u>		_		19,778		
1,829,740	\$	200,090	\$	487,267	\$	2,517,097		
12,248	\$	-	\$	-	\$	12,248		
		-		-		13,094		
		-		-		49,645 2,432		
77,419	\$	-	\$	-	\$	77,419		
37,237	<u>\$</u>	16,338	\$	<u>-</u>	<u>\$</u>	53,575		
-	\$	183,752	\$	-	\$	183,752		
423,725		-		-		423,725		
		-		-		57,151		
		-		487,267		487,267		
		-		-		1,247,936		
(13,728)		-		<u> </u>		(13,728)		
1,715,084	\$	183,752	\$	487,267	\$	2,386,103		
1,829,740	\$	200.090	\$	487.267	\$	2,517,097		
	1,524,371 2,850 12,438 2,623 267,680 19,778 1,829,740 12,248 13,094 49,645 2,432 77,419 37,237	Total \$ 1,524,371 \$ 2,850 12,438 2,623 267,680 19,778 1,829,740 \$ 12,248 13,094 49,645 2,432 77,419 \$ 37,237 \$ -	Total Service Fund Jail Bond 1,524,371 \$ 180,579 2,850 19,511 12,438 - 2,623 - 267,680 - 19,778 - 1,829,740 \$ 200,090 12,248 - 13,094 - 49,645 - 2,432 - 77,419 \$ - 37,237 \$ 16,338 - \$ 1,247,936 - (13,728) - 1,715,084 \$ 183,752	Total Service Fund Jail Bond Perm Environment 1,524,371 \$ 180,579 \$ 2,850 19,511 \$ 12,438 - - 2,623 - - 267,680 - - 19,778 - - 1,829,740 \$ 200,090 \$ 13,094 - - 49,645 - - 2,432 - - 77,419 \$ - \$ 16,338 \$ - \$ 183,752 \$ 423,725 - - - 57,151 - - - - - - - 1,247,936 - - - (13,728) - - - 1,715,084 \$ 183,752 \$	Service Fund Environmental 1,524,371	Debt Service Fund Permanent Fund Environmental () 1.524,371 \$ 180,579 \$ 487,267 \$ 2.850 19.511 -		

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

					Special Re	venue Funds
	D	Forest evelopment	Ros	norganized ad, Bridge, and Fire		Ditch
Revenues						
Taxes	\$	-	\$	59,526	\$	-
Special assessments		-		-		1,523
Licenses and permits		785		-		-
Intergovernmental		305,761		47,571		-
Investment earnings		-		-		17
Miscellaneous		6,699		20		-
Total Revenues	\$	313,245	\$	107,117	\$	1,540
Expenditures						
Current						
General government	\$	-	\$	1,809	\$	-
Public safety		-		26,778		-
Highways and streets		-		161,084		-
Conservation of natural resources		684,451		-		18,986
Debt service						
Principal		-		-		-
Interest		-		-		
Total Expenditures	\$	684,451	\$	189,671	\$	18,986
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)						
Expenditures	\$	(371,206)	\$	(82,554)	\$	(17,446)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers in	\$	251,328	\$	16,352	\$	34,070
Transfers out		<u>-</u>		-		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$	251,328	\$	16,352	\$	34,070
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(119,878)	\$	(66,202)	\$	16,624
Fund Balance - January 1		1,367,814		489,927		26,799
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	1,247,936	\$	423,725	\$	43,423

	Total		Debt rvice Fund Jail Bond	nanent Fund vironmental	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds (Exhibit 5)		
\$	59,526	\$	333,366	\$ -	\$	392,892	
	1,523		-	-		1,523	
	785		41 297	-		785	
	353,332 17		41,287	14,633		394,619 14,650	
	6,719		- -	 		6,719	
\$	421,902	\$	374,653	\$ 14,633	\$	811,188	
\$	1,809	\$	-	\$ -	\$	1,809	
	26,778		-	-		26,778	
	161,084		-	-		161,084	
	703,437		-	-		703,437	
	-		380,000	-		380,000	
	<u> </u>		35,750	 <u> </u>		35,750	
\$	893,108	\$	415,750	\$ 	\$	1,308,858	
\$	(471,206)	\$	(41,097)	\$ 14,633	\$	(497,670)	
\$	301,750	\$		\$	\$	301,750	
2	301,730	\$	-	\$ (14,638)	ф	(14,638)	
	201				Φ.		
\$	301,750	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ (14,638)	\$	287,112	
\$	(169,456)	\$	(41,097)	\$ (5)	\$	(210,558)	
	1,884,540		224,849	 487,272		2,596,661	
\$	1,715,084	\$	183,752	\$ 487,267	\$	2,386,103	

EXHIBIT B-3

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOREST DEVELOPMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Budgeted	Amou	ints	Actual		Variance with	
	Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues							
Licenses and permits	\$ 3,000	\$	3,000	\$	785	\$	(2,215)
Intergovernmental	177,000		177,000		305,761		128,761
Miscellaneous	 				6,699		6,699
Total Revenues	\$ 180,000	\$	180,000	\$	313,245	\$	133,245
Expenditures							
Current							
Conservation of natural resources							
Forest resource	\$ 214,396	\$	214,396	\$	134,759	\$	79,637
Reforestation	220,944		220,944		343,773		(122,829)
Memorial forest	184,275		184,275		151,536		32,739
Forest road	 45,360		45,360		54,383		(9,023)
Total Expenditures	\$ 664,975	\$	664,975	\$	684,451	\$	(19,476)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$ (484,975)	\$	(484,975)	\$	(371,206)	\$	113,769
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in	 280,500		280,500		251,328		(29,172)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (204,475)	\$	(204,475)	\$	(119,878)	\$	84,597
Fund Balance - January 1	 1,367,814		1,367,814		1,367,814		-
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 1,163,339	\$	1,163,339	\$	1,247,936	\$	84,597

EXHIBIT B-4

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL UNORGANIZED ROAD, BRIDGE, AND FIRE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts		nts	Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	 Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
Revenues							
Taxes	\$	61,061	\$	61,061	\$ 59,526	\$	(1,535)
Intergovernmental		2,279		2,279	47,571		45,292
Miscellaneous		-			 20		20
Total Revenues	\$	63,340	\$	63,340	\$ 107,117	\$	43,777
Expenditures							
Current							
General government							
Other general government	\$	1,240	\$	1,240	\$ 1,809	\$	(569)
Public safety							
Emergency services		20,600		20,600	26,778		(6,178)
Highways and streets							
Other highways and streets		41,000		41,000	 161,084		(120,084)
Total Expenditures	\$	62,840	\$	62,840	\$ 189,671	\$	(126,831)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)							
Expenditures	\$	500	\$	500	\$ (82,554)	\$	(83,054)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers in		-		-	16,352		16,352
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	500	\$	500	\$ (66,202)	\$	(66,702)
Fund Balance - January 1		489,927		489,927	489,927		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	490,427	\$	490,427	\$ 423,725	\$	(66,702)

EXHIBIT B-5

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL DITCH SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts		nts		Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	Amounts		Final Budget	
Revenues								
Special assessments	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,523	\$	1,523
Investment earnings		23		23		17		(6)
Total Revenues	\$	23	\$	23	\$	1,540	\$	1,517
Expenditures								
Current								
Conservation of natural resources								
Other		1,699		1,699		18,986		(17,287)
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	(1,676)	\$	(1,676)	\$	(17,446)	\$	(15,770)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		34,070		34,070		34,070		
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	32,394	\$	32,394	\$	16,624	\$	(15,770)
Fund Balance - January 1		26,799		26,799		26,799		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	59,193	\$	59,193	\$	43,423	\$	(15,770)

EXHIBIT B-6

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL JAIL BOND DEBT SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Budgeted	Amou	nts	Actual	Variance with	
	Original		Final	 Amounts	Final Budget	
Revenues						
Taxes	\$ 335,484	\$	335,484	\$ 333,366	\$	(2,118)
Intergovernmental	 33,854		33,854	 41,287		7,433
Total Revenues	\$ 369,338	\$	369,338	\$ 374,653	\$	5,315
Expenditures						
Debt service						
Principal	\$ 365,000	\$	365,000	\$ 380,000	\$	(15,000)
Interest	 44,875		44,875	 35,750		9,125
Total Expenditures	\$ 409,875	\$	409,875	\$ 415,750	\$	(5,875)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (40,537)	\$	(40,537)	\$ (41,097)	\$	(560)
Fund Balance - January 1	 224,849		224,849	224,849		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 184,312	\$	184,312	\$ 183,752	\$	(560)

EXHIBIT B-7

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE BUDGET AND ACTUAL ENVIRONMENTAL PERMANENT FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	 Budgeted Amounts		Actual		Variance with		
	 Original		Final		Amounts	Final Budget	
Revenues							
Investment earnings	\$ 10,000	\$	10,000	\$	14,633	\$	4,633
Other Financing Sources (Uses)							
Transfers out	 (10,000)		(10,000)	1	(14,638)		(4,638)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ -	\$	-	\$	(5)	\$	(5)
Fund Balance - January 1	 487,272		487,272		487,272		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 487,272	\$	487,272	\$	487,267	\$	(5)





EXHIBIT C-1

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ${\bf ALL\ AGENCY\ FUNDS}$ FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Balance January 1	Additions	Deductions	Balance December 31	
<u>AGENCY</u>					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 603,000	\$ 9,492,639	\$ 9,544,133	\$ 551,506	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 603,000	\$ 9,492,639	\$ 9,544,133	\$ 551,506	
COLLABORATIVE					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 88,400	\$ 89,564	\$ 84,318	\$ 93,646	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Accounts payable	\$ 88,400	\$ 89,564	\$ 84,318	\$ 93,646	
<u>STATE</u>					
<u>Assets</u>					
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 191,691	\$ 3,438,433	\$ 3,508,655	\$ 121,469	
<u>Liabilities</u>					
Due to other governments	\$ 191,691	\$ 3,438,433	\$ 3,508,655	\$ 121,469	

EXHIBIT C-1 (Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ${\bf ALL\ AGENCY\ FUNDS}$ FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Balance nnuary 1	 Additions	 Deductions	Balance cember 31
TAXES AND PENALTIES				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 26,093,630	\$ 26,093,630	\$ <u>-</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Due to other governments	\$ -	\$ 26,093,630	\$ 26,093,630	\$
TOTAL ALL AGENCY FUNDS				
<u>Assets</u>				
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 883,091	\$ 39,114,266	\$ 39,230,736	\$ 766,621
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Accounts payable Due to other governments	\$ 88,400 794,691	\$ 89,564 39,024,702	\$ 84,318 39,146,418	\$ 93,646 672,975
Total Liabilities	\$ 883,091	\$ 39,114,266	\$ 39,230,736	\$ 766,621



EXHIBIT D-1

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Governmental Funds		Enterprise Fund		Total Primary Government
Shared Revenue					
State					
Highway users tax	\$	13,695,224	\$ -	\$	13,695,224
PERA rate reimbursement		28,165	-		28,165
Disparity reduction aid		10,541	-		10,541
Police aid		126,069	-		126,069
County program aid		524,082	-		524,082
Market value credit		140,220	-		140,220
Disaster abatement credit		14,491	-		14,491
Taconite credit		600,761	-		600,761
Enhanced 911		89,190	 -	_	89,190
Total shared revenue	\$	15,228,743	\$ -	\$	15,228,743
Reimbursement for Services					
State					
Minnesota Department of Human Services	\$	418,497	\$ -	\$	418,497
Payments					
Local					
Payments in lieu of taxes	\$	1,487,680	\$ -	\$	1,487,680
Grants					
State					
Minnesota Department/Board of					
Public Safety	\$	287,511	\$ -	\$	287,511
Transportation		182,481	-		182,481
Health		100,560	-		100,560
Natural Resources		471,772	-		471,772
Human Services		573,872	-		573,872
Water and Soil Resources		10,255	-		10,255
Office of Environmental Assistance		55,950	 -		55,950
Total state	\$	1,682,401	\$ -	\$	1,682,401

EXHIBIT D-1 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	G	overnmental Funds	Eı	nterprise Fund	(Total Primary Sovernment
Grants (Continued)						
Federal						
U.S. Department of						
Agriculture	\$	144,008	\$	3,556	\$	147,564
Justice		90,323		-		90,323
Transportation		93,264		-		93,264
Health and Human Services		1,382,708				1,382,708
Total federal	\$	1,710,303	\$	3,556	\$	1,713,859
Total state and federal grants	\$	3,392,704	\$	3,556	\$	3,396,260
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	20,527,624	\$	3,556	\$	20,531,180

BALANCE SHEET - BY DITCH DITCH SPECIAL REVENUE FUND DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Assets						
		Cash	Ass	Special sessments eceivable		ue from er Ditches	Total
County Ditches							
5	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
13		-		-		-	-
24		_		369		1,500	1,869
28		_		-		-	-
29		265		-		-	265
30		27,983		1,294		11,861	41,138
34		796		978		-	1,774
36		2,755		1,208		-	3,963
37		_		8,426		-	8,426
42		-		_		-	-
43		_		-		-	-
63		1,513		2,624		-	4,137
66		1,279		_		-	1,279
Judicial Ditch							•
2		12,321		162		_	 12,483
Total	<u>\$</u>	46,912	\$	15,061	\$	13,361	\$ 75,334

	counts ayable		Liab Due to er Funds		Due to er Ditches		Total	In Re	Deferred aflows of esources available Revenue	1	Fund Balance		Total Liabilities, eferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balance
ф		¢		ф	7.250	¢.	7.250	¢		¢	(7.250)	ф	
\$	-	\$	407	\$	7,250	\$	7,250 407	\$	-	\$	(7,250) (407)	\$	-
	200		407		-		200		369		1,300		1,869
	200		-		1,287		1,287		-		(1,287)		1,809
	-		-		1,207		1,207		-		265		265
	-		-		-		-		1,294		39,844		41,138
	_		_		65		65		978		731		1,774
	_		_		65		65		1,208		2,690		3,963
	_		_		2,173		2,173		8,426		(2,173)		8,426
	_		_		935		935		-		(935)		-
	_		_		76		76		_		(76)		_
	_		2,882		-		2,882		2,624		(1,369)		4,137
	-		-		1,510		1,510		-,		(231)		1,279
									162		12,321		12,483
\$	200	\$	3,289	\$	13,361	\$	16,850	\$	15,061	\$	43,423	\$	75,334

EXHIBIT D-3

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

Federal Grantor	Federal			
Pass-Through Agency	CFDA	Expenditures		
Grant Program Title	Number	EX	penaitures	
U.S. Department of Agriculture				
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Education				
Special Milk Program for Children	10.556	\$	3,556	
Passed Through Aitkin-Itasca-Koochiching Community Health Services Board				
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557		50,129	
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services				
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition				
Assistance Program	10.561		122,972	
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture		\$	176,657	
U.S. Department of Justice				
Direct				
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	16.588	\$	90,323	
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	10.566	Ψ	70,323	
U.S. Department of Transportation				
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Transportation				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	\$	29,951	
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services				
Passed Through Aitkin-Itasca-Koochiching Community Health Services Board				
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	\$	22,653	
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		34,359	
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$229,270)			•	
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		11,256	
(Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$521,157)				
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994		22,859	
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services				
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556		5,999	
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		194,911	
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$229,270)	73.330		174,711	
Child Support Enforcement	93,563		399,204	
Refugee and Entrant Assistance - State Administered Programs	93.566		329	
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575		7,814	
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645		3,017	
Foster Care - Title IV-E	93.658		174,472	
Social Services Block Grant	93.667		111,408	
Chafee Foster Care Independence Program	93.674		1,851	
Charco I obtai Caro independence I rogium	75.017		1,031	

EXHIBIT D-3 (Continued)

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

Federal Grantor	Federal		
Pass-Through Agency	CFDA		
Grant Program Title	Number	E :	xpenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services (Continued)			
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767		59
Medical Assistance Program	93.778		509,901
(Total Medical Assistance Program 93.778 \$521,157)			
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services		\$	1,500,092
U.S. Department of Homeland Security			
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety			
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036	\$	67,131
Total Federal Awards		\$	1,864,154



NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

1. Reporting Entity

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

2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of Aitkin County under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2013. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Aitkin County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of Aitkin County.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in OMB Circular A-87, *Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments*, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Pass-through grant numbers were not assigned by the pass-through agencies.

4. Reconciliation to Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue

Federal grant revenue per Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 1,713,859
Grants received more than 60 days after year-end, deferred in 2013	
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition	29,093
Assistance Program	
Child Support Enforcement	53,018
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	67,131
Highway Planning and Construction	14,046
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	24,336
Foster Care - Title IV-E	1,252
Medical Assistance Program	51,845
Child Care and Development Block Grant	470
Deferred in 2012, recognized as revenue in 2013	
Highway Planning and Construction	(77,359)
Child Support Enforcement	 (13,537)
Expenditures Per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 1,864,154

5. Subrecipients

Of the expenditures presented in the schedule, Aitkin County provided federal awards to subrecipients as follows:

CFDA		Amou	nt Provided
Number	Number Program Name		brecipients
			_
16.588	Violence Against Women Formula Grants	\$	90,323



SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

I. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

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

Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

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

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

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 510(a) of OMB Circular A-133? **Yes**

The major programs are:

State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental	
Nutrition Assistance Program	CFDA #10.561
Child Support Enforcement	CFDA #93.563
Medical Assistance Program	CFDA #93.778

The threshold for distinguishing between Types A and B programs was \$300,000.

Aitkin County qualified as a low-risk auditee? No

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

INTERNAL CONTROL

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEMS NOT RESOLVED

Finding 1996-005

Segregation of Duties

Criteria: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control. A good system of internal control provides for an adequate segregation of duties so that no one individual handles a transaction from its inception to completion. In order to maintain proper internal control over County revenue transactions and cash assets, cash collection duties should be segregated so the basic functions of authorization, custody, and recording are not under the control of any one employee.

Condition: The County Treasurer does not segregate the duties of cash collection and receipting from the bank reconciliation process. In the County Auditor's Office, employees who receipt cash and process cash disbursements have the ability to make journal entries. Also in the County Auditor's Office, the person who processes payroll can also make pay rate and other payroll system changes. Finally, due to the limited number of office personnel within the various County offices, proper segregation of the accounting functions necessary to ensure adequate internal accounting control is not possible.

Context: This is not unusual in operations the size of Aitkin County; however, the County's management should constantly be aware of this condition and realize that the concentration of duties and responsibilities in a limited number of individuals is not desirable from an internal control point of view.

Effect: Inadequate segregation of duties could adversely affect the County's ability to detect misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements in a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

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

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

Client's Response:

County management is aware of this situation; however, the County lacks the resources to staff departments to levels needed to provide complete segregation of all functions. County management will review internal controls and transactions. Receipting procedures have been modified to allow for greater control and review. Processes have been implemented to provide for additional review of transactions.

Finding 2006-003

Accounting Policies and Procedures Manual

Criteria: County management is responsible for developing and monitoring its internal controls. An essential element of monitoring controls includes documenting the County's accounting policies and procedures. Significant internal controls to be documented would include areas such as receipts, disbursements, payroll, capital assets, journal entries, and credit cards.

Condition: Inquiries of County management found that significant internal controls of its accounting system have not been documented. The County does not have a current and comprehensive accounting policies and procedures manual, including risk assessment and monitoring procedures.

Context: Documentation and monitoring of internal controls is necessary to determine controls are in place and operating effectively. An accounting policies and procedures manual will enhance employees' understanding of their role and function in the internal control system, establish responsibilities, provide guidance for employees, improve efficiency and consistency of transaction processing, and improve compliance with established policies. It can also help to prevent deterioration of key elements in the County's internal control system and can help to avoid circumvention of County policies.

Effect: As a result of this condition, the County's practices may not be followed as intended by management, and employees may not understand the purpose of internal controls. The lack of risk assessment and monitoring procedures increases the risk of fraud.

Cause: The County has begun the process of developing formal policies and procedures that will include monitoring. Due to limited time and resources, the County has not been able to complete this project.

Recommendation: We recommend the County Auditor's Office continue its efforts to develop a comprehensive accounting policies and procedures manual including documentation for the internal control systems over receipts, disbursements, payroll, capital assets, journal entries, and credit cards. The manual should be prepared by

appropriate levels of management and be approved by the County Board to emphasize its importance and authority. The documentation should describe procedures as they are intended to be performed, indicate which level of staff is to perform the procedures, and explain the design and purpose of control-related procedures to increase employee understanding and support of controls.

Client's Response:

The County has a policy manual in place that provides guidance to several areas of internal control with respect to reimbursement of employee travel expenses. However, departmental staffs are small in numbers, making segregation of general ledger and other accounting duties difficult in several areas. County management is aware of this issue and will continue to make attempts to provide additional oversight wherever possible. County management will define duties and authorities with respect to accounting procedures to provide segregation wherever possible.

Finding 2006-005

Annual Adopted Budget and Budget Policy

Criteria: Written policies and procedures outline the specific authority and responsibility of County personnel, providing for accountability.

Condition: The Board has not developed and adopted a formal budget policy for management's administration of the County budget. The County Board adopts a summarized budget at the fund level on an annual basis.

Context: Written policies serve as a reference and training tool for new personnel and ensure that procedures remain in place despite personnel turnover. To be effective, an accounting policies and procedures manual must be complete, up-to-date, and readily available to all personnel who need it.

Effect: Budgeting procedures may not be clear or fully understood by all those involved in the budgeting process.

Cause: Informal budgeting procedures exist; however, these procedures have not been formalized into a written document to be approved by the Board and included in the County's accounting policies and procedures manual.

Recommendation: We again recommend the County Board develop and adopt budget policies and procedures to include the following elements:

- which funds require budgets,
- the legal level of budgetary control,

- when budgets can be modified by management and when budget modifications require Board approval,
- the budgetary basis on which the budget is adopted, and
- procedures for monitoring the budget.

Client's Response:

The County follows a defined budget process where parameters are established by the County Board. Budgets are reviewed by County administration and the County Board prior to adoption. Currently, the County Board and County department heads receive budget reports on a monthly basis or upon request. The County will document these procedures into a formal policy.

Finding 2006-008

Computer Risk Management

Criteria: The County's management is responsible for identifying and managing the risks associated with its computer system. Computer risk management suggests that a formal plan be developed to identify the risks associated with the County's information system and document the internal controls implemented to address the identified risks.

Condition: The County has internal controls in place for its computer system. However, a formal risk assessment of existing controls over significant functions of the computer system has not been completed.

Context: The risk assessment is intended to determine if the internal controls established by management are still effective or if changes are needed to maintain a sound internal control structure. Changes may be necessary due to such things as organizational restructuring, updates to information systems, or changes to services being provided. Without a formal plan, computer risks could exist that are not identified on a timely basis.

Effect: Unprotected risks could result in a loss or compromise of data that could negatively influence County operations.

Cause: County management and staff are aware of the various risks associated with the County's computer systems. However, a formal plan to identify and manage these risks has not been developed.

Recommendation: We again recommend County management document the significant internal controls in its computer system. We also recommend a formal plan be developed that calls for assessing and monitoring significant internal controls on a regular basis, but no less than annually. The assessment of risks should be documented and procedures implemented to address those risks found.

Client's Response:

The County has a policy covering Information Systems' use. Employees are required to sign off on this policy.

ITEM ARISING THIS YEAR

Finding 2013-001

Segregation of Duties - Health and Human Services Vendor Setup

Criteria: A good system of internal control provides for an adequate segregation of duties so that no one individual has the ability to both process disbursements and set up new vendors.

Condition: During our review of the Health and Human Services disbursements process, we noted that two individuals have the ability to both process disbursements and set up new vendors.

Context: Segregation of duties between processing of disbursements and vendor setup is limited due to the limited number of office personnel within the Health and Human Services Department.

Effect: Fictitious vendors could be added to the accounting system, increasing the likelihood of the County processing improper payments.

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

Recommendation: We recommend management re-evaluate whether segregation of duties between disbursements and vendor setup is possible. Formal written procedures should be developed to monitor new vendors entered into the system and should be included in the County's accounting policies and procedures manual.

Client's Response:

The County will review procedures for the establishment of new vendors. Procedures are to include segregation, if possible, or review of new vendors by another staff member.

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEM NOT RESOLVED

Finding 2011-004

Eligibility

Program: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Medical Assistance Program (CFDA No. 93.778)

Pass-Through Agency: Minnesota Department of Human Services

Criteria: OMB Circular A-133 § .300(b) states that the auditee shall maintain internal control over federal programs that provides reasonable assurance that the auditee is managing federal awards in compliance with laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have a material effect on each of its programs.

Condition: The state maintains the computer system, MAXIS, which is used by the County to support the eligibility determination process. While periodic supervisory case reviews are performed to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with grant requirements for eligibility, documentation was not available to support all participant eligibility requirements. Specifically, we noted three instances out of 40 case files tested where information in MAXIS did not match what was on the application form or other supporting documentation in the case file.

Questioned Costs: Not applicable. The County administers the program, but benefits to participants in this program are paid by the State of Minnesota.

Context: The State of Minnesota contracts with the County Health and Human Services Department to perform the "intake function" (meeting with the social services client to determine income and categorical eligibility), while the state maintains MAXIS, which supports the eligibility determination process and actually pays the benefits to the participants.

Effect: The improper input of information into MAXIS increases the risk that clients will receive benefits when they are not eligible.

Cause: County program personnel entering case information into MAXIS did not ensure all required information was input into MAXIS correctly.

Recommendation: We again recommend the County implement additional procedures to provide reasonable assurance that all necessary documentation to support eligibility determinations is properly input into MAXIS. In addition, consideration should be given to providing additional training to program personnel.

Corrective Action Plan:

Name of Contact Person Responsible for Corrective Action:

Health and Human Services Department - Financial Services

Corrective Action Planned:

Case reviews and review procedures for identifying and verifying assets and income of clients. Updating MAXIS with current information to reflect the client's current situation at the time of review.

Anticipated Completion Date:

Immediate and ongoing.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEMS RESOLVED

Cash Management (CFDA No. 93.778) (2012-001)

During our previous audit, we noted that the County requested reimbursement from the Minnesota Department of Human Services for Medical Assistance ACCESS federal program expenditures before some of the costs for which reimbursement was requested were paid.

Resolution

The County changed its procedure to only request reimbursement for costs that had already been paid to the vendor.

Procurement and Suspension and Debarment (CFDA No. 97.036) (2012-002)

During 2012, the County entered into contracts with vendors which were funded with federal dollars from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters). Prior to entering into the contracts, the County did not verify whether the vendors were suspended or debarred by the federal government.

Resolution

Prior to entering into any contracts, the County now verifies through the website SAM.gov that the vendors have not been suspended or debarred by the federal government.

Activities Allowed or Unallowed (CFDA No. 97.036) (2012-003)

During our previous audit, we noted that the County requested and received reimbursement of funds from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) for work done on specific roads that were not included in the project worksheets previously approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Resolution

After consulting with the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, the pass-through agency, the final request for reimbursement has been submitted for this project/grant; the County is anticipating receiving all requested funds.

IV. OTHER FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ITEMS NOT RESOLVED

Finding 1999-003

Individual Ditch System Equity Balance Deficits

Criteria: Assets should exceed liabilities in order for the County to meet its obligations and maintain a positive fund balance. Under Minn. Stat. § 103E.655, drainage project costs must be paid from the drainage system account. Minn. Stat. § 103E.735, subd. 1, permits the accumulation of a surplus balance for the repair costs of a ditch system not to exceed 20 percent of the assessed benefits of the ditch system or \$100,000, whichever is greater.

Condition: As of December 31, 2013, the County had individual ditch systems where liabilities exceeded assets, resulting in individual deficit fund balance accounts.

Context: Eight of the 14 active ditch systems had deficit fund balances as of December 31, 2013, totaling \$13,728. This is a decrease from the \$30,508 deficit balances reported in the prior year.

Effect: Allowing a ditch system to maintain a deficit fund balance, in effect, constitutes an interest-free loan from other individual ditch systems, and may be inconsistent with Minn. Stat. § 103E.655.

Cause: Ditch expenditures were necessary, and the ditch levies were not sufficient to cover all costs.

Recommendation: We recommend the County eliminate the ditch fund deficits by levying assessments pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 103E.735, subd. 1, which permits the accumulation of a surplus balance to provide for the repair costs of a ditch system.

Client's Response:

As substantial portions of Aitkin County ditches are located in the MN DNR-managed ConCon area, there is not a payment sources for those assessments. The County Board has authorized transfers from the County Development Fund to cover the deficits.

Finding 2006-011

Long Lake Conservation Center Enterprise Fund Deficit Cash Balance

Criteria: The County should maintain a positive cash balance in its funds in order for the County to meet its obligations.

Condition: As of December 31, 2013, the Long Lake Conservation Center Enterprise Fund had a cash deficit of \$433,784, resulting in the need for an interfund loan of that amount from the General Fund.

Context: As of December 31, 2013, the Long Lake Conservation Center Enterprise Fund had an interfund loan of \$433,784, which is an increase from the \$366,371 interfund loan reported in the prior year.

Effect: A fund with a deficit cash balance is, in effect, borrowing from County funds with positive cash balances.

Cause: The County has been attempting to reduce fund operating expenses in an effort to reduce the deficit.

Recommendation: We recommend the County monitor the cash balance in the Long Lake Conservation Center Enterprise Fund and eliminate the deficit cash balance by a combination of increasing revenues and/or decreasing expenses, or by having the Board of County Commissioners authorize a permanent transfer from the County's General Fund.

<u>Client's Response</u>:

The County Board is aware of the cash deficit in the operating fund for Long Lake. The Board receives quarterly reports on the status of LLCC finances. In 2009, the County Board took action to reduce operating expenses in an effort to reduce the accumulating deficits. In 2012, LLCC was able to reduce the deficit slightly.



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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 Aitkin County

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Aitkin County, Minnesota, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 22, 2014.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit the attention of those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 1996-005, 2006-003, 2006-005, 2006-008, and 2013-001, that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Minnesota Legal Compliance

The Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Political Subdivisions, promulgated by the State Auditor pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 6.65, contains seven categories of compliance to be tested in connection with the audit of the County's financial statements: contracting and bidding, deposits and investments, conflicts of interest, public indebtedness, claims and disbursements, miscellaneous provisions, and tax increment financing. Our audit considered all of the listed categories, except that we did not test for compliance with the provisions for tax increment financing as the cities administer the tax increment financing for Aitkin County.

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

Other Matters

Also included in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs are management practices comments. We believe these recommendations to be of benefit to the County, and they are reported for that purpose.

Aitkin County's Response to Findings

Aitkin County's responses to the internal control and management practices findings identified in our audit have been included in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. The County's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of This Report

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

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 22, 2014





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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 Aitkin County

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Aitkin County's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2013. Aitkin County's major federal programs are 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 the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to each of its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of Aitkin County's major federal programs 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 OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 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 Aitkin 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 each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the County's compliance with those requirements.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Aitkin County complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of Aitkin 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 each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, 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 identified a deficiency in internal control over compliance, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2011-004, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Aitkin County's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as a Corrective Action Plan. Aitkin 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.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

/s/Rebecca Otto

/s/Greg Hierlinger

REBECCA OTTO STATE AUDITOR GREG HIERLINGER, CPA DEPUTY STATE AUDITOR

September 22, 2014