

### **GOODHUE COUNTY**

RED WING, MINNESOTA

### ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022



### ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT OF GOODHUE COUNTY, MINNESOTA

### YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 ISSUED JUNE 21, 2023

## PREPARED BY: FINANCE AND TAXPAYER SERVICES DEPARTMENT BRIAN J. ANDERSON, DIRECTOR LUCAS R. DAHLING, FINANCE CONTROLLER

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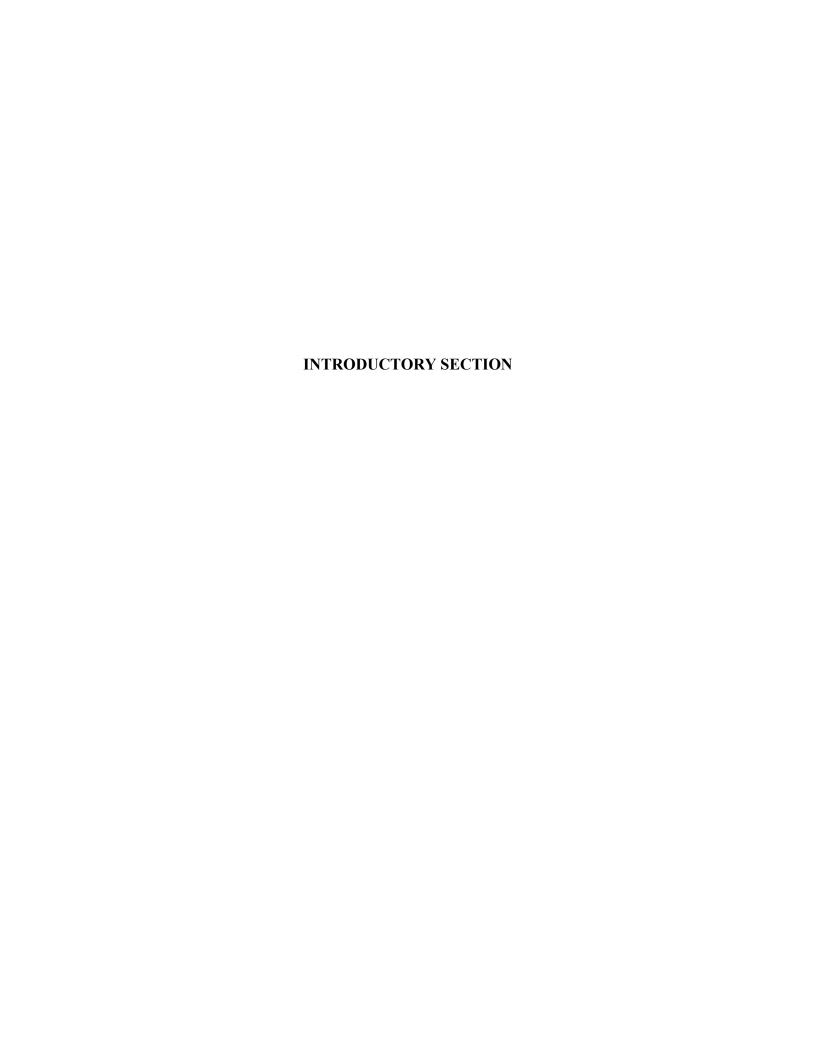
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June 21, 2023

To: The Citizens of Goodhue County

The Goodhue County Board of Commissioners

Subject: 2022 Annual Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

This Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of Goodhue County is hereby submitted for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. This report has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The purpose of this report is to provide the citizens of Goodhue County and other interested parties with useful and reliable information about the County's financial position and operations.

Responsibility for the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the report presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the County. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various County funds.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the County's finances. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, the county has established a comprehensive internal control structure that is designed to protect the County's assets from loss, theft or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the County's financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Because the cost of internal controls should not exceed their benefits, internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. Evaluation of these costs and benefits requires estimates and judgement of management. We believe that the County's internal accounting controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance that this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

Minnesota state statutes require an annual independent audit by an independent firm of licensed public accountants or the Office of the State Auditor, performed in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS). CliftonLarsonAllen, LLP (CLA) conducted the County's audit for 2022. The goal of this independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Based upon the audit, CLA concluded there was a reasonable basis for issuing an unmodified ("clean") opinion for the County's financial statements.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. Goodhue County's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

### Profile of Goodhue County

Goodhue County was created in 1853 from portions of Wabasha County. Located just outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the County has an area of 780 square miles and includes 21 townships and 10 full and fractional municipalities. The largest municipality and county seat of Red Wing is located on the Mississippi River.

The County operates under an elected five-member County Board of Commissioners, with each member representing a specific district in the County. Board members are elected on a non-partisan basis and serve 4-year staggered terms. The County Sheriff and County Attorney are also elected officials serving in administrative capacities.

The Board's responsibilities include passing ordinances, adopting the budget and appointing the County Administrator. The County Administrator is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the Board, appointing heads of various departments and overseeing the day-to-day operations of the government.

The legally separate Economic Development Authority (EDA) is included in the County's financial statements as a blended component unit. The EDA was created in 1995 to carry out the economic and industrial development and redevelopment within the county and to act on behalf of the County's interest in continued job development. EDA's board consists of the County Board of Commissioners and two members from other county-based economic development organizations.

Goodhue County provides a full range of services, including public safety (sheriff's department and county detention center), court and probation services, tax assessment and collection, infrastructure (roads and bridges) maintenance and construction, public records management, land use and zoning and health and human services.

### **Budgetary Controls**

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the County's financial planning and control. The level of budgetary control is at the department level. The County Administrator, along with the Finance Director and individual Department Heads, develop a detailed annual budget on a bi-annual basis. Each year at least one budget workshop is held, with the County Board and department heads and select other staff attending. The preliminary levy is set by the Board in September. A public hearing is held at the first Board meeting in December and the final levy is adopted at the second December meeting. Any changes to the adopted budget, including the carryforward of previously appropriated funds to the next year, require approval by the County Board.

### Local Economy/Outlook

Goodhue County is located within one hour of the three largest cities in Minnesota: Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Rochester. The State of Minnesota currently has a strong economy and as a result has a projected \$17.5 billion surplus. County residents work primarily within the southeastern Minnesota region, either in the County or neighboring Dakota and Olmsted Counties. Unemployment continued to decrease in 2022 following the spike in 2020 caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Levels in Goodhue County as well as the southeast region remain well below nation-wide levels and has continued to trend down during the first part of 2023.

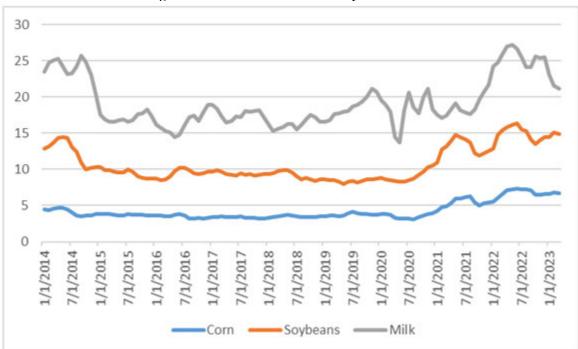
### 10.0% 9.0% 8.0% 7.0% 6.0% 5.0% 4.0% 3.0% 2.0% 1.0% 2013 2015 2018 2022 2014 2016 2017 2019 2020 2021 Goodhue Southeast Minnesota Minnesota United States

### **Unemployment Rates – 2013-2022**

The cost of living in Goodhue County for an average family is 13.1% lower than Minnesota state-wide, 23.3% lower than Dakota County and 5.7% lower than Olmstead County. The County's population remains stable, growing 4.0% from 2010-2022.

While the County seat of Red Wing maintains a viable commercial district and is a tourist destination, particularly during the summer months, Goodhue County also contains significant rural and agricultural interests. The taxable market value of agricultural land in the County increased 12.1% for the tax payable year 2023, total value is 47.2% higher than in 2013, and has increased 11.8% since 2019. As shown in the following graph, prices for corn and soybeans have remained somewhat stable while milk prices have been more volatile. Prices for all three commodities have increased over the past few years and remain inflated since 2020.

Page III



#### Select Agricultural Product Prices January 2014 - March 2023

### Long-term financial planning

Financial Policies – The County has formally adopted various financial policies to ensure sound financial management of government assets and continuity of operations. The policies are amended and approved on an annual basis. These policies provide direction for the County Board and staff in areas such as purchasing, capital planning, and management of fixed assets, fund balance, debt, and investments. The most important of these policies, as amended by the Board on June 4, 2019, is the Fund Balance policy.

The fund balance policy sets a minimum level of unassigned fund balance in the general operating fund between 35% and 50% of the following year's operating expense budget. The purpose of this balance is to provide working capital for the first part of the next fiscal year, as well as to provide funds to avoid service disruptions during times of temporary revenue shortfalls. This policy also sets thresholds for other fund balances for certain known future events as well as a contingency fund balance (10% of the next year's operating expense budget) for significant unplanned emergency situations.

Capital Planning – In addition to an infrastructure construction and maintenance plan, the County has developed a long-term five year capital plan for replacement of its other capital, technology and public safety assets. This plan is reviewed in detail with department heads, updated annually during the budget development process and approved by the County Board. The goal of this plan is to ensure sound management of the County's assets and economize the impact of replacements on the County's budget by projecting for level replacement amounts in each year's budget.

### Major Initiatives and Accomplishments

Local Option Sales Tax (LOST) – To help address aging infrastructure and annual construction and maintenance funding shortfalls, on July 24, 2018, the Board approved a new local sales tax to fund county-wide transportation projects. As of January 1, 2019, this tax of .5% is applicable to all retail sales and uses in the County. The revenues can be used only for specific transportation projects which were presented in a public hearing prior to Board approval of the new tax. Collections on this tax have been robust and receipts climbed to \$4.4 million in 2022 from \$4.1 million in 2021. The County does not anticipate any future decreases in this revenue. This tax will remain in place until revenues raised are sufficient to cover all approved projects, or December 31, 2027, whichever occurs first. Approving the local sales tax has eliminated the need to incur debt obligations to fund county-wide transportation projects.

Local/Regional Partnerships – The County continues to partner with various local and regional governments, agencies and other organizations on housing issues in the County, in particular Southeastern Minnesota Multi-County Housing & Redevelopment Authority (SEMMCHRA). SEMMCHRA's mission is to enhance and strengthen communities through advocacy, collaboration and promotion of self-reliance, housing and community development. One member of Goodhue County's Board sits on the SEMMCHRA board. Since 2017, SEMMCHRA has specifically levied \$100,000 annually to be set aside in the Goodhue County Trust Fund. These funds, along with similar funds provided by other government agencies, will be used to address housing needs within the County, particularly work-force affordable housing and other multi-family housing developments.

State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds – The County received \$9.0 million from the American Rescue Plan as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic. \$5.3 million of the proceeds has been spent on employee salaries through 2022. The remaining balance is expected to be spent in 2023. Additionally, the County Board has allocated \$2.5 million related to transferring the Bench Street landfill to the State of Minnesota via the closed landfill program. This project was completed during 2022. \$1.8 million has been allocated for capital improvements, most of which are related to the boiler replacement in the Law Enforcement Center and the HVAC replacement in the Government Center. Other allocations include \$1.6 million for broadband improvements throughout the County, \$1.2 million for various programs offered by the Health and Human Services Department, \$0.5 million for IT security upgrades and modernization efforts, and \$1.4 million for certain salaries, contingencies, and other projects.

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### Awards/acknowledgements

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to Goodhue County for its annual comprehensive financial report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such reports must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

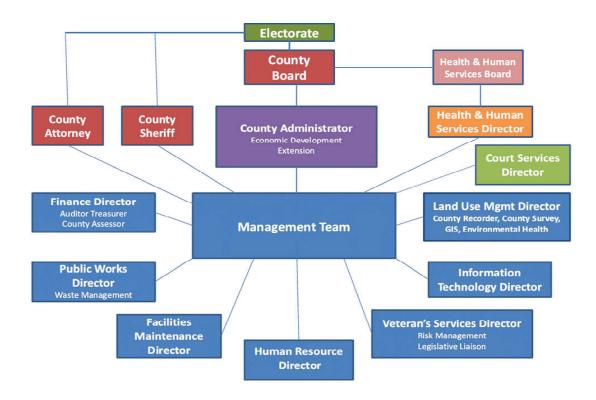
A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. Goodhue County has received a Certificate of Achievement for the last three consecutive years (fiscal years 2019-2021). We believe this current report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement program requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The timely preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the professional and dedicated hard work of the entire Finance and Taxpayer Services department. We would also like to thank the members of the County Board of Commissioners for their interest and support in planning and conducting the financial activities of the County in a responsible manner; the County's strong financial position is a direct result of that involvement.

Respectfully submitted,

Scott O. Arneson County Administrator Brian J. Anderson Auditor/Treasurer

### 2022 Goodhue County Organizational Chart





### Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

### **Goodhue County Minnesota**

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS 2022

		_	Term Expires
Elected Officers			
Commissioners			
Chair	Jason Majerus	District 4	January 2023
Vice Chair	Linda Flanders	District 1	January 2025
Board Member	Brad Anderson	District 2	January 2023
Board Member	Todd Greseth	District 3	January 2025
Board Member	Susan Betcher	District 5	January 2025
Attorney	Stephen F. O'Keefe		January 2023
County Sheriff	Marty Kelly		January 2023
Appointed Officials			
Administrator	Scott Arneson		Indefinite
Court Services	Mark Jaeger		Indefinite
Facilities Maintenance	Tim Redepenning		Indefinite
Finance Director	Brian Anderson		Indefinite
Health and Human Services	Nina Arneson		Indefinite
Information Technology	John Smith		Indefinite
Land Use Management/Recorder	Lisa Hanni		Indefinite
Public Works	Greg Isakson		Indefinite
Veterans Service Officer	Justin Kent		September 2026



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of County Commissioners Goodhue County Red Wing, Minnesota

### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Goodhue County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Goodhue County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Goodhue County, as of December 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Goodhue County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Goodhue County's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Goodhue County's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Goodhue County's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedules of the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability, the schedules of County contributions, the budgetary comparison information, the schedule of changes in the county's total OPEB liability, related ratios and notes, and the notes to the required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Goodhue County's basic financial statements. The supplementary information consisting of the combining financial statements, budgetary comparison schedule – debt service fund and waste management fund, and the schedule of intergovernmental revenues, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards is also presented for purposes of additional analysis 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 GAAS. In our opinion, the combining financial statements, budgetary comparison schedule – debt service fund and waste management fund, and the schedule of intergovernmental revenues, as listed in the table of contents, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the Introductory Section, Tax Capacity, Tax Rates, Levies, and Percentage of Collections, and Statistical Section but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

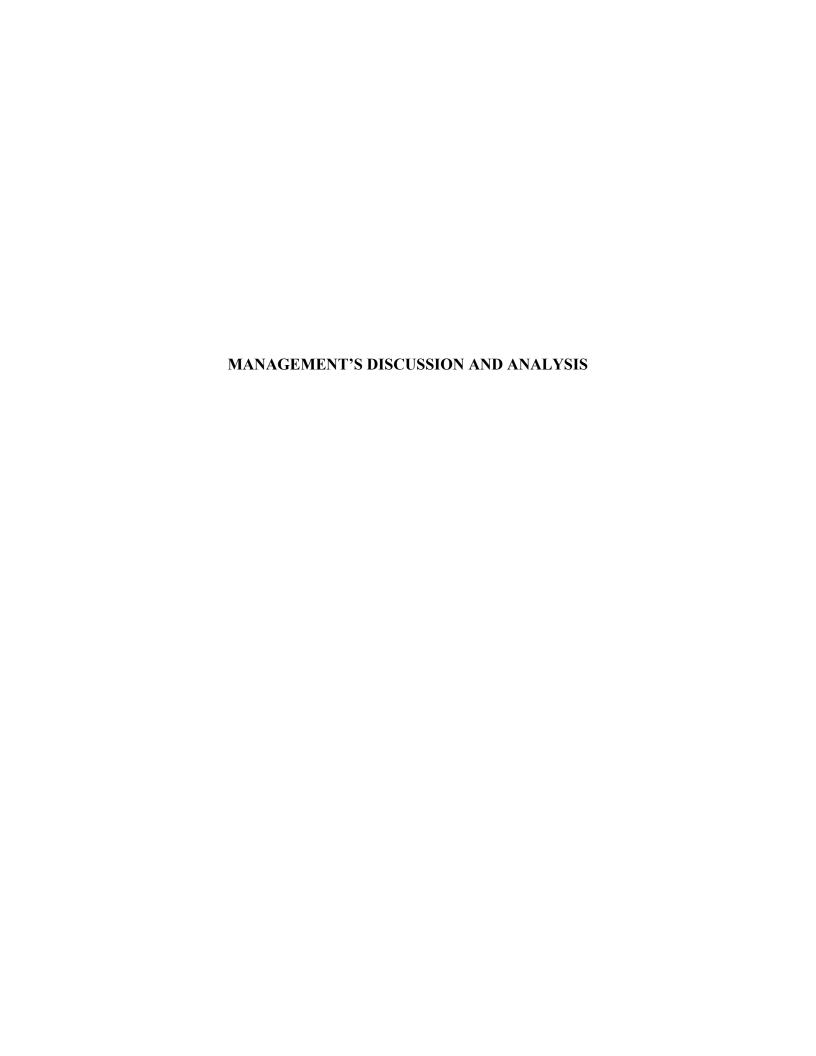
### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 21, 2023, on our consideration of Goodhue County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Goodhue County's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Goodhue County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

Brainerd, Minnesota June 21, 2023



Goodhue County offers readers this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the County for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. This narrative focuses on current year financial activities and changes in financial position as well as significant known financial and economic issues affecting the County. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the letter of transmittal and the notes to the financial statements.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- The County's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows by \$194,543,208 on a government-wide basis as of December 31, 2022. Of this amount, \$50,552,683 may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors.
- The County's net position increased by \$16,551,829, or 9.3% over the previous year.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$71,388,876, an increase of \$8,489,971, or 13.5% as compared to the prior year. Of this total, \$17,026,365 (23.9%) is unassigned and is available for use at the County's discretion. The remaining \$54,362,511 is restricted in some manner as shown in the fund balance section of the balance sheet and as described in Note 3.E.
- Increases were reported in the General fund, Road and Bridge special revenue fund, Health and Human Services special revenue fund, and Waste Management special revenue fund. The largest increases were in the General fund (\$4,172,409, 14.6%) and the Health and Human Services fund (\$3,450,616, 23.8%). The increase in the General fund was due to an increase in the property tax levy and an increase in grant revenues. The increase in the Health and Human Services special revenue fund was due primarily to increased grant funding for outside services along with only a slight increase in related expenditures.
- At the end of 2022, the unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$17,651,522, or 54.8% of budgeted general fund expenditures and transfers out for the subsequent fiscal year.

### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Goodhue County's basic financial statements, which are comprised of four components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) individual fund financial statements, 3) fiduciary fund financial statements, and 4) notes to the financial statements. Readers should review this section in conjunction with the letter of transmittal at the beginning of this report and the basic financial statements and notes immediately following.

The following table summarizes the major features of, and differences between, the County's three basic financial statements:

	<b>Government-Wide Statements</b>	Governmental Funds	Fiduciary Funds		
	All county funds (in total), except	All county funds (shown by fund),	Activities for which the County is an		
Scope	fiduciary	except fiduciary	agent for other's resources		
		Balance Sheet			
			Statement of Fiduciary Net Position		
	Statement of Net Position	Statement of Revenues,			
		Expenditures and Changes in Fund	Statement of Changes in Fiduciary		
Financial Statements	Statement of Activities	Balances	Net Position		
Accounting Basis	Full Accrual	Modified Accrual	Full Accrual		
Measurement Focus	Economic Resources	Current financial resources	Economic Resources		
Assets, Liabilities,					
Deferred	All Assets, Liabilities, Inflows and	Only items due or to be used in the	All Assets, Liabilities, Inflows and		
Inflows/Outflows	Outflows	coming year or soon thereafter	Outflows		
		Revenues earned and expenditures			
		incurred only for which cash was			
	All revenues earned, all expenses	received/paid during the year or	All revenues earned, all expenses		
Resource Flows	incurred	shortly after the end of the year	incurred		

### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the County's financial activities and position in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The Statement of Net Position includes all assets and deferred outflows, less liabilities and deferred inflows, with the difference reported as net position. This statement combines the short-term resources and obligations shown in the individual fund statements with capital assets, other long-term assets and long-term obligations. Over time, the increases and decreases in net position as shown on the statement of net position, when assessed along with other nonfinancial factors such as changes in tax base and condition of infrastructure, can be a useful indicator of whether the County's financial situation is getting better or worse.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the County's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. This statement focuses on the costs of various government activities, and shows program revenues (revenues generated as a direct result of each program, such as user fees or grants) separately from general revenues that are not tied to any specific program, such as property taxes. This presentation helps the reader assess the net cost of each government activity and shows the extent to which the government relies on property tax revenues to support its operations.

All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. This means that some revenues and expenses are reported in this statement in the current year that will result in cash flows in future years. Examples include uncollected taxes, accounts payable and earned but unused vacation (compensated absences).

### **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over the resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of Goodhue County's funds can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

### Governmental Funds

The County maintains six major (General, Road and Bridge, Health and Human Services, Economic Development Authority, Ditch and Debt Service) and one non-major (Waste Management) individual governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for most of the County's basic services; these are essentially the same functions reported as Governmental Activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources and on balances of those resources that are available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. This information is helpful in evaluating the amount of resources available in the near future to finance the County's ongoing services and programs.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may be better able to understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. To facilitate this comparison, reconciliations are provided for both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances.

### Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are **not** reported in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the County's own programs. The County maintains two types of fiduciary funds: one private-purpose trust fund and several custodial funds. The private-purpose trust fund is used to account for collection and distribution of social security funds with the County acting as a representative payee for individuals. Separate custodial funds are used to account for property tax revenues for other jurisdictions, charges and fee revenues for other state and local governments, funds deposited by or on behalf of detention center inmates to be used for payment for discretionary services or mandated fees, processing of financial judgments in civil court cases and recoveries of medical assistance overpayments.

#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes can be found starting on page 33 of this report.

#### Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes other supplemental information. *Required Supplementary Information* includes information on the County's net pension and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) labilities, as well as budgetary comparison statements for all funds except Debt Service and Waste Management. *Other Supplementary Information* consists of custodial fund combining statements, budgetary comparisons for the Debt Service and Waste Management funds and schedules related to intergovernmental revenues and federal grant funds and expenditures. The *Statistical Section* presents summary financial and other information, including taxpayer, rate and collection information, outstanding debt history and operating (non-financial) data to help the reader further understand the financial information presented in the basic statements and notes.

### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position changes over time may serve as one useful indicator of the County's financial health. As of December 31, 2022, the assets and deferred outflows of the County exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows by \$194,543,208. The following table provides a condensed comparative version of the government-wide statement of net position.

Table 1 Net Position

	Governmental Activities						
	2022			2021		\$ Change	
Assets							
Current and other assets	\$	99,804,797	\$	83,896,566	\$	15,908,231	
Capital assets (net)		142,941,277		143,771,894		(830,617)	
Total Assets	\$	242,746,074	\$	227,668,460	\$	15,077,614	
Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	18,453,283	\$	13,455,569	\$	4,997,714	
Liabilities							
Long-term liabilities	\$	57,501,113	\$	36,920,868	\$	20,580,245	
Other liabilities		7,972,204		8,537,514		(565,310)	
Total Liabilities	\$	65,473,317	\$	45,458,382	\$	20,014,935	
Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	1,182,832	\$	17,674,268	\$	(16,491,436)	
Net Position							
Net investment in capital assets	\$	128,702,041	\$	128,450,049	\$	251,992	
Restricted		15,288,484		11,252,347		4,036,137	
Unrestricted		50,552,683		38,288,983		12,263,700	
Total Net Position	\$	194,543,208	\$	177,991,379	\$	16,551,829	

The largest portion of Goodhue County's net position, \$128,702,041, or 66.2%, reflects its investment in capital assets (land, buildings, equipment, vehicles, road/bridge infrastructure, right-to-use-assets) less any related debt still outstanding that was used to acquire those items. Goodhue County uses these assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

An additional \$15,288,484, or 7.9% of the County's net position represents resources subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$50,552,683, or 26.0%, is unrestricted and may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors as determined by County management and Board of Commissioners.

Overall net position increased \$16,551,829 over 2021. Investment in capital assets increased by \$251.9 thousand (0.2%) due primarily to construction in progress additions offset by depreciation expense on all capital items. Restricted net position increased by \$4.0 million, or 35.9% due primarily to timing of recording of state funds for construction and completion of related construction projects. Unrestricted net position increased by \$12.2 million (32.0%). \$348.7 thousand of this increase was due to the local option sales tax; property tax revenues also increased by \$2.3 million due to valuation and tax rate increases.

### **Statement of Activities**

Governmental activities increased the County's net position by \$16,551,829 in the current fiscal year. The following table is a condensed version of the statement of activities, showing changes in net position.

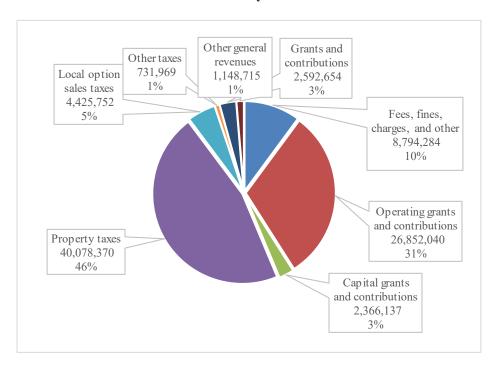
Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities						
	2022			2021		\$ Change	% Change
Revenues							
Program Revenues							
Fees, fines, charges, and other	\$	8,794,284	\$	7,274,972	\$	1,519,312	20.9%
Operating grants and contributions	Ψ	26,852,040	Ψ	18,972,205	Ψ	7,879,835	41.5%
Capital grants and contributions		2,366,137		4,216,493		(1,850,356)	-43.9%
General Revenues		2,300,137		1,210,193		(1,020,220)	13.570
Property taxes		40,078,370		37,736,730		2,341,640	6.2%
Local option sales taxes		4,425,752		4,077,054		348,698	8.6%
Other taxes		731,969		782,839		(50,870)	-6.5%
Grants and contributions		2,592,654		2,403,351		189,303	7.9%
Other general revenues		1,148,715		1,189,428		(40,713)	-3.4%
Total Revenues	\$	86,989,921	\$	76,653,072	\$	10,336,849	13.5%
Program Expenses							
General government	\$	14,260,250	\$	12,801,851	\$	1,458,399	11.4%
Public safety		17,737,445		13,664,216		4,073,229	29.8%
Highways and streets		19,606,629		14,357,136		5,249,493	36.6%
Sanitation		1,201,253		1,895,620		(694,367)	-36.6%
Human services		10,537,862		11,706,899		(1,169,037)	-10.0%
Health		4,422,307		4,680,853		(258,546)	-5.5%
Culture and recreation		1,024,644		1,038,833		(14,189)	-1.4%
Conservation of natural resources		1,143,107		989,335		153,772	15.5%
Economic development		125,501		974,027		(848,526)	-87.1%
Interest		379,094		401,429		(22,335)	-5.6%
Total Program Expenses	\$	70,438,092	\$	62,510,199	\$	7,927,893	12.7%
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$	16,551,829	\$	14,142,873	\$	2,408,956	17.0%
Net Position - January 1		177,991,379		163,848,506		14,142,873	8.6%
Net Position - December 31	\$	194,543,208	\$	177,991,379	\$	16,551,829	9.3%

(Unaudited)

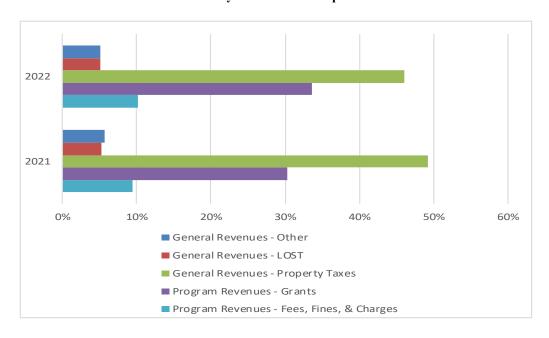
Overall, County governmental revenues increased \$10.3 million, or 13.5%. Program revenues increased \$7.5 million, or 24.8% due primarily to the increase in of state and federal funds. General revenues, which consist mainly of property tax and other tax revenues, increased from the prior year, increasing \$2.8 million, or 6.0%. Increases in property tax revenues of \$2.3 million and \$348.7 thousand in local option sales taxes were the two largest increases for 2022.

### Governmental Activities Revenues by Source



Per Table 2, the cost of all governmental activities in 2022 was \$70,438,092, an increase of \$7,927,893, or 12.7%, when compared to 2021. However, also as shown in the Table 2 and the following chart, not all of these expenses are paid with County property taxes.

### Governmental Activities Revenues by Source Summary Fiscal Year Comparison



Those who directly benefited from the programs and services paid \$8,794,284, or 10.1% of the cost. Direct users are charged for things such as building permit fees, recording fees, law library use fees and inmate boarding fees. The County also receives funds for shared use of its law enforcement facility and information technology and land use staff. Another \$29,218,177, or 33.6% was covered by other governments and organizations that subsidized either a specific program or general operations with operating or capital grants and contributions. Some examples of grants received are State Road and Bridge Construction, State Police Aid, Probation Officer Salary Reimbursements, WIC, and other Health and Human Services program grants. During 2022, the County also received a \$5,289,296 in State and Local Fiscal Recovery funds from the U.S. Department of Treasury for pandemic related expenses. The remaining costs of governmental activities were financed with general revenues of \$47,828,745, \$40,078,370 of which was property tax revenues, and \$4,425,752 was for local option sales taxes. For the year ended December 31, 2022, general revenues increased slightly, and program-specific revenues increased significantly primarily due to the increase in federal grant revenues and an increase in property taxes as compared to 2021.

Table 3 presents the cost of each of the County's five largest program areas, as well as each program area's net cost (total cost less program-specific revenues). The net cost represents the amount funded by taxpayers and other general revenue sources, including general grants and contributions, investment earnings and other miscellaneous revenues.

Table 3
Governmental Activities
Costs of Services

	Total Cost of Services						
	2022			2021	\$ Change		
Public safety	\$	17,737,445	\$	13,664,216	\$	4,073,229	
Highway and streets		19,606,629		14,357,136		5,249,493	
General government		14,260,250		12,801,851		1,458,399	
Human services		10,537,862		11,706,899		(1,169,037)	
Health		4,422,307		4,680,853		(258,546)	
All others		3,873,599		5,299,244		(1,425,645)	
Totals	\$	70,438,092	\$	62,510,199	\$	7,927,893	
		2022		2021		\$ Change	
Public safety	\$	14,985,399	\$	11,360,575	\$	3,624,824	
Highway and streets		7,897,948		2,152,622		5,745,326	
General government		5,452,540		9,781,849		(4,329,309)	
Human services		1,904,455		3,507,127		(1,602,672)	
Health		(987,069)		713,374		(1,700,443)	
All others		3,172,358		4,530,982		(1,358,624)	
Totals	\$	32,425,631	\$	32,046,529	\$	379,102	

Total program expenses increased \$7.9 million, or 12.7%. This increase is due mainly to the County incurring costs of \$5.3 million related to distributions of COVID-19 relief funding in 2021, along with timing of road and bridge construction projects and regular salary and benefit increases.

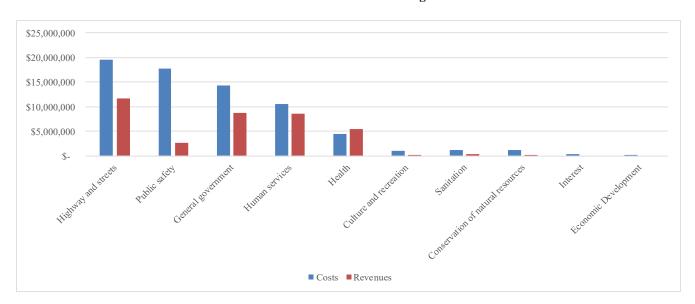
The net cost of services increased \$379.1 thousand, or 1.2%, compared to the previous year. Net costs increased in all program areas except for general government, human services and health. The most significant increase was in highways and streets (\$5.7 million, or 266.9%). This increase was due primarily to the timing of the Minnesota Department of Transportation reimbursement. The most significant decrease was in general government (\$4.3 million, 44.3%). The decrease was due primarily to the timing of when pandemic related grants were received and when the county actually spent those funds.

(Unaudited)

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The following chart compares, for each program activity, the costs incurred and the program revenues received. The difference between the cost column and the program revenue column represents the net cost for each program, as displayed for the County's largest programs in Table 3, and is the portion of a program's costs that are paid for with property tax and other general revenues.

#### **Governmental Activities Costs and Program Revenues**



### **Fund Level Financial Analysis**

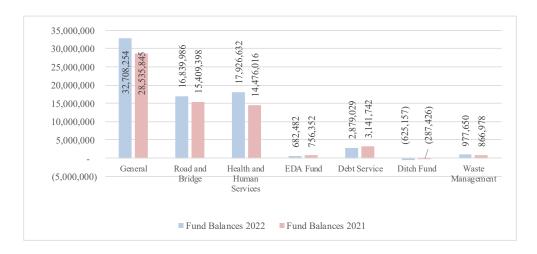
As noted earlier, Goodhue County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Some funds are required to be established by state law and by bond covenants. As recommended by Minnesota County Financial Accounting & Reporting Standards (COFARS), the County strives to maintain the minimum number of funds to meet our legal and operating requirements.

### **Governmental funds**

The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on the near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the County's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. Unlike the government-wide statements, the government fund statements take into account timing of cash flows when reporting revenues. See pages 27 and 30 for reconciliations of government funds to governmental activities (government-wide).

On December 31, 2022, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$71,388,876, an increase of \$8,489,971 from the previous year. This change is due primarily to increases in the general and health and human services funds. \$17,026,365, or 23.9%, is unassigned fund balance and can be used as determined appropriate by the County. The remaining amount of fund balance is restricted, committed or assigned in some manner due to internal or external constraints on use of the resources (\$52,999,562, or 74.2%) and can only be used for specific purposes, or is not spendable due to the nature of the underlying assets (\$1,362,949, or 1.9%).

### Governmental Funds Fund Balances

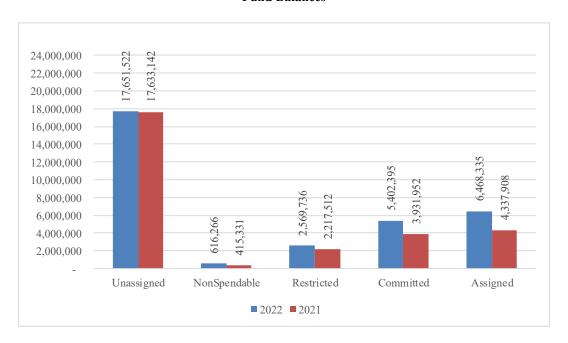


The <u>General Fund</u> is the primary operating fund of the County government. The majority of the County's general operations and traditional services are reported here. The total fund balance in the general fund increased by \$4,172,409, or 14.6%. This increase is due to sound financial controls over the County's planned operations.

Expenditures increased \$1.7 million, or 5.5% from the prior year. Economic development expenditures decreased \$915.6 thousand due to the distribution and spending of COVID-19 federal relief funds on this function in 2021 but no similar expenditures in 2022. Capital outlay expenditures increased \$614.3 thousand primarily due to equipment purchases in 2022 that did not occur in 2021.

Revenues increased over the prior year by \$7,057,382, or 22.2%. Intergovernmental revenues increased approximately \$5.7 million due primarily to the state and federal COVID-19 relief funds the county received in the current year. One other significant change related to property taxes revenues which increased approximately \$1.8 million due to an increase in the property tax levy.

#### General Fund Fund Balances



Of the total \$32,708,254 fund balance in the general fund, \$17,651,522, or 54.0% is unassigned and can be used to fund general County operations. \$2,569,736, or 7.9% is restricted by outside governmental or other agency authority and \$11,870,730, or 36.3% is assigned by County management or committed by County Board of Commissioners. The majority of the internal restrictions for this fund balance relate to contingency funds for emergencies and funds held for known future but infrequent obligations.

The <u>Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund</u> accounts for construction, improvements and maintenance of the County's infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.) The fund balance of \$16,839,986 as of the end of 2022 represents an increase of \$1,430,588, or 9.3% from 2021. This is due primarily to the timing of spending for planned road and bridge projects.

The <u>Health and Human Services Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for expenditures for public assistance, social services and other public health programs that are supported by resources of the federal and state governments, along with local taxpayer dollars. The fund balance of \$17,926,632 as of the end of 2022 is \$3,450,616, or 23.8% higher than the end of 2021. This increase is due to higher than expected state and federal grant revenues for provision of increased levels of child, mental and other health services.

The Economic Development Authority Special Revenue Fund is used to account for various economic activities, primarily loans to provide assistance with expenditures related to a 2010 flood event. All original loan proceeds were distributed as of June 2013. Repayments from this specific loan program are deposited into a revolving loan program within this fund to be used for other economic development purposes. The fund balance of \$682,482 at the end of 2022 represents a decrease of \$73,870, or 9.8% over the prior year.

The <u>Debt Service Fund</u> accounts for resources designated for repayment of principal and interest on bonds. The majority of these funds are derived from property tax revenues. The fund balance of \$2,879,029 at the end of 2022 represents a decrease of \$262,713, or 8.4% over the 2021 ending balance. Of this balance, \$1,982,494 is available to fund principal and interest payments due in February of 2023; the remaining \$896,535 represents resources held in a sinking fund for the 2012B QECB bonds, for which total principal payment of \$1,295,000 is due in 2027.

The <u>Ditch Fund</u> is used to account for special assessments revenues levied against benefitted properties to finance the cost of constructing and maintaining an agricultural drainage system. The fund balance of (\$625,157) at the end of 2022 represents a decrease of \$337,731, or 117.5% over 2021.

The <u>Waste Management Fund</u> is used to account for recycling and waste disposal activities. The fund balance as of December 31, 2022 was \$977,650, an increase of \$110,672, or 12.8% over 2021. The increase is due to an increase in tax revenue of \$64,522, or 11.6%.

<u>Fiduciary funds</u> are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the County. These resources are not available to support the County's own programs, thus they are not included in the government-wide or government fund financial statements. Any County activity related to these funds has been recorded in the County's governmental funds. Goodhue County has six fiduciary funds. The Social Welfare Fund is a private-purpose trust fund; the other five are custodial funds: (1) Taxes and Penalties Fund, (2) State Licenses, Fees and Other Taxes Fund, (3) Medical Assistance Recoveries Fund, (4) Civil Process Fund, and (5) Inmate Canteen and Services Fund. Separate (summary) fiduciary financial statements can be found starting on page 31 and combining statements can be found in the Supplementary Information section, starting on page 124.

### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

The County budget is prepared annually and is adopted by Board resolution in December of each preceding year. The difference between the original and final amended expenditure budgets was \$2,350,090. Adjustments of \$1,361,305 were carryovers of prior year capital projects and \$988,785 were for operating carryovers.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, actual general fund expenditures were \$1,620,826, or 4.8% less than budget. General government expenditures were \$158,626 less than budget and public safety expenditures were \$254,960 less than budget. Both of these were caused by personnel savings to turnover and temporary vacancies. Capital outlay was \$1,684,298 under budget due to purchasing delays. Revenues were \$5,734,950 over budget, due to an increase in intergovernmental revenues.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

### **Capital Assets**

The County's investment in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization) as of December 31, 2022, amounts to \$128,702,041. This investment includes land, roads and bridges, buildings, vehicles, other equipment and right-to-use assets. See Table 4 below and Note 3.A.3 on pages 57-58 for additional information on capital assets.

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

	2022		2021		\$ Change	
Land	\$	9,770,608	\$	9,764,528	\$	6,080
Construction in progress		4,680,640		7,344,880		(2,664,240)
Right-to-Use Asset		153,370		-		153,370
Buildings and land improvements		23,409,006		24,712,478		(1,303,472)
Machinery, vehicles, furniture,						
and equipment		11,014,333		10,995,736		18,597
Infrastructure		93,913,320		90,954,272		2,959,048
Totals	\$	142,941,277	\$	143,771,894	\$	(830,617)

Total capital assets decreased \$830,617, or 0.5% from 2021. This decrease is due to the normal depreciation/amortization expense for all categories of \$7,277,632 offset by increases of \$6.7 million in infrastructure as a result of completion of large road and bridge projects for highways and streets.

### **Debt and Other Long-Term Obligations**

At December 31, 2022, the County's total long-term obligations were \$57,501,113, a \$20,479,249 (55.3%) increase over the balance at December 31, 2021. This increase was due primarily to an increase in the net pension liability combined with the regularly scheduled principal payment on general obligation debt; no new debt was issued in 2022, and there were no changes in credit ratings. See Table 5 below and Note 3.C.2 for details.

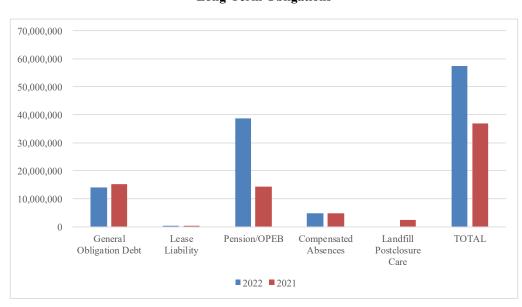


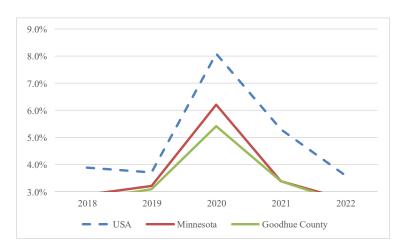
Table 5
Long-Term Obligations

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES

### Unemployment

The 12-month averages for unemployment in 2022 for the U.S., Minnesota and Goodhue County were 3.6%, 2.7%, and 2.6%, respectively. This compares to 5.3%, 3.4%, and 3.4% for 2021. After the spike in unemployment levels caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, rates decreased significantly to be similar with the pre-pandemic levels in Minnesota and Goodhue County in 2022. We believe the County will continue to remain below the national average. We are not aware of any significant pending workforce reductions in the area.

Table 6 Unemployment Rates - 5-Year Trend



### Property Values & Taxes

The taxable market value of all property in the County increased 15.5% from 2021 to 2022. Values increased in all of the categories, with the largest increase (22.3%) in residential non-homestead property and the second largest increase (20.3%) in residential homestead. The smallest increase (3.8%) was in public utility property. Estimated market value, which is the primary driver for taxable market value is determined by analysis of recent sales history and future price trends of similar properties. The State Board of Assessors mandates that the overall level of assessment for each property classification be between 90-105% of estimated market value. The assessed value of utility properties is calculated by the state of Minnesota. Xcel Energy properties represent the majority of the utility properties in the County. For 2022 the final estimated market value of these properties made up 9.8% of the County's total estimated market value for all properties, as compared to 11.7% for 2022. The tax rates decreased from 47.181% for 2021, to 42.863% for 2022.

### **Local Option Sales Tax**

On July 24, 2018, the County Board approved a ½ percent local option sales tax, effective January 1, 2019, through December 31, 2027. These revenues are be used for specific County transportation projects. Collections for the three years of this tax were significantly greater than the initial estimated and budgeted amount - \$15.4 million collected as compared to \$11.0 million budgeted.

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2022

#### Personnel Costs

These expenses represent 47% of the County's 2023 budget. Personnel costs in the 2023 budget increased \$2.8 million, or 7.8% from 2022 due to an overall increase in health insurance costs of 6.64%, staffing changes, and a cost-of-living wage increase of 3.0% as well as an increase in budgeted personnel expenses in several departments. We expect health care insurance rates to trend upward, and for at least the near future, wage costs to decrease slightly due to staffing retirements.

#### **State Financial Position**

The County's elected and appointed officials considered many factors when setting the tax and fee rates for the 2023 budget. In addition to property tax and service fee revenues, the County relies on several state revenue sources, including state-paid aids, credits and grants. If the state of Minnesota were to significantly change the state payment funding formula, it could have a major impact on the County's following year's budget. County personnel continually monitor state legislation in order to be prepared for any changes that may occur. As of the date of this report, there is no indication that any material changes have been made. State budget projections for the upcoming fiscal year are projected to be a \$17.5 billion surplus.

#### **Budgeting Approach**

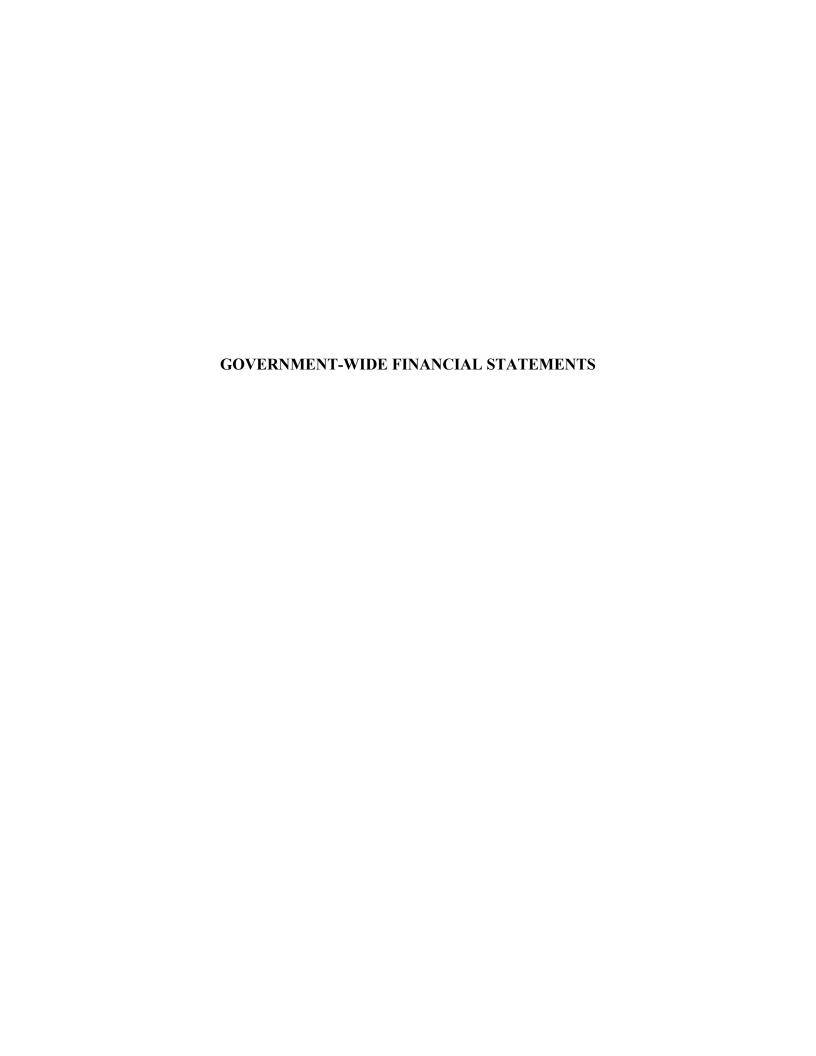
The County prepares its budget using a two-year cycle. After a thorough review by County management and staff, a preliminary budget is presented to the Board in August for discussion and review. As required in the state of Minnesota, the Board approves the draft budget and establishes a preliminary levy in September. In December, after all requested special levies have been approved by the Department of Revenue, the Board finalizes the budget, setting the final levy and approving all amounts within the state-mandated levy limits, if applicable. The County strives to maintain a balanced, yet effective budget, to use resources in the most responsible and efficient manner while most effectively promoting the health, safety and well-being of our residents.

#### **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of Goodhue County's finances. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, please contact Finance & Taxpayer Services, Goodhue County Government Center, 509 W. 5th Street, Red Wing, Minnesota 55066, or at (651) 385-3040.

(Unaudited) Page 21





#### GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2022

#### **Assets**

Cash and pooled investments	\$	72,909,218
Petty cash and change funds		2,450
Taxes receivable - Delinquent		315,994
Special assessments - Current		163,994
Special assessments - Noncurrent		814,279
Accounts receivable		253,591
Accrued interest receivable		407,836
Lease receivable		184,162
Loans receivable		551,326
Due from other governments		12,764,315
Prepaid items		1,359,054
Investment in joint venture		10,078,578
Nondepreciable capital assets:		
Land		9,770,608
Construction-in-progress		4,680,640
Depreciable/Amortizable capital assets:		, ,
Land improvements		263,063
Right-to-use assets (Net)		153,370
Building (Net)		23,145,943
Machinery, vehicles, furniture, and equipment (Net)		11,014,333
Infrastructure (Net)		93,913,320
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	242,746,074
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred pension outflows	\$	18,200,143
Deferred OPEB outflows	·	253,140
T . I D 4 . I O . 4 . A D		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$</u>	18,453,283
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	1,233,211
Salaries payable		1,807,050
Contracts payable		849,440
Due to other governments		206,076
Unearned revenue		3,669,561
Accrued interest payable		165,380
Customer deposits		41,486
Long-term liabilities		
Due within one year		3,312,459
Due in more than one year		15,600,772
Net pension liability		36,878,250
OPEB liability		1,709,632
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	65,473,317

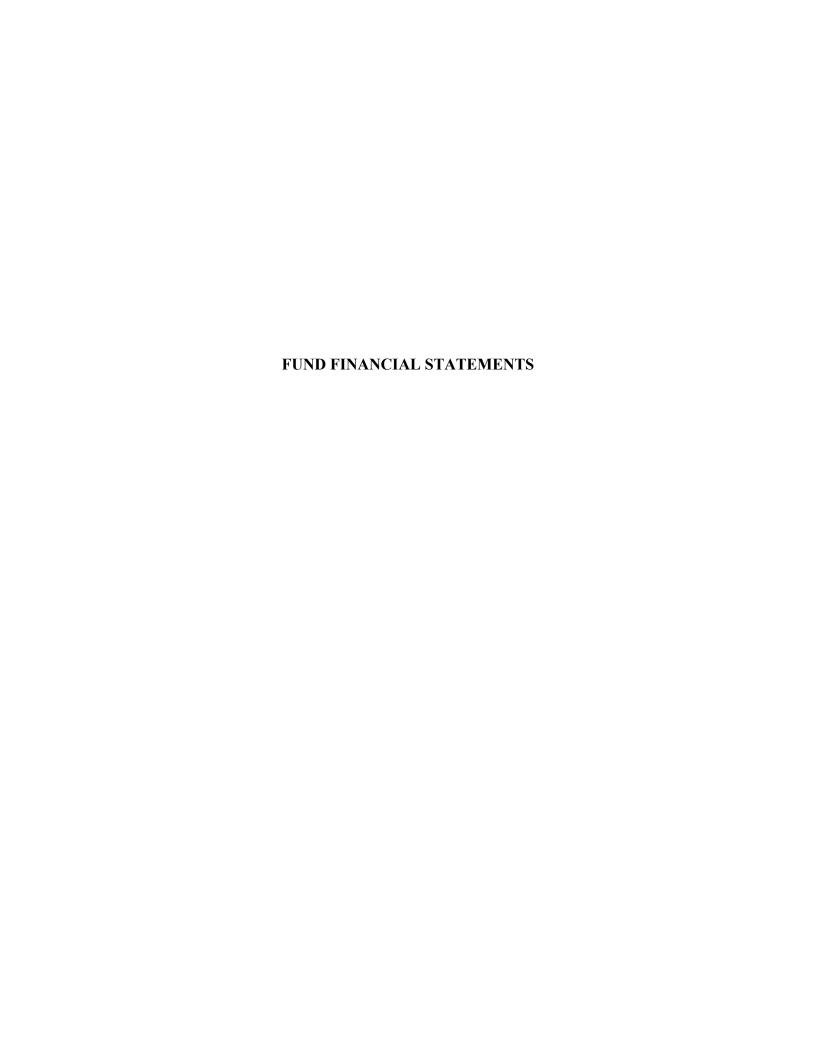
# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (CONTINUED) GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2022

#### **Deferred Inflows of Resources**

Taxes received for future periods Lease related Deferred pension inflows Deferred OPEB inflows	\$ 27,176 180,267 922,777 52,612
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$ 1,182,832
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 128,702,041
Restricted for	
General government	1,733,045
Public safety	571,668
Highways and streets	7,476,518
Human services	523,913
Conservation of natural resources	222,644
Economic development	546,963
Debt service	2,720,876
Gravel pit postclosure	334,475
Opioid epidemic response	1,158,382
Unrestricted	 50,552,683
Total Net Position	\$ 194,543,208

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

					Pro	gram Revenues			N	Net (Expense)
		Expenses	Fees, Charges, Fines, and Other		Operating Grants and		Capital Grants and Contributions		Revenue and Changes in Net Position	
Functions/Programs										
Primary government										
Governmental activities	\$	14 260 250	¢	2.050.112	¢	5 757 507	¢		ď	(5.452.540)
General government	Э	14,260,250	\$	3,050,113	\$	5,757,597	\$	-	\$	(5,452,540)
Public safety Highways and streets		17,737,445		1,014,872		1,737,174		2 266 127		(14,985,399)
Sanitation		19,606,629		430,797		8,911,747		2,366,137		(7,897,948)
Human services		1,201,253 10,537,862		251,457		149,201		-		(800,595)
Health				1,734,813		6,898,594		-		(1,904,455) 987,069
Culture and recreation		4,422,307		2,221,982		3,187,394		-		,
Conservation of natural		1,024,644		-		122,348		-		(902,296)
resources		1,143,107		90,250		87,985		-		(964,872)
Economic development		125,501		-		-		-		(125,501)
Interest		379,094		-		-			_	(379,094)
<b>Total Governmental</b>										
Activities	\$	70,438,092	\$	8,794,284	\$	26,852,040	\$	2,366,137	\$	(32,425,631)
		eral Revenues								
		perty taxes							\$	40,078,370
		al option sales to	axes							4,425,752
		vel taxes								90,198
		rtgage registry a		l tax						82,236
		ar production tax								52,317
		eelage tax								507,218
		ments in lieu of								296,826
		nts and contribu			pecific	programs				2,592,654
		restricted investr	nent ear	rnings						60,026
		scellaneous								751,258
	Gai	n on sale of capi	tal asse	ets						40,605
	To	otal general rev	enues						\$	48,977,460
	Ch	ange in net posi	tion						\$	16,551,829
	Net 1	Position - Begin	ning							177,991,379
	Net 1	Position - Endir	ıg						\$	194,543,208





#### GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2022

	General			Road and Bridge		Health and Human Services		
Assets								
Cash and pooled investments	\$	35,498,201	\$	15,728,820	\$	17,191,000		
Petty cash and change funds		1,775		50		550		
Taxes receivable - Delinquent		188,914		45,266		63,434		
Special assessments - Current		78,090		-		-		
Special assessments - Noncurrent		219,561		-		-		
Accounts receivable		47,695		10,504		186,668		
Accrued interest receivable		407,836		-		-		
Due from other funds		1,520		9,361		-		
Due from other governments		539,368		9,535,896		2,683,403		
Prepaid items		612,656		508,374		229,311		
Loans receivable		-		-		-		
Advance to other funds		700,000		-		-		
Lease receivable		151,617		32,545				
Total Assets	\$	38,447,233	\$	25,870,816	\$	20,354,366		
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances								
Liabilities								
Accounts payable	\$	272,615	\$	395,939	\$	474,569		
Salaries payable	*	1,066,909	•	155,169	*	559,073		
Contracts payable		-		849,440		-		
Due to other funds		6,931		´ -		1,520		
Due to other governments		53,655		50,971		96,584		
Unearned revenue		3,669,561		-		-		
Customer deposits		41,486		_		-		
Advance from other funds		<u> </u>		-				
Total Liabilities	\$	5,111,157	\$	1,451,519	\$	1,131,746		
Deferred Inflows of Resources								
Unavailable revenue	\$	463,530	\$	7,543,063	\$	1,290,561		
Lease related		148,007		32,260		-		
Taxes received for future periods		16,285		3,988		5,427		
<b>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>	\$	627,822	\$	7,579,311	\$	1,295,988		
Fund Balances								
Nonspendable	\$	616,266	\$	508,659	\$	229,311		
Restricted		2,569,736		-		766,515		
Committed		5,402,395		615,117		150,500		
Assigned		6,468,335		15,716,210		16,780,306		
Unassigned		17,651,522						
<b>Total Fund Balances</b>	\$	32,708,254	\$	16,839,986	\$	17,926,632		
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,	Φ.	20.44= 222		AF 0F0 04 4	Ø.	20.271.265		
and Fund Balances	\$	38,447,233	\$	25,870,816	\$	20,354,366		

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2022

De	Economic Development Authority		Debt Service		Ditch		Nonmajor Fund Waste Management		Total
\$	463,704	\$	2,877,001	\$	129,360	\$	1,021,132	\$	72,909,218
	338		13,380		-		75 4,662		2,450 315,994
	-		15,560		85,904		4,002		163,994
	-		_		594,718		-		814,279
	-		-		-		8,724		253,591
	-		-		-		-		407,836
	-		-		-		-		10,881
	-		2.025		-		5,648		12,764,315
	551,326		2,035		-		6,678		1,359,054 551,326
	551,520		-		-		-		700,000
	-		-		-		-		184,162
\$	1,015,368	\$	2,892,416	\$	809,982	\$	1,046,919	\$	90,437,100
\$	- - - - - -	\$	3,100	\$	54,517 - - - - - 700,000	\$	32,471 25,899 - 2,430 4,866	\$	1,233,211 1,807,050 849,440 10,881 206,076 3,669,561 41,486 700,000
\$		\$	3,100	\$	754,517	\$	65,666	\$	8,517,705
\$	332,854	\$	9,263	\$	680,622	\$	3,183	\$	10,323,076
·	-	*	-	•	-	•	-	,	180,267
	32		1,024		_		420		27,176
\$	332,886	\$	10,287	\$	680,622	\$	3,603	\$	10,530,519
¢		¢	2.025	¢.		¢.	( (79	¢	1 2/2 040
\$	546,963	\$	2,035 2,876,994	\$	-	\$	6,678	\$	1,362,949 6,760,208
	135,519		2,070,224		_		35,075		6,338,606
	-		-		-		935,897		39,900,748
	-				(625,157)				17,026,365
\$	682,482	\$	2,879,029	\$	(625,157)	\$	977,650	\$	71,388,876
\$	1,015,368	\$	2,892,416	\$	809,982	\$	1,046,919	\$	90,437,100

#### GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA

### RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DECEMBER 31, 2022

Fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 71,388,876
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		142,941,277
Investment in joint venture is not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, is not reported in the governmental funds.		10,078,578
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the governmental funds.		10,323,076
Deferred outflows of resources resulting from pension obligations are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		18,200,143
Deferred outflows of resources resulting from OPEB obligations are not available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		253,140
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 Bond issuance discounts Bond issuance premiums Lease liability Net pension liability OPEB liability Compensated absences	\$ (13,735,000) 6,029 (159,543) (155,235) (36,878,250) (1,709,632) (4,869,482)	
Accrued interest payable	 (165,380)	(57,666,493)
Deferred inflows of resources resulting from pension obligations are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		(922,777)
Deferred inflows of resources resulting from OPEB obligations are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		(52,612)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 194,543,208

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

		General		Road and Bridge	H	Health and luman Services
Revenues						
Taxes	\$	24,335,311	\$	10,888,877	\$	7,999,354
Special assessments		70,283		-		-
Licenses and permits		658,601		13,735		-
Intergovernmental		10,391,325		8,998,884		10,225,646
Charges for services		1,800,077		375,123		1,922,594
Fines and forfeits		11,982		-		-
Gifts and contributions		24,324		-		7,400
Investment earnings		62,618		281		9,530
Miscellaneous		1,503,417		34,635	-	1,067,355
Total Revenues	\$	38,857,938	\$	20,311,535	\$	21,231,879
Expenditures						
Current	Φ.	12 05 4 00 7	Φ.		Φ.	
General government	\$	12,954,997	\$	-	\$	-
Public safety		14,537,586		-		-
Highways and streets		-		16,491,133		-
Sanitation		356,902		-		-
Human services		54,505		-		13,603,277
Health		-		-		4,637,740
Culture and recreation		926,498		1,647,175		-
Conservation of natural resources		804,913		=		-
Economic development		3,840		=		-
Capital outlay		740 (24				
General government		748,624		=		-
Public Safety		1,298,321		-		-
Highways and streets		119,036		-		-
Sanitation		376,445		=		10.525
Human services		-		-		10,525
Health		-		-		5,290
Debt service		15 202				12 001
Principal		15,303		-		12,881
Interest		1,611		-		1,350
Administrative (fiscal) charges		-		-		-
Intergovernmental Highways and streets		_		771,290		_
Total Expenditures	\$	32,198,581	\$	18,909,598	\$	18,271,063
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		6,659,357	\$	1,401,937	\$	2,960,816
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	Ψ	0,000,001	Ψ	1,101,507	Ψ	2,500,010
Transfers in	\$	37,494	\$	28,651	\$	481,485
Transfers out	Ψ	(2,620,705)	Ψ	26,031	Φ	(7,500)
Issuance of leases		66,608		_		15,815
Sale of capital assets		29,655				13,613
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$	(2,486,948)	\$	28,651	\$	489,800
Changes in Fund Balance	<u>\$</u>	4,172,409	\$	1,430,588	\$	3,450,616
Fund Balance - January 1	Ψ	28,535,845	Ψ	15,409,398	Ψ	14,476,016
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	32,708,254	\$	16,839,986	\$	17,926,632
	<u>-</u>	,,		,50,,00		,- = 0,00 =

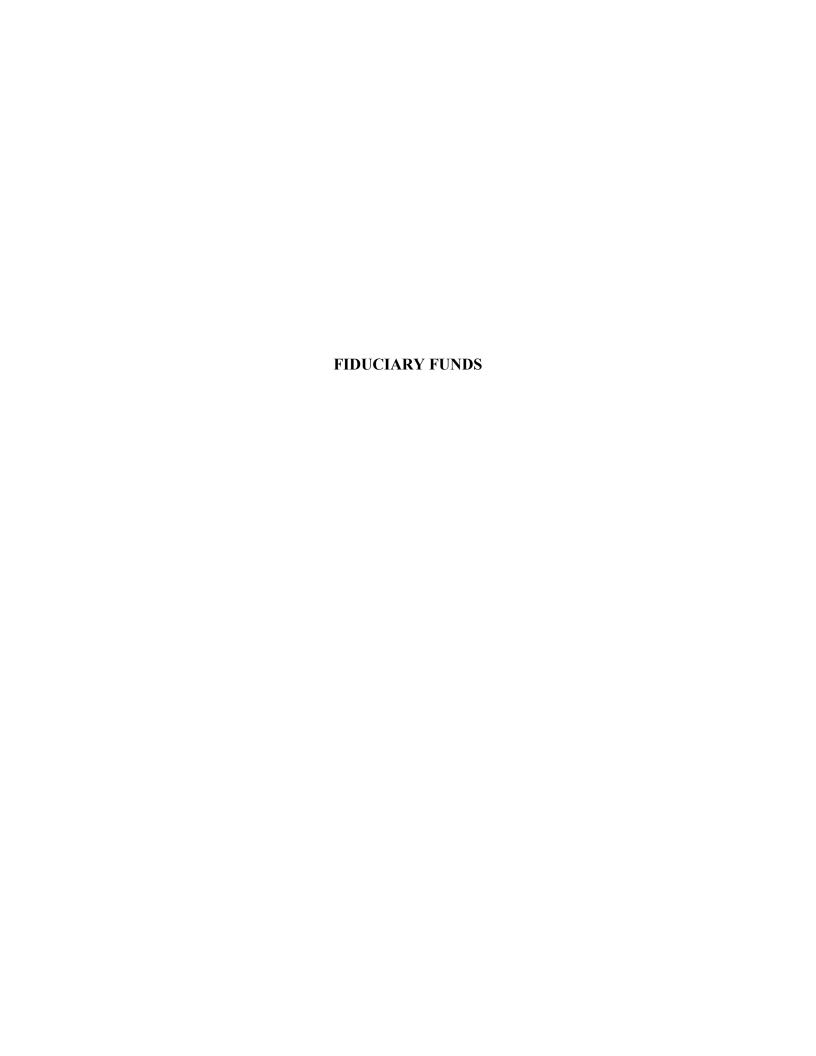
# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (CONTINUED) GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Economic Development Authority		Debt Service		Ditch		onmajor Fund ste Management		Total
\$	47,118	\$	1,509,066	\$	-	\$	618,994	\$	45,398,720
	-		-		-		-		70,283
	-		-		-		9,240		681,576
	674		40,415		-		154,416		29,811,360
	-		-		-		77,065		4,174,859 11,982
	-		-		-		-		31,724
	- -		- -		- -		4,427		76,856
	-		_		_		171,652		2,777,059
\$	47,792	\$	1,549,481	\$	-	\$	1,035,794	\$	83,034,419
\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	12,954,997
	-		-		-		-		14,537,586
	-		-		-		-		16,491,133
	-		-		-		3,035,691		3,392,593
	-		-		-		-		13,657,782
	-		-		-		-		4,637,740
	-		-		-		-		2,573,673
	-		-		307,737		-		1,112,650
	121,662		-		-		-		125,502
	-		-		-		-		748,624
	-		-		-		-		1,298,321
	-		-		-		-		119,036
	-		-		-		-		376,445
	-		-		-		-		10,525
	<del>-</del>		-		-		-		5,290
	-		1,395,000		-		-		1,423,184
	-		411,194		-		-		414,155
	-		6,000		-		-		6,000
									771,290
\$	121,662	\$	1,812,194	\$	307,737	\$	3,035,691	\$	74,656,526
\$	(73,870)	\$	(262,713)	\$	(307,737)	\$	(1,999,897)	\$	8,377,893
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,110,569	\$	2,658,199
	-		-		(29,994)		-		(2,658,199)
	-		-		-		-		82,423
\$		\$		\$	(29,994)	\$	2,110,569	\$	29,655 <b>112,078</b>
	(72 970)		(262.712)		<u>.</u>				
\$	(73,870)	\$	(262,713)	\$	(337,731)	\$	110,672	\$	8,489,971
•	756,352	•	3,141,742	•	(625, 157)	•	866,978 977,650	•	62,898,905 71,388,876
\$	682,482	\$	2,879,029	\$	(625,157)	\$	977,650	\$	/1,300,0/0

#### GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES – GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 8,489,971
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
In the funds, under the modified accrual basis, receivables not available for expenditure are deferred. In the statement of activities, those revenues are recognized when earned. The adjustment to revenue between the fund statements and the statement of activities is the increase or decrease in revenue deferred as unavailable.		
Unavailable revenue - December 31 Unavailable revenue - January 1	\$ 10,323,076 (6,542,379)	3,780,697
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 and amortization 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 and amortization	\$ 6,263,596 (7,277,632)	(1,014,036)
In the statement of net position, an asset is reported for the equity interest in joint venture. The change in net position differs from the change in fund equity by the increases and decreases in the investment in joint venture.		4,191,254
Issuing long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of debt consumes current financial resources. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position.		
Principal repayments: General obligation bonds Lease liability	\$ 1,395,000 28,184	1,423,184
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Amortization of bond premiums and discounts Change in net pension liability Change in OPEB liability Change in accrued interest payable Change in landfill postclosure care liability Change in compensated absences Change in deferred outflows of resources	\$ 29,161 (24,082,503) (314,032) 11,900 2,457,281 (96,719) 4,997,714	
Change in deferred inflows of resources	 16,677,957	 (319,241)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 16,551,829



#### GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Priv	ial Welfare ate-Purpose rust Find	Custodial Funds		
Assets Cook and pooled investments	\$	195,535	\$	1 577 204	
Cash and pooled investments Accounts receivable	\$	193,333	Ф	1,577,384 656,389	
Due from other governments				4,239	
Total Assets	\$	195,535	\$	2,238,012	
Liabilities					
Due to individuals	\$	-	\$	1,192	
Due to other governments				1,577,988	
Total Liabilities	\$		\$	1,579,180	
Net Position					
Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	\$	195,535	\$	658,832	
Total Net Position	\$	195,535	\$	658,832	

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Social Welfare Private-Purpose Trust Find			Custodial Funds		
Additions				_		
Contributions-Individual	\$	-	\$	573,743		
Contributions on behalf of others		1,028,235		-		
Property tax collections for other governments		-		77,029,572		
Contributions from governments		-		2,485,837		
License fee collected for state government		-		176,988		
Civil process collections		-		642,598		
Other contributions		<u>-</u>		263,374		
Total Additions	\$	1,028,235	\$	81,172,112		
Deductions						
Payments on behalf of clients	\$	1,082,045	\$	-		
Payments to individuals		-		148,481		
Payments of property tax to other governments		-		77,220,530		
Other payments to other governments		-		3,277,437		
Payments to other entities				717,360		
<b>Total Deductions</b>	\$	1,082,045	\$	81,363,808		
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Position	\$	(53,810)	\$	(191,696)		
Net Position - Beginning		249,345		850,528		
Net Position - Ending	\$	195,535	\$	658,832		

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Goodhue County's financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) for the year ended December 31, 2022. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is responsible for establishing GAAP for state and local governments through its pronouncements (statements and interpretations). The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the County are discussed below.

#### A. Financial Reporting Entity

Goodhue County was established March 5, 1853, 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 Goodhue County (primary government) and its blended component unit. The County is governed by a five-member Board of Commissioners (the Board) 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.

#### **Blended Component Unit**

Blended component units are legally separate organizations that are so intertwined with the County that they are, in substance, the same as the County and, therefore, are reported as if they were part of the County. Goodhue County has one blended component unit – the Economic Development Authority (EDA). The EDA is included in the County's reporting entity, contained in a separate fund, because the County commissioners are the members of the EDA Board, and County management has operational responsibility for the EDA. Separate financial statements are not prepared.

#### Joint Ventures

The County participates in several joint ventures that are described in Note 7.C. The County also participates in jointly governed organizations described in Note 7.D.

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### 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, including its blended component unit. These statements include the financial activities of the overall County government, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities.

The government-wide statement of net position is presented on a consolidated basis and is reported on a full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations.

The County's net position is reported in three parts: (1) net investment in capital assets, (2) restricted net position, and (3) unrestricted net position. The County first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of each function of the County's governmental activities are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are 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 that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or activity. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

#### 2. Fund Financial Statements

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

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

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

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

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

The <u>Road and Bridge Special Revenue Fund</u> accounts for restricted revenue sources from the federal, state, and other oversight agencies, as well as committed property tax revenues for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and other projects affecting County roadways.

The <u>Health and Human Services Special Revenue Fund</u> accounts for committed property tax revenues and grants used to support economic assistance and community social services programs.

The Economic Development Authority (EDA) Special Revenue Fund accounts for restricted revenue sources from the federal, state, and other oversight agencies, as well as committed property tax revenues used to account for various economic activities including the loans made to provide assistance with flood-related expenditures after the 2010 flood. Repayments from these loans will go into a revolving loan program within this Fund.

The <u>Ditch Special Revenue Fund</u> accounts for the cost of constructing and maintaining an agricultural drainage ditch system. Financing is provided by special assessments levied against the benefited properties.

The <u>Debt Service Fund</u> is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of principal, interest, and related costs of general long-term debt that are primarily financed by property tax revenue.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

<u>Private-purpose trust funds</u> are used to report trust arrangements other than pension or investment trusts, which under principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments. The County reports one private-purpose trust fund, the Social Welfare Fund which accounts for the activity related to income received and payments made on behalf of individuals for whom the County is responsible to assist.

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

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

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

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types (Continued):

<u>Custodial funds</u> are custodial in nature. These funds are used for a variety of purposes: to account for the collection and disbursement of taxes on behalf of other local governments within the County; as an agent for state revenue payments, as an agent for medical assistance recoveries, as an agent for civil process, and as an agent for the inmates of the Goodhue County Jail.

#### C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The government-wide and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Goodhue County considers all revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days after the end of the current period. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied provided they are also available. Shared revenues are generally recognized in the period the appropriation goes into effect and the revenues are available. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met and are available. Property and other taxes, shared revenues, licenses, and interest are all considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, lease liabilities, 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 assets are reported as other financing sources.

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

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

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

#### 1. Deposits and Investments

The cash balances of substantially all funds are pooled and invested by the County Finance Director for the purpose of increasing earnings through investment activities. Pooled and fund investments are reported at their fair value at December 31, 2022, based on market prices. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 385.07, investment earnings on cash and pooled investments are credited to the General Fund. Other funds received investment earnings based on other state statutes, grant agreements, contracts, and bond covenants. Pooled investment earnings for 2022 were \$76,856.

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

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

- 1) securities which are direct obligations or are guaranteed or insured issues of the United States, its agencies, its instrumentalities, or organizations created by an act of Congress, except mortgage-backed securities defined as "high risk" by Minn. Stat. § 118A.04, subd. 6;
- 2) mutual funds through shares of registered investment companies provided the mutual fund receives certain ratings depending on its investments;
- 3) general obligations of the state of Minnesota and its municipalities, and in certain state agency and local obligations of Minnesota and other states provided such obligations have certain specified bond ratings by a national bond rating service;
- 4) bankers' acceptances of United States banks;
- 5) commercial paper issued by United States corporations or their Canadian subsidiaries that is rated in the highest quality category by two nationally recognized rating agencies and matures in 270 days or less; and
- 6) with certain restrictions, in repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements, joint powers investment trusts, and guaranteed investment contracts.

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

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

#### 2. Receivables and Payables

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

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a nonspendable balance account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not in spendable form.

There is no allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable, taxes receivable, and special assessments receivable presented due to the amounts being minimal.

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.

#### 3. <u>Prepaid Items</u>

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed, rather than when purchased.

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

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

#### 4. Capital Assets

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

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

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component unit, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Land Improvements	5 - 20
Buildings	25 - 50
Building improvements	20 - 50
Public domain infrastructure	25 - 75
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	3 - 20

#### 5. Leases

The County determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Leases are included in lease receivables and deferred inflows of resources in the statement of net position when the County is the lessor, and as right-to-use assets and lease liabilities when the County is the lessee.

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

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

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

#### a. Lessor

Lease receivables represent the County's claim to receive lease payments over the lease term, as specified in the contract, in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Lease receivables are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of expected lease payments over the lease term, reduced by any provision for estimated uncollectible amounts. Interest revenue is recognized ratably over the contract term.

Deferred inflows of resources related to leases are recognized at the commencement date based on the initial measurement of the lease receivable, plus any payments received from the lessee at or before the commencement of the lease term that relate to future periods, less any lease incentives paid to, or on behalf of, the lessee at or before the commencement of the lease term. The deferred inflows related to leases are recognized as lease revenue in a systematic and rational manner over the lease term. Amounts to be received under residual value guarantees that are not fixed in substance are recognized as a receivable and an inflow of resources if (a) a guarantee payment is required and (b) the amount can be reasonably estimated. Amounts received for the exercise price of a purchase option or penalty for lease termination are recognized as a receivable and an inflow of resources when those options are exercised.

The County has elected to recognize payments received for short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less as revenue as the payments are received. These leases are not included as lease receivables or deferred inflows on the statement of net position and fund financial statements.

#### b. Lessee

Right-to-use assets represent the County's control of the right to use an underlying asset for the lease term, as specified in the contract, in an exchange or exchange like transaction. Right-to-use assets are recognized at the commencement date based on the initial measurement of the lease liability, plus any payments made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term and certain direct costs. Right-to-use assets are amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

- 1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> (Continued)
  - D. <u>Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources and Net Position or Equity</u> (Continued)
  - 5. <u>Leases</u> (Continued)
    - b. Lessee (Continued)

Lease liabilities represent the County's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of expected lease payments over the lease term, less any lease incentives. Interest expense is recognized ratably over the contract term.

The lease term may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the County will exercise that option.

The County has recognized payments for short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less as expenses as incurred, and these leases are not included as lease liabilities or right-to-use lease assets on the statement of net position.

The County accounts for contracts containing both lease and nonlease components as separate contracts when possible. In cases where the contract does not provide separate price information for lease and nonlease components, and it is impractical to eliminate the price of such components, the County treats the components as a single lease unit.

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

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

#### 6. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

The liability for compensated absences reported in financial statements consists of unpaid, accumulated vacation, compensatory, and sick leave balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination, are included. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements. Compensated absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. The government-wide statement of net position reports both current and noncurrent portions of compensated absences. The current portion is calculated using a trend analysis of disbursements made during the year for vacation, vested sick leave, and compensatory time. The resulting percentage is then used to determine the current portion for vacation, vested sick leave, and compensatory time. The noncurrent portion consists of the remaining amount of vacation, vested sick leave, and compensatory time.

#### 7. Long-Term Obligations

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, only during the period in which the bonds are issued. 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 the discount on debt issuances is 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 (Continued)

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

#### 8. Pension Plan

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) and additions to/deductions from PERA's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERA. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized as of employer payroll paid dates and benefit payments, and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### 9. Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plan

For the purposes of measuring the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the total liability and additions to/deductions from that liability have been determined on the same basis as they are reported to the County.

#### 10. <u>Deferred Outflow/Inflows of Resources</u>

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure/expense) until then. The County has deferred pension and OPEB outflows, which qualify for reporting in this category. These outflows arise only under the full accrual basis of accounting and consist of pension and OPEB contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date, as well as changes in actuarial assumptions, plan changes in proportionate share and differences between projected and actual investment earnings on plan investments for the pension plan.

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

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

#### 10. <u>Deferred Outflow/Inflows of Resources</u> (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has three items – deferred OPEB inflows, deferred pension inflows, and taxes received for future periods – which qualify for reporting in this category. Deferred OPEB inflows arise only under an accrual basis of accounting and, accordingly, are reported only in the statement of net position. This amount consists of changes in actuarial assumptions and the difference between the expected and actual liability. Deferred pension inflows arise only under an accrual basis of accounting and, accordingly, are reported only in the statement of net position. This amount consists of differences between expected and actual pension plan economic experience and also pension plan changes in proportionate share. The third type occurs because the County collected property taxes prior to the year they were levied for and, therefore, the County will report deferred inflows for these items.

The fund level financial statements report deferred inflows for unavailable revenues. Unavailable revenue arises only under the modified accrual basis of accounting and accordingly, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

#### 11. Classification of Net Position

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

<u>Net investment in capital assets</u> - the amount of net position representing capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization, and reduced by outstanding debt or other borrowings (such as accounts payable, contracts payable, retainage payable, lease liability, etc.) 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.

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

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

#### 11. Classification of Net Position (Continued)

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

#### 12. 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, or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

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

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

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

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

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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

The County applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first, followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

The Board reviews financial activities of the County to ensure compliance with established policies. It is the County's policy to fund current expenditures with current revenues and to strive to maintain a diversified and stable revenue stream to protect the government from problematic fluctuations in any single revenue source and provide stability in providing ongoing services.

To ensure sufficient working capital and safety margin in case of emergencies, Goodhue County has established a comprehensive fund balance policy. The policy states that at the end of each fiscal year, the County will strive to maintain an unassigned fund balance of 35-50% of the subsequent year's budgeted General Fund operating expenditures, and an assigned fund balance of 30%-40% in all other funds, except the Ditch Fund.

#### 13. Use of Estimates

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

#### E. Revenues

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 33, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions, revenues for nonexchange transactions are recognized based on the principal characteristics of the revenue. Exchange transactions are recognized as revenue when the exchange occurs. The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by all governmental fund types. Under this basis, revenue is not recognized in the financial statements unless it is available to finance current expenditures.

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

#### E. Revenues (Continued)

#### Imposed Nonexchange Transactions

Imposed nonexchange transactions result from assessments by governments on nongovernmental entities and individuals. Property taxes, fines and penalties, and property forfeitures are imposed nonexchange transactions. Revenues from property taxes are recognized in the period for which the taxes were levied to the extent they are collected in the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Property taxes receivable but not available are reported as deferred inflow and will be recognized as revenue in the fiscal year that they become available. Fines, penalties, and property forfeitures are recognized in the period received.

#### <u>Intergovernmental</u>

Government-mandated nonexchange transactions occur when a government at one level provides resources to a government at another level and requires that government to use them for a specific purpose. The provider government establishes purpose restrictions and time requirements. Federal and state grants mandating the County perform particular programs are government-mandated nonexchange transactions. Revenues are recognized when eligibility and time requirements are met, usually when the corresponding expenditure is incurred.

Voluntary nonexchange transactions result from legislative or contractual agreements, such as grants, entitlements, appropriations, and donations. The provider may establish purpose restrictions or eligibility requirements. Revenues are recognized in the year to which they apply according to the statute or contract. Gifts and contributions from individuals are also considered voluntary nonexchange transactions and are generally recognized when received.

Tax credits paid by the state are included in intergovernmental revenues and are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year that they become available. Subject to the availability criterion, state-aid highway allotments for highway maintenance and construction are recognized as revenue in the year of allotment.

#### **Exchange Transactions**

Special assessments levied against benefiting properties are recognized under the modified accrual basis when available to finance current expenditures. Other revenues, such as licenses and permits, charges for services, and investment income, are recognized when earned.

#### 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### F. Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In June, 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This standard requires the recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and as inflows of resources or outflows of resources recognized based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this standard, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources.

The County adopted the requirements of the guidance effective January 1, 2022, and has applied the provisions of this standard to the beginning of the period of adoption. Beginning fund balances and net positions were not restated due the implementation of GASB 87.

#### 2. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

#### A. Expenditures in Excess of Budget

The following funds had expenditures in excess of budget at the fund level for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	 Budget	E	xpenditures	Excess
Economic Development Authority	_		_	 
Special Revenue Fund	\$ 47,338	\$	121,662	\$ (74,324)
Waste Management Fund	910,663		3,035,691	(2,125,028)

The excess was funded with greater than anticipated revenues and existing fund balances.

#### B. Deficit Fund Balance

The following fund had a deficit fund balance as of December 31, 2022:

Special Revenue Funds	_	
County Ditch Fund	\$	(625,157)

#### 3. Detailed Notes on All Funds

#### A. Assets

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

Reconciliation of the County's total deposits, cash on hand, and investments to the basic financial statement follows:

Governmental Funds	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 72,909,218
Petty cash and change funds	2,450
Total Governmental Funds	72,911,668
Fiduciary funds	
Cash and pooled investments	
Private-Purpose Trust Funds	195,535
Custodial Funds	 1,577,384
Total Fiduciary Funds	\$ 1,772,919
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 74,684,587
Deposits	\$ 17,809,485
Petty cash and change funds	2,450
Investments	 56,872,652
Total	\$ 74,684,587

#### 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. All County deposits are required by Minn. Stat. § 118A.03 to be protected by insurance, surety bond, or collateral. The market value of collateral pledged shall be at least 10% more than the amount on deposit at the close of the financial institution's banking day, not covered by insurance or bonds.

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

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

#### A. Assets (Continued)

#### 1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

#### b. Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a financial institution failure, the County's deposits may not be returned to it. The County's policy on custodial credit risk mirrors state statute. As of December 31, 2022, Goodhue County's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

#### c. Investments

#### 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. <u>Detailed Notes on All Funds</u> (Continued)
  - A. Assets (Continued)
    - 1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)
      - 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 that are in the possession of an outside party. The County has no policy concerning custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2022, Goodhue County's investments were exposed to custodial credit risk of \$10,235,597 because the investments are being held by an affiliated bank of the investment broker, but in Goodhue County's name. If these investments were held by an unaffiliated third party, then custodial credit risk related to these investments would not apply. The amount exposed to custodial credit risk relates to negotiable certificates of deposit. The County intentionally purchases individual negotiable certificates of deposits, through a broker, in increments of less than \$250,000 per issuing bank, so that each of the individual investments (negotiable certificates of deposit) is insured by FDIC. Therefore, the amount reported is insured. The County utilizes this investment strategy to minimize the risk of loss.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

The concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be caused by the County's investment in a single issuer. The County does not have a policy on the concentration of credit risk.

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

### A. Assets (Continued)

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

## Concentration of Credit Risk (Continued)

The following table presents the County's investment balances at December 31, 2022, and information relating to potential custodial and concentration credit risks:

	Cred				
Investment - Issuer	Credit Rating	Credit Rating Rating Agency		Carrying (Fair) Value	
Mutual Funds					
MAGIC - Cash management funds	N/A	N/A	\$	14,250,777	
MAGIC - Term	N/A	N/A		19,500,000	
RBC - Prime Investment money market mutual funds	N/A	N/A		326,970	
Total Mutual Funds			\$	34,077,747	
Agency Securities					
RBC - Federal Home Loan Bank	AAA	Moody's	\$	3,717,977	
U.S. Treasury Note	AAA	Moody's	\$	8,833,906	
Series EE U.S. Savings Bonds	AAA	Moody's	\$	7,425	
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit **	N/A	N/A	\$	10,235,597	
Total Investments			\$	56,872,652	

N/A - Not Applicable

<sup>\*\* -</sup> There are several issuers and each individual issuer is less than 5%

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

## A. Assets (Continued)

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

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

The following table represents the potential interest rate risk related to the County's investments using the segmented time distribution.

		Investment Maturities (in Years)						
Investments	Fair Value	Less Than 2	2 - 3	3 - 5				
Agency Securities Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 3,717,977	\$ -	\$ 1,438,540	\$ 2,279,437				
U.S. Treasury Notes Treasury Notes	\$ 8,833,906	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,833,906				
Bonds Series EE U.S. Savings Bonds	\$ 7,425	\$ 6,675	\$ -	\$ 750				
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	\$ 10,235,597	\$ 3,477,660	\$ 1,442,031	\$ 5,315,906				
Total investments subject to interest rate risk	\$ 22,794,905	\$ 3,484,335	\$ 2,880,571	\$ 16,429,999				
Investments not subject to interest rate risk	\$ 34,077,747							
Total Investments	\$ 56,872,652							

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

- A. Assets (Continued)
  - 1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)
    - b. Investments (Continued)

#### Fair Value Measure

The County uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures.

The County follows an accounting standard that defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the quality of inputs used to measure fair value, and requires expanded disclosures about fair value measurement. In accordance with this standard, the County has categorized its investments, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique, into a three-level hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure the financial instruments fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities recorded on the combined statements of financial position are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 – Financial asset and liabilities are valued using inputs that are adjusted quoted prices in active markets accessible at the measurement date of identical financial assets and liabilities.

Level 2 – Financial assets and liabilities are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term through corroboration with observable market data.

Level 3 – Financial assets and liabilities are valued using pricing inputs that are unobservable for the asset, inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants and would use in pricing the asset.

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

- A. Assets (Continued)
  - 1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)
    - b. Investments (Continued)

Fair Value Measure (Continued)

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Type	Lev	zel 1	Level 2 Level 3		Total	
Debt Securities (Fair Value Level)				' <u>-</u>		
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	\$	-	\$ 8,280,590	\$	-	\$ 8,280,590
Federal Home Loan Bank		-	3,717,977		-	3,717,977
U.S. Government Agencies		-	8,833,906		-	8,833,906
U.S. Savings Bonds			7,425			7,425
Total Investments at Fair Value	\$	-	\$ 20,839,898	\$	-	\$ 20,839,898
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)						
MAGIC Fund Cash Management Mutual Fund						14,250,777
RBC Mutual Fund						326,970
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)						14,577,747
Investments at Amortized Cost						
Mutual Funds (<1 Year)						19,500,000
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit (<1 Year)						1,955,007
Investments at Amortized Cost						21,455,007
Total Investments						\$ 56,872,652
Deposits						17,809,485
Petty Cash						2,450
Total Deposits and Investments						\$ 74,684,587

All Level 2 securities are valued using fair value based on the securities relationship to benchmark quoted prices for similar instruments. The County invests in Wells Fargo and RBC Mutual Funds, which are published at net asset value per share. The County invests in these mutual funds to diversify investments and to increase investment earnings while maintaining a high level of liquidity. There are no redemption limits. The County also invests in the MAGIC Fund Term Series. Shares are purchased to mature upon pre-determined maturity dates selected by the County at the time of purchase. The fair value of the participant's position in the pool approximates the value of the participant's pool shares and the participant's shares are not identified with specific investments. Should the County need to redeem shares in a MAGIC Term Series prematurely they must provide at least seven days prior to the premature redemption date. The value of premature redemption is equal to the original price for such share, plus dividends thereon at the projected yield less such share's allocation of any losses incurred by the series, less a premature redemption penalty, if any.

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

### A. Assets (Continued)

### 2. Receivables

Receivables as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	 Total Receivables	Amounts Not Scheduled for Collection During the Subsequent Year		
Governmental Activities				
Taxes	\$ 315,994	\$	-	
Special Assessments	978,273		814,279	
Accounts	253,591		-	
Interest	407,836		-	
Lease related	184,162		-	
Loans	551,326		-	
Due from other governments	 12,764,315			
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 15,455,497	\$	814,279	

All loans receivable were made with funding through the state of Minnesota to help qualified businesses directly and adversely affected by the 2010 flood. Part of the loans may be written off if the business meets qualifications for a period of time, and part of the loans will be paid back by the businesses. The entire loans receivable balance is scheduled for collection in the subsequent year.

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

## A. Assets (Continued)

## 3. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning					Ending		
:	* Balance		Increase		Decrease	Balance		
Capital assets not depreciated								
Land	\$	9,764,528	\$	6,080	\$ -	\$	9,770,608	
Construction in progress	_	7,344,880	-	3,622,740	 6,286,980		4,680,640	
Total capital assets not depreciated	\$	17,109,408	\$	3,628,820	\$ 6,286,980	\$	14,451,248	
Capital assets depreciated								
Land improvements	\$	479,981	\$	-	\$ -	\$	479,981	
Buildings		47,828,726		13,292	-		47,842,018	
Machinery, furniture, and equipment		24,141,398		1,932,496	505,389		25,568,505	
Infrastructure		188,126,615		6,975,968	 294,118		194,808,465	
Total capital assets depreciated	\$	260,576,720	\$	8,921,756	\$ 799,507	\$	268,698,969	
Less: accumulated depreciation								
Land improvements	\$	195,876	\$	21,042	\$ -	\$	216,918	
Buildings		23,400,353		1,295,722	-		24,696,075	
Machinery, furniture, and equipment		13,145,662		1,913,899	505,389		14,554,172	
Infrastructure	_	97,172,343		4,016,920	 294,118		100,895,145	
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	133,914,234	\$	7,247,583	\$ 799,507	\$	140,362,310	
Total capital assets depreciated, net		126,662,486		1,674,173	 		128,336,659	
Right-to-use Assets								
Leased equipment	\$	100,996	\$	82,423	\$ -	\$	183,419	
Less accumulated amortization		<u> </u>		(30,049)	 		(30,049)	
Net right-to-use assets	\$	100,996	\$	52,374	\$ 	\$	153,370	
Capital Assets, Net	\$	143,872,890	\$	5,355,367	\$ 6,286,980	\$	142,941,277	

<sup>\*</sup>The beginning balance was restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87. See Note 1. D. 5.

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

### A. Assets (Continued)

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

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

Governmental Activities	¢.	721.062
General Government	\$	721,063
Public Safety		1,558,080
Highways and streets, including depreciation of infrastructure assets		4,677,063
Health and human services		192,217
Sanitation		98,830
Conservation		23,822
Culture and recreation		6,557
Total Depreciation/Amortization Expense - Governmental Activities	¢	7,277,632

### B. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2022, is as follows:

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

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	A	mount	
General	Health and Human Services	\$	1,520	Attorney fees related to child support
Road and Bridge	General		6,931	Fuel expenses
Road and Bridge	Waste Management		2,430	Fuel expenses
Total Due To/From	Other Funds	\$	10,881	
		_		

These balances reflect the interfund goods and services provided and not paid at year-end but expected to be paid in the subsequent year.

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

## B. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers (Continued)

## 2. <u>Interfund Transfers</u>

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2022 consisted of the following:

Transfers to General Fund from Health and Human Services Fund Transfers to General Fund from Ditch Fund	\$	7,500 29,994	Public health nuisances Ditch expenditures
Transfers to Health and Human Services Fund from General Fund		6,557	REP training drills
		378,014	Grant allocation
		3,470	PINGP drill
		1,330	Right to Know training
		28,588	Capital expenditures
		63,526	Termination payments
Transfers to Road and Bridge Fund from General Fund		25,653	AIS expenditures
		2,256	Right to Know training
		288	PINGP drill
		454	REP training drills
Transfers to Waste Management Fund from General Fund	2	2,110,430	Grant allocation
		139	Right to Know training
Total Interfund Transfers	\$ 2	2,658,199	

## 3. Advances to/from Other Funds

Advances made to/from other funds for the year ended December 31, 2022 is for cash flow purposes to the Ditch Fund. The balance is expected to be liquidated with special assessments over the next 15 years.

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	 Amount	
General	Ditch	\$ 700,000	
Total Advance to/From Other Funds		\$ 700,000	

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

## C. Long-Term Liabilities

## 1. Bonds and Notes Payable

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rates (%)	Original Issue Amount	Outstanding Balance December 31, 2022
2012A CIP Highway Project Bonds	2023	\$405,000 - \$1,720,000	0.5% - 1.85%	\$ 5,065,000	3 435,000
2014A G.O. CIP Highway Project Bonds	2025	\$695,000 - \$965,000	2.0% - 2.5%	7,760,000	2,400,000
2012B CIP Taxable QECB Bonds	2027	\$1,295,000	3.45%	1,295,000	1,295,000
2015A G.O. CIP Citizen's Remodel & Other Bonds	2030	\$180,000 - \$1,710,000	2.0% - 3.0%	10,720,000	9,605,000
Total General Obligation Bo	onds and Notes	S		\$ 24,840,000	\$ 13,735,000

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2022 were as follows:

	General Obligation							
Year Ending	CIP E	Bonds						
December 31	Principal	Interest						
2023	\$ 1,425,000	\$ 380,983						
2024	1,455,000	346,228						
2025	1,495,000	307,015						
2026	1,520,000	263,828						
2027	2,860,000	195,214						
2028-2030	4,980,000	227,100						
Total	\$ 13,735,000	\$ 1,720,368						

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

## C. <u>Long-Term Liabilities</u> (Continued)

### 1. Bonds and Notes Payable (Continued)

Goodhue County's 2012B General Obligation Taxable QECB Capital Improvement Bonds are structured with annual sinking-fund payments of \$99,615. These sinking-fund payments begin February 1, 2015, and span 13 years. The final sinking-fund payment is due February 1, 2027, at which time the debt will be retired.

### 2. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2022, was as follows:

		Beginning						Ending	D	ue Within
	*	Balance	Ad	ditions	Reductions		Balance		One Year	
Governmental Activities										
Long-Term Liabilities										
Bonds and notes payable										
G.O. CIP bonds	\$	15,130,000	\$	-	\$	1,395,000	\$	13,735,000	\$	1,425,000
Issuance premiums		191,711		-		32,168		159,543		-
Issuance discounts		(9,036)		-		(3,007)		(6,029)		-
Total bonds and notes payable	\$	15,312,675	\$	-	\$	1,424,161	\$	13,888,514	\$	1,425,000
Lease liability		100,996		82,423		28,184		155,235		37,055
Closure and postclosure care		2,457,281		-		2,457,281		-		-
Compensated absences		4,772,763	2,	950,222		2,853,503		4,869,482		1,850,404
Governmental Activity										
Long-Term Liabilities	\$	22,643,715	\$ 3,	032,645	\$	6,763,129	\$	18,913,231	\$	3,312,459

<sup>\*</sup>The beginning balance was restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87. See Note 1. D. 5.

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

### C. <u>Long-Term Liabilities</u> (Continued)

### 2. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

Closure and postclosure care liabilities were previously liquidated by the Waste Management Special Revenue Fund but the landfill was sold in 2022 and therefore no liability exists as of December 31, 2022 for landfill closure and postclosure. Compensated absences liabilities are generally liquidated by the General Fund, Road and Bridge, Health and Human Services, and Waste Management Special Revenue Funds. See Note 6 for further information regarding the lease liability.

#### 3. <u>Landfill Closure and Postclosure Care Costs</u>

The County officially closed the landfill on December 20, 1996. As of December 31, 2021, the County reported a landfill closure and postclosure care liability of \$2,457,281. In 2022, the County sold the landfill to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), requiring a payment made by the County of \$2,457,281. Prior to this sale, state and federal laws and regulations required the County to place a final cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for 30 years after closure. As of December 31, 2022, the County reported a landfill closure and postclosure liability of \$0. All liabilities and related responsibilities have been transferred to MPCA.

#### D. Deferred Inflows of Resources

As of December 31, 2022, the various components of unavailable revenue were as follows:

	 Unavailable Revenue	 eferred for ture Period	Total		
Charges for services	\$ 5,666	\$ -	\$	5,666	
Deferred inflow due to prepaid taxes	-	27,176		27,176	
Delinquent property taxes	210,855	-		210,855	
Local option sales taxes	36,571	-		36,571	
Intergovernmental	7,791,444	-		7,791,444	
Licenses and permits	344	-		344	
Loans receivable	332,636	-		332,636	
Other	967,287	180,267		1,147,554	
Special assessments	 978,273	 		978,273	
Total Governmental Funds	\$ 10,323,076	\$ 207,443	\$	10,530,519	

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

## E. Fund Balance

## Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, and Assigned Fund Balances

Fund balances of the governmental funds were designated as follows at December 31, 2022.

Nonspendable		General		General		Road and Bridge				Debt Service		Waste anagement Fund									
Prepaid items Net Lease Receivable > Deferred Lease	\$	612,656 3,610	\$	508,374 285	\$	229,311	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	2,035	\$ 6,678										
Total Nonspendable Fund Balance	\$	616,266	\$	508,659	\$	229,311	\$		\$	2,035	\$ 6,678										
Restricted	_																				
Unclaimed funds	\$	589	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -										
Gravel pit postclosure		334,475		-		-		-		-	-										
Law library		313,704		-		-		-		-	-										
Attorney's forfeiture activities		35,640		-		-		-		-	-										
Attorney's victim assistance		6,361		-		-		-		-	-										
Drug Treatment Court		386,008		-		-		-							-		-		-		-
Recorder's technology equipment		148,342		-		-		-		-	-										
Recorder's compliance fund		250,485		-		-		-		-	-										
Veteran's operational grant		6,753		-		-		-		-	-										
Buffer initiative		293,067		_		-		-		-	_										
Aquatic invasive species prevention		222,644		-		-		-		-	-										
Sheriff's counteract		23,327		_		_		_		_	_										
Sheriff's K-9 donations		21,903		_		_		_		_	_										
Gun permit activities		60,770		_		_		_		_	_										
Sheriff's contingency		1,150		_		_		_		_	_										
E-911		358,075		_		_		_		_	_										
Correction service fee		21,565		_		_		_		_	_										
Local correctional fees		84,878		_		_		_		_	_										
Opioid settlement				_		242,602		-		_	_										
Family Service Collaborative		_		_		523,913		_		_	_										
Debt (QECB lump sum due 2/1/2027)		_		_			_		2,876,994	_											
EDA loan program (2010MIF)								546,963			 										
Total Restricted Fund Balance	\$	2,569,736	\$		\$	766,515	\$	546,963	\$	2,876,994	\$ 										

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

# E. Fund Balance (Continued)

## Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, and Assigned Fund Balances (Continued)

Committed	 General		Road and Bridge		Health and Human Services	De	Economic evelopment Authority	Debt Service	M	Waste anagement Fund
Petty cash and change funds	\$ 1,775	\$	50	\$	550	\$	-	\$ -	\$	75
Economic development	-		-		-		135,519	-		-
Landfill transfer station	-		-		-		-	-		35,000
Land use/environmental ordinance	176,149		-		-		-	-		-
Compensated absences	400,297		-		-		-	-		-
27th payroll	896,741		-		-		-	-		-
Tax court settlements	226,500		-		-		-	-		-
Natural, technological, human-caused hazards	1,000,000		-		-		-	-		-
Tax-forfeited property funding	174,567		-		-		-	-		-
Byllesby Dam	13,345		-		-		-	-		-
Byllesby Park and Trail	-		463,335		-		-	-		-
Out-of-home placement budget deficits	-		-		149,950		-	-		-
Capital projects	2,502,002		-		-		-	-		-
TH 52 development and construction	-		151,732		-		-	-		-
Employee Wellness Committee	 11,019	_		_				 -		-
Total Committed Fund Balance	\$ 5,402,395	\$	615,117	\$	150,500	\$	135,519	\$ -	\$	35,075
Assigned										
Subsequent year's appropriated budget	\$ 3,362,233	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Highways & streets	-		14,456,685		-		-	-		-
Health & human services	-		_		16,780,306		-			-
Sanitation (waste management)	-		_		· · · · -		-	-		935,897
Motor pool	115,410		-		-		-			_
Election activities	45,393		_		-		-	-		-
Inmate improvement	109,525		-		-		-			-
Sheriff-radio tower equipment	70,302		_		_		_			_
County program aid contingency	1,518,111		_		_		_			_
Building contingencies	1,247,361		-		_		-	_		-
Township turnback	_		9,525		_		_	-		_
Right-of-way	 	_	1,250,000	_	<u> </u>			 -		-
Total Assigned Fund Balance	\$ 6,468,335	\$	15,716,210	\$	16,780,306	\$		\$ -	\$	935,897

### 4. Pension Plans

### A. Defined Benefit Plans

### 1. Plan Description

The County participates in the following cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association of Minnesota (PERA). PERA's defined benefit pension plans are established and administered in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Chapters 353 and 356. PERA's defined benefit pension plans are tax qualified plans under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The General Employees Retirement Plan covers all full-time and certain part-time employees of the County. General Employees Plan members belong to the Coordinated Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security.

The Police and Fire Plan, originally established for police officers and firefighters not covered by a local relief association, now covers all police and officers and firefighters hired since 1980. Effective July 1, 1999, the Police and Fire Plan also covers police officers and firefighters belonging to local relief associations that elect to merge with and transfer assets and administration to PERA.

The Correctional Plan was established for correctional officers serving in county and regional corrections facilities. Eligible participants must be responsible for the security, custody, and control of the facilities and their inmates.

## 4. Pension Plans (Continued)

### A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

#### 2. Benefits Provided

PERA provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Benefit provisions are established by state statute and can only be modified by the state Legislature. Vested, terminated employees who are entitled to benefits, but are not receiving them yet, are bound by the provisions in effect at the time they last terminated their public service.

## General Employees Plan Benefits

General Employees Plan benefits are based on a member's highest average salary for any five successive years of allowable service, age, and years of credit at termination of service. Two methods are used to compute benefits for PERA's Coordinated Plan members. Members hired prior to July 1, 1989, receive the higher of Method 1 or Method 2 formulas. Only Method 2 is used for members hired after June 30, 1989. Under Method 1, the accrual rate for Coordinated members is 1.2% for each of the first 10 years of service and 1.7% for each additional year. Under Method 2, the accrual rate for Coordinated members is 1.7% for all years of service. For members hired prior to July 1, 1989 a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal 90 and normal retirement age is 65. For members hired on or after July 1, 1989, normal retirement age is the age for unreduced Social Security benefits capped at 66.

Benefit increases are provided to benefit recipients each January. The postretirement increase is equal to 50% of the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) announced by the SSA, with a minimum increase of at least 1% and a maximum of 1.5%. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. Recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least one month but less than a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase. For members retiring on January 1, 2024, or later, the increase will be delayed until normal retirement age (age 65 if hired prior to July 1, 1989, or age 66 for individuals hired on or after July 1, 1989). Members retiring under Rule of 90 are exempt from the delay to normal retirement.

### 4. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

#### A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

### 2. Benefits Provided (Continued)

#### Police and Fire Plan Benefits

Benefits for Police and Fire Plan members first hired after June 30, 2010, but before July 1, 2014, vest on a prorated basis from 50% after five years up to 100% after ten years of credited service. Benefits for Police and Fire Plan members first hired after June 30, 2014, vest on a prorated basis from 50% after ten years up to 100% after twenty years of credited service. The annuity accrual rate is 3% of average salary for each year of service. For Police and Fire Plan members who were first hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal at least 90.

Benefit increases are provided to benefit recipients each January. The postretirement increase is fixed at 1%. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least 36 months as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. Recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least 25 months but less than 36 months as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase.

### Correctional Plan Benefits

Benefits for Correctional Plan members first hired after June 30, 2010, vest on a prorated basis from 50% after five years up to 100% after ten years of credited service. The annuity accrual rate is 1.9% of average salary for each year of service in that plan. For Correctional Plan members who were first hired prior to July 1, 1989, a full annuity is available when age plus years of service equal at least 90.

Benefit increases are provided to benefit recipients each January. The postretirement increase will be equal to 100% of the COLA announced by SSA, with a minimum increase of at least 1% and a maximum of 2.5%. If the plan's funding status declines to 85% or below for two consecutive years or 80% for one year, the maximum will be lowered from 2.5% to 1.5%. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. Recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least one month but less than a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase.

### 4. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

### A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

#### 3. Contributions

*Minnesota Statutes* Chapter 353 sets the rates for employer and employee contributions. Contribution rates can only be modified by the state Legislature.

### General Employees Fund Contributions

Coordinated Plan members were required to contribute 6.50% of their annual covered salary in fiscal year 2022 and the County was required to contribute 7.50% for Coordinated Plan members. The County's contributions to the General Employees Fund for the year ended December 31, 2022, were \$1,390,801. The County's contributions were equal to the required contributions as set by state statute.

### Police and Fire Fund Contributions

Police and Fire Plan members were required to contribute 11.80% of their annual covered salary in fiscal year 2022 and the County was required to contribute 17.70% for Police and Fire Plan members. The County's contributions to the Police and Fire Fund for the year ended December 31, 2022, were \$712,241. The County's contributions were equal to the required contributions as set by state statute.

#### **Correctional Fund Contributions**

Correctional Plan members were required to contribute 5.83% of their annual covered salary in fiscal year 2022 and the County was required to contribute 8.75% for Correctional Plan members. The County's contributions to the Correctional Fund for the year ended December 31, 2022, were \$228,366. The County's contributions were equal to the required contributions as set by state statute.

## 4. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

#### A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

#### 4. Pension Costs

## General Employees Fund Pension Costs

At December 31, 2022 the County reported a liability of \$19,261,520 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Fund's net pension liability. The County's net pension liability reflected a reduction due to the state of Minnesota's contribution of \$16 million. The state of Minnesota is considered a non-employer contributing entity and the state's contribution meets the definition of a special funding situation. The state of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with the County totaled \$564,848.

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the County's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. The County's proportionate share was 0.2432% at the end of the measurement period and 0.2485% for the beginning of the period.

County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 19,261,520
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension	
liability associated with the County	564,848
Total	\$ 19,826,368

There were no provision changes during the measurement period.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the County recognized pension expense of \$2,639,310 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's pension expense. In addition, the County recognized an additional \$84,401 as pension expense (and grant revenue) for its proportionate share of the state of Minnesota's contribution of \$16 million to the General Employees Fund.

## 4. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

## A. <u>Defined Benefit Plans</u> (Continued)

### 4. Pension Costs (Continued)

### General Employees Fund Pension Costs (Continued)

At December 31, 2022, the County reported its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Defe	rred Outflows	Defe	rred Inflows
Description	of	Resources	of?	Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Economic Experience	\$	160,888	\$	205,759
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions		4,359,230		78,340
Net Collective Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings		334,101		-
Changes in Proportion		247,763		221,022
Contributions Paid to PERA Subsequent to the Measurement Date		702,709		-
Total	\$	5,804,691	\$	505,121

The \$702,709 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Pen	sion Expense
Year Ending December 31,		Amount
2023	\$	1,766,339
2024		1,776,103
2025		(687,496)
2026		1.741.915

### 4. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

### A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

#### 4. Pension Costs (Continued)

### Police and Fire Fund Pension Costs

At December 31, 2022, the County reported a liability of \$13,681,446 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Fund's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. The County's proportion share was .3144% at the end of the measurement period and 0.3071% for the beginning of the period.

The state of Minnesota contributed \$18 million to the Police and Fire Fund in the plan fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The contribution consisted of \$9 million in direct state aid that does meet the definition of a special funding situation and \$9 million in supplemental state aid that does not meet the definition of a special funding situation. The \$9 million direct state was paid on October 1, 2021. Thereafter, by October 1 of each year, the state will pay \$9 million to the Police and Fire Fund until full funding is reached or July 1, 2048, whichever is earlier. The \$9 million in supplemental state aid will continue until the fund is 90% funded, or until the State Patrol Plan (administered by the Minnesota State Retirement System) is 90% funded, whichever occurs later.

The state of Minnesota is included as a non-employer contributing entity in the Police and Fire Retirement Plan Schedule of Employer Allocations and Schedule of Pension Amounts by Employer, Current Reporting Period Only (pension allocation schedules) for the \$9 million in direct state aid. Police and Fire Plan employers need to recognize their proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's pension expense (and grant revenue) under GASB 68 special funding situation accounting and financial reporting requirements. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the County recognized pension expense of \$991,579 for its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's pension expense. The County recognized \$115,922 as grant revenue for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's pension expense for the contribution of \$9 million to the Police and Fire Fund.

## 4. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

### A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

### 4. Pension Costs (Continued)

### Police and Fire Fund Pension Costs (Continued)

The State of Minnesota is not included as a non-employer contributing entity in the Police and Fire Pension Plan pension allocation schedules for the \$9 million in supplemental state aid. The County recognized \$28,296 for the year ended December 31, 2022 as revenue and an offsetting reduction of net pension liability for its proportionate share of the State of Minnesota's on-behalf contributions to the Police and Fire Fund.

County's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	13,681,446
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension		
liability associated with the County		597,618
		_
Total	_\$_	14,279,064

There were no provision changes during the measurement period.

At December 31, 2022, the County reported its proportionate share of the Police and Fire Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Description	C	Deferred Outflows of Resources	 Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Economic Experience	\$	835,641	\$ -		
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions		8,053,638	82,246		
Net Collective Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings		183,377	-		
Changes in Proportion		168,657	144,913		
Contributions Paid to PERA Subsequent to the Measurement Date		369,152	 		
Total	\$	9,610,465	\$ 227,159		

## 4. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

### A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

#### 4. Pension Costs (Continued)

### Police and Fire Fund Pension Costs (Continued)

The \$369,152 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Pen	Pension Expense		
Year Ending December 31,		Amount		
2023	\$	1,764,435		
2024		1,715,538		
2025		1,535,121		
2026		2,843,845		
2027		1,155,215		

### Correctional Plan Pension Costs

At December 31, 2022, the County reported a liability of \$3,935,284 for its proportionate share of the Public Employees Correctional Plan's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's contributions received by PERA during the measurement period for employer payroll paid dates from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022, relative to the total employer contributions received from all of PERA's participating employers. The County's proportion share was 1.184% as the end of the measurement period and was 1.137% for the beginning of the period.

There were no provision changes during the measurement period.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the County recognized pension expense of \$1,305,923 for its proportionate share of the Correctional Plan's pension expense.

## 4. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

## A. <u>Defined Benefit Plans</u> (Continued)

### 4. Pension Costs (Continued)

### Correctional Plan Pension Costs (Continued)

At December 31, 2022, the County reported its proportionate share of the Correctional Plan's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Description	De Outf Res	erred Inflows Resources		
Differences Between Expected and Actual Economic Experience	\$	-	\$	129,751
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions	2	2,548,604		5,851
Net Collective Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings		108,779		-
Changes in Proportion		8,265		54,895
Contributions Paid to PERA Subsequent to the Measurement Date		119,339		
Total	\$ 2	2,784,987	\$	190,497

The \$119,339 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	Pension Expense
Year Ending December 31,	Amount
2023	\$ 1,103,070
2024	1,161,465
2025	(105,531)
2026	316,147

## 4. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

## A. <u>Defined Benefit Plans</u> (Continued)

#### 4. Pension Costs (Continued)

### Summary for all Plans

The aggregate amount of net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and pension expense for the County's defined benefit pension plans are summarized below. Pension liabilities are typically liquidated by the individual activity with which the employee's costs are associated. The table below includes the County's portion of each plan.

		General						
	]	Employees	Po	lice and Fire				
Description		Plan		Plan		Correctional Plan		Total
Net Pension Liability Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	19,261,520 5,804,691	\$	13,681,446 9,610,465	\$	3,935,284 2,784,987	\$	36,878,250 18,200,143
Related to Pension Deferred Inflows of Resources		505,121		227,159		190,497		922,777
Related to Pension Pension Expense		2,723,711		1,107,501		1,305,923		5,137,135

### 5. Long-Term Expected Return on Investment

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

		Long-Term Expected
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	33.5 %	5.10 %
International equity	16.5	5.30
Fixed Income	25.0	0.75
Private Markets	25.0	5.90
Total	100.0 %	

## 4. Pension Plans (Continued)

### A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

### 6. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using an individual entry-age normal actuarial cost method. The long-term rate of return on pension plan investments used in the determination of the total liability is 6.5%. This assumption is based on a review of inflation and investments return assumptions from a number of national investment consulting firms. The review provided a range of return investment return rates deemed to be reasonable by the actuary. An investment return of 6.5% was deemed to be within that range of reasonableness for financial reporting purposes.

Inflation is assumed to be 2.25% for the General Employees Plan, 2.25% for the Police and Fire Plan, and 2.25% for the Correctional Plan. Benefit increases after retirement are assumed to be 1.25% for the General Employees Plan and 2% for the Correction Plan through December 31, 2054 and 1.5% thereafter. The Police and Fire Plan benefit increase is fixed at 1% per year and that increase was used in the valuation.

Salary growth assumptions in the General Employees Plan range in annual increments from 10.25% after one year of service to 3.0% after 27 years of service. In the Police and Fire Plan, salary growth assumptions range from 11.75% after one year of service to 3.0% after 24 years of service. In the Correctional Plan, salary growth assumptions range from 11.0% at age 20 to 3.0% at age 60.

Mortality rates for the General Employees Plan are based on the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Table. Mortality rates for the Police and Fire Plan and the Correctional Plans are based on the Pub-2010 Public Safety Employee Mortality tables. The tables are adjusted slightly to fit PERA's experience.

Actuarial assumptions for the General Employees Plan are reviewed every four years. The most recent four-year experience study for the General Employees Plan was completed in 2019. The assumption changes were adopted by the Board and became effective with the July 1, 2020 actuarial valuation. The most recent four-year experience studies for the Police and Fire and the Correctional Plan were completed in 2020 were adopted by the Board and became effective with the July 1, 2021 actuarial valuation.

## 4. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

### A. <u>Defined Benefit Plans</u> (Continued)

### 6. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (Continued)

The following changes in actuarial assumptions and plan provisions occurred in 2022:

### General Employees Fund

### Changes in Actuarial Assumptions:

 The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to Scale MP-2021.

### Changes in Plan Provisions:

• There were no changes in plan provisions since the previous valuation.

### Police and Fire Fund

### Changes in Actuarial Assumptions:

- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to Scale MP-2021.
- The single discount rate changed from 6.50% to 5.40%.

### Changes in Plan Provisions:

• There were no changes in plan provisions since the previous valuation.

## Correctional Fund

#### Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to Scale MP-2021.
- The single discount rate changed from 6.50% to 5.42%.
- The benefit increase assumption was changed from 2.00% per annum to 2.00% per annum through December 31, 2054 and 1.5% per annum thereafter.

#### Changes in Plan Provisions:

• There were no changes in plan provisions since the previous valuation.

## 4. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

### A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

#### 7. Discount Rate

The discount rate for the General Employees Plan used to measure the total pension liability in 2022 was 6.5%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and employers will be made at rates set in Minnesota Statutes. Based on these assumptions, the fiduciary net position of the General Employees Fund was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

In the Police and Fire Fund and Correctional Fund, the fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members through June 30, 2060 and June 30, 2061 respectively. Beginning in fiscal year ended June 30, 2061 for the Police and Fire Fund and June 30, 2062 for the Correctional Fund, projected benefit payments exceed the funds' projected fiduciary net position. Benefit payments projected after were discounted at the municipal bond rate of 3.69% (based on the weekly rate closest to but not later than the measurement date of the Fidelity "20-Year Municipal GO AA Index"). The resulting equivalent single discount rate of 5.40 percent for the Police and Fire Fund and 5.42% for the Correctional Fund was determined to give approximately the same present value of projected benefits when applied to all years of projected benefits as the present value of projected benefits using 6.5%t applied to all years of projected benefits through the point of asset depletion and 3.69% thereafter.

### 8. Pension Liability Sensitivity

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

	General Employees Plan		Police and Fire Plan			Correctional Plan			
	Discount Rate	Net P	ension Liability	Discount Rate	Net P	ension Liability	Discount Rate	Net P	ension Liability
1% Lower	5.50%	\$	30,424,580	4.40%	\$	20,705,114	4.42%	\$	6,931,806
Current	6.50%		19,261,520	5.40%		13,681,446	5.42%		3,935,284
1% Higher	7.50%		10,106,088	6.40%		8,003,231	6.42%		1,579,346

## 4. Pension Plans (Continued)

### A. Defined Benefit Plans (Continued)

#### 9. Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in a separately-issued PERA financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on the Internet at www.mnpera.org.

### B. <u>Defined Contribution Plan</u>

Four board members are covered by the Defined Contribution Plan, a multiple-employer deferred compensation plan administered by PERA. The Defined Contribution 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. Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 353D.03, specifies plan provisions, including the employee and employer contribution rates for those qualified personnel who elect to participate. An eligible elected official who decides to participate contributes 5% of salary which is matched by the elected official's employer. Employer and employee 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% of employer contributions and twenty-five hundredths of one percent (0.25%) of the assets in each member's account annually.

Total contributions made by the County during fiscal year 2022 were:

Contribution Amount			nt	Percentage of C	Required	
	Employee Employer		Employee	Employer	Rate	
\$	5,176	\$	5,176	5%	5%	5%

## 5. Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

### A. Plan Description

The County provides health insurance benefits to certain retired employees under a single-employer fully-insured defined benefit health care plan, as required by Minnesota Statute 471.61 subdivision 2b. Employees who retire from the County when eligible to receive a retirement benefit from the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) of Minnesota (or similar plan) and do not participate in any other health benefits program providing similar coverage described herein, are eligible to participate. Coverage can be continued for employees and their eligible dependents, if the dependents were covered immediately prior to the time of the employee's retirement, until the time the former employee reaches age 65. The County does not pay any portion of the health insurance premiums for retirees or their dependents, however, the retirees and dependents do receive an implicit benefit of a healthcare premium at the same rate provided to active employees.

As of January 1, 2022, the latest valuation date, there were 337 active participants, 9 retirees and 1 spouse receiving health benefits from the County's health plan.

### B. Funding Policy

The County's OPEB plan is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis and currently has no assets that have been deposited into an irrevocable trust that meets the criteria of paragraph 4 of GASB 75 for future health benefits. Therefore, the actuarial value of plan assets is \$0. Separate standalone financial statements are not issued for the plan.

## 5. Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

### C. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The County's OPEB liability of \$ 1,709,632 was measured as of January 1, 2022, and the total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial cost method Entry age, level percentage of pay
Discount Rate 2.00% (20-year municipal bond rate)
Salary growth assumption Based on service-graded table

Inflation (post retirement COLA) 2.00%

Healthcare cost trend rates

6.50% decreasing to 5.00% then 4.00%

Mortality assumptions Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans

Headcount-Weighted Mortality Tables (General, Safety) with MP-2019 Generational Improvement Scale

The actuarial assumptions are currently based on a combination of historical information, projected information and the most recent actuarial experience studies for PERA. All assumptions noted above have been changed since the most recent GASB 45 valuation.

### D. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

The following table presents the changes in total OPEB liability for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 based on a measurement date of January 1, 2021:

Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$ 1,395,600
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	160,228
Interest cost	44,086
Assumptions changes	91,133
Experience changes	90,374
Benefit payments	(71,789)
Net change in total OPEB liability	314,032
Balance as of December 31, 2022	\$ 1,709,632

## 5. Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

## D. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability (Continued)

The following table presents the sensitivity of the total OPEB liability calculation to a one percent increase or decrease in the discount rate previously disclosed used to measure the total OPEB liability:

	Discount	Total OPEB			
	Rate	Liability			
1% Decrease	1.00%	\$	1,834,356		
Current	2.00%		1,709,632		
1% Increase	3.00%		1,590,951		

The following table presents the sensitivity of the total OPEB liability calculation to a one percent increase or decrease in the current healthcare cost trend rate used to measure the total OPEB liability:

		otal OPEB Liability
1% Decrease (5.50% decreasing to 4.00%)	\$	1,524,657
Current	<b>4</b>	, ,
(6.50% decreasing to 5.00%) 1% Increase		1,709,632
(7.50% decreasing to 6.00%)		1,927,554

## 5. Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

## D. Changes in the Total OPEB Liability (Continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the County recognized OPEB expense of \$71,789. The County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Defer	red Outflows	Deferred Inflows	
Description	of	Resources	of I	Resources
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions	\$	103,300	\$	16,614
Contributions Subsequent				
to the Measurement Date		72,377		-
Liability Gains/Losses		77,463		35,998
Total	\$	253,140	\$	52,612

\$72,377 reported as deferred outflow of resources resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	OPE	OPEB Expense		
Year Ending December 31,	A	Amount		
2023	\$	17,688		
2024		17,688		
2025		17,691		
2026		23,227		
2027		25,930		
2028		25,927		

### 6. Leases

## **Equipment Leases**

Goodhue County leases equipment for various terms under long-term, noncancelable lease agreements. The leases expire at various dates through 2030.

Total future minimum lease payments under lease agreements are as follows:

Year Ending	Lease Liability						
December 31	I	Principal	I	nterest			
2023	\$	37,055	\$	3,439			
2024		29,830		2,493			
2025		27,849		1,680			
2026		25,135		970			
2027		18,441		419			
2028-2030		16,925		268			
Total	\$	155,235	\$	9,269			

Right-to-use assets acquired through outstanding leases are shown below, by underlying asset class.

### Governmental Activities

Equipment	\$ 183,419
Less: Accumulated Amortization	 (30,049)
Total	\$ 153,370

## 6. Leases (Continued)

### Lease Receivables

Goodhue County, acting as lessor, leases office space to the City of Red Wing and leases facilities to Arvig Enterprises, Inc. under long-term lease agreements. The lease for City of Red Wing expires in 2023 and the lease for Arvig Enterprises, Inc. expires in 2038. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the County recognized \$146,217 and \$281 in lease revenue and interest revenue respectively, pursuant to the contracts.

Total future minimum lease payments to be received under the lease agreement are as follows:

Year Ending	Lease Receivable					
December 31		Principal	I	nterest		
2023	\$	153,556	\$	4,530		
2024		1,955		250		
2025		1,971		234		
2026		1,987		218		
2027		2,003		202		
2028-2032		10,826		751		
2033-2037		11,864		292		
Total	\$	184,162	\$	6,477		

Changes in the lease receivable for the year is as follows:

		Beginning				Ending
	*	Balance	 Additions	R	etirements	Balance
Office Space	\$	296,015	\$ -	\$	144,398	\$ 151,617
Facility Space		34,364	 <u> </u>		1,819	 32,545
Total Lease Receivable	\$	330,379	\$ -	\$	146,217	\$ 184,162

<sup>\*</sup>The beginning balance was restated due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87. See Note 1. D. 5.

### 7. Summary of Significant Contingencies and Other Items

#### A. Risk Management

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

The Workers' Compensation Division of MCIT is self-sustaining based on the contributions charged, so that total contributions plus compounded earnings on these contributions will equal the amount needed to satisfy claims liabilities and other expenses. MCIT participates in the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association with coverage at \$500,000 per claim in 2022. 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.

### B. Contingent Liabilities

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

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

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

#### C. Joint Ventures

Goodhue County, in conjunction with other governmental entities has formed the joint ventures listed below:

#### Family Services Collaborative

The Goodhue County Family Services Collaborative was established in 1999 under the authority of Minn. Stat. §§ 471.59 and 124D.23. The Collaborative includes Goodhue County, Goodhue County Education District, Cannon Falls School District, and Three Rivers Community Action Council. The purpose of the Collaborative is to provide culturally appropriate programs and services to children and families, prevent children from developing more severe disabilities, and provide for the safety and security of the community and its children. During 2022, the County did not make any payments to the Collaborative. There is no accumulation of significant financial resources or fiscal stress for Goodhue County.

Control of the Collaborative is vested in a four-member governing board appointed by the member parties, with the Goodhue County Health and Human Services Department acting as the fiscal agent. The Collaborative is financed by state and federal grants and contributions from participating members. The Collaborative was audited by the Office of the Minnesota State Auditor for 2010.

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

### C. <u>Joint Ventures</u> (Continued)

#### South Country Health Alliance

South Country Health Alliance (SCHA) was created by a joint powers agreement between Brown, Dodge, Freeborn, Goodhue, Kanabec, Mower, Sibley, Steele, Wabasha, and Waseca Counties on July 24, 1998, under Minn. Stat. § 471.59. Mower County has since withdrawn. In 2007, Cass, Crow Wing, Morrison, Todd, and Wadena Counties joined in the joint venture. Cass, Crow Wing, and Freeborn Counties voted to withdraw as of December 31, 2010. Morrison, Todd and Wadena counties have voted to withdraw as of December 31, 2019. SCHA continues to serve Freeborn County as a non-member county. The agreement was in accordance with Minn. Stat. § 256B.692, which allows the formation of a Board of Directors to operate, control, and manage all matters concerning the participating counties' health care functions, referred to as county-based purchasing.

The purpose of the SCHA is to improve the social and health outcomes of its clients and all citizens of its member counties by better coordinating social service, public health and medical services, and promoting the achievement of public health goals. The SCHA is authorized to provide prepaid comprehensive health maintenance services to persons enrolled under Medicaid and General Assistance Medical Care in each of the member counties.

Each member county has an explicit and measurable right to its share of the total capital surplus of the SCHA. Gains and losses are allocated annually to all members based on the percentage of their utilization.

The County's equity interest in the SCHA at December 31, 2022 was \$10,078,578. The equity interest is reported as an investment in joint venture on the government-wide statement of net position. Changes in equity are included in the government-wide statement of activities as Health and Human Services program expenses or revenues. There is no accumulation of significant financial resources or fiscal stress for Goodhue County.

Complete financial statements for the SCHA can be obtained from the South Country Health Alliance at 100 West Fremont Street, Owatonna, Minnesota 55060, or from its fiscal agent at 2300 Park Drive, Suite 100, Owatonna, Minnesota 55060.

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

### C. <u>Joint Ventures</u> (Continued)

#### Southeast Minnesota Regional Emergency Communications Board

The Southeast Minnesota Regional Emergency Communications Board (formerly known as the Radio Board) (SEMRCB) was established April 16, 2008, as provided by Minn. Stat. §§ 403.39 and 471.59. This joint powers board between Dodge, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Rice, Steele, Wabasha, and Winona Counties and the City of Rochester serves to provide regional administration of enhancement to the Allied Radio Matrix for Emergency Response (ARMER) system owned and operated by the state of Minnesota and enhance and improve interoperable public safety communications.

Control of the SEMRCB is vested in a Joint Powers Board that is composed of one County Commissioner from each of the participating counties and one City Council member from the city.

During the year, Goodhue County paid \$19,500 to the Emergency Communications Board, \$11,500 for membership dues and \$8,000 of regional project funds. There is no accumulation of significant financial resources or fiscal stress for Goodhue County.

### Southeastern Minnesota Multi-County Housing and Redevelopment Authority

Goodhue County and other regional counties have formed the Southeastern Minnesota Multi-County Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA) for the purposes of providing housing and redevelopment services to Southeastern Minnesota counties. The governing body consists of an eight-member Board of Commissioners. Two Commissioners were appointed by each of the County Boards. The HRA adopts its own budget. The County made no payments to the Authority during 2022. There is no accumulation of significant financial resources or fiscal stress for Goodhue County.

Complete financial statements for the HRA can be obtained at 134 East Second Street, Wabasha, Minnesota 55981.

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

### C. <u>Joint Ventures</u> (Continued)

#### Southeast Minnesota Violent Crime Enforcement Team

The Southeast Minnesota Violent Crime Enforcement Team was established under the authority of the Joint Powers Act, pursuant to Minn Stat. § 471.59, and includes Dodge, Fillmore, Goodhue, Houston, Mower, Olmsted, Wabasha, and Winona Counties along with the Cities of Austin, Kasson, Red Wing, and Winona. The Enforcement Team's mission is to disrupt and destroy illegal narcotic operations in Southeastern Minnesota and provide drug investigation services for member organizations.

The enforcement team is governed by a governing board with members consisting of the Chief Law Enforcement Officer from each member, or his or her designee an attorney appointed by the governing board.

During the year, Goodhue County paid \$7,879 to the Task Force. There is no accumulation of significant financial resources or fiscal stress for Goodhue County.

Separate financial information can be obtained from the Southeast Minnesota Violent Crime Enforcement Team,  $101 - 4^{th}$  Street S.E., Rochester, Minnesota 55904.

#### D. Jointly-Governed Organizations

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

#### Minnesota Counties Computer Cooperative (MCCC)

Under Minnesota Joint Powers Law, Minn. Stat. § 471.59, Minnesota counties have created MCCC to facilitate technology services and training, and to provide software and other cost-effective measures to help reduce technology costs for its members. During the year, Goodhue County paid \$155,035 to the Cooperative.

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

### D. <u>Jointly-Governed Organizations</u> (Continued)

#### Emergency Response Team (Mutual Aid Agreement)

The Multi-Jurisdiction Emergency Response Team (ERT) was established to better respond to critical incidents that involve high levels of threats to public safety and to effectively coordinate multi-agency responses for highly complex or unusual events. Current members of the team include Goodhue and Wabasha County Sheriff's offices, Red Wing, Plainview and Cannon Falls police departments, Red Wing fire department and Mayo Clinic. Additional members can join upon acceptance of this agreement's governing authority. The purpose of this multi-agency agreement is to establish governing provisions for selecting, training, equipping, activating and commanding the ERT. The ERT is managed by the Goodhue County Sheriff's Office, who has the authority under the agreement to appoint the ERT Commander and Lieutenant Commander. Members are not required to make any financial contributions to the ERT under this agreement. During the year, the County paid \$0 under this agreement.

### Region One - Southeast Minnesota Homeland Security Emergency Management Organization

The Region One - Southeast Minnesota Security Emergency Management Organization (SERHSEM) was established to regionally coordinate efforts to better respond to emergencies and natural or other disasters within the SERHSEM region. There are 16 counties participating, with one member from each entity being represented on the Joint Powers Board. During the year, Goodhue County did not make payments to the Organization.

#### Nuclear Emergency Response Preparedness-Incident Response

This agreement, between the County and Northern States Power specifies roles and responsibilities for providing emergency services in case of an adverse event at the Prairie Island Nuclear Energy Plant. The Red Wing police department is the normal primary contact and coordinator of external incident response; the County Sheriff would assume these lead responsibilities in the event of a general emergency declaration The services to be provided include general law enforcement and leading of tactical response operations. Additional roles and responsibilities of other County personnel are also specified. No financial contributions are required by members under this agreement.

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

### D. <u>Jointly-Governed Organizations</u> (Continued)

#### Nuclear Emergency Response Preparedness-Work Decontamination

These agreements between the State of Minnesota Homeland Security Management (HSEM), Goodhue County Emergency Management, and Cannon Falls and Red Wing fire departments were signed to detail roles and responsibilities of each party in the event of a disaster at the Prairie Island Nuclear Energy Plant. Under these agreements, the County is responsible for working with HSEM to establish a budget for a grant supporting Cannon Falls' worker decontamination facility. The County also participates in training exercises and is jointly responsible with each city for maintenance of the decontamination facility and is eligible for grant reimbursement of any expenditures incurred for this purpose. During 2022, the County paid \$12,500 to Cannon Falls and \$82,021 to Red Wing; no payments were received under either agreement.

### Correctional Facility Emergency Response

This agreement is between the State of Minnesota, acting through its Commissioner of Corrections, and Goodhue County, on behalf of its Sheriff's Office. Under this agreement, either party may request assistance from the other party in the case of an emergency at the requesting party's local correctional facility. The current agreement was signed in 2019 and is effective through June 30, 2023. Parties are not required to make any financial contributions under this agreement unless services are required after an initial 24-hour period and a cost amendment to the agreement is signed, or if the party providing the services requests reimbursement of any supply costs. Assistance was not required by either party, nor did the County make any payments under this agreement in 2022.

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

### D. <u>Jointly-Governed Organizations</u> (Continued)

#### Cannon River Watershed

The Cannon River Watershed was formed by Dakota, Goodhue, Le Sueur, Rice, Steele and Waseca Counties and their respective Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs), the Belle Creek Watershed District and the North Canon River Watershed Management Organization. The purpose of this joint powers board is to develop policies, programs and projects toward a comprehensive watershed management plan, as required by Minnesota statute 103B.801. The governing board consists of 14 members, with one representative from each member entity, each serving a two-year term. Each member is required to contribute annual dues based on a tiered system, determined by the land area of each member in the Cannon River Watershed planning area. Goodhue County is a Tier 1 Member, with annual dues of \$5,000. Goodhue County signed the agreement on April 16, 2019; the final member signed on December 12, 2019. The first meeting was held on January 15, 2020. Goodhue County paid \$5,000 for its 2022 membership dues.

#### Southeastern Minnesota Libraries Cooperative (SELCO)

The Southeastern Minnesota Libraries Cooperative provides library services within the County. During the year, the County contributed \$533,032 to SELCO, noting this amount will increase to \$554,353 in 2023.

#### Sentencing to Service

Goodhue County contracts with the state of Minnesota for three full-time Sentence to Service crew leaders. The Goodhue County Sentence to Serve Program utilizes nondangerous offenders from the Goodhue County Adult Detention Center, Minnesota Correctional Facility – Red Wing, Department of Corrections, and County Probation clients and juveniles two days a month. The program is used to perform community service work, special projects, and routine work for entities within the county and, specifically, Goodhue County facilities. The current agreement is for the period July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2023. During 2022, the County paid \$254,648 for services under this agreement. County tax levy, a contract with the City of Red Wing for one crew leader for 20 hours per week, and a user fee are used to fund the program within Goodhue County.

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

### D. <u>Jointly-Governed Organizations</u> (Continued)

#### Court Services - Criminal Justice Data Communications Network

This agreement is between the state of Minnesota, acting through its Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) and the county of Goodhue on behalf of Court Services (Agency). Under Minn. Stat. 299C.46, the BCA must provide a criminal justice data communications network to benefit authorized agencies in Minnesota. The Agency is authorized by law to utilize the criminal justice data communications network pursuant to the terms set out in this agreement. In addition, BCA either maintains repositories of data or has access to repositories of data that benefit authorized agencies in performing their duties. This five-year agreement expires in May, 2027. The County contributed \$1,890 in 2022.

### <u>Port Authority of the City of Saint Paul – Property Assessed Clean Energy Program (MinnPACE)</u>

This agreement was effective November 7, 2017. The Port Authority has been engaged in governmental programs for providing financing throughout the state of Minnesota by making loans evidenced by various financing leases and loan agreements. Minnesota Statutes, Sections 216C.435 and 216C.436 and Chapter 429 and 471.59 (collectively the Act) authorize the County to provide for the financing of the acquisition and construction or installation of energy efficiency and conservation improvements (the Cost Effective Energy Improvements as defined in the Act or Improvements) on "Qualifying Real Properties" as defined in the Act (the Properties or Property) located within the boundaries of the County through the use of special assessments. The County contributed nothing under this agreement in 2022.

#### Great River Rail Commission (Regional Railroad)

The Great River Rail Commission (formerly known as the Minnesota High Speed Rail Commission) (the Commission) joint powers agreement, originally enacted in 2009 and most recently amended in 2019, was established to cooperatively advocate for and analyze feasibility of enhanced railroad transportation options and an integrated transportation system in the Minnesota high speed rail corridor. The high-speed rail corridor is defined as a Canadian Pacific Railway corridor along the Mississippi River from LaCrescent, MN to the Union Depot in St. Paul, MN. The Commission consists of seven financial parties, including area railroad authorities and planning committees and 11 non-financial parties, including municipalities located along the corridor. Each Financial Party receives three votes, and each non-Financial party receives one vote on all Commission board matters. Financial parties are required to contribute to the Commission. Goodhue County is a financial party to this agreement and contributed \$3,840 in membership fees in 2022.

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

### D. <u>Jointly-Governed Organizations</u> (Continued)

#### Criminal Justice Data Network

The Goodhue County Sheriff Office has an ongoing subscriber agreement with the state of Minnesota in order to access the Criminal Justice Data Network. The CJDN computer network allows the Goodhue County Sheriff's office to access the state and federal computer network database for the exclusive purposes of law enforcement as it relates to vehicle files, person files and article files. The current agreement was signed in May 2022, and is effective for five years, through May 2027. The annual cost for this data access increased from 2021 to 2022, increasing from \$4,440 to \$6,660.

### Minnesota Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC)

This agreement is between the State of Minnesota, acting through its Commissioner of Public Safety, on behalf of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, and Goodhue County, on behalf of its Sheriff's Office. The purpose of the agreement is to implement a three-pronged approach (prevention, education and enforcement) to combat internet crimes against children. Through a grant received from the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the State provides funding for training and software to Goodhue County Sheriff's personnel. Goodhue County conducts its own investigations and investigations on behalf of other local law enforcement agencies on behalf of ICAC and in accordance with ICAC task force program standards. This agreement was renewed effective May 2019 and expires in 2024. The County is eligible for reimbursement of certain expenses incurred while conducting investigations under this agreement. The County did not receive any reimbursements, nor did the County make any payments during 2022.

### Minnesota Department of Corrections-Prosecutorial Services

The State, pursuant to Minn. Stat. 241.271 is empowered to reimburse counties for expenses of a county attorney resulting from activities involving inmates of the state correctional institution located in Goodhue County. Goodhue County has one correctional facility and thereby requests reimbursement for some of the costs associated with the prosecution of inmates who are involved in criminal activities at the correctional facility. The maximum annual reimbursement is \$5,000. Goodhue County did not receive any funds nor did the County make any payments under the agreement in 2022.

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

### D. <u>Jointly-Governed Organizations</u> (Continued)

#### State Building Code Administration

Each year, the County enters into separate agreements with the cities of Bellechester, Cannon Falls, Dennison, Goodhue, Kenyon, Wannamingo, and Nerstrand for the County and its Land Use Department to perform all state building code administration duties on behalf of each city. Under these agreements, each city approves all permit applications through their local process. The County then reviews each permit for the compliance with state building codes. Each city collects all applicable permit fees, as set by the County fee schedule and remits said fees to the County on a quarterly basis. The County retains a portion of certain fees as payment for services and remits all other fees as required to the state. During 2022, the County received \$224,374 in total fees under these agreements. The County did not make any payment to the entity in 2022. Each of these agreements self-renews for additional one-year periods unless terminated by the city with no less than a 90-day notice.

#### Watershed Alliance for the Greater Zumbro

The Watershed Alliance for the Greater Zumbro was formed by Dodge, Goodhue, Olmsted, Rice, and Wabasha Counties and their respective Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs), the Steele County SWCD, the Bear Valley Watershed District and the City of Rochester. The purpose of this agreement is to collectively implement, as local government units, the Greater Zumbro River Comprehensive Watershed Management Plan, as required by Minnesota statute 103B.801, while providing assurances that decision-making spanning political boundaries is supported by an in-writing commitment from participants. This Agreement does not include a financial obligation, but rather an ability to share resources. Goodhue County signed the agreement on June 1, 2021; the final member signed on June 28, 2021. The County contributed nothing under this agreement in 2022.

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

### E. <u>Debt Obligation Contingency</u>

On June 23, 2015, the Southeast Minnesota Multi-County Housing and Redevelopment Authority (SEMMCHRA) issued \$2,765,000 in Housing Development Revenue Refunding Bonds – Series 2016B. The bonds were issued to refund SEMMCHRA's \$3,575,000 Housing Development Revenue Bonds – Series 2007B. The principal and interest on the bonds are payable from SEMMCHRA's operating revenues and tax increments resulting from increases in valuation of real property in Tax Increment Financing Districts 1-3. In the event these sources are deficient, SEMMCHRA has pledged to levy its special benefit tax. Should any of these SEMMCHRA sources fail to provide sufficient revenue for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds, the full faith and credit of Goodhue County is irrevocably pledged for payment of the debt. As of December 31, 2022, the bonds have an outstanding principal amount of \$1,755,000, none of which was recognized as a liability by the County.

#### 8. New Accounting Pronouncements

The following Accounting standards have been issued, but have not yet been adopted:

- GASB 94 Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements: This statement provides accounting and reporting guidance for various types of partnerships between a government and another agency.
- GASB 96 Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements: This statement provides accounting and reporting guidance for certain technology (software) arrangements. The standards in this pronouncements are based on the guidance in GASB 87 Leases.
- GASB 99 *Omnibus 2022*: This Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (a) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (b) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees.
- GASB 100 Accounting changes and error corrections: The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability.
- GASB 101 Compensated Absences: The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures.



# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted A			unts	Actual		Variance with		
		Original		Final	Amounts	Final Budget			
Revenues									
Taxes	\$	23,982,711	\$	23,982,711	\$ 24,335,311	\$	352,600		
Special assessments		100,000		100,000	70,283		(29,717)		
Licenses and permits		508,380		508,380	658,601		150,221		
Intergovernmental		4,840,141		4,840,141	10,391,325		5,551,184		
Charges for services		1,896,327		1,896,327	1,800,077		(96,250)		
Fines and forfeits		11,800		11,800	11,982		182		
Gifts and contributions		18,000		18,000	24,324		6,324		
Investment earnings		550,600		550,600	62,618		(487,982)		
Miscellaneous		1,215,029		1,215,029	1,503,417		288,388		
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	33,122,988	\$	33,122,988	\$ 38,857,938	\$	5,734,950		
Expenditures									
Current									
General government									
Commissioners	\$	250,681	\$	250,681	\$ 241,896	\$	8,785		
Courts		193,200		193,200	214,822		(21,622)		
County administration		463,880		463,880	502,592		(38,712)		
County auditor-treasurer		897,784		897,784	990,010		(92,226)		
County assessor		1,138,146		1,155,146	998,713		156,433		
Elections		125,719		125,719	197,218		(71,499)		
Information technology		1,296,646		1,296,646	1,065,035		231,611		
Human resources		794,463		794,463	672,604		121,859		
Attorney		2,228,359		2,228,359	2,215,132		13,227		
Law library		70,000		70,000	35,053		34,947		
Recorder		620,231		620,231	554,094		66,137		
Surveyor		460,915		460,915	403,679		57,236		
GIS		358,313		358,313	353,138		5,175		
Building permits		687,308		687,308	617,474		69,834		
Planning and zoning		325,068		325,068	284,013		41,055		
Environmental health		226,008		226,008	246,561		(20,553)		
Buildings and plant		1,423,299		1,423,299	1,685,096		(261,797)		
Veterans service officer		227,741		227,741	190,700		37,041		
Other general government		1,308,862		1,308,862	1,487,167		(178,305)		
Total general government	\$	13,096,623	\$	13,113,623	\$ 12,954,997	\$	158,626		

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE (CONTINUED) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amou			unts		Actual	Variance with	
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fi	nal Budget
<b>Expenditures (Continued)</b>								
Current (Continued)								
Public safety								
Sheriff	\$	6,231,813	\$	6,238,813	\$	6,381,613	\$	(142,800)
Sheriff - seasonal		505,466		505,466		426,648		78,818
Emergency management		355,815		355,815		337,454		18,361
Coroner		149,702		149,702		148,128		1,574
Communication infrastructure		156,292		156,292		155,372		920
E-911 system		1,316,495		1,316,495		1,334,546		(18,051)
Adult detention center		4,633,540		4,633,540		4,385,126		248,414
Sentence to Serve		254,649		254,649		254,648		1
Court services		1,181,774		1,181,774		1,114,051		67,723
Total public safety	\$	14,785,546	\$	14,792,546	\$	14,537,586	\$	254,960
Sanitation								
Solid waste	\$	_	\$	_	\$	46,612	\$	(46,612)
Recycling	4	_	*	_	*	290,317	4	(290,317)
Hazardous waste		-		-		19,973		(19,973)
Total sanitation	\$		\$		\$	356,902	\$	(356,902)
Human Services								
Hope Coalition	\$	5,000	\$	5,000	\$	5,000	\$	-
Social Services		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		49,505		(49,505)
Total human services	\$	5,000	\$	5,000	\$	54,505	\$	(49,505)
Culture and recreation								
Historical society	\$	130,000	\$	130,000	\$	132,100	\$	(2,100)
Regional library		533,032		533,032		533,032		-
Byllesby Dam		6,871		6,871		4,871		2,000
Other culture and recreation		187,487		187,487		256,495		(69,008)
Total culture and recreation	\$	857,390	\$	857,390	\$	926,498	\$	(69,108)
Conservation of natural resources								
County extension	\$	215,624	\$	215,624	\$	211,572	\$	4,052
Soil and water conservation		604,000		604,000		593,341		10,659
Total conservation of natural								
resources	\$	819,624	\$	819,624	\$	804,913	\$	14,711
Economic development								
Regional Railroad Authority	\$	4,500	\$	4,500	\$	3,840	\$	660

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE (CONTINUED) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	Amounts	Final Budget		
Expenditures (Continued)								
Capital Outlay								
General government	\$	553,751	\$	1,284,824	\$ 748,624	\$	536,200	
Public safety		985,513		1,070,676	1,298,321		(227,645)	
Highways and streets		923,725		1,228,193	119,036		1,109,157	
Sanitation		402,430		643,031	 376,445		266,586	
Total capital outlay	\$	2,865,419	\$	4,226,724	\$ 2,542,426	\$	1,684,298	
Debt service								
Principal	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 15,303	\$	(15,303)	
Interest					 1,611		(1,611)	
Total debt service	\$		\$		\$ 16,914	\$	(16,914)	
Total Expenditures	\$	32,434,102	\$	33,819,407	\$ 32,198,581	\$	1,620,826	
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	688,886	\$	(696,419)	\$ 6,659,357	\$	7,355,776	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in	\$	547,640	\$	547,640	\$ 37,494	\$	(510,146)	
Transfers out		(547,378)		(547,378)	(2,620,705)		(2,073,327)	
Issuance of leases		-		-	66,608		66,608	
Sale of capital assets				<u>-</u>	 29,655		29,655	
Total Other Financing Sources								
(Uses)	\$	262	\$	262	\$ (2,486,948)	\$	(2,487,210)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	689,148	\$	(696,157)	\$ 4,172,409	\$	4,868,566	
Fund Balance - January 1		28,535,845		28,535,845	 28,535,845			
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	29,224,993	\$	27,839,688	\$ 32,708,254	\$	4,868,566	

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE ROAD AND BRIDGE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	F	inal Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	9,627,828	\$	9,627,828	\$	10,888,877	\$	1,261,049
Licenses and permits	*	13,050	*	13,050	*	13,735	*	685
Intergovernmental		11,324,864		11,324,864		8,998,884		(2,325,980)
Charges for services		2,700		2,700		375,123		372,423
Investment earnings		_,,,,,,		_,,,,,,		281		281
Miscellaneous		31,600		31,600		34,635		3,035
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	21,000,042	\$	21,000,042	\$	20,311,535	\$	(688,507)
Expenditures								
Current								
Highways and streets								
Administration	\$	591,374	\$	591,374	\$	571,901	\$	19,473
Maintenance		4,241,949		5,205,834		4,763,331		442,503
Construction		13,446,797		13,446,797		10,197,455		3,249,342
Equipment maintenance and shop		750,280		750,280		958,446		(208,166)
Total highways and streets	\$	19,030,400	\$	19,994,285	\$	16,491,133	\$	3,503,152
Culture and recreation								
Parks		1,864,218		1,864,218		1,647,175		217,043
Intergovernmental								
Highways and streets		515,859		515,859		771,290		(255,431)
Total Expenditures	\$	21,410,477	\$	22,374,362	\$	18,909,598	\$	3,464,764
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	(410,435)	\$	(1,374,320)	\$	1,401,937	\$	2,776,257
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in		7,000		7,000		28,651		21,651
Transfers out		(50,000)		(50,000)				50,000
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>								
(Uses)	\$	(43,000)	\$	(43,000)	\$	28,651	\$	71,651
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(453,435)	\$	(1,417,320)	\$	1,430,588	\$	2,847,908
Fund Balance - January 1		15,409,398		15,409,398		15,409,398		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	14,955,963	\$	13,992,078	\$	16,839,986	\$	2,847,908

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	<b>Budgeted Amounts</b>				Actual		Variance with	
		Original		Final		Amounts		nal Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	7,985,481	\$	7,985,481	\$	7,999,354	\$	13,873
Intergovernmental	Ψ	8,578,951	Ψ	8,578,951	Ψ	10,225,646	Ψ	1,646,695
Charges for services		1,597,423		1,597,423		1,922,594		325,171
Gifts and contributions		-,,		-		7,400		7,400
Investment earnings		-		_		9,530		9,530
Miscellaneous		622,353		622,353		1,067,355		445,002
Total Revenues	\$	18,784,208	\$	18,784,208	\$	21,231,879	\$	2,447,671
Expenditures								
Current								
Human services	¢.	5 275 (22	e	5 275 (22	e.	5 221 604	e.	(45.001)
Income maintenance Social services	\$	5,275,623	\$	5,275,623	\$	5,321,604	\$	(45,981)
Social services		9,093,309	_	9,093,309		8,281,673		811,636
Total human services	<u>\$</u>	14,368,932	\$	14,368,932	\$	13,603,277	\$	765,655
Health								
Quality assurance - health services	\$	2,251,457	\$	2,251,457	\$	2,509,355	\$	(257,898)
Healthy communities/behaviors		1,283,265		1,283,265		1,331,100		(47,835)
Disaster preparedness		54,560		54,560		113,337		(58,777)
Infectious disease		112,669		112,669		155,447		(42,778)
Health services - administration		486,839		486,839		528,501		(41,662)
Total health	\$	4,188,790	\$	4,188,790	\$	4,637,740	\$	(448,950)
Capital outlay						40.55		(40 <b>===</b> )
Human services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,525	\$	(10,525)
Health		-	-	-		5,290		(5,290)
Total capital outlay	\$		\$		\$	15,815	\$	(15,815)
Debt service								
Principal	\$	-	\$	-	\$	12,881	\$	(12,881)
Interest				<del>-</del>		1,350		(1,350)
Total debt service	\$		\$		\$	14,231	\$	(14,231)
Total Expenditures	\$	18,557,722	\$	18,557,722	\$	18,271,063	\$	286,659
Excess of Revenues Over (Under)								
Expenditures	\$	226,486	\$	226,486	\$	2,960,816	\$	2,734,330
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Transfers in	\$	49,738	\$	49,738	\$	481,485	\$	431,747
Transfers out		(7,500)		(7,500)		(7,500)		-
Issuance of leases				-		15,815		(15,815)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>								
(Uses)	\$	42,238	\$	42,238	\$	489,800	\$	415,932
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	268,724	\$	268,724	\$	3,450,616	\$	3,150,262
Fund Balance - January 1		14,476,016		14,476,016		14,476,016		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	14,744,740	\$	14,744,740	\$	17,926,632	\$	3,150,262

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts					Actual	Variance with		
		Original		Final	Amounts		Final Budget		
Revenues									
Taxes	\$	46,704	\$	46,704	\$	47,118	\$	414	
Intergovernmental		550		550		674		124	
Miscellaneous		84		84				(84)	
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	47,338	\$	47,338	\$	47,792	\$	454	
Expenditures									
Current									
Economic development									
Community development	\$	47,338	\$	47,338	\$	121,662	\$	(74,324)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(73,870)	\$	(73,870)	
Fund Balance - January 1		756,352		756,352		756,352			
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	756,352	\$	756,352	\$	682,482	\$	(73,870)	

## GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA GENERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2022

				Employer's			
				Proportionate Share		Employer's	
			State's Proportionate	of the Net Pension		Proportionate Share	Plan Fiduciary Net
		Employer's	Share of the Net	Liability and the		of the Net Pension	Position as a
	Employer's Portion	Proportionate Share	Pension Liability	State's Related Share		Liability as a	Percentage of the
	of the Net Pension	of the Net Pension	Associated with	of the Net Pension		Percentage of	Total Pension
Measurement Date	Liability	Liability	Goodhue County	Liability	Covered Payroll	Covered Payroll	Liability
2022	0.2420/	A 10.261.520	Ø 564.040	ft 10.027.270	n 10.204.011	105.240/	76 6704
2022	0.243%	\$ 19,261,520	\$ 564,848	\$ 19,826,368	\$ 18,284,911	105.34%	76.67%
2021	0.249%	10,612,063	324,085	10,936,148	17,940,167	59.15%	87.00%
2020	0.243%	14,538,983	448,370	14,987,353	17,301,530	84.03%	79.06%
2019	0.238%	13,180,602	709,649	13,890,251	16,824,081	78.34%	80.23%
2018	0.237%	13,153,336	431,493	13,584,829	15,803,906	83.23%	79.53%
2017	0.240%	15,308,674	192,456	15,501,130	15,689,120	97.58%	75.90%
2016	0.253%	20,566,707	268,600	20,835,307	15,760,263	130.50%	68.91%
2015	0.242%	12,541,699	-	12,541,699	14,279,337	87.83%	78.19%

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The measurement date for each year is December 31.

### SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA GENERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2022

Year Ending	corily Required	in Statut	l Contributions Relation to torily Required ontributions	Contri (Deficienc	bution cy) Excess	Со	vered Payroll	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$ 1,366,484	\$	1,366,484	\$	-	\$	18,219,787	7.50%
2021	1,341,612		1,341,612		-		17,888,160	7.50%
2020	1,297,037		1,297,037		-		17,293,827	7.50%
2019	1,265,597		1,265,597		-		16,874,627	7.50%
2018	1,195,423		1,195,423		-		15,938,973	7.50%
2017	1,176,684		1,176,684		-		15,689,120	7.50%
2016	1,156,029		1,156,029		-		15,413,720	7.50%
2015	1,095,772		1,095,772		-		14,618,861	7.50%

This schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The measurement date for each year is December 31.

## GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES POLICE AND FIRE PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2022

Measurement Date	Employer's Portion of the Net Pension Liability	Prop	Employer's ortionate Share ne Net Pension Liability	Shar Pensi Asso	Proportionate e of the Net ion Liability ociated with lhue County	Prop of th Lia State	Employer's ortionate Share ne Net Pension bility and the s Related Share ne Net Pension Liability	Co	vered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	
2022	0.314%	\$	13,681,446	\$	597,618	\$	14,279,064	\$	3,590,995	380.99%	70.53%	
2021	0.307%		2,370,486		106,568		2,477,054		3,383,505	70.06%	93.66%	
2020	0.305%		4,014,954		94,592		4,109,546		3,621,424	110.87%	87.19%	
2019	0.322%		3,422,692		-		3,422,692		3,313,501	103.30%	89.26%	
2018	0.320%		3,413,002		-		3,413,002		3,374,272	101.15%	88.84%	
2017	0.304%		4,104,362		-		4,104,362		3,123,160	131.42%	85.40%	
2016	0.329%		13,203,342		-		13,203,342		3,171,299	416.34%	63.90%	
2015	0.311%		3,533,689		-		3,533,689		2,853,718	123.83%	86.60%	

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

### SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES POLICE AND FIRE PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2022

Year Ending	orily Required	in I Statuto	Contributions Relation to orily Required ntributions	 bution	Cov	vered Payroll	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$ 676,027	\$	676,027	\$ -	\$	3,819,362	17.70%
2021	642,480		642,480	-		3,629,831	17.70%
2020	595,577		595,577	-		3,364,842	17.70%
2019	562,148		562,148	-		2,979,606	16.95%
2018	546,657		546,657	_		3,374,426	16.20%
2017	524,360		524,360	-		2,979,606	16.20%
2016	494,991		494,991	-		3,055,500	16.20%
2015	482,624		482,624	-		2,979,606	16.20%

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

## GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA SCHEDULE OF THE COUNTY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES CORRECTIONAL PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2022

Measurement Date	Employer's Portion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Proposition of the	Employer's ortionate Share he Net Pension bility (Asset)	Co	vered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability (Asset)
2022	1.184%	\$	3,935,284	\$	2,679,396	146.87%	74.58%
2021	1.137%	•	(186,802)	•	2,613,435	-7.15%	100.02%
2020	1.221%		331,415		2,561,672	12.94%	96.67%
2019	1.268%		175,611		2,615,422	6.71%	98.17%
2018	1.329%		218,647		2,685,726	8.14%	97.60%
2017	1.360%		3,876,014		2,713,657	142.83%	67.90%
2016	1.480%		5,406,647		2,786,403	194.04%	58.20%
2015	1.410%		217,987		2,542,717	8.57%	96.90%

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

### SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS PERA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES CORRECTIONAL PLAN DECEMBER 31, 2022

Year Ending	orily Required	in I Statuto	Contributions Relation to orily Required ntributions	 bution cy) Excess	Cov	vered Payroll	Actual Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2022	\$ 227,575	\$	227,575	\$ -	\$	2,600,857	8.75%
2021	219,993		219,993	-		2,514,206	8.75%
2020	232,546		232,546	-		2,657,669	8.75%
2019	236,735		230,698	-		2,637,239	8.75%
2018	237,567		237,567	-		2,715,051	8.75%
2017	238,278		230,698	-		2,637,239	8.75%
2016	234,946		234,946	-		2,685,097	8.75%
2015	230,698		230,698	-		2,637,239	8.75%

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

## GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY, RELATED RATIOS AND NOTES DECEMBER 31, 2022

	 2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	
Service cost	\$ 160,228 \$	120,113 \$	116,332 \$	91,331 \$	96,311	
Interest cost	44,086	40,874	51,548	42,923	39,839	
Assumption changes	91,133	-	44,080	(38,770)	-	
Experience changes	90,374	-	(63,001)	-	-	
Benefit payments	 (71,789)	(108,654)	(90,934)	(38,918)	(36,543)	
Net change in total OPEB liability	 314,032	52,333	58,025	56,566	99,607	
Total OPEB liability, beginning	 1,395,600	1,343,267	1,285,242	1,228,676	1,129,069	
Total OPEB liability, ending	\$ 1,709,632 \$	1,395,600 \$	1,343,267 \$	1,285,242 \$	1,228,676	
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 24,573,216 \$	24,113,467 \$	23,354,447 \$	22,881,233 \$	22,214,789	
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	6.96%	5.79%	5.75%	5.62%	5.53%	
Benefits payments as a percentage of coverage payroll	0.29%	0.45%	0.39%	0.17%	0.16%	

This schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as data becomes available. Note: No assets are accumulated in a trust.

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

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

### A. General Employees Fund

2022

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to Scale MP-2021. Changes in Plan Provisions
- There were no changes in plan provisions since the previous valuation.

2021

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The investment return and single discount rates were changed from 7.50 percent to 6.50 percent, for financial reporting purposes.
- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2019 to Scale MP-2020. Changes in Plan Provisions
- There were no changes in plan provisions since the previous valuation.

2020

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The price inflation assumption was decreased from 2.50% to 2.25%.
- The payroll growth assumption was decreased from 3.25% to 3.00%.
- Assumed salary increase rates were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019 experience study. The net effect is assumed rates that average 0.25% less than previous rates.
- Assumed rates of retirement were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019 experience study. The changes result in more unreduced (normal) retirements and slightly fewer Rule of 90 and early retirements.
- Assumed rates of termination were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019 experience study. The new rates are based on service and are generally lower than the previous rates for years 2-5 and slightly higher thereafter.
- Assumed rates of disability were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2019 experience study. The change results in fewer predicted disability retirements for males and females.
- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants and employees was changed from the RP-2014 table to the Pub-2010 General Mortality table, with adjustments. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2014 disabled annuitant mortality table to the PUB-2010 General/Teacher disabled annuitant mortality table, with adjustments.
- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2018 to Scale MP-2019.

- 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u> (Continued)
  - A. General Employees Fund (Continued)

2020 (Continued)

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

- The assumed spouse age difference was changed from two years older for females to one year older.
- The assumed number of married male new retirees electing the 100% Joint & Survivor option changed from 35% to 45%. The assumed number of married female new retirees electing the 100% Joint & Survivor option changed from 15% to 30%. The corresponding number of married new retirees electing the Life annuity option was adjusted accordingly. Changes in Plan Provisions
- Augmentation for current privatized members was reduced to 2.0% for the period July 1, 2020 through December 31, 2023 and 0.0% after. Augmentation was eliminated for privatizations occurring after June 30, 2020.

2019

**Changes in Actuarial Assumptions** 

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

**Changes in Plan Provisions** 

• The employer supplemental contribution was changed prospectively, decreasing from \$31.0 million to \$21.0 million per year. The State's special funding contribution was changed prospectively, requiring \$16.0 million due per year through 2031.

2018

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2015 to MP-2017.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase was changed from 1.0% per year through 2044 and 2.50% per year thereafter to 1.25% per year.

Changes in Plan Provisions

- The augmentation adjustment in early retirement factors is eliminated over a five-year period starting July 1, 2019, resulting in equivalence after June 30, 2024.
- Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00% to 3.00% beginning July 1, 2018.
- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00%, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply.
- Contribution stabilizer provisions were repealed.
- Postretirement benefit increases were changed from 1.00% per year with a provision to increase to 2.50% upon attainment of 90.00% funding ratio to 50.00% of the Social Security Cost of Living Adjustment, not less than 1.00% and not more than 1.50%, beginning January1, 2019.

- 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u> (Continued)
  - A. General Employees Fund (Continued)

2018 (Continued)

Changes in Plan Provisions (Continued)

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

2017

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The Combined Service Annuity (CSA) loads were changed from 0.8% for active members and 60% for vested and non-vested deferred members. The revised CSA loads are no 0.0% for active member liability, 15.0% for vested deferred member liability and 3.0% for non-vested deferred member liability.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.0% per year for all years to 1.90% per year through 2044 and 2.5% per year thereafter.
  - Changes in Plan Provisions
- There were no changes since the prior valuation.

2016

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.0% per year through 2035 and 2.5% per year thereafter to 1.0% per year for all future years.
- The assumed investment return was changed from 7.9% to 7.5%. The single discount rate was changed from 7.9% to 7.5%
- Other assumptions were changed pursuant to the experience study dated June 30, 2015. The assumed future salary increases, payroll growth, and inflation were decreased by 0.25% to 3.25% for payroll growth and 2.50% for inflation.

Changes in Plan Provisions

• There were no changes since the prior valuation.

2015

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

• The assumed postretirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00% per year through 2030 and 2.50% per year thereafter to 1.00% per year through 2035 and 2.50% per year thereafter.

Changes in Plan Provisions

• There were no changes since the prior valuation.

- 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u> (Continued)
  - B. Police and Fire Fund

2022

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to the Scale MP-2021.
- The single discount rate changed from 6.5% to 5.4%.

Changes in Plan Provisions

• There were no changes since the prior valuation.

2021

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The investment return and single discount rates were changed from 7.50 percent to 6.50 percent, for financial reporting purposes.
- The inflation assumption was changed from 2.50 percent to 2.25 percent.
- The payroll growth assumption was changed from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent.
- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants and employees was changed from the RP-2014 table to the Pub-2010 Public Safety Mortality table. The mortality improvement scale was changed from MP-2019 to MN-2020.
- The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2014 healthy annuitant mortality table (with future mortality improvement according to Scale MP-2019) to the Pub-2010 Public Safety disabled annuitant mortality table (with future mortality improvement according to Scale MP-2020).
- Assumed rates of salary increase were modified as recommended in the July 14, 2020 experience study. The overall impact is a decrease in gross salary increase rates.
- Assumed rates of retirement were changed as recommended in the July 14, 2020 experience study. The changes result in slightly more unreduced retirements and fewer assumed early retirements.
- Assumed rates of withdrawal were changed from select and ultimate rates to service-based rates. The changes result in more assumed terminations.
- Assumed rates of disability were increased for ages 25-44 and decreased for ages over 49. Overall, proposed rates result in more projected disabilities.
- Assumed percent married for active female members was changed from 60 percent to 70 percent. Minor changes to form of payment assumptions were applied.
   Changes in Plan Provisions
- There were no changes in plan provisions since the previous valuation.

- 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u> (Continued)
  - B. Police and Fire Fund (Continued)

2020

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

• The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2018 to MP-2019.

Changes in Plan Provisions

• There were no changes since the prior valuation.

2019

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

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

Changes in Plan Provisions

• There were no changes since the prior valuation.

2018

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

• The mortality projection scale was changed from MP-2016 to MP-2017.

Changes in Plan Provisions

- Postretirement increases were changed to 1.0% for all years, with no trigger.
- An end date of July 1, 2048 was added to the existing \$9.0 million state contribution. Additionally, new annual state aid will equal \$4.5 million in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, and \$9.0 million each year thereafter, until the plan reaches 100% funding, or July 1, 2048, whichever is earlier.
- Member contributions were changed from 10.80% to 11.30% of pay, effective January 1, 2019 and to 11.80% of pay, effective January 1, 2020.
- Employer contributions were changed from 16.20% to 16.95% of pay, effective January 1,2019 and to 17.70% of pay, effective January 1, 2020.
- Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00% to 3.00%, beginning July 1, 2018.
- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00%, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that was already accrued for deferred members will still apply.
- Actuarial equivalent factors were updated to reflect revised mortality and interest assumptions.

2017

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- Assumed salary increases were changed as recommended in the June 30, 2016 experience study. The net effect is proposed rates that average 0.34% lower than in the previous rates.
- Assumed rates of retirement were changed, resulting in fewer retirements.

- 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions (Continued)</u>
  - B. Police and Fire Plan (Continued)

2017 (Continued)

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

- The Combined Service Annuity (CSA) load was 30% for vested and non-vested deferred members. The CSA has been changed to 33% for vested members and 2% for non-vested members.
- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 fully generational table to the RP-2014 fully generational table (with a base year of 2006), with male rates adjusted by a factor of 0.96. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale AA to Scale MP-2016. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 disabled mortality table to the mortality tables assumed for healthy retirees.
- Assumed termination rates were decreased to 3.0% for the first three years of service. Rates beyond the select period of three years were adjusted, resulting in more expected terminations overall.
- Assumed percentage of married female members was decreased from 65% to 60%.
- Assumed age difference of married female members was changed from separate assumptions for male members (wives assumed to be three years younger) and female members (husbands assumed to be four years older) to the assumption that males are two years older than females
- The assumed percentage of female members electing Joint and Survivor annuities was increased.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00% for all years to 1.00% per year through 2064 and 2.50% thereafter.
- The single discount rate was changed from 5.6% per annum to 7.5% per annum. Changes in Plan Provisions
- There were no changes since the prior valuation.

2016

#### Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.0% per year through 2037 and 2.5% thereafter to 1.0% per year for all future years.
- The assumed investment return was changed from 7.9% to 7.5%. The single discount rate changed from 7.9% to 5.6%.
- The assumed future salary increases, payroll growth, and inflation were decreased by 0.25% to 3.25% for payroll growth and 2.50% for inflation.

Changes in Plan Provisions

• There were no changes since the prior valuation.

- 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u> (Continued)
  - B. Police and Fire Plan (Continued)

2015

#### Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

• The assumed postretirement benefit increase rate was changed from 1.00% per year through 2030 and 2.50% per year thereafter to 1.00% per year through 2037 and 2.50% per year thereafter.

### Changes in Plan Provisions

• The postretirement benefit increase to be paid after the attainment of the 90.00% funding threshold was changed from inflation up to 2.50% to a fixed rate of 2.50%.

#### C. Correctional Fund

2022

### Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale MP-2020 to Scale MP-2021.
- The single discount rate changed from 6.50% to 5.42%.
- The benefit increase assumption was changed from 2.00% per annum to 2.00% per annum through December 31, 2054 and 1.50% per annum thereafter.

#### Changes in Plan Provision

• There have been no changes since the prior valuation.

2021

#### Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The investment return and single discount rates were changed from 7.50 percent to 6.50 percent, for financial reporting purposes.
- The inflation assumption was changed from 2.50 percent to 2.25 percent.
- The payroll growth assumption was changed from 3.25 percent to 3.00 percent.
- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants and employees was changed from the RP-2014 table to the Pub-2010 Public Safety Mortality table. The mortality improvement scale was changed from MP-2019 to MN-2020.
- The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2014 healthy annuitant mortality table (with future mortality improvement according to Scale MP-2019) to the Pub-2010 Public Safety disabled annuitant mortality table (with future mortality improvement according to Scale MP-2020).
- Assumed rates of salary increase were modified as recommended in the July 10, 2020 experience study. The overall impact is a decrease in gross salary increase rates.
- Assumed rates of retirement were changed as recommended in the July 10, 2020 experience study. The changes result in slightly more unreduced retirements and fewer assumed early retirements.

- 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u> (Continued)
  - C. Correctional Fund (Continued)

2021 (Continued)

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

- Assumed rates of withdrawal were changed as recommended in the July 10, 2020 experience study. The new rates predict more terminations, both in the three-year select period (based on service) and the ultimate rates (based on age).
- Assumed rates of disability lowered.
- Assumed percent married for active members was lowered from 85 percent to 75 percent.
   Minor changes to form of payment assumptions were applied.
  - Changes in Plan Provision
- There have been no changes since the prior valuation.

2020

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The morality projection scale was changed from MP-2018 to MP-2019.
  - **Changes in Plan Provision**
- There have been no changes since the prior valuation.

2019

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The mortality projection scale was change from MP-2017 to MP-2018.
  - Changes in Plan Provision
- There were no changes since the prior valuation.

2018

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The single discount rate was changed from 5.96% per annum to 7.50% per annum.
- The mortality projection scale was change from MP-2016 to MP-2017.
- The assumed post-retirement benefit increase was changed from 2.50% per year to 2.00% per year.

Changes in Plan Provisions

- The augmentation adjustment in early retirement factors is eliminated over a five-year period starting July 1, 2019, resulting in actuarial equivalence after June 30, 2024.
- Interest credited on member contributions decreased from 4.00% to 3.00% on July 1, 2018.
- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00%, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply.

- 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions</u> (Continued)
  - C. Correctional Fund (Continued)

2018 (Continued)

**Changes in Plan Provisions** (Continued)

- Postretirement benefit increases were changed from 2.50% per year with a provision to reduce to 1.00% if the funding status declines to a certain level, to 100% of the Social Security Cost of Living Adjustment, not less than 1.00% and not more than 2.50%, beginning January 1, 2019. If the funding status declines to 85.00% for two consecutive years or 80.00% for one year, the maximum increase will be lowered to 1.50%.
- Actuarial equivalent factors were updated to reflect revised mortality and interest assumptions.

2017

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The base mortality table for healthy annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 fully generational table to the RP-2014 fully generational table (with a base year of 2006), with male rates adjusted by a factor of 0.96. The mortality improvement scale was changed from Scale AA to Scale MP-2016 and is applied to healthy and disabled members. The base mortality table for disabled annuitants was changed from the RP-2000 disabled mortality table to the RP- 2014 disabled annuitant mortality table (with future mortality improvement according to MP- 2016).
- The Combined Service Annuity (CSA) load was 30% for vested and non-vested, deferred members. The CSA has been changed to 35% for vested members and 1% for non-vested members.
- The single discount rate was changed from 5.31% per annum to 5.96% per annum. Changes in Plan Provisions
- There were no changes since the prior valuation.

2016

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- The assumed investment return was changed from 7.9% to 7.5%. The single discount rate was changed from 7.9% to 5.31%.
- The assumed future salary increases, payroll growth, and inflation were decreased by 0.25% to 3.25% for payroll growth and 2.50% for inflation.

Changes in Plan Provisions

• There were no changes since the prior valuation.

- 1. <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions (Continued)</u>
  - C. Correctional Fund (Continued)

2015

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

- There were no changes since the prior valuation.
  - Changes in Plan Provisions
- There were no changes since the prior valuation.
- 2. Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plan Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions

The following assumption changes were reflected in the OPEB Plan valuation performed:

2022

- The health care trend rates were changed to better anticipate short-term and long-term medical increases.
- The mortality tables were updated from the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Headcount-Weighted Mortality Tables (General, Safety) with MP-2019 Generational Improvement Scale to the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Headcount-Weighted Mortality Tables (General, Safety) with MP-2021 Generational Improvement Scale.
- The salary increase rates were updated to reflect the latest experience study.
- The retirement and withdrawal rates were updated to reflect the latest experience study.
- The inflation rate was changed from 2.50% to 2.00%.
- The discount rate was changed from 2.90% to 2.00%.

2021

• None.

2020

- The discount rate was changed from 3.80% to 2.90% as of January 1, 2020. As the plan does not accumulate assets in an applicable trust, this is the 20-year AA-rated municipal bond rate.
- The salary growth assumptions were changed from a flat 3.00% per year to rates varying by years of service and classification.
- The mortality tables were updated from the RP-2014 mortality tables (Blue Collar for Public Safety, White Collar for other) with MP-2017 Generational Improvement Scale to the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Headcount-Weighted Mortality Tables (General, Safety) with MP-2019 Generational Improvement Scale.
- The health care trend rate is 6.50% as of January 1, 2020, decreasing to 5.00% over 6 years and then to 4.00% over the next 48 years.

### 2. Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) Plan – Changes in Significant Plan Provisions, Actuarial Methods, and Assumptions (Continued)

2019

• The discount rate was changed to 3.80% as of January 1, 2019. As the plan does not accumulate assets in an applicable trust, this is the 20-year AA-rated municipal bond rate.

2018

- The discount rate was changed to 3.30%. As the plan does not accumulate assets in an applicable trust, this is the 20-year AA-rated municipal bond rate.
- The actuarial cost method is Entry age, level percentage of pay.
- The healthcare trend rate is 6.50%, decreasing to 5.00% over six years.
- The salary growth assumption is 3.00% per year.
- The inflation rate for calculating post-retirement increases is 2.50%.
- Mortality assumptions are based on the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality tables with MP-2017 Generational Improvement Scale (with Blue Collar adjustment for Police and Fire personnel).

#### 3. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for the General Fund and major special revenue funds, except budgets are not adopted for the Ditch Special Revenue Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

On or before mid-July of each year, all departments and agencies submit requests for appropriations to the County Administrator so that a budget can be prepared. On or before September 30, the proposed budget is presented to the Board for review. The Board holds public hearings, and a final budget must be prepared and adopted no later than December 28.

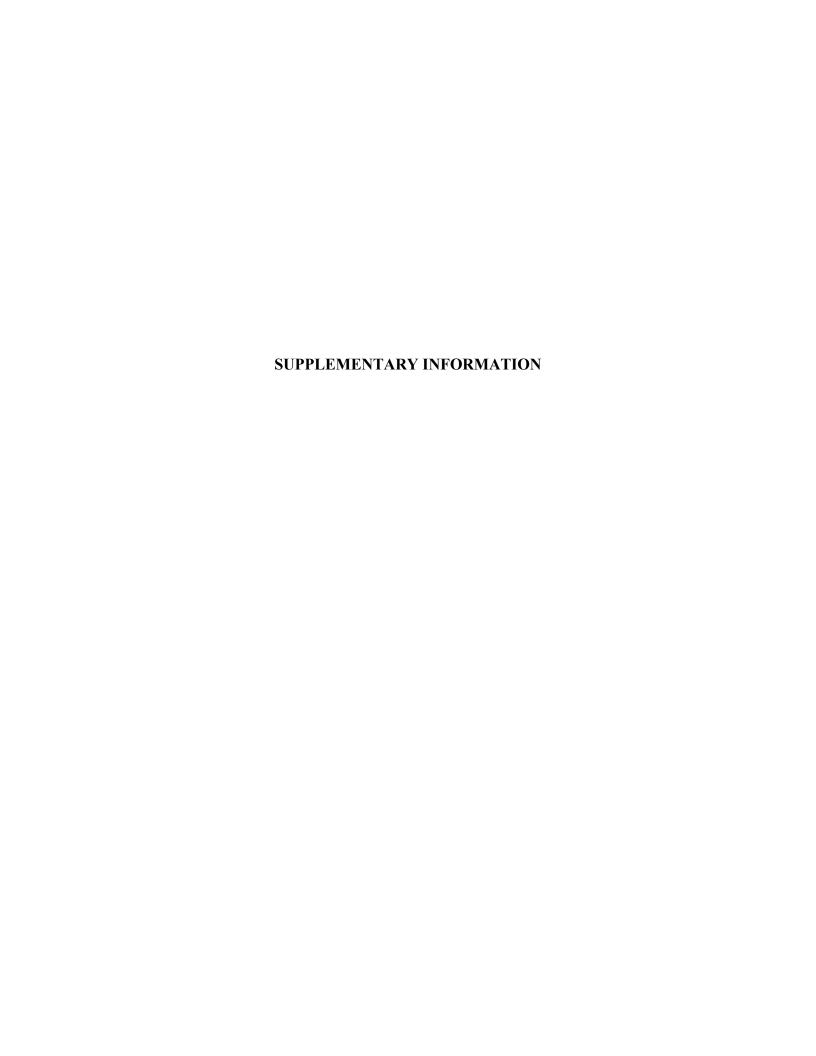
The final budget is prepared by fund and department. During the calendar year, revisions that alter the budgeted revenues or expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Board. The legal level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the fund level.

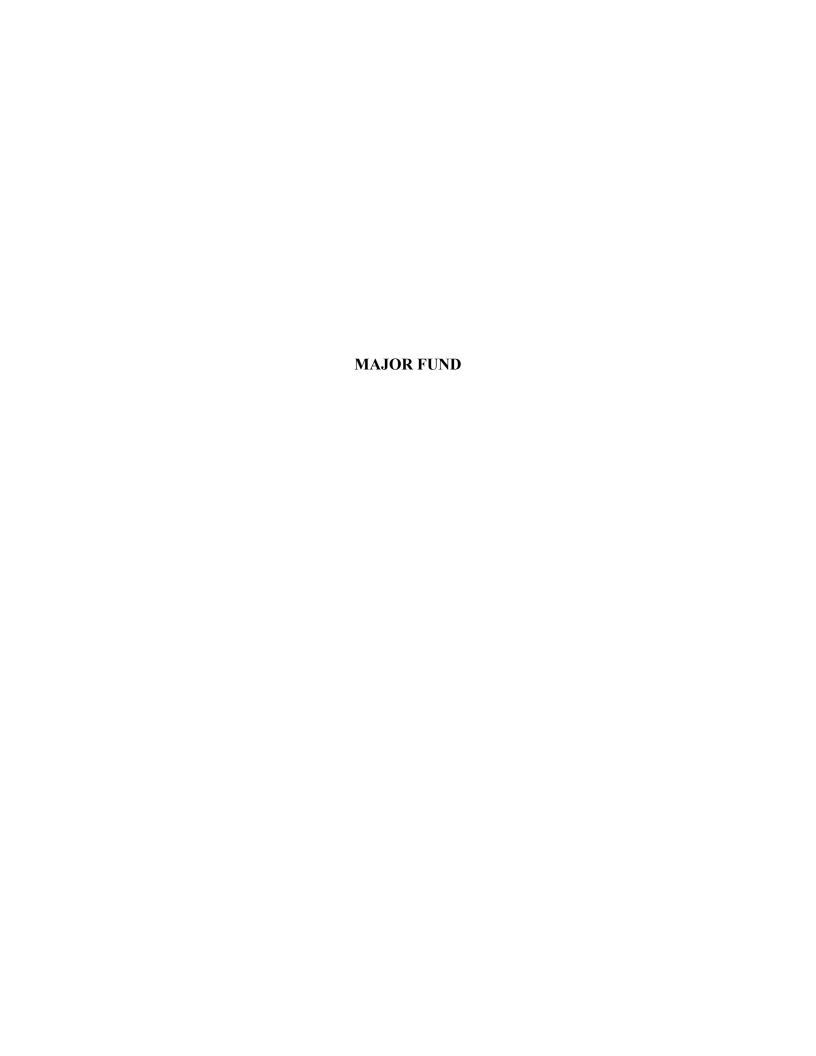
### 4. <u>Excess of Expenditures Over Budget</u>

The following is a summary of the individual funds that had expenditures in excess of final budget for the year ended December 31, 2022.

	 Budget		Expenditures		Excess	
Economic Development Authority	 				_	
Special Revenue Fund	\$ 47,338	\$	121,662	\$	(74,324)	

The excess expenditures were funded with greater than anticipated revenues and existing fund balances.





# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE DEBT SERVICE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts			Actual		Variance with		
		Original		Final		Amounts	Fir	nal Budget
Revenues								
Taxes	\$	1,504,787	\$	1,504,787	\$	1,509,066	\$	4,279
Intergovernmental		54,730		54,730		40,415		(14,315)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$	1,559,517	\$	1,559,517	\$	1,549,481	\$	(10,036)
Expenditures								
Debt service								
Principal	\$	1,395,000	\$	1,395,000	\$	1,395,000	\$	-
Interest		447,774		447,774		411,194		36,580
Administrative - fiscal charges		4,650		4,650		6,000		(1,350)
Total Expenditures	\$	1,847,424	\$	1,847,424	\$	1,812,194	\$	35,230
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	(287,907)	\$	(287,907)	\$	(262,713)	\$	25,194
Fund Balance - January 1		3,141,742		3,141,742		3,141,742		
Fund Balance - December 31	\$	2,853,835	\$	2,853,835	\$	2,879,029	\$	25,194

## GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

 $\underline{\text{Waste Management}}$  – to account for the financial activities of the waste management facility, the recycling center, and the household hazardous waste facility.

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE WASTE MANAGEMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Budgeted	d Amou	ints	Actual	Variance with				
	Original		Final	Amounts	Final Budget				
Revenues									
Taxes	\$ 618,367	\$	618,367	\$ 618,994	\$	627			
Licenses and permits	7,500		7,500	9,240		1,740			
Intergovernmental	144,646		144,646	154,416		9,770			
Charges for services	59,700		59,700	77,065		17,365			
Interest on investments	330		330	4,427		4,097			
Miscellaneous	 121,500		121,500	 171,652		50,152			
<b>Total Revenues</b>	\$ 952,043	\$	952,043	\$ 5 1,035,794		83,751			
Expenditures									
Current									
Sanitation									
Solid waste	\$ 58,320	\$	58,320	\$ 21,604	\$	36,716			
Recycling	534,744		535,644	311,636		224,008			
Hazardous waste	107,269		107,269	57,419		49,850			
Landfill	209,430		209,430	187,751		21,679			
Landfill Closure	 			2,457,281		(2,457,281)			
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	\$ 909,763	\$	910,663	\$ 3,035,691	\$	(2,125,028)			
<b>Excess of Revenues Over</b>									
(Under) Expenditures	\$ 42,280	\$	41,380	\$ (1,999,897)	\$	(2,041,277)			
Other Financing Sources (Uses)									
Transfers in	 500		500	2,110,569		2,110,069			
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 42,780	\$	41,880	\$ 110,672	\$	68,792			
Fund Balance - January 1	866,978		866,978	866,978					
Fund Balance - December 31	\$ 909,758	\$	908,858	\$ 977,650	\$	68,792			

## GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA FIDUCIARY FUNDS – CUSTODIAL

<u>Taxes and Penalties Fund</u> – to account for the collection and distribution of current and delinquent property taxes as well as refunds on abatements, court orders and overpayments of real estate and personal property taxes, that are collected on behalf of, and paid to, other governments.

<u>State Licenses, Fees and Other Taxes</u> – to account for collections and disbursements of other governments' portions of fees and surcharges collected by the County for certain permit and document services provided, as well as collection and disbursement of certain miscellaneous taxes that are due to other governments.

<u>Medical Assistance Recoveries Fund</u> – to account for state and federal portions of medical assistance amounts that are reimbursable due to overpayment to recipient or death of recipient.

<u>Civil Process Fund</u> – to account for funds held by the Sheriff's Office during an active court proceeding and disbursed to other parties upon final case dissolution.

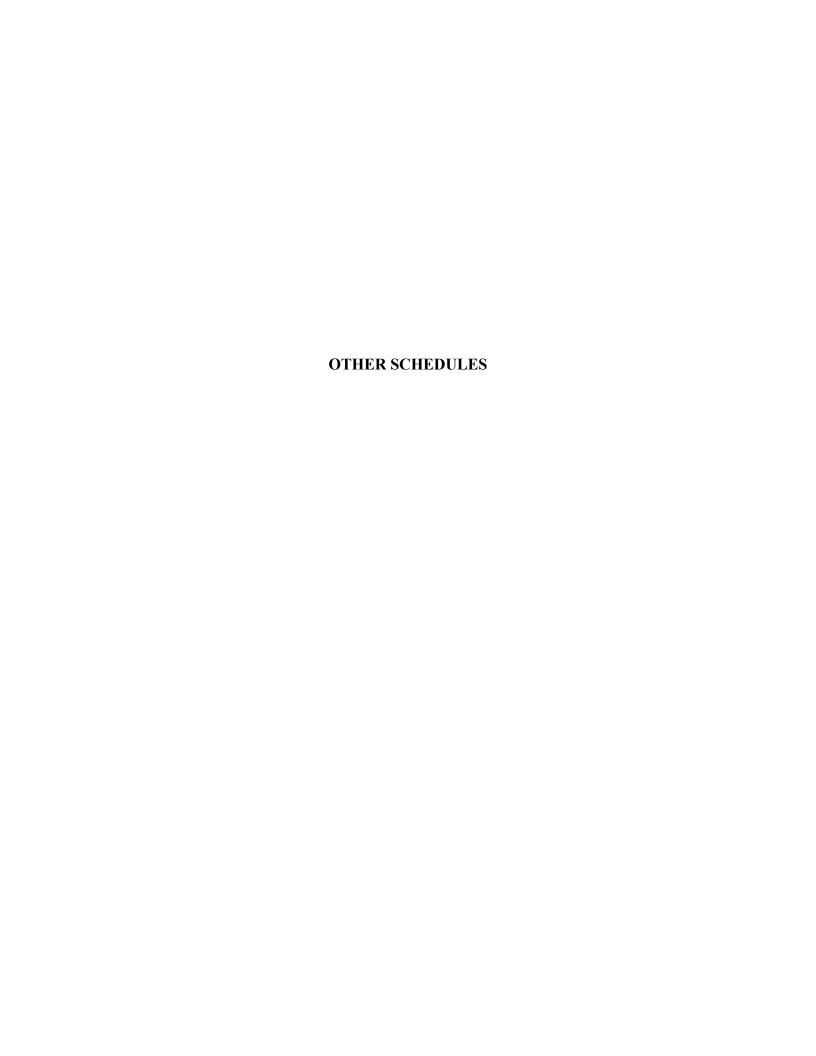
<u>Inmate Canteen and Services Fund</u> – to account for funds deposited by or on behalf of Adult Detention Center inmates and use of those funds for vending or other discretionary services during their stay, payment of required fees, or remittance of funds to the inmate or another party upon the inmate's release.

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2022

					Cus	todial Funds						
	_	Taxes and Penalties				Medical Assistance Civil Recoveries Process			Inmate Canteen and Services		 Total Custodial Funds	
Assets Cash and pooled investments Accounts receivable Due from other governments	\$	927,383 644,805 285	\$	201,971 11,584 3,954	\$	434,003	\$	100	\$	13,927	\$ 1,577,384 656,389 4,239	
Total Assets	\$	1,572,473	\$	217,509	\$	434,003	\$	100	\$	13,927	\$ 2,238,012	
Liabilities Due to individuals Due to other governments	\$	1,192 926,476	\$	217,509	\$	434,003	\$	-	\$	- -	\$ 1,192 1,577,988	
Total Liabilities	<u>s</u>	927,668	\$	217,509	\$	434,003	\$	-	\$		\$ 1,579,180	
Net Position Restricted for individuals, organizations and other governments	\$	644,805	\$		\$		\$	100	\$	13,927	\$ 658,832	
<b>Total Net Position</b>	\$	644,805	\$	_	\$	_	\$	100	\$	13,927	\$ 658,832	

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION CUSTODIAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

				Cu	stodial Funds					
	 Taxes and Penalties		State Licenses, Fees and Other Taxes		Medical Assistance Recoveries		Civil Process	 Inmate Canteen and Services		Total Custodial Funds
Additions Contributions-Individual Property tax collections for other governments Contributions from governments License fee collected for state government Civil process collections Other contributions	\$ 77,029,572 - - - -	\$	2,485,136 176,988	\$	201,208 - 701 - - 263,374	\$	- - - 642,598	\$ 372,535 - - - - -	\$	573,743 77,029,572 2,485,837 176,988 642,598 263,374
Total Additions	\$ 77,029,572	\$	2,662,124	\$	465,283	\$	642,598	\$ 372,535	\$	81,172,112
Deductions Payments to individuals Payments of property tax to other governments Other payments to other governments Payments to other entities	\$ 77,220,530	\$	2,662,124	\$	- - 460,666 4,617	\$	66,431 - - 576,167	\$ 82,050 - 154,647 136,576	\$	148,481 77,220,530 3,277,437 717,360
<b>Total Deductions</b>	\$ 77,220,530	\$	2,662,124	\$	465,283	\$	642,598	\$ 373,273	\$	81,363,808
Net Increase (Decrease) in Fiduciary Net Position	\$ (190,958)	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ (738)	\$	(191,696)
Net Position - Beginning	 835,763	_		_		_	100	14,665	_	850,528
Net position - Ending	\$ 644,805	\$		\$		\$	100	\$ 13,927	\$	658,832



# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

ighway users tax ERA rate reimbursement isparity reduction aid olice aid ounty program aid larket value credit quatic invasive species aid ut of home placement idian casino aid iparian Protection Aid inhanced 911 CORE otal Shared Revenue and Appropriations inbursement for Services ite linnesota Department of Human Services ments cal lection reimbursement ownship reimbursement ayments in lieu of taxes  otal Payments  ints ite linnesota Department/Board of Corrections Health Human Services Natural Resources Public Safety Veterans Affairs Water and Soil Resources Peace Officer Standards and Training Board	Go	overnmental Funds
Shared Revenue and Appropriations		
State		
Highway users tax	\$	6,100,077
PERA rate reimbursement		95,504
Disparity reduction aid		29,203
Police aid		418,186
County program aid		1,804,716
Market value credit		476,291
Aquatic invasive species aid		63,172
Out of home placement		3,702
Indian casino aid		49,300
Riparian Protection Aid		109,346
Enhanced 911		253,705
SCORE		144,774
<b>Total Shared Revenue and Appropriations</b>	<u>\$</u>	9,547,976
Reimbursement for Services		
State		
Minnesota Department of Human Services	<u>\$</u>	3,280,146
Payments		
Local		
	\$	36,585
		602
Payments in lieu of taxes		296,827
Total Payments	<u>\$</u>	334,014
Grants		
State		
	\$	303,940
Health		396,131
		1,743,674
		1,391,161
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		347,794
		9,387
		28,652
		47,696
Pollution Control Agency		59,333
Total State	<u>\$</u>	4,327,768

# GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA SCHEDULE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE (CONTINUED) GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	G	overnmental Funds
Grants (Continued)		
Federal		
Department of		
Agriculture	\$	738,785
Election Assistance		30,591
Interior		10,802
Justice		203,626
Transportation		1,634,434
Treasury		5,289,376
Health and Human Services		4,215,408
Homeland Security		179,670
Total Federal	\$	12,302,692
Total State and Federal Grants	\$	16,630,460
<b>Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds Interest Subsidy</b>	<u>\$</u> 15	
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	29,811,360

## GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/ Grant Program Title or Cluster Name	Federal Assistance Listing Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal penditures	Thre	ssed ough to ecipients
U.S. Department of Agriculture					
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health					
WIC Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children	10.557	222MN004W1003	\$ 161,055	\$	-
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services					
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental					
Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	222MN101S2514	577,730		-
(Total expenditures for SNAP Cluster \$577,730)			 		
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			\$ 738,785	\$	
U.S. Department of the Interior					
Direct					
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	15.226	N/A, Direct	\$ 10,802	\$	
U.S. Department of Justice					
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety					
COVID-19 Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Funding Program	16.034	A-CESF-2021- GOODHUSD-00016	\$ 26,929	\$	-
Direct					
Treatment Court Discretionary Grant Program	16.585	N/A, Direct	109,659		-
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	16.606	N/A, Direct	16,097		-
Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program	16.607	N/A, Direct	4,787		-
Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Grants	16.710	N/A, Direct	46,154		-
Total U.S. Department of Justice			\$ 203,626	\$	-
U.S. Department of Transportation					
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Transportation					
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	1049729	\$ 726,970	\$	-
(Total expenditures for Highway Planning and Construction Cluster \$726,970)					
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Public Safety					
State and Community Highway Safety (Part of Highway Safety Cluster)	20.600	A-ENFRC2-2022-	8,096		-
	20.600	GOODHUSD-007	0.200		
State and Community Highway Safety (Part of Highway Safety Cluster)	20.600	F-SAFE22-2022-	8,299		-
(Total State and Community Highway Safety 20.600 \$16,395)		GOODHUPH-4865			
(Total expenditures for Highway Safety Cluster \$20,268)	20.600	4 ENIED (222 2022	4.661		
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated	20.608	A-ENFRC22-2022-	4,661		-
No. 10 ' 4 C.C. D	20.616	GOODHUSD-007	2.072		
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616	A-ENFRC22-2022-	3,873		-
(Total expenditures for Highway Safety Cluster \$20,268)	20.615	GOODHUSD-007	41 100		
E-911 Grant Program	20.615	A-DECN-CPE- 2019-SEECB-3	41,198		-
Total U.S. Department of Transportation		· · · · · · · ·	\$ 793,097	\$	-
U.S. Election Assistance Commission					
Passed Through Minnesota Secretary of State					
COVID-19 HAVA Election Security Grants	90.404	208853-PO3809	\$ 30,591	\$	

## GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/	Federal Assistance	Pass-Through Entity Identifying		Federal		Passed Through to
Program or Cluster Title	Listing Number	Number	E	xpenditures		Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health						
Public Health Emergency Preparedness	93.069	NU90TP922026	\$	51,997	\$	-
Early Hearing Detection and Intervention	93.251	H61MC00035		375		-
Immunization Cooperative Agreements	93.268	NH23IP922628		189,516		-
Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Information						
System (EHDI-IS) Surveillance Program	93.314	NU50DD000096		75		-
Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)	93.323	NH23IP922628		67,815		-
Public Health Emergency Response: Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Response:						
Public Health Crisis Response	93.354	NU90TP922188		81,850		-
Activities to Support State, Tribal, Local and Territorial (STLT) Health Department						
Response to Public Health or Healthcare Crises	93.391	NH75OT00003		17,531		-
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	2201MNTANF		49,178		-
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$384,767)						
Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	93.669	2201MNNCAN		8,019		-
Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant to the States	93.994	BO4MC32551		55,269		-
D. LTI. LAG D						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Human Services						
Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children with Serious						
Emotional Disturbances (SED)	93.104	H79SM080155		30,146		-
MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program	93.556	2101MNFPSS		4,133		-
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	2201MNTANF		335,589		-
(Total Temporary Assistance for Needy Families 93.558 \$384,767)						
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	2201MNCSES		1,033,216		-
Refugee and Entrant Assistance State/Replacement Designee Administered Programs	93.566	2201MNRCMA		970		-
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	2201MNCCDF		23,266		-
(Total expenditures for CCDF Cluster \$23,266)						
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	93.590	2102MNBCAP		17,706		-
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	2101MNCWSS		3,749		-
Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658	2201MNFOST		354,388		-
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	2201MNSOSR		208,138		-
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	93.674	2201MNCILP		65,378		-
COVID-19 John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	93.674	2201MNCILP		22,357		-
Children's Health Insurance Program	93.767	2205MN5021		3,060		-
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	2205MN5ADM		1,534,492		-
(Total expenditures for Medicaid Cluster \$1,534,492)						
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			\$	4,158,213	\$	-
•			-			
U.S. Department of Homeland Security						
Direct						
Port Security Grant Program	97.056	N/A, Direct	\$	174,170	\$	-
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Natural Resources						
Boating Safety Financial Assistance	97.012	R29G70CGBLA19		5,500		
•	97.012	K29U/0CUBLAT9	\$	179,670	\$	
Total U.S. Department of Homeland Security			3	179,070	3	<u>-</u>
U.S. Department of Treasury						
Passed Through Minnesota Department of Health						
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	21.027	SLT0016	\$	80	\$	-
(Total COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds 21.027 \$5,289,296)						
•						
Direct						
COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds						
(Total COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds 21.027 \$5,289,296)	21.027	N/A, Direct		5,289,296		
Total U.S. Department of Treasury			\$	5,289,376	\$	-
Total Federal Expanditures			•	11 404 160	•	_
Total Federal Expenditures			\$	11,404,160	3	

## GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

## 1. Reporting Entity

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

### 2. Basis of Presentation

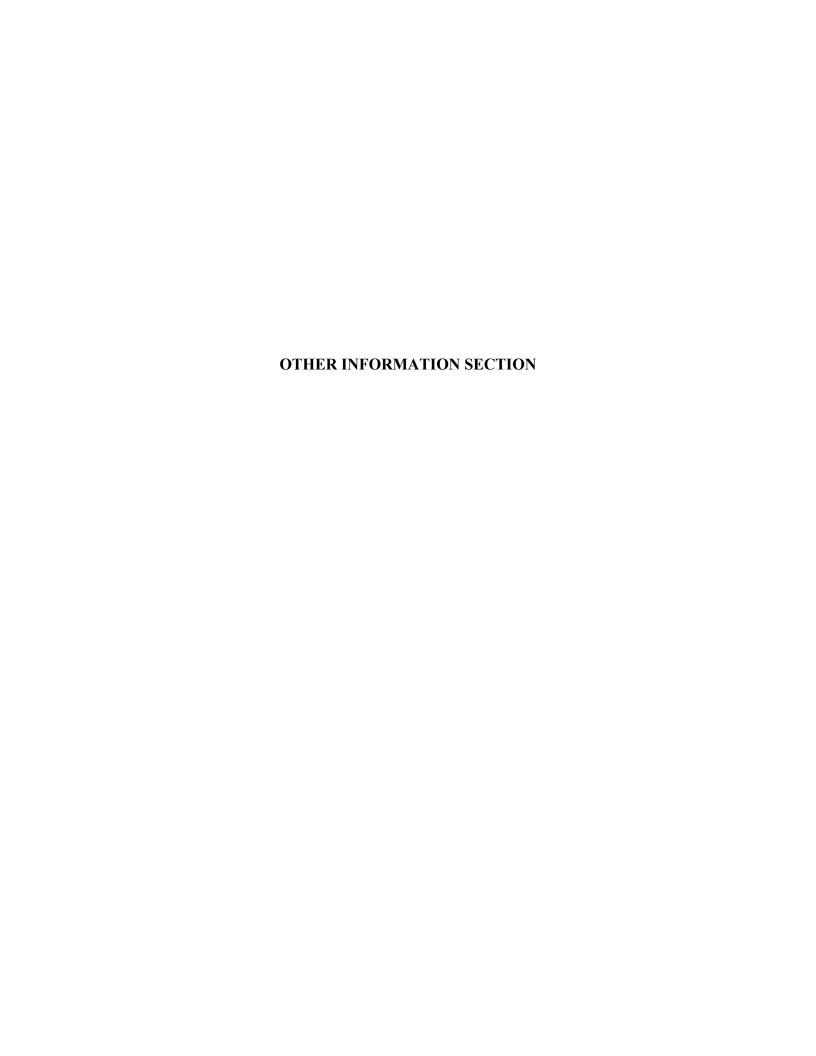
The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards includes the federal grant activity of Goodhue County under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2022. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance) from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of Goodhue County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position or changes in net position of Goodhue 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 Uniform Guidance, for all awards. Under these principles, certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Goodhue County has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

### 4. Reconciliation to Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue

Federal grant revenue per Schedule of Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 12,302,692
Grants deferred in 2021, recognized as revenue in 2022	
MaryLee Allen Promoting Safe and Stable Families	(480)
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	(91,923)
Highway Planning and Construction	(841,337)
Child Abuse and Neglect State Grants	(962)
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	(4,480)
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	(1,404)
Children's Health Insurance Program	(1,534)
Grants received more than 60 days after year-end, deferred in 2022	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	1,095
Activities to Support State, Tribal, Local and Territorial (STLT) Health Department	
Response to Public Heath or Healthcare Crises	5,920
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention Grants	225
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	1,952
John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	 34,396
Expenditures per Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	\$ 11,404,160



## GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA TAX CAPACITY, TAX RATES, LEVIES, AND PERCENTAGE OF COLLECTIONS

		2021			2022		2023				
		Amount	Net Tax Capacity Rate (%)		Amount	Net Tax Capacity Rate (%)		Amount	Net Tax Capacity Rate (%)		
Tax Capacity											
Real property	\$	82,967,591		\$	84,935,235		\$	98,355,178			
Personal property Tax increment		2,347,421			2,055,708			2,143,005			
Powerline		(295,312) (92,395)			(377,662) (93,253)			(720,830)			
1 Owerfine	_	(92,393)		_	(93,233)		_	(92,475)			
Net Tax Capacity	\$	84,927,305		\$	86,520,028		\$	99,684,878			
Taxes Levied for County											
Purposes											
General	\$	22,384,795	27.163	\$	23,932,921	28.450	\$	24,626,381	25.414		
Road and Bridge		5,558,122	6.545		5,930,896	6.855		6,405,043	6.425		
Health & Human Services		7,844,244	9.236		8,079,571	9.338		8,322,678	8.349		
Economic Development											
Authority		37,753	0.044		47,254	0.055		97,232	0.098		
Debt Service		1,512,905	1.781		1,522,517	1.76		1,988,008	1.994		
Waste Management		561,290	0.661	_	625,653	0.723	_	581,303	0.583		
<b>Total Taxes Levied for</b>											
<b>County Purposes</b>	\$	37,899,109	45.430	\$	40,138,812	47.181	\$	42,020,645	42.863		
Tax Capacity - Light and											
Power											
Transmission	\$	72,142		\$	-		\$	-			
Distribution	_	9,922			533,387		_	541,335			
Total Tax Capacity -											
Light and Power	\$	82,064		\$	533,387		\$	541,335			
Light and Power Tax Levies (distributed in											
accordance with Minn.											
Stat. 273.40, as amended)	¢	70 (50		¢			ø				
Transmission	\$	79,658		\$	-		\$	- 550 001			
Distribution	_	10,956		_	600,690		_	550,881			
<b>Total Light and Power</b>											
Tax Levies	\$	90,614	110.419	\$	600,690	112.618	\$	550,881	101.763		

## GOODHUE COUNTY RED WING, MINNESOTA TAX CAPACITY, TAX RATES, LEVIES, AND PERCENTAGE OF COLLECTIONS (CONTINUED)

	202	21	2022		2023				
	Amount	Net Tax Capacity Rate (%)	Amount	Net Tax Capacity Rate (%)	Amount	Net Tax Capacity Rate (%)			
Market Value - Light and Power									
Transmission	\$ 3,644,600		\$ -		\$ -				
Distribution	496,100	_	26,760,900		27,157,100				
Total Market Value -									
Light and Power	\$ 4,140,700	=	\$ 26,760,900		\$ 27,157,100				
Light and Power Market Value Levies									
Transmission	\$ 8,178		\$ -		\$ -				
Distribution	1,113	_	59,915		53,500				
Total Light and Power Tax									
Market Value Levies	\$ 9,291	0.22440	\$ 59,915	0.22389	\$ 53,500	0.19700			
Tax Capacity - State General Tax									
Transmission	\$ 70,642		\$ -		\$ -				
Distribution	9,922	_	529,394		535,914				
Total Market Value -									
State General Tax	\$ 80,564	=	\$ 529,394		\$ 535,914				
State General Tax Capacity Levies									
Transmission	\$ 25,416		\$ -		\$ -				
Distribution	3,570	_	192,111		176,868				
<b>Total State General Tax</b>									
Market Value Levies	\$ 28,986	35.978	\$ 192,111	36.289	\$ 176,868	33.003			
Percentage of Tax Collections for									
All Purposes	99.80%	•	99.50%		Not Available				

## STATISTICAL SECTION (UNAUDITED)

## STATISTICAL SECTION INDEX DECEMBER 31, 2022

This part of Goodhue County's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the County's overall financial health.

#### **Contents:**

#### Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the County's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

### Revenue Capacity

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the County's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.

## **Debt Capacity**

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the County's current levels of outstanding debt and the County's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

### Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the County's financial activities take place.

### **Operating Information**

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the County's financial report relates to the services the County provides and the activities it performs.

**Sources:** Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the published annual financial reports for the relevant year.

## Goodhue County Net Position by Component

## Last Ten Fiscal Years (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2013	2014	2015	<u>2016</u>	2017	2018	2019	2020	<u>2021</u>	2022
Governmental Activities										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 130,077,471 \$	135,880,303 \$	129,239,009 \$	125,919,390 \$	124,211,406 \$	126,807,665 \$	124,111,284 \$	122,153,873 \$	128,450,049 \$	128,702,041
Restricted	6,091,769	34,059,906	7,782,813	7,848,939	7,771,486	9,603,586	11,603,157	10,517,131	11,252,347	15,288,484 *
Unrestricted	28,380,586	882,302	15,497,056	12,660,256	12,389,716	13,802,823	20,208,752	31,177,502	38,288,983	50,552,683 *
Total Primary Government Net Position	\$ 164,549,826 \$	170,822,511 \$	152,518,878 \$	146,428,585 \$	144,372,608 \$	150,214,074 \$	155,923,193 \$	163,848,506 \$	177,991,379 \$	194,543,208

<sup>\*</sup> Restricted amounts related to Debt Service funds for prior years have been reclassified to conform to the presentation beginning in 2019.

#### Goodhue County Changes in Net Position

## Last Ten Fiscal Years (Accrual Basis of Accounting)

		2013		2014	2015		2016		2017		2018	2019		<u>2020</u>	2021		<u>2022</u>
Expenses																	
Governmental Activities																	
General Government	\$	10,166,886	\$	12,872,848 \$	12,108,499	\$	12,925,685	\$	12,882,488	\$	11,183,567 \$	14,035,828	\$	13,349,002 \$	12,801,85	\$	14,260,250
Public Safety		12,341,409		13,021,732	13,626,610		16,914,804		16,085,482		14,548,058	15,605,175		13,795,958	13,664,210	5	17,737,445
Highways and Streets		16,202,194		8,605,987	16,042,500		15,988,827		12,431,568		11,410,425	15,466,141		22,372,826	14,357,130	5	19,606,629
Sanitation		689,583		763,417	682,309		785,491		682,915		1,339,641	901,715		963,781	1,895,620	)	1,201,253
Human Services		9,689,420		10,013,359	10,933,174		12,521,486		13,263,433		12,592,187	13,367,608		12,851,232	11,706,899	)	10,537,862
Health		2,340,880		2,650,021	3,053,450		4,009,596		3,463,802		3,699,283	3,950,154		4,122,909	4,680,853	3	4,422,307
Culture and Recreation		585,585		687,744	758,214		643,907		744,733		806,522	1,501,690		1,206,060	1,038,833	3	1,024,644
Conservation of Natural Resources		685,989		707,371	742,202		718,033		772,220		722,000	676,100		811,272	989,33	5	1,143,107
Economic Development		206,740		81,032	58,793		27,672		28,365		37,736	62,997		2,739,358	974,02	7	125,501
Interest		322,599		200,741	532,095		559,537		499,107		531,756	476,084		435,098	401,429	)	379,094
Total Governmental Activities Expenses	\$	53,231,285	\$	49,604,252 \$	58,537,846	\$	65,095,038	\$	60,854,113	\$	56,871,175 \$	66,043,492	\$	72,647,496 \$	62,510,199	\$	70,438,092
Program Revenues																	
Governmental Activities																	
Fees, Charges, Fines and Other	Φ	1 (0) (20	Φ.	1 (15 70)	1 000 000	Ф	1 025 007	Φ	2 212 520	Ф	2 222 070	2 252 514	Ф	2 222 050	2.526.24	- 0	2.050.112
General Government	\$	1,696,629	\$	1,615,796 \$	1,809,888	\$	1,925,997	\$	2,212,528	\$	2,222,070 \$	2,252,714	\$	3,233,959 \$	2,526,34		3,050,113
Public Safety		1,129,708		1,640,103	2,244,780		2,305,994		2,433,957		1,842,846	1,858,873		1,304,151	1,033,72		1,014,872
Highways and Streets		161,352		40,736	59,493		276,882		109,235		510,872	238,051		152,775	517,28		430,797
Sanitation		252,670		237,027	181,881		232,778		281,796		234,866	155,775		229,793	282,85		251,457
Human Services		1,350,361		1,108,800	1,046,842		920,149		1,190,806		1,385,015	1,404,682		1,591,461	1,832,672		1,734,813
Health		730,665		584,869	728,031		875,477		803,375		965,491	1,086,345		1,017,140	937,370	)	2,221,982
Culture and Recreation		-		400	-		-		-		-	-		-	-		-
Conservation of Natural Resources		19,080		102,490	111,148		105,476		108,720		98,314	117,718		115,408	142,399		90,250
Economic Development		165,505	Φ	56,061	32,439	Φ	111,986	Φ.	10,783	Φ	10,783	13,232	Φ.	93,868	2,32		
Total Fees, Charges, Fines and Other	\$	5,505,970	\$	5,386,282 \$	6,214,502	\$	6,754,739	\$	7,151,200	\$	7,270,257 \$	7,127,390	\$	7,738,555 \$	7,274,97	2 \$	8,794,284
Operating Grants and Contributions	Φ.	224 147	Φ.	22 ( 007 0	162.216	Ф	240.217	Φ	261.106	Ф	407 102 6	266.200	Ф	1 (02 202 - #	102.65		5 757 507
General Government	\$	224,147	\$	236,897 \$	162,316	\$	248,217	\$	261,106	\$	407,103 \$	366,200	\$	1,603,382 \$	493,65		5,757,597
Public Safety		1,051,432		1,214,876	1,257,779		1,112,610		1,091,408		1,224,731	1,305,419		2,583,827	1,269,920		1,737,174
Highways and Streets		8,574,915		6,742,017	7,339,939		8,939,751		5,960,131		7,665,246	7,451,233		8,350,560	7,470,73		8,911,747
Sanitation		6,121		6,669	328		515,745		139,486		132,347	136,396		139,223	144,060		149,201
Human Services		4,732,170		5,874,129	6,017,606		5,449,858		6,004,090		6,050,927	6,431,521		7,160,306	6,367,100		6,898,594
Health		1,376,401		1,288,934	1,693,652		2,165,759		2,022,662		2,332,595	2,279,377		2,790,061	3,030,109		3,187,394
Culture and Recreation		-		155,316	224,120		43,766		153,103		96,669	144,191		104,830	122,66		122,348
Conservation of Natural Resources		206,118		175,668	205,723		324,270		152,555		122,129	51,052		141,451	73,952	2	87,985
Economic Development	_	253,285		-	3,356	_	-		-		-	-		3,494,766	-		-
Total Operating Grants and Contributions	\$	16,424,589	\$	15,694,506 \$	16,904,819	\$	18,799,976	\$	15,784,541	\$	18,031,747 \$	18,165,389	\$	26,368,406 \$	18,972,20	5 \$	26,852,040

#### Goodhue County Changes in Net Position

## Last Ten Fiscal Years (Accrual Basis of Accounting) (continued)

		2013		<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>20</u>	016	2017		<u>2018</u>		<u>2019</u>		2020		<u>2021</u>		2022
Capital Grants and Contributions General Government	s		s	- \$	- \$		•	_	\$		¢		e.	•	1	_	\$	
Public Safety	Ф	_	Φ	p	- ø		256,250	-	Ф	-	Φ	_	φ	- 4	Þ	-	Ф	-
Highways and Streets		433,418		4,013,215	728,382		296,771	1,309,506		1,350,171		405,749		780.491		4,216,493		2,366,137
Culture and Recreation		-		-,015,215	720,302		-	1,505,500		1,550,171		668,767		321,611		-,210,473		2,300,137
Conservation of Natural Resources		_		_	-		_	_		_		-		-		_		_
Total Capital Grants and Contributions	\$	433,418	\$	4,013,215 \$	728,382 \$	)	553,021 \$	1,309,506	\$	1,350,171	\$	1,074,516	\$	1,102,102	\$	4,216,493	\$	2,366,137
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues	•	22,363,977	¢.	25.094.003 \$	23,847,703 \$	26	,107,736 \$	24,245,247	•	26,652,175	¢	26,367,295	¢	35,209,063	1	30,463,670	\$	38,012,461
Total Governmental Activities Frogram Revenues	Φ	22,303,911	Φ	23,094,003 \$	23,847,703 \$	20	,107,730 \$	24,243,247	φ	20,032,173	Φ	20,307,293	φ	33,209,003	Þ	30,403,070	φ	36,012,401
Total Governmental Activities net (expense)/revenue	\$	(30,867,308)	\$	(24,510,249) \$	(34,690,143) \$	(38	,987,302) \$	(36,608,866	) \$	(30,219,000)	\$	(39,676,197)	\$	(37,438,433) \$	\$	(32,046,529)	\$	(32,425,631)
General Revenues and Other Change in Net Assets																		
Property Taxes	\$	26,934,798	\$	27,361,094 \$	27,805,768 \$	28	,972,660 \$	30,814,589	\$	32,742,941	\$	35,721,001	\$	36,663,547	S	37,736,730	\$	40,078,370
Local Option Sales Taxes		-		-	-		-	-		-		3,376,562		3,510,393		4,077,054		4,425,752
Other Taxes		388,075		851,453	837,933		857,204	915,573		903,798		990,222		1,002,800		1,074,940		1,028,795
Grants and Contributions		1,805,146		2,085,821	2,200,257	2	,301,779	2,093,557		2,530,927		2,290,802		2,275,812		2,403,351		2,592,654
Unrestricted Investment Earnings		225,946		144,985	177,993		235,490	162,724		373,231		1,796,320		1,106,192		440,153		60,026
Miscellaneous		387,739		277,107	600,805		529,876	559,808		606,187		632,955		550,435		393,081		751,258
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets		10,346		62,474	13,940		-	6,638		32,451		104,860		254,567		64,093		40,605
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	\$	29,752,050	\$	30,782,934 \$	31,636,696 \$	32	,897,009 \$	34,552,889	\$	37,189,535	\$	44,912,722	\$	45,363,746	}	46,189,402	\$	48,977,460
Change in Net Position, Governmental Activities	\$	(1,115,258)	\$	6,272,685 \$	(3,053,447) \$	(6	,090,293) \$	(2,055,977	) \$	6,970,535	\$	5,236,525	\$	7,925,313	\$	14,142,873	\$	16,551,829

## Goodhue County Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

#### Last Ten Fiscal Years (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	2015	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	2019	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
General Fund										
Nonspendable	\$ 288,273	\$ 248,047	\$ 337,477	\$ 349,935	\$ 429,636	\$ 241,676	\$ 284,232	\$ 258,520	\$ 415,331	\$ 616,266
Restricted	1,027,992	902,692	5,065,181	979,407	1,264,290	1,432,165	1,588,317	2,627,034	2,217,512	2,569,736
Committed	4,835,089	3,168,676	3,958,913	4,765,685	2,382,839	5,451,214	3,286,673	-	3,931,952	5,402,395
Assigned	2,405,606	2,398,234	1,882,056	1,664,437	1,967,570	2,250,079	2,522,561	6,060,000	4,337,908	6,468,335
Unassigned	 10,435,915	11,209,969	11,238,959	12,273,309	14,654,397	12,286,966	14,619,539	18,215,668	17,633,142	17,651,522
Total General Fund	\$ 18,992,875	\$ 17,927,618	\$ 22,482,586	\$ 20,032,773	\$ 20,698,732	\$ 21,662,100	\$ 22,301,322	\$ 27,161,222	\$ 28,535,845	\$ 32,708,254
All Other Governmental Funds										
Nonspendable, Reported in:										
Road and Bridge Fund	\$ 379,376	\$ 567,003	\$ 474,952	\$ 466,525	\$ 534,893	\$ 487,508	\$ 423,975	\$ 720,756	\$ 542,534	\$ 508,659
Health and Human Services Fund	115,858	120,694	129,839	113,053	159,254	33,723	32,547	41,218	51,572	229,311
Debt Service Fund	-	-	456	456	-	-	-	1,850	1,850	2,035
Waste Management Fund	4,414	4,294	3,973	4,066	4,322	31	-	-	-	6,678
Restricted, Reported in:										
Road and Bridge Fund	-	2,313,297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Human Services Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	501,646	518,845	494,535	766,515
Economic Development Authority Fund	610,992	607,797	604,283	604,283	604,283	546,963	546,963	533,200	546,963	546,963
Debt Service Fund	3,967,843	2,442,718	2,551,688	2,540,950	2,748,597	2,898,608	3,090,332	3,375,517	3,139,892	2,876,994 *
Waste Management Fund	218,395	218,722	219,051	219,380	219,708	220,039	220,369	220,700	223,307	-
Committed, Reported in:										
Road and Bridge Fund	1,417,128	405,585	357,189	495,437	493,029	440,613	604,404	-	818,316	615,117
Health and Human Services Fund	259,179	259,179	150,550	150,550	150,550	150,550	150,550	-	148,715	150,500
Economic Development Authority Fund	46,908	52,663	49,616	163,892	182,615	242,173	259,548	-	209,389	135,519
Waste Management Fund	35,075	35,075	35,075	35,075	35,075	35,075	35,075	-	35,075	35,075
Assigned, Reported in:										
Road and Bridge Fund	2,864,891	5,210,647	5,768,048	6,375,892	7,974,421	7,905,914	11,992,819	15,173,762	14,048,548	15,716,210
Health and Human Services Fund	5,144,508	6,623,508	7,573,958	7,074,492	5,541,813	7,011,831	8,554,139	11,399,524	13,781,194	16,780,306
Economic Development Authority Fund				-	-	-	-	237,795	-	-
Debt Service Fund	400,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste Management Fund	138,280	77,807	-	471,889	557,078	587,447	518,522	577,093	608,596	935,897
Unassigned, Reported in:										
Ditch Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(287,426)	(625,157)
Waste Management Fund	-	-	(74,818)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Other Governmental Funds	\$ 15,603,403	\$ 18,938,989	\$ 17,843,860	\$ 18,715,940	\$ 19,205,638	\$ 20,560,475	\$ 26,930,889	\$ 32,800,260	\$ 34,363,060	\$ 38,680,622

<sup>\*</sup> Restricted and Committed amounts for Debt Service funds for prior years have been reclassified to conform to the presentation beginning in 2019.

## Goodhue County Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

#### Last Ten Fiscal Years (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting)

	2013	2014	<u>2015</u>	2016	2017	2018	2019	<u>2020</u>	2021	<u>2022</u>
Revenues										
Taxes	\$ 27,176,405	\$ 28,045,751	\$ 28,411,586	\$ 29,826,638	\$ 31,598,430	\$ 33,425,562	\$ 39,793,011	\$ 40,875,558	\$ 42,507,368	\$ 45,398,720
Special Assessments	6,344	26,588	18,134	19,038	7,180	4,940	16,272	293,063	231,197	70,283
Licenses and Permits	315,224	320,917	414,210	477,089	585,254	520,900	518,659	667,901	687,221	681,576
Intergovernmental	18,632,931	22,026,741	17,064,862	21,786,115	20,239,525	20,994,662	20,218,245	34,060,237	23,696,944	29,811,360
Charges for Services	3,532,105	3,540,598	4,337,012	4,076,830	4,325,860	4,374,816	4,506,020	4,398,044	4,571,454	4,174,859
Fines and Forfeits	16,573	14,643	15,927	12,512	12,177	13,010	11,594	9,810	10,142	11,982
Gifts and Contributions	33,143	43,698	33,251	89,924	113,720	39,478	42,192	65,914	39,527	31,724
Investment Earnings	221,845	144,502	178,686	236,131	162,950	373,773	1,797,613	1,107,535	448,451	76,856
Miscellaneous	2,161,931	2,016,336	2,150,153	2,168,038	2,373,739	2,491,716	2,356,618	2,191,250	2,357,339	2,777,059
Total Revenues	\$ 52,096,501	\$ 56,179,774	\$ 52,623,821	\$ 58,692,315	\$ 59,418,835	\$ 62,238,857	\$ 69,260,224	\$ 83,669,312	\$ 74,549,643	\$ 83,034,419
Expenditures										
General Government	\$ 10.427.458	\$ 11,607,915	\$ 16,729,313	\$ 13,625,210	\$ 12,365,318	\$ 11,708,827	\$ 13,251,609	\$ 12,756,278	\$ 12,174,675	\$ 12.954.997
General Government - COVID-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,432	-
Public Safety	11,765,643	12,629,168	13,250,058	13,620,842	13,771,308	14,440,466	14,346,461	13,667,072	13,821,272	14,537,586
Highways and Streets	16,755,322	19,197,616	11,234,340	12,615,176	10,547,023	12,597,468	10,297,770	17,725,424	19,604,250	16,491,133
Sanitation	706,612	857,695	689,903	735,911	688,106	721,532	775,618	821,243	928,321	3,392,593
Human Services	10,662,549	11,100,757	11,028,616	12,445,627	13,858,373	12,746,523	13,206,125	13,600,924	13,123,281	13,657,782
Health	2,421,166	2,723,168	3,061,863	3,322,008	3,279,038	3,661,415	3,872,135	4,278,153	4,439,291	4,637,740
Culture and Recreation	854,195	684,037	754,507	640,200	741,026	864,826	1,497,983	1,202,353	1,105,280	2,573,673
Conservation of Natural Resources	685,756	706,960	736,978	711,804	770,632	719,155	678,434	798,492	984,429	1,112,650
Economic Development	206,740	81,032	58,793	27,672	28,365	37,736	62,997	2,739,358	974,027	125,502
Capital Outlay										
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-	485,123	1,125,383	241,631	748,624 (1)
General government - COVID-19	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	515,900	256,742	- (1)
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	527,434	787,941	887,098	1,298,321 (1)
Highways and streets	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,333,392	819,757	511,317	119,036 (1)
Sanitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	98,273	47,150	376,445 (1)
Human services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,525
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,290
Debt Service										
Principal	2,302,600	1,885,288	1,745,411	1,395,535	1,305,661	1,361,492	1,325,000	1,345,000	1,370,000	1,423,184
Interest	192,122	129,259	240,758	659,013	532,012	510,563	488,095	464,629	439,061	414,155
Administrative (fiscal) charges	12,376	96,609	4,948	14,207	4,941	59,501	26,722	9,613	2,852	6,000
Intergovernmental Highways and Streets	407,913	421,804	446,646	462,724	464,177	542,701	538,457	560,839	515,859	771,290
Total Expenditures	\$ 57,400,452	\$ 62,121,308	\$ 59,982,134	\$ 60,275,929	\$ 58,355,980	\$ 59,972,205	\$ 62,713,355	\$ 73,316,632	\$ 71,522,968	\$ 74,656,526
Excess of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	\$ (5,303,951)	\$ (5,941,534)	\$ (7,358,313)	\$ (1,583,614)	\$ 1,062,855	\$ 2,266,652	\$ 6,546,869	\$ 10,352,680	\$ 3,026,675	\$ 8,377,893

#### Goodhue County Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

### Last Ten Fiscal Years (Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting) (continued)

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Other Financing Sources/(Uses)										
Issuance of bonds	\$ -	\$ 7,760,000	\$ 10,720,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bond premiums	-	195,606	176,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,423
Sale of capital assets	 10,346	62,474	13,940	19,389	25,914	60,748	57,239	76,782	92,073	29,655
Total Other Financing Sources/(Uses)	\$ 10,346	\$ 8,018,080	\$ 10,910,447	\$ 19,389	\$ 25,914	\$ 60,748	\$ 57,239	\$ 76,782	\$ 92,073	\$ 112,078
Increase/(Decrease) in Inventories	(100,827)	193,783	(92,295)	(13,508)	66,888	(9,195)	(67,066)	299,809	(181,325)	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ (5,394,432)	\$ 2,270,329	\$ 3,459,839	\$ (1,577,733)	\$ 1,155,657	\$ 2,318,205	\$ 6,537,042	\$ 10,729,271	\$ 2,937,423	\$ 8,489,971
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	4.93%	4.46%	4.03%	3.77%	3.38%	3.58%	3.01%	2.59%	3.04%	2.69%

## TAX CAPACITY BY CLASSIFICATION, ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE AND TAXABLE MARKET VALUE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Tax Capacity Tax Capacity Total Total Total as a Percentage Payble Tax Taxable of Taxable Commercial/ Personal Power Net Tax Estimated Residential Industrial Increment Market Value Market Value Market Value Year Agriculture Railroad Utilities Property Line Capacity 2013 \$ 15,637,155 \$ 8,074,250 \$ \$ (784,517) \$ \$ 5,532,278,000 \$ 24,433,361 123,539 \$ 10,501,656 \$ 905,916 \$ 58,891,360 \$ 5,862,563,400 1.06% -20,120,729 23,782,264 8,024,795 129,549 10,325,063 916,571 (469,659)62,829,312 6,042,728,900 1.04% 2014 6,361,821,100 2015 19,300,318 24,279,653 8,289,669 125,942 13,833,642 981,850 (405,072)66,406,002 6,577,103,200 6,258,792,500 1.06% 2016 18,704,154 25,062,987 8,451,305 138,491 16,205,578 1,109,849 (363,705)69,299,891 6,733,599,100 6,420,393,000 1.08% (8,768)2017 18,563,911 26,189,150 8,592,202 191,939 17,887,279 2,011,198 (325,969)(80,583)73,029,127 6,938,736,400 6,629,508,100 1.10% 2018 18,896,076 27,605,370 8,859,070 245,164 19,200,356 2,284,411 (286,312)(99,201)76,704,934 7,194,510,600 6,891,185,000 1.11% 2019 20,387,648 30,631,347 9,221,748 202,406 16,341,938 2,280,936 (298,635)7,238,983,700 1.09% (95,797)78,671,591 7,526,761,500 2020 19,812,298 31,790,670 9,615,697 218,635 17,210,784 2,233,052 (325,656)(91,957)80,463,523 7,623,368,200 7,336,005,900 1.10% 2021 20,133,909 (295,312)34,902,670 9,780,104 224,020 17,926,888 2,347,421 (92,395)84,927,305 7,999,077,900 7,723,734,100 1.10% 2022 20,495,173 37,148,086 9,767,867 186,360 17,337,749 2,055,708 (377,662)7,934,978,200 1.09% (93,253)86,520,028 8,205,013,200

Source: Goodhue County Finance & Taxpayer Services

Total Net

## PROPERTY TAX RATES - DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS (PER \$1,000 OF TAX CAPACITY) LAST TEN YEARS

		Goodhue County		Average 1	rates within each class	ssification
Tax Year	General	Bonds	Total	Cities/ Townships	School Districts	Special Districts
2013	43.354	3.436	46.790	32.594	22.244	0.765
2014	41.377	3.134	44.511	31.369	20.607	0.712
2015	40.135	3.011	43.146	31.704	22.241	0.729
2016	39.935	2.851	42.786	32.920	22.688	0.780
2017	40.585	2.705	43.290	32.671	21.992	0.914
2018	41.302	2.580	43.882	32.232	22.071	0.972
2019	43.991	2.511	46.502	31.926	23.823	0.936
2020	44.103	2.558	46.661	31.803	23.809	0.958
2021	43.649	1.781	45.430	31.094	23.530	0.930
2022	45.421	1.760	47.181	31.490	22.866	0.941
Tax Year 2022						
Number of tax	xing districts			31	12	5
Minimum lev	y rate			10.454	10.304	0.730
Maximum lev	y rate			86.731	43.350	1.270

Note: Special Districts include Housing and Redevelopment Authorities, Port Authority and Watersheds

#### TEN LARGEST TAXPAYERS CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS PRIOR

## 2022 Tax Capacity Value

			Estimated Market	T	2022 ax Capacity	Percentage of Total Tax
Taxpayer	Type of Business	Rank	Value		Value	Capacity Value
Northern States Power Company	Utilities	1	\$ 918,836,300	\$	18,366,197	21.23%
S MN Municipal Power Agency	Utilities	2	17,082,200		340,894	0.39%
Red Wing Shoe Co Inc	Commercial	3	11,550,700		223,801	0.26%
Mayo Clinic Health System-RW	Commercial	4	9,746,100		188,283	0.22%
Wal-Mart Stores Inc	Commercial	5	9,201,600		183,282	0.21%
Menards Inc	Commercial	6	8,940,300		173,583	0.20%
SOO Line Railroad Company	RR/Commercial	7	8,713,900		173,528	0.20%
MN Energy Resources Corp	Utilities	8	8,572,500		170,681	0.20%
Dairyland Power Cooperative	Utilities	9	8,427,800		167,806	0.19%
Syngenta Crop Protection	Agricultural	10	 9,307,400		157,893	0.18%
	TOTALS		\$ 1,010,378,800	\$	20,145,948	23.28%

**Total Tax Capacity Value** 

\$ 86,520,028

### 2013 Tax Capacity Value

Taxpayer	Type of Business	Rank	Estimated Market Value	Т	2013 ax Capacity Value	Percentage of Total Tax Capacity Value
Northern States Power Company	Utilities	1	\$ 545,510,200	\$	10,902,666	18.51%
Wal-Mart Stores Inc	Commercial	2	10,147,600		202,202	0.34%
Mayo Clinic Health System-RW	Commercial	3	9,156,900		177,893	0.30%
Red Wing Shoe Co Inc	Commercial	4	8,889,500		174,361	0.30%
Inland American Zumbrota Atlas	Industrial	5	8,212,700		163,504	0.28%
Menards Inc	Commercial	6	7,841,300		152,663	0.26%
Target Corporation	Commercial	7	7,269,300		144,636	0.25%
Convenience Store Investments	Commercial	8	6,514,300		126,536	0.21%
M&E Realty Co	Commercial	9	6,288,800		123,526	0.21%
Norwood Promotional Products	Commercial	10	5,738,300		114,016	0.19%
	TOTALS		\$ 615,568,900	\$	12,282,003	20.85%

**Total Tax Capacity Value** 

\$ 58,891,360

## PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

#### **Collection within the Fiscal**

					Year of the Levy			Total Collecti	ons to Date
Fiscal Year	Total Tax	State					Collections in		_
Ended	Levy for	Paid		Adjusted		Percentage	Subsequent		Percentage
December 31	Fiscal Year	Credits	Adjustments	Tax Levy	Amount (1)	of Levy	Years (1)	Amount (1)	of Levy
2013	\$ 26,936,278	\$ (305,174)	\$ (26,091)	\$ 26,605,013	\$ 26,376,609	97.9%	\$ 226,267	\$ 26,602,876	99.9%
2014	27,400,403	(304,416)	(22,449)	27,073,538	26,838,856	98.0%	230,783	27,069,639	99.9%
2015	28,014,237	(496,750)	(28,535)	27,488,952	27,249,428	97.3%	238,476	27,487,904	99.9%
2016	28,952,740	(486,357)	(34,373)	28,432,010	28,221,384	97.5%	210,626	28,432,010	99.9%
2017	31,004,828	(500,448)	(49,079)	30,455,301	30,295,709	97.7%	158,732	30,454,441	99.8%
2018	33,045,385	(504,435)	(54,538)	32,486,412	32,291,225	97.7%	190,894	32,482,119	99.8%
2019	36,007,625	(507,671)	(32,056)	35,467,898	35,207,301	97.8%	252,273	35,459,574	99.9%
2020	36,921,056	(510,999)	(34,700)	36,375,357	36,162,600	97.9%	191,109	36,353,709	99.8%
2021	37,940,340	(516,979)	(35,716)	37,387,645	37,188,097	98.0%	158,490	37,346,587	99.8%
2022	40,184,000	(527,647)	(10,909)	39,645,444	39,442,186	98.2%	-	39,442,186	99.5%

#### Note:

(1) Does not include interest and penalties

## RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT TO PERSONAL INCOME AND DEBT PER CAPITA LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Governmental Activities:

		, 01111110111001 1 10 01 , 10	1001					
	General	General				Ratio of Debt		Debt
Fiscal	Obligation	Obligation	G.O Special		Personal	To Personal		Per
Year	Bonds	Revenue Bonds	Assessments	Total	Income (1)	Income	Population (1)	Capita
2013	\$ 8,188,073	\$ -	\$ 163,387	\$ 8,351,460	\$2,054,709,000	0%	46,110	\$ 181
2014	14,285,521	-	138,099	14,423,620	2,175,192,000	1%	46,003	314
2015	23,465,035	-	112,688	23,577,723	2,253,642,000	1%	46,033	512
2016	22,078,481	-	87,153	22,165,634	2,222,740,000	1%	46,240	479
2017	20,769,319	-	61,492	20,830,811	2,300,472,000	1%	46,304	450
2018	19,440,158	-	-	19,440,158	2,484,856,000	1%	46,403	419
2019	18,085,997	-	-	18,085,997	2,586,510,000	1%	46,340	390
2020	16,711,836	-	-	16,711,836	2,700,473,000	1%	46,318	361
2021	15,312,675	-	-	15,312,675	2,922,844,000	1%	47,968	319
2022	13,888,514	-	-	13,888,514	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: US. Bureau of Economic Analysis (1); Goodhue County Finance & Taxpayer Services

n/a = not available

GO special assessments: Welch Sewer, Welch Village

## RATIOS OF NET BONDED DEBT TO ESTIMATED MARKET VALUE AND NET BONDED DEBT PER CAPITA

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		General							
	General	Obligation		Amounts	Net	Estimated	Net Bonded		Net Bonded
Fiscal	Obligation	Revenue	Total	Available in	Bonded	Market	Debt to	Population	Debt per
Year	Bonds	Bonds	Bonded Debt	Fund	Debt	Value	Market Value	(1)	Capita
2013	\$ 8,188,073	\$ -	\$ 8,188,073	n/a	\$ 8,188,073	\$ 5,862,563,400	0.14%	46,110	177.58
2014	14,285,521	-	14,285,521	99,615	14,185,906	6,361,821,100	0.22%	46,003	308.37
2015	23,465,035	-	23,465,035	199,230	23,265,805	6,577,103,200	0.35%	46,033	505.42
2016	22,078,481	-	22,078,481	298,845	21,779,636	6,733,599,100	0.32%	46,240	471.01
2017	20,769,319	-	20,769,319	398,460	20,370,859	6,938,736,400	0.29%	46,304	439.94
2018	19,440,158	-	19,440,158	498,075	18,942,083	7,194,510,600	0.26%	46,403	408.21
2019	18,085,997	-	18,085,997	597,692	17,488,305	7,526,761,500	0.23%	46,340	377.39
2020	16,711,836	-	16,711,836	697,308	16,014,528	7,623,368,200	0.21%	46,318	345.75
2021	15,312,675	-	15,312,675	796,920	14,515,755	7,999,077,900	0.18%	47,968	302.61
2022	13,888,514	-	13,888,514	896,535	12,991,979	8,205,013,200	0.16%	n/a	n/a

Source: US. Bureau of Economic Analysis (1); Goodhue County Finance & Taxpayer Services

n/a = not available

#### DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT December 31, 2022

	Net G.O. Debt		oplicable to dhue County
	Outstanding	Percent (1)	Amount
Cities			
City of Bellechester	\$ 93,000	80.33%	\$ 74,707
City of Cannon Falls	8,198,000	100.00%	8,198,000
City of Dennison	413,000	89.20%	368,396
City of Goodhue	2,491,678	100.00%	2,491,678
City of Kenyon	8,682,236	100.00%	8,682,236
City of Lake City	2,204,000	26.36%	580,974
City of Pine Island	9,479,000	73.27%	6,945,263
City of Red Wing	30,907,000	100.00%	30,907,000
City of Wanamingo	6,000,000	100.00%	6,000,000
City of Zumbrota	3,275,000	100.00%	3,275,000
Total Cities	71,742,914		67,523,254
Independent School Districts			
No. 195	9,970,000	12.53%	1,249,241
No. 200	68,547,524	0.10%	68,548
No. 252	25,470,000	94.94%	24,181,218
No. 253	25,855,000	95.03%	24,570,007
No. 255	78,359,394	45.20%	35,418,446
No. 256	20,155,000	100.00%	20,155,000
No. 656	10,842,174	0.04%	4,337
No. 659	50,485,000	0.87%	439,220
No. 813	24,036,321	26.19%	6,295,112
No. 2125	7,880,000	0.99%	78,012
No. 2172	17,030,000	90.18%	15,357,654
No. 2805	47,410,000	71.58%	33,936,078
Total Independed School Districts	386,040,413	, 1100, 0	161,752,873
Special Taxing Districts			
Bear Valley Watershed	-	100.00%	_
Belle Creek Watershed	<del>-</del>	100.00%	_
Red Wing HRA	_	100.00%	_
Red Wing Port Authority	_	100.00%	_
SEMMCHRA	3,348,603	100.00%	3,348,603
Toal Special Taxing Districts	3,348,603	100.0070	3,348,603
Goodhue County	13,888,514	100.00%	13,888,514
Total	\$ 475,020,444		\$ 246,513,244

#### Note:

(1) Determined by the portion of long-term debt which is secured by taxable real estate within Goodhue County.

#### LEGAL DEBT MARGIN LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Market Valuation of Taxable Property	\$ 5,862,563,400	6,361,821,100	6,577,103,200	6,733,599,100	6,938,736,400	7,194,510,600	7,526,761,500	7,623,368,200	7,999,077,900	8,205,013,200
Legal Debt Percentage Allowed (1)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Debt Limit	175,876,902	190,854,633	197,313,096	202,007,973	208,162,092	215,835,318	225,802,845	228,701,046	239,972,337	246,150,396
Amount of Debt applicable to Debt Limit General Obligation Debt Less: Amount Available in	8,188,073	14,285,521	23,465,035	22,078,481	20,769,319	19,440,158	18,085,997	16,711,836	15,312,675	13,888,514
Debt Service Funds	-	99,615	199,230	298,845	398,460	498,075	597,692	697,308	796,920	896,535
Total Debt Applicable to Limit	8,188,073	14,185,906	23,265,805	21,779,636	20,370,859	18,942,083	17,488,305	16,014,528	14,515,755	12,991,979
Legal Debt Margin	\$ 167,688,829	\$ 176,668,727	\$ 174,047,291	\$ 180,228,337	\$ 187,791,233	\$ 196,893,235	\$ 208,314,540	\$ 212,686,518	\$ 225,456,582	\$ 233,158,417
Percent of Legal Debt Incurred	4.66%	7.49%	11.89%	10.93%	9.98%	9.01%	8.01%	7.31%	6.38%	5.64%

#### Notes:

Market Value of taxable property Source: Goodhue County Finance & Taxpayer Services

<sup>(1)</sup> Minnesota Statute Section 475.53, Subd. 1 Limit on Net Debt: Except as otherwise provided in sections 475.51 to 475.74, no municipality except a school district or a city of the first class, shall incur or be subject to a net debt in excess of three percent of the estimated market value of taxable property.

## DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal		Personal	Per Capita	Unemployment
Year	Population (1)	Income (1)	Income	Rate (2)
2013	46,110	2,054,709,000	44,561	4.7%
2014	46,003	2,175,192,000	47,284	3.9%
2015	46,033	2,253,642,000	48,957	3.5%
2016	46,240	2,222,740,000	48,070	3.7%
2017	46,304	2,300,472,000	49,682	3.3%
2018	46,403	2,484,856,000	53,549	2.9%
2019	46,340	2,586,510,000	55,816	3.3%
2020	46,318	2,700,473,000	58,303	6.0%
2021	47,968	2,922,844,000	60,933	3.2%
2022	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.2%

### Notes:

(1) Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

(2) Source: Minnesota Employment and Economic Development

n/a = not available

## MAJOR EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES IN GOODHUE COUNTY

## CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

_		2022		2013			
Industry							
_	Annual A	verage	Percentage of Total County Employment	Annual A	verage	Percentage of Total County Employment	
Natural Resources and mining		388	2.0%		350	1.6%	
Construction		784	4.0%		725	3.3%	
Manufacturing		4,672	24.0%		3,997	18.4%	
Trade, transportation and utilities							
Utilities	727			912			
Wholesale trade	775			667			
Retail trade	2,087			2,333			
Transportation and warehousing	535		_	912			
		4,124	21.2%		4,824	22.2%	
Information		91	0.5%		243	1.1%	
Financial activities		433	2.2%		557	2.6%	
Professional and business services							
Professional, scientific and technical services	381			440			
Management of companies and enterprises	156			263			
Administrative and waste management services	464		_	644			
		1,001	5.1%		1,347	6.2%	
Education and health services		4,257	21.9%		4,541	20.9%	
Leisure and hospitality		2,032	10.4%		3,179	14.7%	
Other services		570	2.9%		751	3.5%	
Public administration							
Executive, Legislative, other general governmen	848			929			
Justice, Public Order, Safety	214			203			
Environmental Quality	18			19			
Housing and Economic Development	27		_	29			
_		1,107	5.8%		1,180	5.5%	
Total Employment		19,459	100.0%		21,694	100.0%	

Source: Minnesota Department of Economic Development, Labor Market Information

## FULL TIME EQUIVALENT EMPLOYEES BY DEPARTMENT

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Fund										
Commissioners	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5
Administration	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Auditor/Treasurer	6	6	6	5	5	8	6	6	7	7
Assessor	12	11	9	11	11	15	10	11	9	8
Human Resources	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5
Information Technology	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	4	5
Attorney	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	18
Recorder	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Surveyor	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
GIS	2	2	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	3
Facility Maintenance	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	8
Veterans Service	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Zoning	11	11	9	10	11	12	11	11	10	12
Sheriff	106	44	43	43	47	46	46	49	48	47
Boat & Water	-	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	2
Jail Operations	-	47	42	44	47	45	48	36	38	38
Dispatch	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	12
Court Services	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	10
OEM	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Extention	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total General Fund	202	198	188	194	202	211	202	193	190	195
Road and Bridge Fund										
Public Works	32	_		_		_	_	_	_	_
Public Works Maintenance	-	18	16	18	18	17	17	18	18	16
Public Works Construction	_	6	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	6
Public Works Administration	_	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Public Works Equipment Maintenance	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health and Human Services Fund	• •									
Income Maintenance	39	39	39	41	45	42	47	47	48	48
Social Services	25	22	24	24	26	26	28	29	31	30
LTCC/Waiver Mngmnt	7 7	10	12	15	14	16	15	15	17	17
Health Education		9	8	7	7	7	11	10	12	11
Office Administration DP & C	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1 1
<i>D1</i> & 0										
Waste Management Fund										
Waste/Water Management	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Recycling Center		4	3	4	4	4	3	5	5	5
Total Employees	320	315	303	316	330	337	337	329	332	336
Population (1)	46,110	46,003	46,033	46,240	46,304	46,403	46,340	46,318	47,968	n/a
Number of FTE's per 1,000 Population	6.94	6.85	6.58	6.83	7.13	7.26	7.27	7.10	6.92	n/a

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau (1); Goodhue County Finance & Taxpayer Services and Human Resources n/a = not available

## OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function/Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General government										_
Number of parcels in county	30,433	30,471	30,438	30,490	30,571	30,604	30,617	30,652	30,735	30,705
Number of registered voters (*not an election year)		* 27,914	*	28,323	*	28,761	*	30,731	*	31,595
Number of votes cast (*not an election year)		* 17,354	*	25,929	*	23,340	*	28,759	*	23,211
Voter turnout (%) (*not an election year)		62%		92%		81%		94%		73%
Number of documents recorded	10,789	8,268	9,010	9,131	9,129	8,457	9,002	10,836	12,054	8,851
Public Works										
Road miles maintained	400.1	4 400.14	400.14	400.14	400.14	400.14	400.14	400.14	401.57	401.57
Maintenance cost per mile	\$ 8,34	5 \$ 9,115	\$ 8,498	\$ 10,045	\$ 10,264 \$	11,410 \$	12,948 \$	11,595 \$	12,312 \$	13,285
Public safety										
Calls for service	13,410	5 13,140	14,069	14,277	13,903	13,127	13,324	12,245	12,683	13,861
Average Daily Population - Detention	59	95	124	126	124	103	98	71	52	52
Health & Human Services										
Average Monthly WIC Participants	70	5 749	765	697	676	619	623	602	625	630
Average Monthly Food Support Households	1,39	1 1,273	1,032	1,006	1,117	1,092	1,002	1,092	1,145	1,252

Source: Goodhue County Finance & Taxpayer Services, Public Works, Sheriff's Office and Health & Human Services

## CAPITAL ASSETS AND INFRASTRUCTURE STATISTICS BY FUNCTION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental activities:										_
Municipal Buildings	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Public Safety Patrol Vehicles	41	39	39	38	44	49	46	49	51	50
Public Works  Road Miles  Snowplows	400.14 12	400.14 13	400.14 14	400.14 14	400.14 14	400.14 12	400.14 10	400.14	401.57	401.57 14