POPE/DOUGLAS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (A DISCRETE COMPONENT UNIT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY) ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022



CPAs | CONSULTANTS | WEALTH ADVISORS

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

POPE/DOUGLAS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA ORGANIZATION DECEMBER 31, 2022

Board of Directors

Term Expires

Douglas County Board Member Board Member - Vice Chair Board Member Pope County Board Member - Chair Board Member

Officers

Executive Director Operations Manager Environmental Programs Manager Maintenance Manager MRF Manager Landfill Manager Office Manager Construction Manager Heather Larson Charlie Meyer Jerry Wright

Paul Gerde Larry Lindor

Steve Vrchota Gary Schneider Nathan Reinbod Karl Frovarp Jon Dalum Nick Trinka Brooke Hellerman Michael Martin Indefinite Indefinite Indefinite

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FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management Alexandria, Minnesota

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management (PDSW), a component unit of Douglas County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise PDSW'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 financial position of PDSW as of December 31, 2022, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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 PDSW 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 opinion.

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 PDSW'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 opinion. 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 PDSW'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 PDSW'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, schedule of changes in the total OPEB liability, schedule of proportionate share of net pension liability and schedule of pension contributions 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 provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

The introductory section, which is the responsibility of management, is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated May 9, 2023, on our consideration of PDSW's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the PDSW'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 PDSW's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Alexandria, Minnesota May 9, 2023 This Page Has Been Intentionally Left Blank

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS DECEMBER 31, 2022

Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management's (PDSW) Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview of PDSW's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022. Since this information is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts, it should be read in conjunction with PDSW's financial statements.

PDSW is a joint enterprise operation of Pope and Douglas Counties to operate and manage an integrated waste management system within Pope and Douglas Counties. PDSW operates a waste-to-energy plant, a materials recycling facility, a landfill, a household hazardous waste facility, and a recycling drop center.

PDSW is a component unit of Douglas County because Douglas County is financially accountable for PDSW. PDSW's financial statements are discretely presented in the Douglas County financial statements.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the basic financial statements. PDSW's basic financial statements consist of two parts: the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. The MD&A (this section) is required to accompany the basic financial statements and, therefore, is included as required supplementary information.

The financial statements present PDSW's financial activities and consist of the following:

- The statement of net position compares the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources to give an overall view of the financial health of PDSW.
- The statement of revenues, expenses, and change in net position provides information on changes in PDSW's finances. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.
- The statement of cash flows reports sources and uses of cash for PDSW.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net Position

	2022	2021	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change (%)
Assets				
Current and other assets	\$ 14,586,674	\$ 10,879,691	\$ 3,706,983	34.1
Noncurrent assets	29,108,080	27,426,850	1,681,230	6.1
Total Assets	43,694,754	38,306,541	5,388,213	14.1
Deferred outflows				
of resources	1,269,739	1,615,088	(345,349)	(21.4)
Liabilities				
Long-term liabilities	37,306,110	29,710,531	7,595,579	25.6
Other liabilities	2,958,628	3,516,736	(558,108)	(15.9)
Total Liabilities	40,264,738	33,227,267	7,037,471	21.2
Deferred inflows				
of resources	86,719	1,739,536	(1,652,817)	(95.0)
Net Position				
Net investment in				
capital assets	635,121	716,723	(81,602)	(11.4)
Unrestricted	3,977,915	4,238,103	(260,188)	(6.1)
Total Net Position	\$ 4,613,036	\$ 4,954,826	\$ (341,790)	(6.9)

The net position of PDSW decreased by 6.9% due primarily to increased labor costs in 2022. Unrestricted net position totaling \$3,977,915 is available to finance the day-to-day operations of PDSW.

Change in Net Position

	Change in	SILIOII			
	 2022	 2021	(Increase (Decrease)	Percent Change (%)
Operating Revenues					
Charges for services	\$ 9,754,924	\$ 9,067,137	\$	687,787	7.6
Miscellaneous	43,932	92,780		(48,848)	(52.6)
Nonoperating Revenues					
Special assessments	2,983,719	2,922,813		60,906	2.1
Intergovernmental	242,958	214,408		28,550	13.3
Interest income	144,193	38,804		105,389	271.6
Increase (decrease) in fair					
value of investments	 (175,931)	 (25,774)		(150,157)	582.6
Total Revenues	\$ 12,993,795	\$ 12,310,168	\$	683,627	5.6
Operating Expenses					
Payroll	\$ 3,929,269	\$ 3,597,623	\$	331,646	9.2
Employee benefits and					
payroll taxes	1,270,262	769,234		501,028	65.1
Professional services	1,297,178	1,206,531		90,647	7.5
IT software leases	14,950	14,760		190	1.3
Supplies	1,357,987	1,249,743		108,244	8.7
Travel	53,246	44,277		8,969	20.3
Telephone	19,643	23,059		(3,416)	(14.8)
Utilities	509,681	373,718		135,963	36.4
Advertising	59,970	67,779		(7,809)	(11.5)
Insurance	414,185	556,875		(142,690)	(25.6)
Postage	1,857	3,004		(1,147)	(38.2)
Commodity freight	145,957	72,878		73,079	100.3
Repairs and maintenance	1,800,274	3,299,258		(1,498,984)	(45.4)
Miscellaneous	85,285	45,526		39,759	87.3
Depreciation	3,081,635	2,579,506		502,129	19.5
Landfill closure and					
postclosure care costs	277,735	1,053,793		(776,058)	(73.6)
Nonoperating Expenses					
Capital financing costs	147,272	115,876		31,396	27.1
Loss on disposal of capital assets	-	91,248		(91,248)	(100.0)
Interest expense	 505,030	 364,044		140,986	38.7
Total Expenses	 14,971,416	 15,528,732		(557,316)	(3.6)
Capital Contribution	 1,635,831	 2,054,617		(418,786)	(20.4)
Increase (Decrease) in Net					
Position	\$ (341,790)	\$ (1,163,947)	\$	822,157	70.6

Revenues increased 5.6% for the year. Total expenses reflect a decrease of 3.6% with repairs and maintenance having the largest decrease of \$1,498,984. In 2022 PDSW also had a capital improvement grant revenue totaling \$1,635,831.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

Danaant

					Percent
				Increase	Change
2022		2021	((Decrease)	(%)
\$ 790,615	\$	790,615	\$	-	0.0
4,396,464		5,738,171		(1,341,707)	(23.4)
4,261,997		1,829,780		2,432,217	132.9
1,383,962		1,503,528		(119,566)	(8.0)
5,932,467		4,207,638		1,724,829	41.0
12,301,250		13,357,118		(1,055,868)	(7.9)
 41,325		-		41,325	100.0
\$ 29,108,080	\$	27,426,850	\$	1,681,230	6.1
\$	\$ 790,615 4,396,464 4,261,997 1,383,962 5,932,467 12,301,250 41,325	\$ 790,615 4,396,464 4,261,997 1,383,962 5,932,467 12,301,250 41,325	\$ 790,615 \$ 790,615 4,396,464 5,738,171 4,261,997 1,829,780 1,383,962 1,503,528 5,932,467 4,207,638 12,301,250 13,357,118 41,325 -	\$ 790,615 \$ 790,615 \$ 4,396,464 5,738,171 4,261,997 1,829,780 1,383,962 1,503,528 1,383,962 1,503,528 5,932,467 4,207,638 12,301,250 13,357,118 41,325 - - - - -	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

Additions to depreciable assets totaled \$6,104,572. Depreciation/Amortization expense for the year totaled \$3,081,635. PDSW completed several outstanding construction projects which resulted in a net decrease in CIP of \$1,341,707 over the prior year. Detailed capital asset activity is found in Note 2A3.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

As of December 31, 2022, Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management had \$29,985,000 of General Obligation Bonds outstanding compared to \$24,415,000 outstanding as of December 31, 2021, an increase of \$5,570,000. In 2022 \$6,900,000 GO Solid Waste Revenue Bonds, 2022A were issued. The bonds referenced are issued by either Pope or Douglas County and are recognized as a payable due to other counties. Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management has pledged their revenues to cover the costs of this debt. As of December 31, 2022 Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management had \$160,383 of notes payable due to KS State Bank compared to \$229,617 outstanding as of December 31, 2021, a decrease of \$69,234. Other obligations include compensated absences, a liability for other postemployment benefits, net pension liability and a liability for landfill closure and post closure costs. Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management's notes to the financial statements provide detailed information about their long-term liabilities.

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The general market indicators for the financial success of Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management are tipping fee pricing, commodities pricing and steam value. In 2022 tipping fees were \$90 per ton and will change to \$94 for 2023. It is predicted that tipping fees will increase another 4% in 2024. Commodity pricing and markets have shown rising prices of steel, aluminum, and baled ferrous. Cardboard rates have little to no value near the end of 2022 and look to continue in 2023. Steam prices, which are based on natural gas pricing, decreased in the 4th quarter of 2022 and through the winter to spring of 2023 are still trending downward. We continue to try and be competitive with labor markets. In 2022, the Board of Directors authorized a \$2 per hour increase for all staff effective June 2022 and a 2% year end cost of living adjustment to match our recent salary survey. We expect our labor costs to increase 3% annually to retain our workforce.

Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management is engaged in some significant maintenance and capital expenditures to modernize control systems and keep the plant operating at expected levels.

CONTACTING PDSW'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of PDSW's finances and to show PDSW's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report, or need additional financial information, contact the Executive Director, Steve Vrchota, 2115 South Jefferson, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

POPE/DOUGLAS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2022

Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources

Current Assets	
Cash and pooled investments	\$ 1,961,907
Petty cash and change funds	300
Investments	4,051,948
Special assessments	
Current	99,361
Prior	30,010
Accounts receivable - net	985,225
Accrued interest receivable	2,804
Due from other governments	869,075
Prepaid items	 214,840
Total Current Assets	 8,215,470
Restricted Assets	
Investments	1,830,249
Cash and investments for capital projects	4,530,592
Accrued interest receivable	 10,363
Total Restricted Assets	 6,371,204
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital assets	
Nondepreciable/Unamortizable	5,187,079
Depreciable/Amortizable - net	 23,921,001
Total Noncurrent Assets	 29,108,080
Total Assets	 43,694,754
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
OPEB related deferred outflows	14,289
Pension related deferred outflows	 1,255,450
Total Deferred Outflows	 1,269,739
Fotal Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 44,964,493

POPE/DOUGLAS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (CONTINUED) DECEMBER 31, 2022

Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 225,709
Salaries payable	250,779
Compensated absences payable - current	167,974
Contracts payable	350,214
Due to other governments	49,329
Accrued interest payable	394,443
Unearned revenue	27,000
Due to other counties - current Douglas & Pope	1,405,000
Leases payable - current	7,816
Notes payable - current	66,075
OPEB liability - current	14,289
Total Current Liabilities	2,958,628
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Compensated absences payable - long-term	218,755
Landfill closure and postclosure care costs	2,303,602
Long term payable to other counties - Douglas & Pope	31,046,561
Notes payable - long-term	94,308
OPEB liability - long-term	108,652
Net pension liability	3,500,655
Leases payable - long-term	33,577
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	37,306,110
Total Liabilities	40,264,738
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
OPEB related deferred inflows	35,086
Pension related deferred inflows	51,633
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	86,719
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	40,351,457
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	635,121
Unrestricted	3,977,915
Total Net Position	\$ 4,613,036

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POPE/DOUGLAS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Operating Revenues	
Charges for services	\$ 9,754,924
Miscellaneous	43,932
Total Operating Revenues	9,798,856
Operating Expenses	
Payroll	3,929,269
Employee benefits and payroll taxes	1,270,262
Professional services	1,297,178
IT Software	14,950
Supplies	1,357,987
Travel	53,246
Telephone	19,643
Utilities	509,681
Advertising	59,970
Insurance	414,185
Postage	1,857
Commodity freight	145,957
Repairs and maintenance	1,800,274
Miscellaneous	85,285
Depreciation/Amortization	3,081,635
Landfill closure and postclosure care costs	277,735
Total Operating Expenses	14,319,114
Operating Income (Loss)	(4,520,258)
Norman (fragments)	
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	2 082 710
Special assessments	2,983,719
Intergovernmental	
Operating Grants State	
SCORE	197.541
Household Hazardous Waste	187,541 30,945
Emergency Management Grant Federal	2,284
FEMA	6,853
State	0,855
PERA indirect aid	15,335
Interest income	144,193
Increase (decrease) in fair value of investments	(175,931)
Capital financing costs	(147,272)
Interest expense	(505,030)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	2,542,637
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Income (Loss) Before Contributions	\$ (1,977,621)
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Capital contributions	1,635,831
Change in Net Position	(341,790)
Net Position - January 1	4,954,826
Net Position - December 31	\$ 4,613,036

See accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements. [12]

POPE/DOUGLAS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers and users	\$	9,621,761
Payments to suppliers		(5,802,420)
Payments to employees		(4,803,870)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		(984,529)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities		
Special assessments		2,969,562
Intergovernmental		242,958
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Noncapital Financing Activities		3,212,520
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities		
Capital contributions		2,876,251
Proceeds from county for capital		7,431,996
Payment to county for long-term debt		(1,330,000)
Payment to county for interest		(793,796)
Principal paid on notes payable		(69,234)
Capital financing costs		(147,272)
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets		(5,376,395)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Capital and Related Financing		
activities		2,591,550
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of investments		(14,383,221)
Proceeds from sale of investments		8,512,920
Investment earnings received		147,143
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities		(5,723,158)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(903,617)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at January 1		2,996,291
Cash and Cash Equivalents at December 31	<u>\$</u>	2,092,674
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Statement of Net Position		
Cash and pooled investments	\$	1,961,907
Petty cash and change funds		300
Restricted cash for capital projects		130,467
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$</u>	2,092,674

POPE/DOUGLAS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents

Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (4,520,258)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash	
Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	
Depreciation/Amortization expense	3,081,635
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(143,446)
(Increase) decrease in due from other governments	9,351
(Increase) decrease in prepaid items	(11,348)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources	345,349
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(45,593)
Increase (decrease) in salaries payable	12,576
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable	28,776
Increase (decrease) in unearned Revenue	(43,000)
Increase (decrease) in due to other governments	14,733
Increase (decrease) in OPEB liability	5,956
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	1,655,821
Increase (decrease) in landfill closure costs	277,735
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources	(1,652,817)
Total Adjustments	3,535,728
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>\$ (984,530)</u>
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities	
Change in fair value of long-term investments	\$ (175,931)
Change in lease liability	41,393
Noncash reduction of amount due to counties	342,637
	\$ 208,099

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

Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management's (PDSW) financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (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 PDSW are discussed below.

A. <u>Financial Reporting Entity</u>

PDSW is a joint enterprise operation of Pope and Douglas Counties (the Counties). PDSW was established by a Joint Powers Agreement dated December 7, 1983, amended May 1, 1990, April 9, 1997, and amended again August 22, 2003, pursuant to *Minnesota Statutes* § 471.59, Joint Powers Act. Transactions between the related organizations are described in Note 7.

Each of the Counties is authorized and obligated pursuant to *Minnesota Statutes* chs. 115A and 400, to provide for the management and disposal of solid waste in its respective county. It is the intention of the Counties to cooperate in a joint venture to operate and manage an integrated waste management system within Douglas and Pope Counties. This purpose, without limitation, shall include the planning, administration, and operation of recycling programs; the ownership and operation of a waste-to-energy facility; and the ownership, operation, and management of any ash and/or by-pass landfill. The facility and administrative office are located in Alexandria, Minnesota.

PDSW is governed by a five-member Board of Directors--two members appointed from Pope County and three from Douglas County. Receipts and disbursements are recorded in the Solid Waste Fund by the Douglas County Auditor/Treasurer. Douglas County's ownership is 75%, and Pope County's ownership is 25%.

PDSW is a component unit of Douglas County because Douglas County is financially accountable for PDSW. PDSW's financial statements are discretely presented in the Douglas County financial statements.

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

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

The accounts of PDSW are organized as an enterprise fund. Operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of PDSW. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or incidental activities. PDSW's net position is reported in three parts: (1) net investment in capital assets; (2) restricted net position; and (3) unrestricted net position.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

PDSW's financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Special assessments are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Shared revenues are generally recognized in the period the appropriation goes into effect. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is PDSW's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources as needed.

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash, petty cash, and investments with original maturities of 90 days or less. Douglas County is the fiscal agent for PDSW. PDSW's cash is treated as a cash equivalent because PDSW can deposit or withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty. Interest is credited to the PDSW's General Fund. Douglas County, acting as fiscal agent, obtains collateral to cover the PDSW deposits in excess of insurance coverage.

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

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

2. Fund Investments

The Douglas County Auditor/Treasurer or Douglas County Finance Director purchase investments for PDSW upon its direction. Fund investments are reported at their fair value at December 31, 2022, based on market prices. Interest earned on such restricted investments is credited to PDSW.

PDSW may invest in the following types of investments as authorized by *Minnesota Statutes* § 118A.04 and 118A.05:

- (a) 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 *Minnesota Statutes* §§ 118A.04, subd. 6;
- (b) mutual funds through shares of registered investment companies provided the mutual fund receives certain ratings depending on its investments;
- (c) 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;
- (d) bankers' acceptances of United States banks;
- (e) 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
- (f) 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, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u> (Continued)

3. <u>Receivables</u>

All receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. The allowance for uncollectible receivables as of December 31, 2022 is zero.

Special assessments receivable consists of delinquent special assessments due in the years 2000 through 2022.

4. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the statements.

5. <u>Restricted Assets</u>

Restricted assets represent the amounts required by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and Minnesota Statute to be set aside for landfill closure and post closure financial assurances and unspent bond proceeds restricted for capital projects. Below is a summary of the restricted assets at December 31, 2022.

Restricted for Closure and Postclosure Care Costs	\$ 1,830,249
Accrued Interest on Restricted Investments	10,363
Restricted for capital projects	 4,530,592
Total	\$ 6,371,204

6. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the financial statements. Capital assets are defined by PDSW as assets with an estimated useful life in excess of one year that cost more than \$5,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

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

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

D. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources

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

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

Assets	Years
Landfill	Based on Capacity/Useful Life
Buildings	20-40
Building Improvements	20 - 40
Furniture, Equipment, and Vehicles	5 - 10
Right To Use Assets	5 - 10
Infrastructure	20 - 30

7. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

The liability for compensated absences reported in the financial statements consists of unpaid, accumulated annual vacation and sick leave balances. The liability has been calculated using the vesting method, in which leave amounts for both employees who currently are eligible to receive termination payments and other employees who are expected to become eligible in the future to receive such payments upon termination are included. Compensated absences are accrued when incurred.

8. <u>Pensions</u>

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

9. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

PDSW provides a single employer defined benefit healthcare plan to retirees. The plan offers medical and dental insurance benefits, the total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and OPEB expenses were measured actuarially in accordance with GASB Statement No. 75.

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

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

10. Deferred Outflows of Resources

PDSW's statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. PDSW has pension related deferred outflows and OPEB related deferred outflows that qualify for reporting in this category. These outflows arise only under an accrual basis of accounting and consist of differences between expected and actual pension plan economic experience, changes in proportion and contributions paid to PERA subsequent to the measurement date.

11. Deferred Inflows of Resources

PDSW's statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. PDSW has two items, which reflect only under an accrual basis of accounting that qualify for reporting in this category. The items are pension related deferred inflows and OPEB related deferred inflows. The pension related deferred inflows consist of changes in actuarial assumptions, the difference between projected and actual investment earnings, and changes in proportions. The OPEB related deferred inflows consist of differences between expected and actual liability and changes in actuarial assumptions.

12. Use of Estimates

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

2. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Assets

1. Deposits and Investments

Minnesota Statutes § 118A.02 and 118A.04 authorize the Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management to deposit its cash and to invest in certificates of deposit in financial institutions designated by Douglas County Board of Commissioners and the Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management. Minnesota Statutes require that all deposits be covered by insurance, surety bond, or collateral. Authorized collateral includes: U.S. government treasury bills, notes, or bonds; issues of a U.S. government agency; general obligations of a state or local government rated "A" or better; revenue obligations of a state or local government rated "AA" or better; irrevocable standby letters of credit issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank; and time deposits insured by a federal agency. Minnesota Statutes requires securities pledged as collateral be held in safekeeping in a restricted account at the Federal Reserve Bank or at an account at a trust department of a commercial bank or other financial institutions not owned or controlled by the depository. Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management is required to follow Minnesota Statutes § 118A.03, which requires them to have their deposits fully insured and/or collateralized. As of December 31, 2022, the balance of the deposits was \$2,340,289. This balance was covered by bank collateral.

PDSW invests in an external investment pool, the Minnesota Association of Governments Investing for Counties (MAGIC) Fund, which is created under a joint powers agreement pursuant to *Minnesota Statutes* § 471.59. The MAGIC Fund is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The investment in the pool is measured at the amortized cost per share provided by the pool. More information including the most recent financial statement is available on their website *www.magicfund.org*.

Custodial Credit Risk

In the case of deposits, custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, PDSW's deposits may not be returned to it. PDSW, under the directive of the County, will minimize deposit custodial credit risk by obtaining collateral or bonds for all uninsured amounts on deposits, and by obtaining necessary documentation to show compliance with state law and a perfected security interest under federal law. As of December 31, 2022, PDSW's deposits were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

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

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

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. PDSW policy is to minimize its exposure to interest rate risk by structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations, thereby avoiding the need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity and investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities, money market mutual funds, or similar investment pools.

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. PDSW follows the County's policy to invest only in securities that meet the ratings requirements set by state statute.

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

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

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

The following table presents PDSW's investment balances at December 31, 2022, and information relating to potential investment risks:

	Cre	dit Risk	Concentration of Credit Risk	Interest Rate Risk	Carrying	
	Credit	Rating	Over 5% of	Maturity	(Fair)	
Investment Type	Rating	Agency	Portfolio	Date	Value	
UBS Cash	N/R	N/A	<5%	N/A	\$ 15,019	
US Treasury Bill	N/R	N/A	<5%	02/02/2023	250,483	
Taxable Harwood Heights IL BUILD Tax	AA	S&P	<5%	12/01/2029	61,530	
Taxable Addison IL Fire Protn Build Tax	AA	S&P	<5%	12/30/2029	160,064	
Taxable Virginia College Bldg Au Tax	Aal	Moody's	<5%	02/01/2030	138,728	
Taxable Riverside CA Pension Obl	AA	S&P	<5%	06/01/2025	469,435	
Taxable San Luis Unit/Westland Assur Tax	AA	S&P	<5%	09/01/2028	432,410	
Taxable New York NY Go BDS Tax	Aa2	Moody's	<5%	08/01/2027	401,723	
External investment pool						
MAGIC	N/R	N/A	81.2%	N/A	8,352,930	

Total Investments

\$ 10,282,322

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

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

Fair Value Measurements

PDSW uses fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets to determine fair value disclosures.

PDSW 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 measurements. In accordance with this standard, PDSW has categorized its investments, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique, into a three-level fair value hierarchy.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level I) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level III). 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 recorded on the statement of net position are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level I - Financial assets are valued using inputs that are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets accessible at the measurement date of identical financial assets. The inputs include those traded on an active exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange, as well as U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government and agency mortgage-backed securities that are traded by dealers or brokers in active over-the-counter markets.

Level II - Financial assets 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 III - Financial assets are valued using pricing inputs which are unobservable for the asset, inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset.

2. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. <u>Assets</u> (Continued)

1. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Investments are measured as follows:

	_	Fair Value Measurement Using							
	 12/31/2022	Level I		Level II		Lev	/el III		
Investments by Fair Value Level									
Municipal Bonds	\$ 1,663,890	\$	-	\$	1,663,890	\$	-		
US Treasury Bill	 250,483		250,483		-		-		
Total investments by fair value level	\$ 1,914,373	\$	250,483	\$	1,663,890	\$	-		
Investments measured at amortized cost									
MAGIC portfolio external investment pool	8,352,930								
Money Market Funds	 15,019								
Total investments measured at amortized cost	 8,367,949								
Total Investments	\$ 10,282,322								

...

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

2. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

A. Assets (Continued)

2. <u>Receivables</u>

Receivables as of December 31, 2022, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are listed below. PDSW expects all of these receivables to be collected within one year.

	R	Total eceivables
Special Assessments	\$	129,371
Accounts Receivable		985,225
Due from Other Governments		869,075
Interest - Unrestricted		2,804
Interest - Restricted		10,363
Total	\$	1,996,838

3. Capital Assets

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

		Beginning Balance		Increase		Decrease		Ending Balance
Capital Assets not Depreciated/Amortized	¢	700 (15	¢		¢		æ	700 (15
Land Construction in progress	\$	790,615	\$	4,279,199	\$	- 5,620,906	ъ	790,615
Construction in progress		5,738,171		4,279,199		5,620,906		4,396,464
Total Capital Assets not Depreciated/Amortized	\$	6,528,786	\$	4,279,199	\$	5,620,906	\$	5,187,079
Capital Assets Depreciated/Amortized								
Land & building improvements	\$	5,308,349	\$	2,705,362	\$	-	\$	8,013,711
Infrastructure		2,974,796		-		-		2,974,796
Buildings		9,434,192		2,145,479		-		11,579,671
Machinery, furniture, and equipment		36,501,398		1,211,051		5,845		37,706,604
Right to Use Assets		-		42,680		-		42,680
Total Capital Assets Depreciated/Amortized	\$	54,218,735	\$	6,104,572	\$	5,845	\$	60,317,462
Less: Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for								
Land & building Improvements	\$	3,478,569	\$	273,145	\$	-	\$	3,751,714
Infrastructure		1,471,268		119,566		-		1,590,834
Buildings		5,226,554		420,650		-		5,647,204
Machinery, furniture, and equipment		23,144,280		2,266,919		5,845		25,405,354
Right to Uset Assets		-		1,355		-		1,355
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	\$	33,320,671	\$	3,081,635	\$	5,845	\$	36,396,461
Total Capital Assets Depreciated/Amortized, Net	\$	20,898,064	\$	3,022,937	\$		\$	23,921,001
Capital Assets, Net	\$	27,426,850	\$	7,302,136	\$	5,620,906	\$	29,108,080

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

B. Liabilities

1. Long-Term Debt

Beginning in 2020, Pope Douglas Solid Waste Management entered into a loan agreement with KS State Bank to purchase four pieces of equipment. If the obligee fails to pay a contact payment listed for 15 days after the payment is due the loan can be considered in default. The outstanding notes contain a provision that in the event of a default the obligee may declare all payments hereunder to the end of the current budget year to be immediately due and payable. The oblige may require the obligator at obligator's expense to redeliver any or all of the equipment and any additional collateral to the oblige. The balance of this note payable as of December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Notes from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements	Final Maturity	Monthly Payments		Interest Rate (%)	Rate Issue		Outstanding Balance December 31, 2022	
Equipment Loans KS State Bank	2025	\$	6,465	4.00	\$	350,448	\$	160,383
Total Note Payable				=	\$	350,448	\$	160,383

2. Debt Service Requirements

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

Notes from Direct Borrowings						
Р	rincipal	Interest				
\$	66,075	\$	5,045			
	75,047		2,536			
	19,261		135			
\$	160,383	\$	7,716			
	<u> </u>	Principal \$ 66,075 75,047 19,261	Principal In \$ 66,075 \$ 75,047 19,261 1			

2. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

B. Liabilities

3. Long-Term Liabilities

Douglas and Pope counties have issued debt for Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management. Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management has pledged revenues to cover the principal and interest payments on the issued debt, which is payable to Douglas and Pope counties. The long term debt for G.O. Revenue bonds is as follows:

Type of Indebtedness	Final Maturity	Installment Amounts	Interest Rate (%)	Original Issue Amount	Outstanding Balance December 31, 2022
2019A Douglas County G.O. Revenue Refunding Bonds	2031	\$680,000 - \$1,110,000	4.00 - 5.00	\$ 10,470,000	\$ 8,295,000
2019A Pope County G.O. Revenue Bonds	2040	\$185,000 - \$310,000	2.50 - 3.00	\$ 4,900,000	\$ 4,525,000
2020A Douglas County G.O. Revenue Bonds	2041	\$235,000 - \$325,000	1.05 - 2.00	\$ 5,560,000	\$ 5,325,000
2021A Pope County G.O. Revenue Bonds	2041	\$185,000 - \$300,000	1.150-2.00	\$ 5,125,000	\$ 4,940,000
2022A Douglas County G.O. Revenue Bonds	2043	\$220,000 - \$480,000	3.00-5.00	\$ 6,900,000	\$ 6,900,000
Add: Unamortized premium Add: Amount on refunding					\$ 2,276,149 \$ 190,412
Total Payable to Counties					\$ 32,451,561

2. Detailed Notes on All Funds (Continued)

B. Liabilities

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

Debt service requirements at December 31, 2022, were as follows for General Obligation bonds payable to Douglas and Pope Counties:

Year Ending	 General Obligation Bonds					
December 31	 Principal		Interest			
2023 2024	\$ 1,405,000 1,685,000	\$	964,656 925,260			
2025	1,745,000		859,210			
2026	1,815,000		790,410			
2027	1,895,000		718,510			
2028-2032	9,450,000		2,417,220			
2033-2037	6,015,000		1,209,543			
2038-2042	5,495,000		477,785			
2043	 480,000		17,760			
Total	\$ 29,985,000	\$	8,380,354			

5. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

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

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance]	Due Within One Year
Estimated Liability for Landfill	 					
Closure and Postclosure Care						
Costs	\$ 2,025,867	\$ 277,735	\$ -	\$ 2,303,602	\$	-
Compensated Absences	357,953	197,009	168,233	386,729		167,974
Note Payable	229,617	-	69,234	160,383		66,075
Lease Liability	-	42,680	1,287	41,393		7,816
General Obligation Bonds	24,415,000	6,900,000	1,330,000	29,985,000		1,405,000
Add: Unamortized Premium	2,065,633	531,996	321,480	2,276,149		-
Add: Amount on Refunding	 211,569	 	 21,157	 190,412		
Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 29,305,639	\$ 7,949,420	\$ 1,911,391	\$ 35,343,668	\$	1,646,865

In 2022, Douglas County issued 2022A G.O. Revenue Bonds totaling \$6,900,000, to finance the acquisition of various equipment replacements and upgrades and the construction of various building modifications.

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

B. Liabilities

6. Construction Commitments

PDSW has active construction and capital improvement projects as of December 31, 2022. The projects include the following:

	 Spent-to-Date	Remaining Commitment
Starbuck Recycling Site	\$ 29,350	\$ -
Maintenance Building	314,162	-
Environmental Center	3,696,369	189,554
MRF Expansion Phase-2	 356,583	 95,429
Total Commitments	\$ 4,396,464	\$ 284,983

7. <u>Leases</u>

On November 4, 2022, PDSW entered into a 5-year lease with Liberty Business Systems, Inc. in the amount of \$42,680, bearing interest at 1.99% to finance the acquisition of office equipment. Lease terms call for monthly lease payments of \$714 commencing on January 15, 2028. PDSW had a lease agreement in place as of December 31, 2019 with Xerox Corporation for a photo copier. The lease term ended in 2020 and PDSW exercised a month-to-month option. The month-to-month option ended in 2022. The total payments made in 2022 to Xerox were \$1,707. PDSW entered into a lease agreement as of November 1, 2022 with Liberty Business Systems. The total payments made in 2022 to Liberty Business Systems were \$1,428. Minimum future lease payments are as follows:

						Principle	Dustanding		
Description of Issue	Issue Date	Net Interest Rate	Original Issue	Final Manturity	Total		Due With One	iin	
Liberty Business Systems	11/4/2022	1.99%	42,680	1/15/2028	\$	41,393	\$	7,816	
Total					\$	41,393	\$	7,816	

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

B. Liabilities

Minimum future lease payments are as follows:

Year Ending		Lease Li	ability	lity		
December 31	Pr	incipal	Interest			
2023	\$	7,816	\$	753		
2023	Ψ	7,972	Ψ	596		
2025		8,133		436		
2026		8,296		272		
2027		8,463		106		
2028-2032		713		1		
Total	\$	41,393	\$	2,164		

3. <u>Pension Plans</u>

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description

PDSW participates in the following cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan 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.

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the PDSW are covered by the General Employees Plan. General Employees Plan members belong to the Coordinated Plan. Coordinated Plan members are covered by Social Security.

3. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

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

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 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 percent for each of the first 10 years of service and 1.7 percent for each additional year. Under Method 2, the accrual rate for Coordinated members is 1.7 percent 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 percent of the cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) announced by the SSA, with a minimum increase of at least 1 percent and a maximum of 1.5 percent. Recipients that have been receiving the annuity or benefit for at least a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive the full increase. For recipients receiving the annuity or benefit for at least one month but less than a full year as of the June 30 before the effective date of the increase will receive a reduced prorated increase. For members retiring on January 1, 2024, or later, the increase will be delayed until normal retirement age (age 65 if hired prior to July 1, 1989, or age 66 for individuals hired on or after July 1, 1989). Members retiring under Rule of 90 are exempt from the delay to normal retirement.

3. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Contributions

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

Coordinated Plan members were required to contribute 6.50 percent of their annual covered salary in fiscal year 2022 and PDSW was required to contribute 7.50 percent for Coordinated Plan members. PDSW contributions to the General Employees Fund for the year ended December 31, 2022, were \$260,393. PDSW's contributions were equal to the required contributions as set by state statute.

Pension Costs

At December 31, 2022, PDSW reported a liability of \$3,500,655 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Fund's net pension liability. PDSW'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 PDSW totaled \$102,638.

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. PDSW's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on the PDSW'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. PDSW's proportionate share was .0442 percent at the end of the measurement period and .0432 percent for the beginning of the period.

3. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Pension Costs (Continued)

PDSW proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,500,655
State of Minnesota's proportionate share of the net pension liability associated with PDSW,	\$102,638
Total	\$ 3,603,293

There were no provision changes during the measurement period.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, PDSW recognized pension expense of \$618,800 for its proportionate share of the General Employees Plan's pension expense. In addition, PDSW recognized as additional \$15,335 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.

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

	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows of	Inflows of
	Resources	Resources
Difference Between Expected and Actual Economic Experience	\$ 29,240	\$ 37,395
Changes in Actuarial Assumptions	792,262	14,238
Difference Between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings	60,721	-
Changes in Proportion	238,350	-
Contributions Paid to PERA Subsequent to the Measurement Date	134,877	-
Total	\$ 1,255,450	\$ 51,633

\$134,877 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from PDSW 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:

3. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Pension Costs (Continued)

Year Ending December 31:	Pension Expense Amount
2023	\$ 440,484
2024	409,532
2025	(97,657)
2026	316,581

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:

Asset Class	Target <u>Allocation</u>	Long-Term Expected <u>Real Rate of Return</u>
Domestic Equity	33.5%	5.10%
International Equity	16.5%	5.30%
Private Markets	25.0%	5.90%
Fixed Income	25.0%	0.75%
Total	100%	

- 3. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)
 - A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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 percent. 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 percent was deemed to be within that range of reasonableness for financial reporting purposes.

Inflation is assumed to be 2.25 percent for the General Employees Plan. Benefit increases after retirement are assumed to be 1.25 percent for the General Employees Plan.

Salary growth assumptions in the General Employees Plan range in annual increments from 10.25 percent after one year of service to 3.0 percent after 27 years of service.

Mortality rates for the General Employees Plan are based on the Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Table. 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 following changes in actuarial assumptions and plan provisions occurred in 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.

3. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability in 2022 was 6.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and employers will be made at the 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.

Pension Liability Sensitivity

The following presents PDSW's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the plan it participates in, calculated using the discount rate disclosed in the preceding paragraph, as well as what PDSW'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:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (5.5%)	Discount Rate (6.5%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (7.5%)
PDSW's Proportionate Shar			
of the General Employees F		*2 5 00 55	¢1.026.715
Net Pension Liability	\$5,529,467	\$3,500,655	\$1,836,715

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about each 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 <u>www.mnpera.org.</u>

3. <u>Pension Plans</u> (Continued)

B. Defined Contribution Plan

Two of the Douglas County 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 five percent of salary which is matched by the elected official's employer. For ambulance service personnel, employer contributions are determined by the employer, and for salaried employees contributions must be a fixed percentage of salary. Employer contributions for volunteer personnel may be a unit value for each call or period of alert duty. Employees who are paid for their services may elect to make member contributions in an amount not to exceed the employer share. 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 two percent of employer contributions and twenty-five hundredths of one percent (0.25 percent) of the assets in each member's account annually.

Total contributions made by PDSW during fiscal year 2022 were:

Contributi	on Amount	Percentage of C	Percentage of Covered Payroll	
Employee	Employer	Employee	Employer	Rate
\$125	\$125	5%	5%	5%

4. Landfill Closure and Post Closure Care Costs

State and federal laws and regulations require PDSW 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. Although closure and post closure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, PDSW reports a portion of these closure and post closure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on total landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date. Individual cells are deprecated using a straight line method based on number of years expected to be in use. The landfill closure and post closure care liability at December 31, 2022 is \$2,303,602. Of this liability, \$754,734 represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 39% of the estimated remaining capacity of the landfill post closure care of \$1,182,920 as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. The remaining portion of the liability of \$1,548,869 is based on the cost of the closed cells and life used out of the current cells in operation. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post closure care in 2022.

PDSW expects to close the landfill in 2161. Actual cost may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

PDSWM is required by state and federal laws and regulations to make annual contribution to a trust to finance closure and post closure care. PDSWM has been in compliance with these requirements, and, at December 31, 2022, investments of \$1,830,249 are held for these purposes. These are reported as restricted assets on the statement of net position. PDSWM's present financial obligation is calculated to be \$3,326,533 due to the assumptions and inclusions stipulated by the MPCA and incorporated into the revised financial assurance plan (SEH, July 2022) at a much higher stipulated inflation rate. If these funds and investment earnings are inadequate or additional post closure care requirements are determined (due to changes in technology or applicable laws and regulations, for example), these costs may need to be covered by charges to future landfill users or from future tax revenue.

5. <u>Risk Management</u>

PDSW 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 PDSW carries commercial insurance. To cover these risks, PDSW is a member of both the Minnesota Counties Intergovernmental Trust (MCIT) Workers' Compensation and Property and Casualty Divisions. For other risk, PDSW 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.

5. <u>Risk Management (Continued)</u>

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 PDSW in a method and amount to be determined by MCIT.

The Property and Casualty Division of MCIT is self-sustaining, and PDSW 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 PDSW in a method and amount to be determined by MCIT.

PDSW is part of MN PEIP for employee health coverage.

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

A. Contingent Liabilities

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. 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 PDSW expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

B. Designated Funds

PDSW has set aside funds for equipment replacement and landfill construction. Below is a summary of the investments set aside at December 31, 2022.

Designated for Equipment Replacement Designated for Landfill Construction	\$ 729,825 265,000
	\$ 994,825

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

C. Operating Budgets

	 Budget	 Actual	Variance Favorable Infavorable)
Operating Revenues Operating Expenses	\$ 9,873,065 12,175,076	\$ 9,798,856 14,319,114	\$ (74,209) (2,144,038)
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (2,302,011)	\$ (4,520,258)	\$ (2,218,247)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses) Capital Contributions	\$ 2,380,662	\$ 2,542,637 1,635,831	161,975 1,635,831
Change in Net Position	\$ 78,651	\$ (341,790)	\$ (420,441)

Varianaa

D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

Plan Description

PDSW provides OPEB that provide basic medical and hospitalization plan coverage to eligible retirees. PDSW's policy allows employees retiring under PERA to continue their coverage under the PDSW's group health insurance program for life. There are 48 active employees, 2 inactive employees, and zero inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits. At retirement, employees of PDSW receiving a retirement or disability benefit or are eligible to receive a benefit from a Minnesota public pension plan may continue to participate in the PDSW-sponsored group health insurance plan that the employee was a participant of immediately prior to retirement. Employees may obtain dependent coverage at retirement.

Retirees, spouses, and dependents are eligible to remain in the PDSW-sponsored group health insurance plan provided the applicable premiums are paid. Retirees that elect not to continue health coverage at any time (postemployment) are not eligible to re-enroll in the PDSW-sponsored group health insurance plan. Retirees who initially obtained spouse and/or dependent coverage may drop spouse and/or dependent coverage and maintain coverage for themselves; retirees may not drop coverage for themselves and maintain spouse and/or dependent coverage. Covered spouses and/or dependents may continue coverage after the retiree's death provided the applicable premiums are paid. PDSW did not have any individuals under this coverage in 2022.

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

D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

Plan Description (Continued)

Funding Policy

PDSW has no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB 75. PDSW has elected to fund the plan on a pay-as-you-go method. For fiscal year 2022 PDSW has contributed \$14,124 to the plan.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations

The OPEB liability was measured as of January 1, 2022, and the total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021.

The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of 1/1/2021, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified.

Inflation	2.00%
Salary Increases	3.00%
Health Care Trend Rates	6.25% decreasing to
	5.00% then 4.00%

Mortality Rates were based on Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans General Headcount-Weighted Mortality Tables with MP-2020 Generational Improvement Scale.

The actuarial assumptions used in the January 1, 2021 valuation were similar to those used to value pension liabilities for Minnesota public employees. The state pension plans base their assumptions on periodic experience studies.

This discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.00%. The discount estimated yield of 20-year AA-related municipal bonds.

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

D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions (Continued)

Since the most recent GASB 75 valuation, the following changes have been made:

- The discount rate was changed from 3.80% to 2.00%.
- The healthcare trend rates were changed to better anticipate short term and long- term medical increases.
- The inflation rate changed from 2.50% to 2.00%
- The salary increase rates were changed from a flat 3.00% per year for all employees to rates which vary by service.
- The mortality tables were updated from the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2018 Generational Improvement Scale to the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans General Headcount-Weighted Mortality Tables with MP-2020 Generational Improvement Scale.

Changes in OPEB Liability

Balances at December 31, 2022	\$ 116,985
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost	17,530
Interest	2,550
Benefit Payments	 (14,124)
Net change in Total OPEB liability	5,956
Total OPEB, End of Year	\$ 122,941

The following presents the OPEB liability of PDSW, as well as that the 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:

	1%	Decrease	ase Discount Rate		1	% Increase
		(1%)		(2%)		(3%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$	130,745	\$	122,941	\$	115,577

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

D. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) (Continued)

Changes in OPEB Liability (Continued)

The following presents the total OPEB liability for PDSW, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% lower (5.25% decreasing 5.00% then 4.00%) or 1% higher (7.25% decreasing to 6.00%, then 5.00%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	 1% Decrease (5.25% Decreasing		Current Trend Rates (6.25% decreasing		% Increase % decreasing	
Medical Trend Rate	to 4%)		to 5%)		to 6%)	
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 109,651	\$	122,941	\$	139,026	

For the year ended December 31, 2022, PDSW recognized OPEB expense of \$10,600.

At December 31, 2022, PDSW reported deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	D	eferred	Deferred			
	Outflows of			Inflows of		
	Resources			Resources		
Difference between expected and actual liability	\$	-	\$	34,095		
Changes in actuarial assumptions				991		
Benefits paid subsequent to the measurement date		14,289		-		
Total	\$	14,289	\$	35,086		

\$14,289 resulting from PDSW's benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date which will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense amount as follows:

	OPEB		
Year ending December 31:	Expense Amount		
2023	(9,480)		
2024	(9,479)		
2025	(8,066)		
2026	(8,061)		

7. <u>Related Organizations</u>

As stated in Note 1.A., PDSW was formed through a Joint Powers agreement with Douglas and Pope Counties. These Counties help fund PDSW's operations through special assessments with 76% of the total special assessment revenue coming from Douglas County of \$2,261,922 and 24% from Pope County of \$721,797.

PDSW paid Douglas County \$42,459 for fiscal host fees in 2022.

8. Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In June 2017, the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued GASB Statement No. 87, Leases. This standard requires the recognition of certain lease asset and liabilities for leases that were previously 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 signle 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 a Right-to-use asset, and a lessor is required to recognize and a deferred inflow of resources.

PDSW 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.

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OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

POPE/DOUGLAS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS LAST TEN MEASUREMENT PERIODS

	 2018	 2019	 2020	 2021	 2022
Total OPEB Liability					
Service Cost	\$ 12,091	\$ 12,579	\$ 12,956	\$ 17,019	\$ 17,530
Interest	4,659	4,983	5,730	6,221	2,550
Changes of Assumptions	-	(1,967)	-	(504)	-
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	-	(6,516)	-	(47,887)	-
Benefit Payments	(6,056)	(8,785)	(10,578)	(9,049)	(14,124)
Net Change in OPEB Liability	10,694	 294	8,108	 (34,200)	 5,956
Total OPEB Liability - beginning	132,089	142,783	143,077	151,185	116,985
Total OPEB Liability - ending	\$ 142,783	\$ 143,077	\$ 151,185	\$ 116,985	\$ 122,941
Covered-employee Payroll	\$ 1,844,814	\$ 2,220,207	\$2,286,813	\$2,779,486	\$ 2,862,871
OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered-employee Payroll	7.7%	6.0%	7.0%	4.0%	4%

Information is required to be presented for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled PDSW will present information for only those years for which information is available.

There are no assets accumulated in a trust.

Changes in assumptions are disclosed in 6 D to the basic financial statements.

POPE/DOUGLAS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES GENERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT FUND SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY LAST TEN MEASUREMENT PERIODS

Fiscal Year Ending	Employer's Proportion (Percentage) of the Net Pension Liability	Employer's Proportionate Share (Amount) of the Net Pension Liability (a)	State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Associated with PDSW	Employer's Covered Payroll (b)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll (a/b)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
June 30, 2015	0.0350%	\$1,816,058	\$0	\$2,102,644	86.37%	78.2%
June 30, 2016	0.0342%	\$2,773,460	\$10,801	\$2,143,158	129.41%	68.9%
June 30, 2017	0.0335%	\$2,138,618	\$26,883	\$2,157,495	99.13%	75.9%
June 30, 2018	0.0339%	\$1,880,633	\$61,843	\$2,281,582	82.43%	79.5%
June 30, 2019	0.0354%	\$1,957,187	\$60,831	\$2,509,990	77.98%	80.2%
June 30, 2020	0.0382%	\$2,290,265	\$70,663	\$2,724,119	84.07%	79.1%
June 30, 2021	0.0432%	\$1,844,834	\$56,313	\$3,110,878	59.30%	87.0%
June 30, 2022	0.0442%	\$3,500,655	\$102,638	\$3,308,324	105.81%	76.7%

This schedule is provided prospectively beginning with the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. GASB Statement 68 requires ten years of information be presented in this table. Additional years will be included as they become available.

POPE/DOUGLAS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES GENERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT FUND SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year Ending	Statutorily Required Contributions (a)	Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contributions (b)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (a-b)	Covered Payroll (d)	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b/d)
December 31, 2014	\$148,703	(\$148,703)	\$ -	\$2,051,077	7.25%
December 31, 2015	\$167,522	(\$167,522)	\$ -	\$2,233,634	7.50%
December 31, 2016	\$156,672	(\$156,672)	\$ -	\$2,088,969	7.50%
December 31, 2017	\$160,740	(\$160,740)	\$ -	\$2,143,196	7.50%
December 31, 2018	\$181,563	(\$181,563)	\$ -	\$2,420,836	7.50%
December 31, 2019	\$193,824	(\$193,824)	\$ -	\$2,584,320	7.50%
December 31, 2020	\$219,516	(\$219,516)	\$ -	\$2,926,874	7.50%
December 31, 2021	\$241,572	(\$241,572)	\$ -	\$3,220,958	7.50%
December 31, 2022	\$260,393	(\$260,393)	\$ -	\$3,471,914	7.50%

This schedule is provided prospectively beginning with the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. GASB Statement 68 requires ten years of information be presented in this table. Additional years will be included as they become available.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS – CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT PLAN PROVISIONS, ACTUARIAL METHODS, AND ASSUMPTIONS

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 decrease 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.

A. General Employees Fund

2020 (Continued)

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions (Continued)

- 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 form Scale MP-2018 to Scale MP-2019.
- 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.

A. General Employees Fund

2018 (Continued)

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 percent to 3.00 percent, beginning July 1, 2018.
- Deferred augmentation was changed to 0.00 percent, effective January 1, 2019. Augmentation that has already accrued for deferred members will still apply.
- Contribution stabilizer provisions were repealed.
- Postretirement benefit increases were changed from 1.00 percent per year with a provision to increase to 2.50 percent upon attainment of 90.00 percent funding ratio to 50.00 percent of the Social Security Cost of Living Adjustment, not less than 1.00 percent and not more than 1.50 percent, beginning January 1, 2019.
- For retirements on or after January 1, 2024, the first benefit increase is delayed until the retiree reaches normal retirement age; does not apply to 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 now 0.00% 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 1.0% per year through 2044 and 2.5% per year thereafter.

Changes in Plan Provisions

- The State's contribution for the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund equals \$16,000,000 in 2017 and 2018, and \$6,000,000 thereafter.
- The Employer Supplemental Contribution for the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund changed from \$21,000,000 to \$31,000,000 in calendar years 2019 to 2031. The state's contribution changed from \$16,000,000 to \$6,000,000 in calendar years 2019 to 2031.

A. General Employees Fund

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 have been no changes since the prior valuation.

2015

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions

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

Changes in Plan Provisions:

• On January 1, 2015, the Minneapolis Employees Retirement Fund was merged into the General Employees Fund, which increased the total pension liability by \$1.1 billion and increase the fiduciary plan net position by \$892 million. Upon consolidation, state and employer contributions were revised; the State's contribution of \$6.0 million, which meets the special funding situation definition, was due September 2015.

OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS – CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT PLAN PROVISIONS, ACTUARIAL METHODS, AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following changes were reflected in the OPEB valuation performed for the year ended:

2021

- The discount rate was changed from 3.80% to 2.00%.
- The healthcare trend rates were changed to better anticipate short term and long-term medical increases.
- The inflation rate changed from 2.50% to 2.00%.
- The salary increase rates were changed from a flat 3.00% per year for all employees to rates which vary by service.

2021 (Continued)

• The mortality tables were updated from the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2018 Generational Improvement Scale to the Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans General Headcount-Weighted Mortality Tables with MP-2020 Generational Improvement Scale.

2019

Since the most recent GASB 75 valuation, the following changes have been made:

- The discount rate was changed from 3.30% to 3.80%.
- The healthcare trend rates were changed to better anticipate short term and long-term medical increases.
- The mortality tables were updated from the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2016 Generational Improvement Scale to the RP-2014 White Collar Mortality Tables with MP-2018 Generational Improvement Scale.

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OTHER REQUIRED REPORTS



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

Board of Directors Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management Alexandria. Minnesota

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management (PDSW), a component unit of Douglas County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise PDSW's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 9, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered PSDW's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of PDSW's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of PDSW's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. We identified a deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2022-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

PDSW's Response to the Finding

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on PDSW's response to the finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. PDSW's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Purpose of This Report

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

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Alexandria, Minnesota May 9, 2023



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON MINNESOTA LEGAL COMPLIANCE

Board of Directors Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management Alexandria, Minnesota

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business type activities of Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management (PDSW), a component unit of Douglas County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise PDSW's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated May 9, 2023.

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

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of compliance relating to the provisions of the *Minnesota Legal Compliance Audit Guide for Other Political Subdivisions* and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Alexandria, Minnesota May 9, 2023

POPE/DOUGLAS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALEXANDRIA, MINNESOTA SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

FINDING: 2022-001 LIMITED SEGREGATION OF DUTIES

Type of Finding: Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Condition: Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management does not have adequate segregation of accounting duties.

Criteria or Specific Requirement: Generally, a system of internal control contemplates separation of duties such that no single individual has responsibility to execute a transaction, have physical access to the related assets, and have responsibility or authority to record the transaction.

Effect: The lack of adequate segregation of accounting duties could adversely affect PDSW's ability to initiate, record, process, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements.

Cause: There is a limited number of staff in the business office.

Repeat Finding: The finding is a repeat of a finding in the immediately prior year. Prior year finding number was 2021-001.

Recommendation: We recommend PDSW management continue to segregate duties within the limits of what PDSW considers to be cost beneficial.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: Management reviews and makes improvements to its internal controls on an ongoing basis and attempts to maximize the segregation of duties in all areas within the limits of the staff available. However, PDSW does not consider it cost beneficial at this time to increase staff to further segregate accounting functions.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS:

FINDING: 2021-002 MATERIAL AUDIT ADJUSTMENTS

Resolution: Procedures and processes were implemented to eliminate the need for audit adjustments.



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